

THE SUPREME COURT *of* OHIO

Task Force

*on Improving Court Operations  
Using Remote Technology*



**APPENDIX** to the  
Report & Recommendations  
iCourt | Volume II of II



# THE SUPREME COURT *of* OHIO

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT & RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE  
Task Force to on Improving Court Operations  
Using Remote Technology

2021



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# Task Force on Improving Court Operations Using Remote Technology

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## **APPENDIX A**

### Task Force on Improving Court Operations Using Remote Technology *Survey Report*







**Task Force on Improving Court Operations Using Remote Technology**

**SURVEY RESULTS**

December 14, 2020

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Office of Court Services  
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# Task Force on Improving Court Operations Using Remote Technology

## SURVEY RESULTS

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## A. PURPOSE AND DEVELOPMENT

In its operating guidelines issued by Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor, the Supreme Court of Ohio's Task Force on Improving Court Operations Using Remote Technology (Task Force) was charged with reviewing Ohio courts' use of technology to ensure the continued and effective operation of the judicial system during the COVID-19 pandemic and make recommendations regarding the use of such technology in the future. To that end, the Task Force was further directed to survey judges and attorneys regarding their experience with remote appearances and trials.

Following the formation of the Survey Subcommittee, Supreme Court staff assisted the members of that subcommittee with the planning and development of a set of surveys to help the Task Force fulfill its duties. The subcommittee decided to survey the following groups:

- Attorneys
- Judges
- Retired assigned judges
- Magistrates
- Court administrators
- Clerks of court
- Court appointed special advocates (CASA)
- Guardians ad litem (GAL)
- Probation officers
- Court reporters
- Court interpreters
- Mediators
- Victim advocates
- Represented parties
- Self-represented parties<sup>1</sup>

After a series of subcommittee meetings, surveys for each of these groups were developed. While many questions are common between these groups, each also presented unique perspectives that demanded specially-crafted questions. Where practicable, some groups were combined into single survey instruments (e.g., judges and magistrates). Other groups had sufficiently diverse questions that necessitated independent survey instruments. Attached as Appendix A are copies of each of the eleven final surveys.

<sup>1</sup> Surveying self-represented litigants presents special operational challenges. Although the Subcommittee completed the development of the survey questions for a self-represented litigant survey, the Subcommittee will be implementing that survey in the coming weeks with the assistance of local courts across Ohio. A separate report on the results of that survey is forthcoming.

## B. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

The survey questions were entered into Survey Monkey, an online survey service, permitting the Task Force to distribute Weblinks for each survey via email. Set forth below is the distribution process for each of the various surveys.

- **Attorneys:** Using the Supreme Court’s attorney registration records, the survey was emailed out to all active registered Ohio attorneys over the course of November 9 and 10, 2020.
- **Judges, Magistrates, Retired Assigned Judges, Clerks, and Court Administrators:** Using the Supreme Court’s judge and court staff directory, the survey was emailed out to all active judges, magistrates, retired assigned judges, clerks of courts, chief deputy clerks in probate courts and in juvenile courts, and all known court administrators on November 9, 2020.
- **CASA and GALs:** With the assistance of the staff of Ohio CASA, the survey was emailed during the week of November 9, 2020 to its statewide volunteer directory. Additionally, using the Ohio Judicial College’s course registration records, the survey was emailed to all known GAL course registrants.
- **Probation Officers:** The survey link was provided to the Ohio Chief Probation Officers Association for secondary distribution to its membership list the week of November 9, 2020. Known court administrators were asked to distribute the link to their court’s probation officers.
- **Court Reporters:** The survey link was provided to the Ohio Court Reporters Association for secondary distribution to its membership list the week of November 9, 2020. Known court administrators were asked to distribute the link to their official court reporters.
- **Court Interpreters:** Using the Supreme Court’s Language Services Program interpreter directory, the survey link was emailed to all known court interpreters on November 9, 2020.
- **Victim Advocates:** With the assistance of multiple local and state-level victim advocacy organizations, the survey link was emailed to victim advocacy professionals the week of November 9, 2020.
- **Mediators:** The survey link was provided to the Ohio Mediation Association for secondary distribution to its membership list the week of November 9, 2020.
- **Represented Parties:** The survey link was provided to all attorneys receiving the Attorneys survey with a request that they forward the link to their clients. To assist the attorneys in that process, a separate link to a PDF version of the Represented Parties

survey was provided to the attorneys in order to allow them to preview the survey before deciding whether to forward it to their clients.

In each instance, a cover email was provided by Supreme Court staff explaining to the recipients the purpose of the survey. Recipients were asked to respond to the survey by the close of business on Monday, November 23, 2020. Where practicable, reminder emails were sent during the middle of the response period as were additional notifications and reminders from various professional associations, including the Ohio State Bar Association.

On Tuesday, November 24, 2020, the online surveys were closed, and the results downloaded for analysis.

## C. RESPONSE RATES

Shown below in Table 1 are the response rates for each of the various groups that received the surveys, and related margins of error for the sample size of each group. Included in Table 1 are the numbers and percentages of each responder group that indicated whether, since March 2020, they had participated in any proceedings using remote technology. Judges reported the highest rate of remote participation, at 97 percent. Judges also had the highest overall response rate, with slightly more than 52 percent of judges responding to the survey. Nearly nine percent of Ohio’s 40,627 active registered attorneys responded to the survey, and the vast majority (84 percent) of those 3,575 attorneys indicated they had participated in remote court proceedings.

**Table 1. Response Rates**

Group	Population	Responders	Response		Participated in Remote Proceedings			
			Rate	M.O.E.*	YES		NO	
					Count	%	Count	%
Attorneys	40,627	3,575	8.8%	2.1%	2,082	83.7%	404	16.3%
Judges*	714	373	52.2%	3.5%	362	97.1%	11	2.9%
Magistrates	887	399	45.0%	3.6%	361	90.5%	38	9.5%
Retired Assigned Judges	141	27	19.1%	17.0%	23	85.2%	4	14.8%
Clerks and Court Administrators	667	271	40.6%	4.6%	260	95.9%	11	4.1%
CASA and GAL*	2,500	460	18.4%	4.1%	418	90.9%	42	9.1%
Probation Officers*	1,629	148	9.1%	7.7%	137	92.6%	11	7.4%
Court Reporters*	283	97	34.3%	8.0%	89	91.8%	8	8.2%
Victim Advocates	Unknown	114	Unknown	-	76	66.7%	38	33.3%
Mediators*	500	132	26.4%	10.3%	88	66.7%	44	33.3%
Interpreters*	180	60	33.3%	7.3%	46	76.7%	14	23.3%
Represented Parties	Unknown	146	Unknown	-	98	67.1%	48	32.9%

Notes:

\* At the time of distribution, one of Ohio’s 715 judgeships was vacant. CASA, GAL, Probation Officers, Court Reporters, Mediators, and Interpreter population values are estimates. Margins of Error (M.O.E.) are based on a 95% confidence level.

As noted above, more than half of Ohio’s judges responded to the survey. Shown in Table 2, below, are the response rates broken down by court type. Nearly 60 percent of Ohio’s common pleas judges (from any division) responded.

**Table 2. Judge Response Rate Detail**

Court Type	Population	Responders	% of Total
Appellate	69	31	44.9%
Common Pleas*	395	226	57.2%
Municipal/County	250	116	46.4%
<b>All Judges</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>52.2%</b>

Notes:

\* 396 common pleas seats; one vacant at time of survey distribution.



## D. RESPONDER DEMOGRAPHICS

### *Attorneys*

The attorneys survey contained an initial threshold question asking them if their practice involves working with Ohio state courts. A total of 863 of the 3,575 responding attorneys (24 percent) indicated that their practice does not involve working with any Ohio courts. Attorneys who work for Ohio’s courts were further filtered out of the survey. The remaining 2,486 court-involved attorneys were asked what their professional roles were with the courts. Their responses are shown below in Table 3. More than three-quarters of attorneys indicated that they were counsel in civil or family law proceedings. Approximately 30 percent were criminal defense counsel.

**Table 3. Court-Involved Attorney Practice Areas**

Professional Roles	Remote Participation (N=2,082)		No Remote Participation (N=404)		All Attorneys (N=2,485)	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Non-criminal counsel (e.g., civil, family law)	1,637	78.6%	307	76.0%	1,944	78.2%
Criminal defense (private)	443	21.3%	73	18.1%	516	20.8%
Prosecutor	261	12.5%	65	16.1%	326	13.1%
Criminal defense (public; court-appointed)	205	9.8%	37	9.2%	242	9.7%
Guardian ad Litem	202	9.7%	35	8.7%	237	9.5%
Other government	36	1.7%	10	2.5%	46	1.9%

### *Judges and Magistrates*

Judges and magistrates were asked to identify their subject matter jurisdiction. Shown in Table 4, below, are the findings for the 362 judges and 361 magistrates who indicated that they had participated in remote proceedings since March 2020.

**Table 4. Judge and Magistrate Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

JUDGES			MAGISTRATES		
Subject Matter Jurisdiction	Judges	% of Total	Subject Matter Jurisdiction	Magistrates	% of Total
Appellate	30	8.3%	Appellate	5	1.4%
CP General only	100	27.6%	CP General only	52	14.4%
CP General and DR	30	8.3%	CP General and DR	18	5.0%
CP General and Probate	1	0.3%	CP General and Probate	2	0.6%
CP no divisions	2	0.6%	CP no divisions	5	1.4%
DR only	19	5.2%	DR only	70	19.4%
DR and Juvenile	7	1.9%	DR and Juvenile	21	5.8%
DR, Probate, and Juvenile	4	1.1%	DR, Probate, and Juvenile	4	1.1%
Juvenile only	13	3.6%	Juvenile only	78	21.6%
Probate only	9	2.5%	Probate only	26	7.2%
Probate and Juvenile	37	10.2%	Probate and Juvenile	22	6.1%
Municipal/County	110	30.4%	Municipal/County	58	16.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Additionally, judges and magistrates were asked to indicate the number of years they had been serving on the bench. Judges were instructed to include any prior service as a magistrate in their calculations. Shown in Table 5, below, are the findings for the judges and magistrates that

participated in remote proceedings. Shown in Table 6, below, are the findings for the judges and magistrates that had not participated in remote proceedings.

**Table 5. Judge and Magistrate Length of Service – Remote Proceeding Participants**

JUDGES			MAGISTRATES		
Length of Service	Judges	% of Total	Length of Service	Magistrates	% of Total
Less than 1 year	13	3.6%	Less than 1 year	29	8.0%
Between 1 and 5 years	90	24.9%	Between 1 and 5 years	113	31.3%
Between 6 and 10 years	53	14.6%	Between 6 and 10 years	61	16.9%
Between 11 and 15 years	50	13.8%	Between 11 and 15 years	57	15.8%
Between 16 and 20 years	44	12.2%	Between 16 and 20 years	34	9.4%
More than 20 years	112	30.9%	More than 20 years	67	18.6%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 6. Judge and Magistrate Length of Service – Non-Remote Proceeding Participants**

JUDGES			MAGISTRATES		
Length of Service	Judges	% of Total	Length of Service	Magistrates	% of Total
Less than 1 year	1	9.1%	Less than 1 year	2	5.3%
Between 1 and 5 years	0	0.0%	Between 1 and 5 years	12	31.6%
Between 6 and 10 years	1	9.1%	Between 6 and 10 years	7	18.4%
Between 11 and 15 years	0	0.0%	Between 11 and 15 years	4	10.5%
Between 16 and 20 years	2	18.2%	Between 16 and 20 years	4	10.5%
More than 20 years	7	63.6%	More than 20 years	9	23.7%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Although the number of judges who indicated they had not participated in remote proceedings was small (11 judges), nearly two-thirds of them (seven judges) had served on the bench for more than 20 years. This stands in fairly stark contrast to the rate of remote participation among judges with less time on the bench.

***Retired Assigned Judges***

Table 7 and 8, below, show the subject matter jurisdiction and length of service data for the 27 retired assigned judges who responded to the survey. Because retired assigned judges may be eligible to sit by assignment in different types of courts, the counts shown below do not sum to the number of responding retired assigned judges.

**Table 7. Retired Assigned Judge Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

Subject Matter Jurisdiction	Participated in Remote Proceedings			
	YES (N=23)		NO (N=4)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Appellate	2	8.7%	0	0.0%
Common Pleas General	11	47.8%	2	50.0%
Domestic Relations	10	43.5%	0	0.0%
Juvenile	7	30.4%	1	25.0%
Probate	4	17.4%	1	25.0%
Municipal/County	12	52.2%	2	50.0%

**Table 8. Retired Assigned Judges Length of Service**

Length of Service	Participated in Remote Proceedings			
	YES		NO	
	Count	%	Count	%
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Between 1 and 5 years	0	0.0%	3	75.0%
Between 6 and 10 years	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
Between 11 and 15 years	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
Between 16 and 20 years	2	8.7%	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	19	82.6%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Clerks and Court Administrators*

Clerks and court administrators, who received the same survey, were asked what type of subject matter jurisdiction their court had. Because courts can have multiple areas of subject matter jurisdiction, the counts shown in Table 9, below, do not sum to the number of responders.

**Table 9. Clerk and Court Administrator Court Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

Subject Matter Jurisdiction	Court Participated in Remote Proceedings			
	YES (N=260)		NO (N=11)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Appellate	31	11.9%	1	9.1%
Common Pleas General	92	35.4%	3	27.3%
Domestic Relations	83	31.9%	3	27.3%
Juvenile	72	27.7%	2	18.2%
Probate	43	16.5%	0	0.0%
Municipal/County	75	28.8%	7	63.6%

Clerks and court administrators were asked to indicate whether they serve as the clerk of their court, their court’s court administrator, or both. It is not uncommon, especially in municipal courts serving populations less than 100,000 persons, to have the appointed clerk also function as the court administrator. See Table 10, below.

**Table 10. Clerk and Court Administrator Professional Roles**

Professional Role	Court Participated in Remote Proceedings			
	YES		NO	
	Count	%	Count	%
Clerk	110	42.3%	9	81.8%
Court Administrator	134	51.5%	2	18.2%
Both	16	6.2%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## *Court Reporters*

Court reporters were also asked to identify what types of subject matter jurisdiction the courts they work for have. Their responses are shown below in Table 11.

**Table 11. Court Reporter Court Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

Subject Matter Jurisdiction	Participated in Remote Proceedings			
	YES (N=89)		NO (N=8)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Appellate	6	6.7%	1	12.5%
Common Pleas General	60	67.4%	7	87.5%
Domestic Relations	25	28.1%	2	25.0%
Juvenile	25	28.1%	2	25.0%
Probate	7	7.9%	2	25.0%
Municipal/County	9	10.1%	2	25.0%

## *Probation Officers*

Probation officers were asked to identify the types of defendants and offenders with whom they work. Of the 137 probation officers who indicated they participated in proceedings and services using remote technology, most were serving adult felony defendants/offenders or juveniles. See Table 12, below.

**Table 12. Probation Officer – Types of Defendants and Offenders Served**

Type of Defendants Served	Participated in Remote Proceedings and Services			
	YES (N=137)		NO (N=11)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Adult Felony	58	42.3%	5	45.5%
Adult Misdemeanor	26	19.0%	3	27.3%
Juvenile	63	46.0%	3	27.3%

## *Interpreters*

Interpreters were asked to identify their level of court interpreter credentialing. Responders could select more than category. Their responses are shown below in Table 13. Among the 46 interpreters who indicated they had participated in remote proceedings, nearly 70 percent indicated they were certified by the Supreme Court.

**Table 13. Interpreter Credentialing Status**

Credentialing Status	Participated in Remote Proceedings			
	YES (N=46)		NO (N=14)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Supreme Court of Ohio Certified	32	69.6%	5	35.7%
Provisionally Qualified	3	6.5%	3	21.4%
American Sign Language Qualified	1	2.2%	3	21.4%
Registered Foreign Language	10	21.7%	3	21.4%
Language-Skilled	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

## *Represented Parties*

A total of 76 represented parties indicated that they had participated in remote proceedings. Those 76 responders were then asked what type of case or cases in which they were involved. Their responses are shown in Table 14, below. Relatively few responders (17 percent) were criminal defendants. This is not unexpected given that most of the attorneys who responded to the survey (and from whom the represented parties would have received the survey link) had civil and family law practices.

Given that the number of represented parties that responded to the survey is very small, the ensuing analyses of their responses should not be viewed as sufficiently representative of the population of represented parties across Ohio. Moreover, we do not know to what degree the parties were clients of any particular attorneys. It is entirely possible that a sizable portion of the responding parties were clients of a very small subset of attorneys.

**Table 14. Represented Parties – Case Types**

Case Type	Parties (N=76)	
	Count	%
Civil	36	47.4%
Criminal	13	17.1%
Family Law	36	47.4%
Traffic	3	3.9%
Unsure	1	1.3%

## E. CURRENT SERVICES OFFERED USING REMOTE TECHNOLOGY

Judges, magistrates, clerks, and court administrators were asked to identify the types of remote services their courts currently offer. Responders were asked to select from a list of services and, where applicable, to specify any other services not otherwise appearing in that list. Their identifications are shown below in Table 15. The data are sorted from high to low under the Judges and Magistrates column. As indicated, 82 percent of courts offer videoconferencing. A notable difference between the identifications made by judges/magistrates from clerks/court administrators is for the “Online payments/payment kiosk” item, where nearly 44 percent of courts offer that service according to the clerk and court administrator responders.

**Table 15. Current Services Offered Using Remote Technology**

Type of Service Offered	Judges and Magistrates (N=750)		Clerks and Court Administrators (N=245)	
	Selections	% of Responders	Selections	% of Responders
Videoconferencing (for any type of proceeding)	611	81.5%	202	82.4%
Telephonic conferencing (for any type of proceeding)	595	79.3%	178	72.7%
Electronic filing for attorneys	325	43.3%	80	32.7%
Remote mediation (parties and mediator meet via telephonic or video conference)	275	36.7%	69	28.2%
Online payments/payment kiosks	213	28.4%	107	43.7%
Electronic filing for self-represented litigants	162	21.6%	48	19.6%
Specialized Docket remote treatment team meetings	157	20.9%	58	23.7%
Specialized Docket remote status review hearings	155	20.7%	54	22.0%
Electronic document signing tools (e.g., DocuSign, PandaDoc, etc.)	122	16.3%	35	14.3%
Text messaging notifications and/or reminders	120	16.0%	42	17.1%
Virtual remote interpretation	102	13.6%	30	12.2%
Livestreaming of court proceedings	80	10.7%	22	9.0%
Online dispute resolution tools (online tool enabling parties to exchange offers of settlement)	37	4.9%	15	6.1%
Unsure	29	3.9%	8	3.3%
Online self-scheduling allowing parties to schedule hearings	16	2.1%	5	2.0%
Form completion software (e.g., HotDocs, A2J Author, etc.)	13	1.7%	7	2.9%
Other (please specify)	6	0.8%	6	2.4%

The various “Other (please specify)” responses are shown below in Tables 16 and 17.

**Table 16. Current Services Offered Using Remote Technology –  
Other as Specified by Judges and Magistrates**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1	email filings via Clerk
2	Emailing certain documents for non-oral/75-N hearings and Judgment Entries.
3	FAX filing (most case types)
4	filing via email, fax or drop-box
5	kiosk for filing
6	telephonic interpreting services

**Table 17. Current Services Offered Using Remote Technology –  
Other as Specified by Clerks and Court Administrators**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1	Fax filings
2	Online Marriage License Applications
3	Ready to live stream Court proceedings, looking at document signing tools
4	virtual home visits for family investigations; telephonic pre-trials
5	we are working on a virtual court module to have all online forms e-file right into our system. We are working with the Sup Ct in the ODR pilot prog
6	We do not have "electronic filing" per se. We have been accepting filings by email and fax, thereby eliminating in-person filings for most situations. Also, we have a supervised visitation center which has been providing remote supervised visits. By using a videoconferencing app we can allow parents and their children to have visits while a monitor is also on the line supervising. It has been very effective.

## F. TYPES OF PROCEEDINGS CURRENTLY CONDUCTED USING REMOTE TECHNOLOGY

Attorneys, judges, magistrates, retired assigned judges, clerks, court administrators, and court administrators who had participated in remote proceedings were asked to indicate in which type of proceedings they had participated. Their responses are shown below in Table 18. The preponderance of non-criminal attorney practice is again reflected in these findings, where relatively fewer attorneys reported being involved in criminal proceedings. Also expected is the higher rate of magistrates reporting they had participated in family law-related proceedings.

**Table 18. Types of Proceedings Conducted Using Remote Technology**

Type of Proceeding	Attorneys (N=1,981)	Judges (N=352)	Magistrates (N=346)	Retired	Clerks and	Court
				Assigned Judges (N=23)	Court Admins. (N=235)	Reporters (N=88)
Arraignments	18.2%	65.1%	34.1%	69.6%	67.7%	44.3%
Plea hearings	19.6%	59.1%	14.7%	47.8%	48.9%	54.5%
Sentencings	16.0%	49.7%	8.1%	43.5%	38.7%	51.1%
Adjudication hearings (juvenile)	10.1%	12.5%	19.4%	8.7%	21.3%	19.3%
Disposition hearings (juvenile)	11.2%	14.2%	22.0%	17.4%	20.4%	15.9%
Criminal pretrials	22.5%	50.0%	10.4%	47.8%	46.8%	39.8%
Criminal trials	1.1%	3.7%	0.6%	0.0%	6.4%	10.2%
Post-conviction proceedings	6.2%	29.0%	3.2%	30.4%	25.1%	33.0%
Other Criminal (from Other)	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Civil proceedings (non-family law)	60.0%	39.2%	28.9%	34.8%	35.7%	38.6%
Family law proceedings	36.1%	27.8%	63.3%	39.1%	46.0%	29.5%
Administrative (from Other)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Traffic proceedings	6.7%	19.9%	14.5%	13.0%	28.1%	3.4%
Appellate oral arguments	14.9%	8.5%	0.6%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%
Other (please specify)	0.0%	7.7%	3.8%	4.3%	14.0%	15.9%

Probation officers were asked which type of probation-related proceedings they had participated in using remote technology. See Table 19, below. A majority of the responders indicated they had been involved in probation violation/revocation hearings. The specified “Other” responses are shown below in Table 20.

**Table 19. Types of Probation-Related Proceedings Conducted Using Remote Technology**

Probation Proceeding	Probation Officers (N=137)	% of Responders
Probation violation/revocation hearings	77	56.2%
Regular status meetings with offenders and defendants	77	56.2%
Pre-trial services	51	37.2%
Disposition hearings (juvenile)	50	36.5%
Adjudication hearings (juvenile)	45	32.8%
Sentencings	41	29.9%
Specialized Docket treatment team meetings	31	22.6%
Other (please specify)	28	20.4%
Specialized Docket status review hearings	26	19.0%



**Table 20. Types of Probation-Related Proceedings Conducted Using Remote Technology – Other as Specified by Probation Officers**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1	Arraignments, Detention Hearings, Plea Hearings
2	bond violation hearing
3	Community Wraparound meetings re: youth
4	Day Reporting classes
5	Day Reporting Programming
6	Family Team Meetings; Pre-4-C Meetings; Pre-Placement Meetings
7	foster home visits, school visits, home visits, curfew checks, counseling appointments
8	Information gathering
9	Jail inmate visitation/interviews
10	Juvenile Probation meetings
11	Meetings with parents and school officials regarding attendance/participation
12	meetings with residential facilities
13	Mental Health and AoD Assessments
14	On line group activities / skill building educational classes
15	Phone interviews
16	Phone reporting/video chat
17	Preliminary Conferences- juvenile
18	programming
19	Residential visits, school meetings, agency meetings
20	staff meetings
21	Staff Meetings
22	Training
23	trainings
24	Treatment meetings
25	Truancy hearings
26	Utilized Telephone Reporting w/offenders
27	Virtual Batterer Intervention Groups
28	Webinar trainings

**G. IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON NON-COURT INVOLVED ATTORNEYS’ LAW PRACTICES**

The attorneys who indicated their law practice did not involve any work with Ohio’s state court system were asked about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their law practice. Their responses are shown below in Table 21. Not surprisingly, most attorneys reported an increased use of videoconferencing and telephonic conferencing tools. Many also reported an increased use of electronic signature tools and electronic document sharing applications. Only 13.8 percent indicated that there had been no impact on their law practice. A total of 63 attorneys provided “Other” responses, which can be found in Appendix B.

**Table 21. Impact of the Pandemic on Non-Court Involved Attorneys’ Law Practice**

<b>Impact on Non-Court Involved Law Practice</b>	<b>Attorneys (N=802)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Increased use of videoconferencing tools	612	76.3%
Increased use of telephonic conferencing tools (i.e., voice only)	475	59.2%
Increased use of eSignature tools (e.g., DocuSign, PandaDoc, etc.)	336	41.9%
Increased use of document sharing applications (e.g., Dropbox, Google Docs, etc.)	266	33.2%
There has been no significant change in my law practice.	111	13.8%
Other (please specify)	63	7.9%

## H. ACCESSIBILITY AND USE

### *Most Common Form of Remote Proceedings*

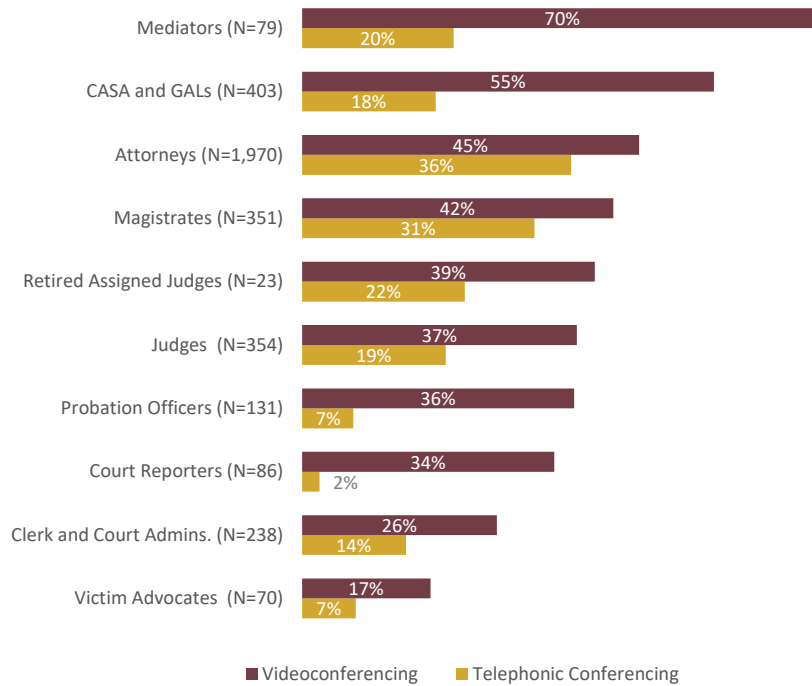
All of the survey responders except represented parties were asked to identify the most common form of remote proceedings with which they had been involved. Responders were given the option of selecting either (1) “Fully Remote”, where all parties were off-site from the court participating via videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, (2) “Partially Remote”, where some participants were on-site at the court participating via videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, or (3) “On-Site Remote”, where the participants were in separate rooms at the courthouse regardless of the type of remote service they were using. See Table 22, below, for a summary of their responses.

**Table 22. Most Common Form of Remote Participation**

Professional Role	Fully Remote (all parties off-site)		Partially Remote (some participants off-site)		On-Site Remote (separate rooms)	Unsure
	Video-conferencing	Telephonic Conferencing	Video-conferencing	Telephonic Conferencing	Video- or Telephonic Conferencing	
Attorneys (N=1,970)	45.1%	36.0%	13.4%	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Judges (N=354)	36.7%	19.2%	37.0%	6.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Magistrates (N=351)	41.6%	31.1%	17.4%	9.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	39.1%	21.7%	34.8%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Clerk and Court Admins. (N=238)	26.1%	13.9%	42.9%	8.4%	0.4%	8.4%
CASA and GALs (N=403)	55.1%	17.9%	18.1%	6.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Probation Officers (N=131)	36.4%	6.8%	43.2%	9.8%	3.8%	0.0%
Court Reporters (N=86)	33.7%	2.3%	53.5%	7.0%	3.5%	0.0%
Victim Advocates (N=70)	17.1%	7.1%	58.6%	11.4%	5.7%	0.0%
Mediators (N=79)	69.6%	20.3%	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%	0.0%
<b>All Responders (N=3,705)</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Differences in the rate of using videoconferencing versus telephonic conferencing—within the context of fully-remote participation—are shown below in Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Fully Remote Videoconferencing Versus Fully Remote Telephonic Conferencing**



***Type of Device Used to Participate Remotely***

Attorneys and represented parties were asked what type of device they used to participate in remote proceedings. For both groups, the majority used laptop computers to participate remotely. Nearly two-thirds of the represented parties used laptop computers. Smartphones were the next most-commonly used device. Desktop computers were only used by one-quarter or less of the participants. See Table 23, below.

**Table 23. Type of Device Used to Participate Remotely**

Type of Device	Attorneys (N=1,982)	Parties (N=76)
Laptop computer	50.7%	63.2%
Smartphone	28.1%	38.2%
Desktop computer	25.2%	18.4%
Regular telephone	17.0%	25.0%
Tablet (e.g., iPad)	9.5%	5.3%
Court AV Equipment	1.0%	0.0%
Smart TV	0.2%	0.0%

## Location of Participation

The represented parties were asked to specify the location from which they participated. Nearly three-quarters of parties (72 percent) indicated that they participated from their home. More than one-third (37 percent) participated from their place of work. See Table 24, below. The specified “Other” locations are shown in Table 25.

**Table 24. Parties’ Participation Location**

Participation Location	Parties (N=76)	% of Responders
My home or place of residence	55	72.4%
My place of work	28	36.8%
My attorney’s office	7	9.2%
A friend or family member’s home or place of residence	0	0.0%
A court kiosk, self-help center, or designated area	1	1.3%
Another public location (public library, public WiFi hotspot, coffee shop, other business)	1	1.3%
Other (please specify)	5	6.6%
		<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 25. Parties’ Participation Location - Other as Specified**

ID	Other (please specify)
1	court room
2	Courthouse
3	from jail
4	Just other
5	My car in the driveway.

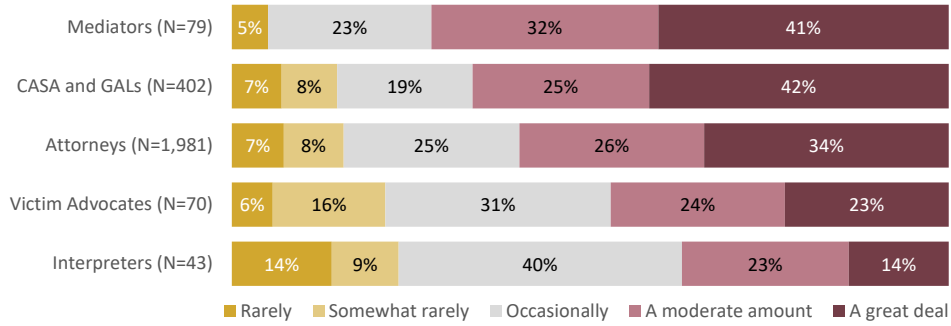
## Frequency of Participation

Several of the responder groups were asked to quantify their frequency of participation in remote proceedings using a scale ranging from “A great deal” to “Rarely”. Rather than asking them to quantify the actual number of remote proceedings, this scale was used in order to establish their relative frequency, regardless of the historical ordinary baseline volume of their individual court proceeding participation levels. Shown in Table 26 and in Figure 2 are their frequency ratings.

**Table 26. Frequency of Participation in Remote Proceedings**

Frequency of Participation	Attorneys (N=1,981)	CASA and GALs (N=402)	Victim Advocates (N=70)	Interpreters (N=43)	Mediators (N=79)
A great deal	34.1%	41.8%	22.9%	14.0%	40.5%
A moderate amount	25.7%	24.6%	24.3%	23.3%	31.6%
Occasionally	24.5%	18.9%	31.4%	39.5%	22.8%
Somewhat rarely	8.3%	7.7%	15.7%	9.3%	0.0%
Rarely	7.3%	7.0%	5.7%	14.0%	5.1%
	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 2. Frequency of Participation in Remote Proceedings**



As shown above, mediators reported the highest frequency of remote participation, with nearly three-quarters (74 percent) indicating that their mediations have taken place via remote technology either a great deal of the time or a moderate amount of the time.

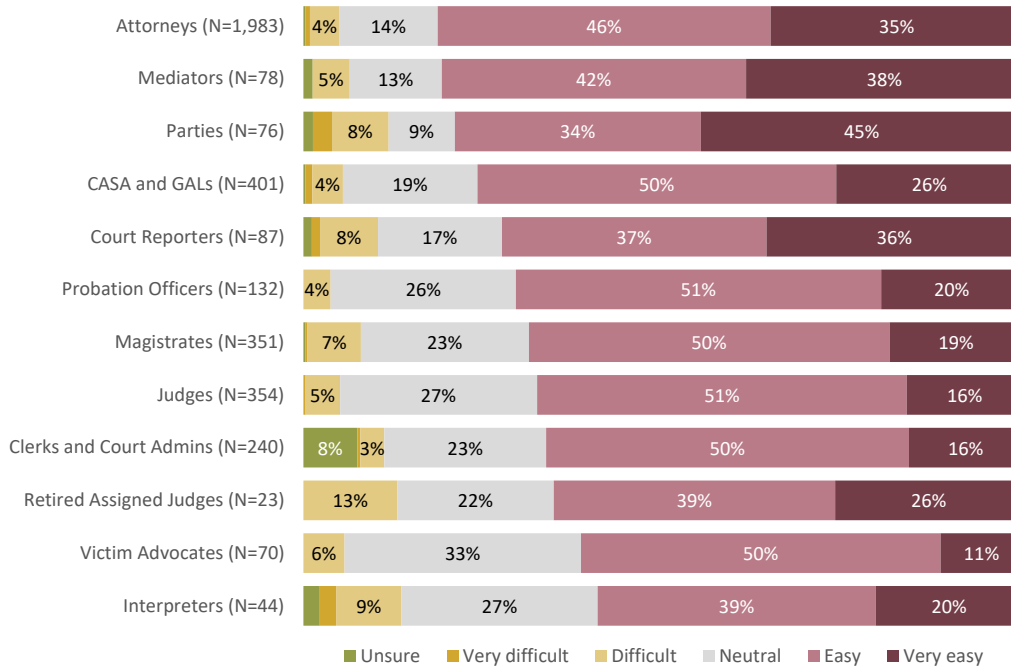
**Ease of Use**

A key area of investigation in the surveys was measuring the extent to which the remote proceeding participants felt the process of connecting and participating was easy. Each group was asked the question: “Generally, how easy has it been for you to connect and participate in remote proceedings?” (with slight variations in wording tailored for certain groups such as interpreters and mediators). Their ratings are shown below in Table 27 and in Figure 3.

**Table 27. Ease of Use in Connecting and Participating in Remote Proceedings**

	Attorneys (N=1,983)	Judges (N=354)	Magis- trates (N=351)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=240)	CASA and GALs (N=401)	Court Reporters (N=87)	Probation Officers (N=132)	Victim Advocates (N=70)	Inter- preters (N=44)	Mediators (N=78)	Parties (N=76)
Very easy	35.0%	16.1%	18.5%	26.1%	15.8%	25.9%	35.6%	19.7%	11.4%	20.5%	38.5%	44.7%
Easy	46.3%	51.4%	50.1%	39.1%	50.4%	49.9%	36.8%	50.8%	50.0%	38.6%	42.3%	34.2%
Neutral	13.7%	27.4%	23.4%	21.7%	22.5%	18.7%	17.2%	25.8%	32.9%	27.3%	12.8%	9.2%
Difficult	4.0%	4.8%	7.4%	13.0%	3.3%	4.2%	8.0%	3.8%	5.7%	9.1%	5.1%	7.9%
Very difficult	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Unsure	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	7.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 3. Ease of Use in Connecting and Participating in Remote Proceedings**



Attorneys reported the greatest level of ease, with more than 81 percent finding connecting and participating to be either easy or very easy. Retired assigned judges reported the highest level of difficulty, at 13 percent. Across all groups a majority found connecting and participating to be easy or very easy.

Represented parties were presented with additional questions targeting their unique roles and potential for heightened barriers to effective participation in remote proceedings. They were asked: “*In what ways was appearing by videoconference or telephone difficult?*” Their responses are shown in Table 28, below. Slightly more than 59 percent reported that participating remotely was not difficult. However, a quarter of responders indicated that it was hard to hear everyone speak. Twelve percent reported that understanding the judge was an issue.

**Table 28. Represented Parties’ Difficulties When Appearing Remotely**

Difficulties in Appearing Remotely	Parties (N=76)	% of Responders
None of the above (it was not difficult)	45	59.2%
Hard to hear everyone speak	19	25.0%
Connecting was difficult, technical issues	18	23.7%
Hard to understand judge	9	11.8%
Unsure	3	3.9%
No internet access at home	1	1.3%
No equipment at home (webcam, computer, etc.)	1	1.3%

Additionally, represented parties—regardless of whether they had participated in remote proceedings or not—were asked: “If you were asked to appear in the future for a court date by videoconference, how might that be difficult for you?” Their responses are shown below in Table 29.

**Table 29. Represented Parties’ Anticipated Challenges to Appearing Remotely**

<b>Anticipated Challenges to Appearing Remotely</b>	<b>Parties (N=109)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
It would not be difficult	72	66.1%
Not sure how to use technology	15	13.8%
Other (please specify)	12	11.0%
No internet/slow internet at home	11	10.1%
Unsure	9	8.3%
No computer equipment at home (computer, webcam)	5	4.6%
No smartphone or tablet	3	2.8%

Two-thirds of the represented parties responded that they did not anticipate challenges to appearing remotely. A lack of equipment was not cited as an issue for the responders to either of these two questions. The responses of “Other” specified by 12 parties are shown below in Table 30.

**Table 30. Represented Parties’ Anticipated Challenges to Appearing Remotely - Other as Specified**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1	Communication regarding cases is far more efficient when having discussions in person. I am better able to represent the interest of my client in person. I believe the client is at a disadvantage when all communication is by telephone. There are frequent technology issues that interfere.
2	Dislike the anonymity
3	I don’t think a trial would be very good for remote. Depos etc could be fine. Although video depositions take longer than F2F because of the logistics, marking exhibits etc.
4	I think it would be difficult to present exhibits and question witnesses about exhibits and communicate with clients if you are remote.
5	I would be unsure the court would actually keep the date. The magistrate in my case canceled our court date to extend a personal vacation at her lakehouse, which she documented on Facebook.
6	Litigation should be in person unless some extreme circumstances exist.
7	Not difficult for me (guardian), but challenging for the prospective wards
8	OFTEN GLITCHES AND DIFFICULT TO HEAR OTHERS
9	Privacy could be an issue for me as I share my home with my 3 children, ages 19, 17, and 6.
10	Same audio/hearing problems I’ve already experienced during my previous court videoconference
11	Technology failing to work properly
12	video conferencing is unreliable and should be avoided. It also allows for outsiders to coach or script witnesses.



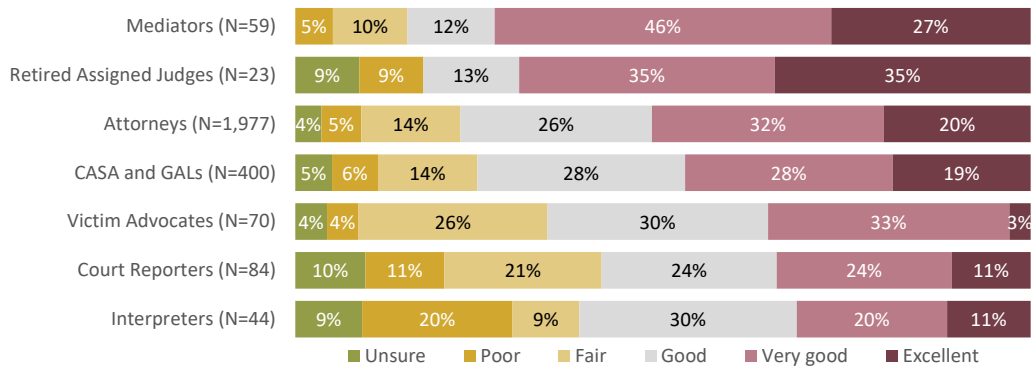
## Quality of Instructions

Case participants were asked: “How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided to you by the court in order to connect and participate?” (with slight variations in wording for certain groups). Their responses are shown in Table 31 and Figure 4, below. Mediators reported the highest level of quality, with 73 percent reporting the instructions from local courts to be either excellent or very good. Interpreters reported the lowest quality ratings, with 20 percent of responders indicating that the quality was poor.

**Table 31. Quality of Instructions Provided by the Local Courts**

Quality of Instructions	Attorneys (N=1,977)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	CASA and GALs (N=400)	Victim Advocates (N=70)	Inter- preters (N=44)	Mediators (N=59)	Court Reporters (N=84)
Excellent	19.9%	34.8%	18.8%	2.9%	11.4%	27.1%	10.7%
Very good	31.6%	34.8%	28.3%	32.9%	20.5%	45.8%	23.8%
Good	26.0%	13.0%	28.3%	30.0%	29.5%	11.9%	23.8%
Fair	13.5%	0.0%	13.5%	25.7%	9.1%	10.2%	21.4%
Poor	5.4%	8.7%	6.3%	4.3%	20.5%	5.1%	10.7%
Unsure	3.5%	8.7%	5.0%	4.3%	9.1%	0.0%	9.5%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 4. Quality of Instructions Provided by the Local Courts**



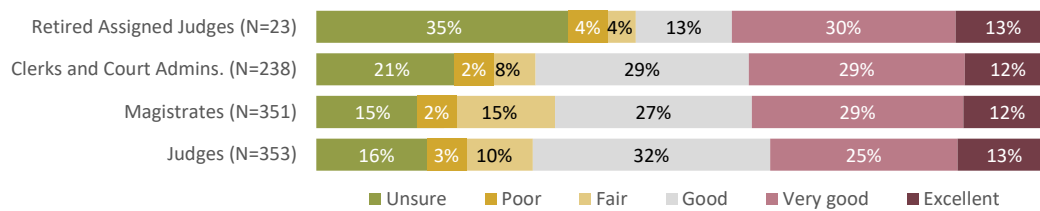
Similarly, court professionals were asked to grade the quality of training and other resources they had received from the Supreme Court. Specifically, they were asked: “How would you rate the adequacy of the training and other resources that have been made available to you by the Supreme Court to help you conduct remote proceedings?”. Their responses are shown below in Table 32 and Figure 5.

Generally, the responders indicated that the quality was sufficient, although retired assigned judges were unsure how to respond.

**Table 32. Quality of Trainings and Resources Provided by the Supreme Court**

Quality of Training/Resources	Judges (N=353)	Magistrates (N=351)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=238)
Excellent	12.7%	12.0%	13.0%	11.8%
Very good	25.5%	28.8%	30.4%	29.4%
Good	32.3%	26.8%	13.0%	29.0%
Fair	10.5%	15.1%	4.3%	7.6%
Poor	2.5%	2.0%	4.3%	1.7%
Unsure	16.4%	15.4%	34.8%	20.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 5. Quality of Trainings and Resources Provided by the Supreme Court**



Represented parties were asked how they received instructions to participate in remote proceedings. Their responses are shown below in Table 33. Additionally, represented parties were asked whether the instructions they received were helpful. Their responses are shown below in Tables 34 and 35. One party indicated as “Other” that they received instructions from jail staff.

**Table 34. Source of Instructions for Parties to Participate in Remote Proceedings**

Source of Instructions	Parties (N=74)	% of Responders
Email from the court	48	64.9%
From my attorney	33	44.6%
Phone call from the court	12	16.2%
Written information from the court	11	14.9%
Text message from the court	3	4.1%
The court’s website	2	2.7%
Other (please specify)	1	1.4%
Unsure	0	0.0%

**Table 35. Helpfulness of Instructions for Parties to Participate in Remote Proceedings**

Response	Parties	% of Total
Yes	70	94.6%
No	2	2.7%
Unsure	2	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## I. QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS

### *Overall Quality*

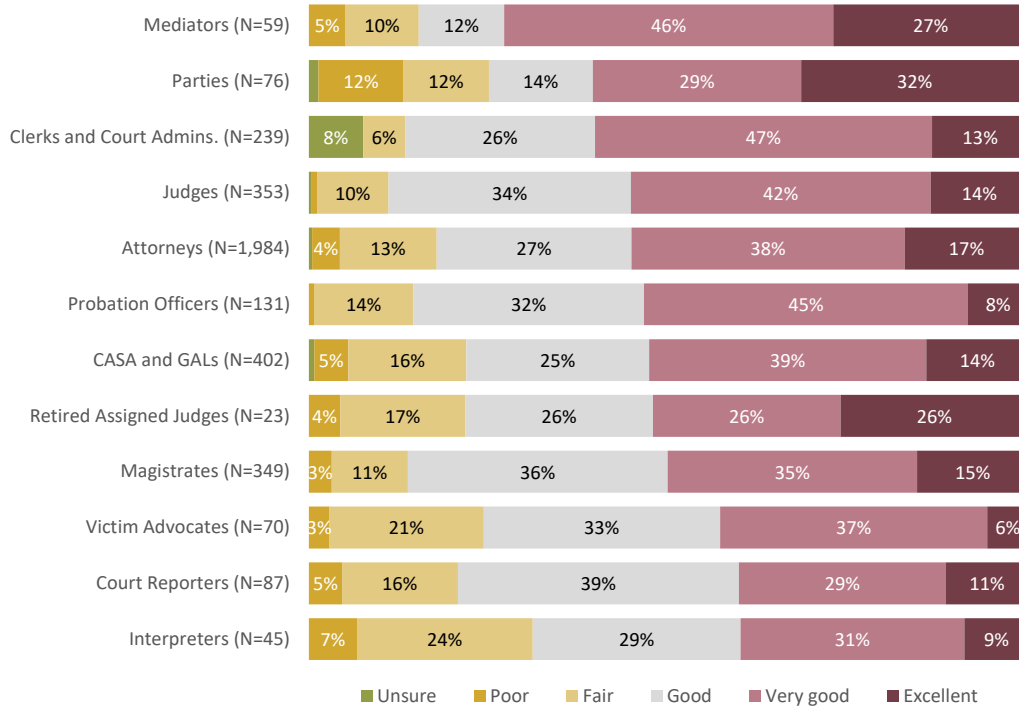
All responder groups that had participated in remote proceedings were asked: “How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?” (with slight variations in wording for certain groups). Their responses are shown below in Table 36 and Figure 6. Attorneys were afforded the option to explain their ratings. The explanations provided by 396 attorneys can be found in Appendix C.

Mediators rated the overall quality of remote proceedings either excellent or very good more than any other group. Nearly one-third of represented parties rated the quality as excellent. Interpreters had both the lowest rating of excellent or very good as well as the highest rating of fair or poor.

**Table 36. Overall Quality of Remote Proceedings**

Overall Quality	Attorneys (N=1,984)	Judges (N=353)	Magis- trates (N=349)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=239)	CASA and GALs (N=402)	Court Reporters (N=87)	Probation Officers (N=131)	Victim Advocates (N=70)	Inter- preters (N=45)	Mediators (N=59)	Parties (N=76)
Excellent	17.2%	13.6%	15.5%	26.1%	13.4%	14.2%	11.5%	8.4%	5.7%	8.9%	27.1%	31.6%
Very good	38.0%	41.6%	34.7%	26.1%	46.9%	38.6%	28.7%	45.0%	37.1%	31.1%	45.8%	28.9%
Good	27.1%	33.7%	36.1%	26.1%	26.4%	25.4%	39.1%	32.1%	32.9%	28.9%	11.9%	14.5%
Fair	13.5%	9.9%	10.6%	17.4%	5.9%	16.4%	16.1%	13.7%	21.4%	24.4%	10.2%	11.8%
Poor	3.8%	0.8%	3.2%	4.3%	0.0%	4.7%	4.6%	0.8%	2.9%	6.7%	5.1%	11.8%
Unsure	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 6. Overall Quality of Remote Proceedings**



***Special Considerations for Represented Parties***

Represented parties were asked: “*Would you have preferred the hearing to be in person in a courtroom?*” Their responses are shown in Table 37, below. One half of the responders indicated their preference is for proceedings to be conducted using remote technology. Approximately 40 percent indicated a preference for in-person proceedings. Fourteen responders opted to provided an explanation of their preference. Their explanations are shown below in Table 38.

**Table 37. Represented Parties’ Preference for In-Person Over Remote Participation**

Response	Responders	% of Total
Yes	30	39.5%
No	38	50.0%
Unsure	8	10.5%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 38. Represented Parties' Preference In-Person Over Remote Participation – Response Explanations**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
1	Yes	Could have consulted with my attorney in private. Had questions to ask about making a statement to the judge. Since I couldn't check with my attorney, I said nothing. While my case outcome would probably not have changes, we might have better justice and more educated officers if I had been able to speak without retribution, but wasn't sure that would be the case. I needed to ask my attorney privately - not over the conference for all to hear.
2	Yes	Face to face personalizes what can be an emotional - difficult situation. The proceedings can often seem depersonalized themselves. Conducting the proceedings remotely doesn't help that problem and at times can make it worse. However video depositions have around for a long time so they are nothing new now. If you are a F2F person/attorney then remote can be awkward.
3	Yes	On several occasions I felt lost within the hearing. A feeling of being lost during a hearing that means several thousands of dollars in child support over a long period of time.
4	Yes	The judge did not care.
5	Yes	the personal nature of this type of hearing was lost and the magistrate seemed disconnected and unfair. the alleged victim was allowed to appear in person and it seemed as though the magistrate was overly influenced by that fact.
6	No	Appearing remotely saved time and lowers costs.
7	No	Do not wish to be in person for anything at this time.
8	No	I have already spent 5% of my income on attorney fees, so I like the cost savings of not paying for travel and taking time from employment.
9	No	I was indifferent. The teleconference was more convenient, as I did not have to worry about childcare of taking as much time off of work.
10	No	I was much more comfortable Not having to be in the same room as the man who hurt my children.
11	Unsure	Both are fine. Im ok with either
12	Unsure	Depends on the nature of the proceedings! The more complex cases are more likely to require in person hearings.
13	Unsure	Have not yet conducted a remote trial. Appeared for a stays conference
14	Unsure	I would love the opportunity to look in the eye the people who routinely refuse to do their jobs, but alas I my in person experience was primarily sitting on the court bench outside.

Represented parties were then asked: “If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, did participating by remote technology make you generally more comfortable with the overall process of appearing before the judge?” Their responses are shown below in Table 39.

**Table 39. Represented Parties’ Comfort Level with Remote Participation Compared to In-Person Participation**

Response	Responders	% of Total
Yes	29	38.2%
No	26	34.2%
Unsure	11	14.5%
Not applicable (I only appeared via remote technology)	10	13.2%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Finally, represented parties were asked: “If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, how would you compare that overall experience to appearing by remote technology?” Their responses are shown below in Table 40. Responders were somewhat divided in their overall comparison between the two forms of participation. Nearly equal proportions indicated that remote was much better and that in-person was much better (21 and 22 percent, respectively).

**Table 40. Represented Parties’ Overall Comparison of Remote Participation with In-Person Participation**

Response	Responders	% of Total
Remote was much better	16	21.1%
Remote was somewhat better	11	14.5%
No difference	15	19.7%
In person was somewhat better	9	11.8%
In person was much better	17	22.4%
Not applicable (I only appeared via remote technology)	8	10.5%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Protection of Procedural Due Process Rights

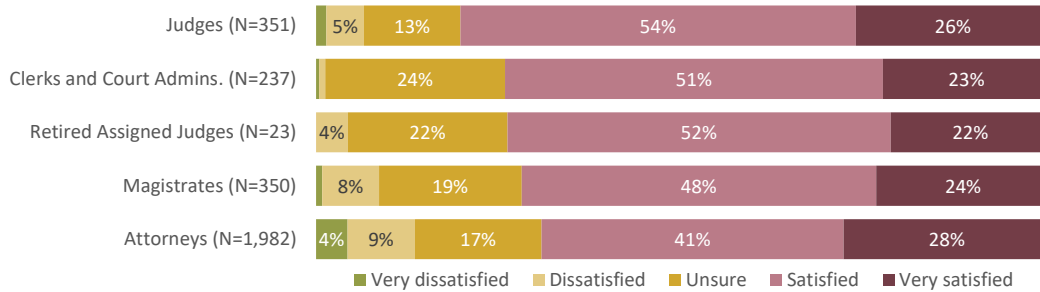
Court professionals were asked: “How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties’ procedural due process rights?” Their responses are shown below in Table 41 and Figure 7. Responders were given the option of explaining their satisfaction level. Their responses can be found in Appendix D.

Majorities in each responder group indicated they were either very satisfied or satisfied that the use of remote technology protects parties’ procedural due process right. Inter-group ratings are generally similar with the exception of attorneys expressing a greater level of dissatisfaction than any other responder group.

**Table 41. Protection of Procedural Due Process Rights**

Satisfaction Level	Attorneys (N=1,982)	Judges (N=351)	Magis- trates (N=350)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=237)
Very satisfied	28.2%	26.5%	23.7%	21.7%	22.8%
Satisfied	41.1%	53.8%	48.3%	52.2%	51.5%
Unsure	17.3%	13.1%	19.4%	21.7%	24.5%
Dissatisfied	9.2%	5.1%	7.7%	4.3%	0.8%
Very dissatisfied	4.3%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 7. Protection of Procedural Due Process Rights**



**Provision of Access to Justice**

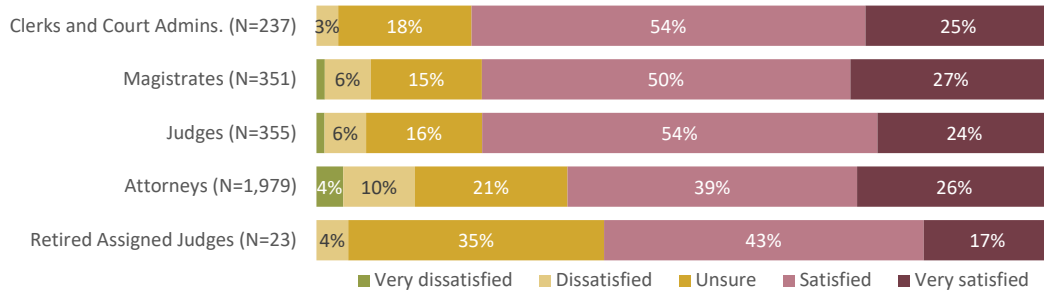
Court professionals were asked: “How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?” Their responses are shown below in Table 42 and Figure 8. Responders were given the option of explaining their satisfaction level. Their responses can be found in Appendix E.

Majorities in each responder group indicated they were either very satisfied or satisfied that the use of remote technology provides parties with access to justice. Retired assigned judges expressed a notably higher degree of being unsure, with more than one-third selecting that option. Attorneys expressed the highest level of dissatisfaction.

**Table 42. Provision of Access to Justice**

Satisfaction Level	Attorneys (N=1,979)	Judges (N=355)	Magis- trates (N=351)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=237)
Very satisfied	26.4%	23.7%	27.4%	17.4%	25.3%
Satisfied	39.4%	53.8%	50.1%	43.5%	53.6%
Unsure	20.8%	15.8%	15.1%	34.8%	18.1%
Dissatisfied	9.8%	5.6%	6.3%	4.3%	3.0%
Very dissatisfied	3.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 8. Provision of Access to Justice**





## Promotion of Public Trust and Confidence

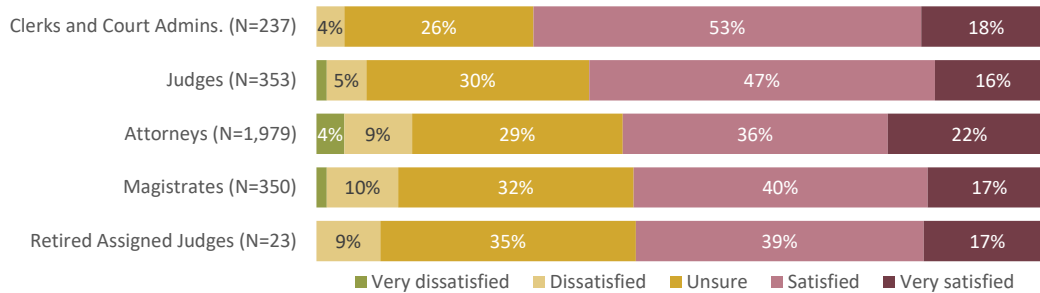
Court professionals were asked: “How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?” Their responses are shown below in Table 43 and Figure 9. Responders were given the option of explaining their satisfaction level. Their responses can be found in Appendix F.

Again, majorities in each responder group indicated they were either very satisfied or satisfied that the use of remote technology promotes public trust and confidence in the courts. Compared with the previous two questions (concerning protection of procedural due process rights and access to justice), relatively fewer responders selected “Very satisfied” in response to this question. Attorneys also indicated the highest level of dissatisfaction.

**Table 43. Promotion of Public Trust and Confidence**

Satisfaction Level	Attorneys (N=1,979)	Judges (N=353)	Magis- trates (N=350)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=237)
Very satisfied	22.3%	15.9%	16.9%	17.4%	17.7%
Satisfied	36.1%	47.0%	40.0%	39.1%	52.7%
Unsure	28.6%	30.3%	32.0%	34.8%	25.7%
Dissatisfied	9.2%	5.4%	9.7%	8.7%	3.8%
Very dissatisfied	3.8%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 9. Promotion of Public Trust and Confidence**



## Promotion of the Traditional Dignity and Seriousness of In-Person Proceedings

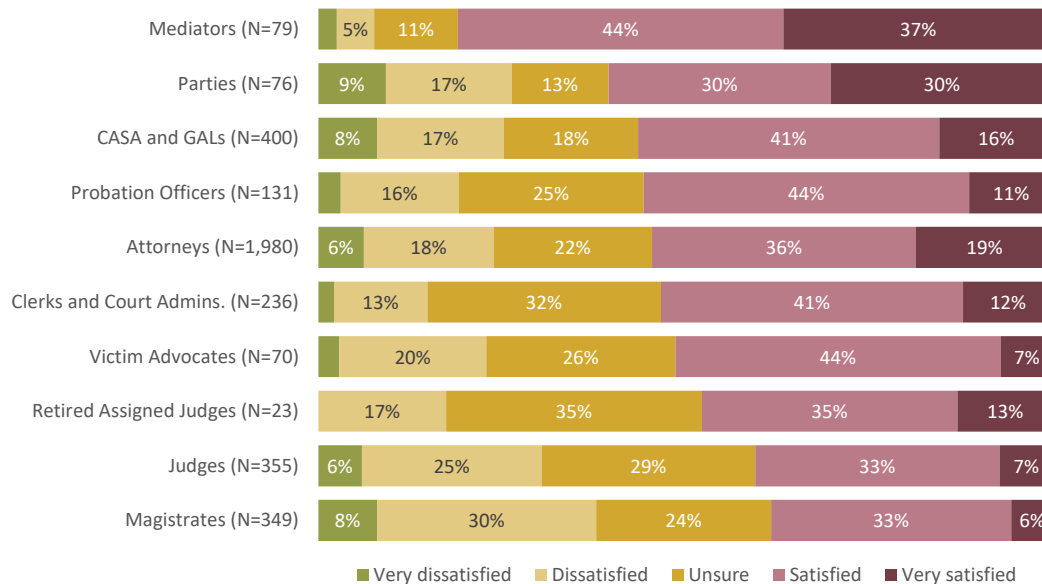
Various responder groups were asked: “How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?” Their responses are shown below in Table 44 and Figure 10. Responders were given the option of explaining their satisfaction level. Their responses can be found in Appendix G.

This question elicited fairly wide variability between responder groups. Judicial officers (judges, magistrates, and retired assigned judges) expressed notably less satisfaction than other groups. A majority of responders in all other groups were either very satisfied or satisfied that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings. However, approximately a quarter of attorneys, CASA/GALs, victim advocates, and represented parties were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

**Table 44. Promotion of the Traditional Dignity and Seriousness of In-Person Proceedings**

Satisfaction Level	Attorneys (N=1,980)	Judges (N=355)	Magis- trates (N=349)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=236)	CASA and GALs (N=400)	Probation Officers (N=131)	Victim Advocates (N=70)	Mediators (N=79)	Parties (N=76)
Very satisfied	18.7%	7.3%	5.7%	13.0%	12.3%	15.5%	11.5%	7.1%	36.7%	30.3%
Satisfied	35.9%	33.2%	32.7%	34.8%	41.1%	41.0%	44.3%	44.3%	44.3%	30.3%
Unsure	21.6%	29.0%	23.8%	34.8%	31.8%	18.3%	25.2%	25.7%	11.4%	13.2%
Dissatisfied	17.6%	24.5%	29.8%	17.4%	12.7%	17.3%	16.0%	20.0%	5.1%	17.1%
Very dissatisfied	6.2%	5.9%	8.0%	0.0%	2.1%	8.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	9.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 10. Promotion of the Traditional Dignity and Seriousness of In-Person Proceedings**



## Evaluating the Credibility of Remote Witnesses/Interviewees

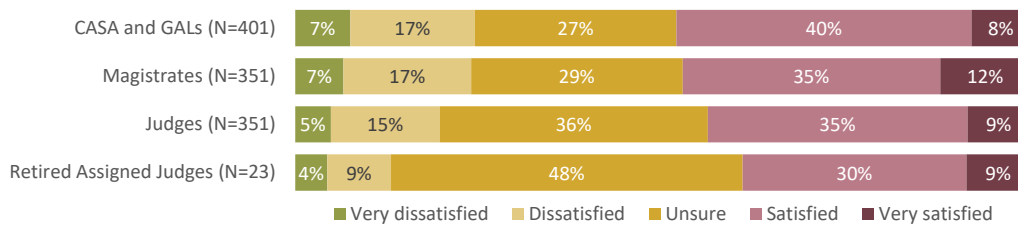
Judges, magistrates, and retired assigned judges were asked: “How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?” and CASA and GALs were asked: “How satisfied are you that a CASA/GAL can effectively evaluate the credibility of individuals remotely interviewed?” Their responses are shown below in Table 45 and Figure 11. Responders were given the option of explaining their satisfaction level. Their responses can be found in Appendix H.

The majority of responders in each group were either unsure or dissatisfied that persons sharing their professional roles can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses or interviewees, respectively.

**Table 45. Evaluating the Credibility of Remote Witnesses and Interviewees**

Level of Satisfaction	Judges (N=351)	Magis- trates (N=351)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=23)	CASA and GALs (N=401)
Very satisfied	8.5%	12.3%	8.7%	8.0%
Satisfied	35.3%	35.0%	30.4%	40.1%
Unsure	36.5%	28.8%	47.8%	27.4%
Dissatisfied	14.8%	17.4%	8.7%	17.0%
Very dissatisfied	4.8%	6.6%	4.3%	7.5%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Figure 11. Evaluating the Credibility of Remote Witnesses and Interviewees**



## Benefits of Remote Technology

All responder groups were asked: “Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?” (with slight variations in wording for certain groups). Each group was presented with a specifically-tailored list of options to choose from. They were also permitted to specify “Other” benefits. Their identified other benefits can be found in Appendix I. Shown in Tables 46 through 56, below, are their responses.

**Table 46. Benefits of Remote Technology – Attorneys**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Attorneys (N=2,483)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses	2,024	81.5%
More efficient to participate in hearings in different courts on the same day	1,424	57.3%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer “cattle call” days)	1,364	54.9%
Elimination of client transportation needs	1,171	47.2%
Remote setting less intimidating for clients	590	23.8%
Reduced failure of clients to appear	522	21.0%
Other (please specify)	213	8.6%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	155	6.2%
Unsure	43	1.7%

**Table 47. Benefits of Remote Technology – Judges**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Judges (N=353)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties	303	85.8%
Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts	214	60.6%
Reduced failure of parties to appear	148	41.9%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer “cattle call” days)	143	40.5%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	97	27.5%
Other (please specify)	38	10.8%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	30	8.5%
Unsure	13	3.7%

**Table 48. Benefits of Remote Technology – Magistrates**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Magsitrates (N=379)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties	338	89.2%
Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts	213	56.2%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer “cattle call” days)	170	44.9%
Reduced failure of parties to appear	163	43.0%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	133	35.1%
Other (please specify)	39	10.3%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	25	6.6%
Unsure	12	3.2%

**Table 49. Benefits of Remote Technology – Retired Assigned Judges**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Retired Assigned Judges (N=27)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties	19	70.4%
Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts	14	51.9%
Elimination of travel time and expenses for the visiting judge	12	44.4%
Allows for assignments to more than one court on a given day	8	29.6%
Reduced failure of parties to appear	7	25.9%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	4	14.8%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	4	14.8%
Unsure	2	7.4%
Other (please specify)	1	3.7%

**Table 50. Benefits of Remote Technology – Clerks and Court Administrators**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Clerks and Court Admins. (N=242)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties	189	78.1%
Reduced failure of parties to appear	124	51.2%
Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts	116	47.9%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer “cattle call” days)	87	36.0%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	74	30.6%
Other (please specify)	27	11.2%
Unsure	20	8.3%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	9	3.7%

**Table 51. Benefits of Remote Technology – CASA and GALs**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>CASA and GALs (N=459)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses	341	74.3%
Elimination of participant transportation needs	290	63.2%
More efficient to participate in hearings in different courts on the same day	259	56.4%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer “cattle call” days)	236	51.4%
Reduced failure of participants to appear	160	34.9%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	117	25.5%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	40	8.7%
Other (please specify)	27	5.9%
Unsure	6	1.3%

**Table 52. Benefits of Remote Technology – Court Reporters**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Court Reporters (N=100)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses for the participants	62	62.0%
There is less cross-talk and interruptions	25	25.0%
Other (please specify)	23	23.0%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	21	21.0%
Participants speak more clearly	16	16.0%
Unsure	5	5.0%

**Table 53. Benefits of Remote Technology – Probation Officers**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Probation Officers (N=141)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties	96	68.1%
Reduced failure of parties to appear	76	53.9%
Fewer scheduling conflicts	59	41.8%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer “cattle call” days)	48	34.0%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	33	23.4%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	13	9.2%
Other (please specify)	13	9.2%
Unsure	7	5.0%

**Table 54. Benefits of Remote Technology – Victim Advocates**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Victim Advocates (N=105)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of participant transportation needs	77	73.3%
Elimination of travel time and expenses	73	69.5%
Remote setting less intimidating for parties	70	66.7%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer “cattle call” days)	46	43.8%
More efficient to participate in hearings in different courts on the same day	41	39.0%
Reduced failure of participants to appear	41	39.0%
Other (please specify)	10	9.5%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	5	4.8%
Unsure	2	1.9%

**Table 55. Benefits of Remote Technology – Interpreters**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Interpreters (N=56)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses	37	66.1%
Increases ability to interpret for multiple courts more frequently	23	41.1%
Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer “cattle call” days)	18	32.1%
Other (please specify)	17	30.4%
Elimination of client transportation needs	13	23.2%
Reduced failure of clients to appear	10	17.9%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)	9	16.1%
Remote setting less intimidating for clients	6	10.7%
Unsure	1	1.8%

**Table 56. Benefits of Remote Technology – Mediators**

<b>Benefits of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Mediators (N=105)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Elimination of travel time and expenses	91	76.5%
More flexibility in scheduling	73	61.3%
Remote participation can be less stressful for the parties	67	56.3%
Mediation sessions can be scheduled more quickly	50	42.0%
Other (please specify)	26	21.8%
None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person mediations)	5	4.2%
Unsure	3	2.5%

***Drawbacks of Remote Technology***

All responder groups were asked: “Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawback of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?” (with slight variations in wording for certain groups). Each group was presented with specifically-tailored list of options from which to choose. They were also permitted to specify “Other” drawbacks. Their identified other drawbacks can be found in Appendix J. Shown in Tables 57 through 67, below, are their responses.

**Table 57. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Attorneys**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Attorneys (N=2,338)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	1,425	60.9%
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	1,415	60.5%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	877	37.5%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	548	23.4%
Too many distractions when participating from a remote location	358	15.3%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	299	12.8%
Other (please specify)	218	9.3%
Remote setting is more intimidating for clients	76	3.3%
Unsure	53	2.3%

**Table 58. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Judges**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Judges (N=306)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	253	82.7%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	247	80.7%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	215	70.3%
Potential for unidentified third parties to influence proceedings	183	59.8%
Potential for violation of separation of witnesses	155	50.7%
Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations	130	42.5%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	111	36.3%
Unsure	12	3.9%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	9	2.9%
Remote setting more intimidating for parties	6	2.0%

**Table 59. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Magistrates**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Magistrates (N=348)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	285	82.1%
Potential for unidentified third parties to influence proceedings	254	73.2%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	244	70.3%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	241	69.5%
Potential for violation of separation of witnesses	213	61.4%
Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations	145	41.8%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	111	32.0%
Remote setting more intimidating for parties	12	3.5%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	10	2.9%
Unsure	6	1.7%

**Table 60. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Retired Assigned Judges**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Retired Assigned Judges (N=27)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	16	59.3%
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	15	55.6%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	12	44.4%
Potential for unidentified third parties to influence proceedings	11	40.7%
Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations	6	22.2%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	3	11.1%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	2	7.4%
Unsure	1	3.7%

**Table 61. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Clerks and Court Administrators**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Clerks and Court Admins. (N=242)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	168	69.4%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	136	56.2%
Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations	59	24.4%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	112	46.3%
Remote setting more intimidating for parties	6	2.5%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	42	17.4%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	10	4.1%
Unsure	15	6.2%
Other (please specify)	15	6.2%



**Table 62. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – CASA and GALs**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>CASA and GALs (N=437)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	289	66.1%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	283	64.8%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	173	39.6%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	109	24.9%
Too many distractions when participating from a remote location	94	21.5%
Other (please specify)	46	10.5%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	37	8.5%
Unsure	9	2.1%

**Table 63. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Court Reporters**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Court Reporters (N=100)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	71	71.0%
Poor audio quality makes it hard to understand what is being said	68	68.0%
Distracting background noises at participants' remote locations	59	59.0%
Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations	24	24.0%
Other (please specify)	18	18.0%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	6	6.0%
Unsure	1	1.0%

**Table 64. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Probation Officers**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Probation Officers (N=141)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	94	66.7%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	89	63.1%
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	88	62.4%
Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations	64	45.4%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	23	16.3%
Other (please specify)	11	7.8%
Unsure	3	2.1%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	0	0.0%

**Table 65. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Victim Advocates**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Victim Advocates (N=105)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	91	86.7%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	67	63.8%
Reduced trust/personal connection with victim	55	52.4%
Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings	39	37.1%
Too many distractions when participating from a remote location	32	30.5%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	17	16.2%
Other (please specify)	13	12.4%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	4	3.8%

**Table 66. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Interpreters**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Interpreters (N=56)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	42	75.0%
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	39	69.6%
Difficult to properly see the participants (i.e., small screen size)	31	55.4%
Too many distractions when participating from a remote location	14	25.0%
Adverse impacts on procedural due process	13	23.2%
Other (please specify)	9	16.1%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	3	5.4%
Unsure	0	0.0%

**Table 67. Drawbacks of Remote Technology – Mediators**

<b>Drawbacks of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Mediators (N=119)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)	76	63.9%
General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)	67	56.3%
Participants may feel less of a commitment to the process	58	48.7%
Too many distractions when participating from a remote location	35	29.4%
Screen fatigue can make the process more tiring	24	20.2%
Other (please specify)	19	16.0%
None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)	7	5.9%
Unsure	3	2.5%

## Other Quality Concerns

Mediators were asked: “Are remote mediations in pending court cases more or less effective in achieving settlement than in-person mediations?” Their responses are shown below in Table 68. A majority of mediators (nearly 60 percent) indicated that remote mediations are about as effective as in-person mediations.

**Table 68. Effectiveness of Mediations Using Remote Technology**

Effectiveness	Responders	% of Total
More	6	7.6%
About the same	47	59.5%
Less	14	17.7%
Unsure	12	15.2%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Court reporters were asked: “How easy has it been to obtain and manage exhibits during remote proceedings?” Their responses are shown in Table 69, below. Most indicated that management of exhibits was not an issue for them.

**Table 69. Manageability of Exhibits by Court Reporters**

Managability of Exhibits	Responders	% of Total
Very easy	5	5.8%
Easy	15	17.4%
Neutral	38	44.2%
Difficult	8	9.3%
Very difficult	4	4.7%
Unsure	16	18.6%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Court reporters were also asked: “Do you believe the quality of the record in a remote proceeding is as good as in an in-person proceeding?” Their responses are shown below in Table 70. More than half (55 percent) of court reporters indicated that the quality of the record in remote proceedings is inferior to the quality of the record in in-person proceedings.

**Table 70. Quality of the Record in Remote Proceedings**

Record Comparison	Responders	% of Total
Yes	25	28.7%
No	48	55.2%
Unsure	14	16.1%
<b>Total Reponders</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Victim advocates were asked: “Victims have rights to notice and participate under the Ohio Constitution, sometimes called Marsy’s Law. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects victims’ rights?” Their responses are shown below in Table 71. Responders were given the option to explain their responses. Their explanations are shown below in Table 72.

**Table 71. Protection of Victims’ Rights**

Level of Satisfaction	Responders	% of Total
Very satisfied	6	8.6%
Satisfied	32	45.7%
Unsure	19	27.1%
Dissatisfied	12	17.1%
Very dissatisfied	1	1.4%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 72. Protection of Victims’ Rights – Explanations of Responses**

ID	Response	Please explain (optional)
1	Very satisfied	Victims are provided virtual log in information and can log in to every hearing if they choose.
2	Satisfied	As long as we can get a victim to be present in such hearings, they are able to be heard.
3	Satisfied	I only worry about the older population who do not use technology well or at all. I also worry for those who are in very rural areas who don’t have the means to use the technology. We accommodate those folks by having them physically come to the office and participate remotely using office technology/equipment.
4	Satisfied	I think in some cases, it can be a barrier. Availability of internet connectivity for that survivor, for example. In other cases, it’s helpful, such as when the survivor has a transportation or mobility issue.
5	Satisfied	Sometimes there are so many people in the virtual waiting room. It is difficult for the Judge to see all that are there and which case they are involved in. I have instructed Victims to put their name in Zoom so the Judge can identify them and bring them in the room when the case is called. It is easier for all if I know that the Victims are going to log in so I can alert the Judge to look for the person. When people do not put in their name the Judge can only see what type of phone they have. (iphone etc) The names are important and knowing ahead of time which Victims/witness are logging in. Often times victims will text me during a hearing to let me know they are in the waiting room. That works usually if I know before court starts.
6	Satisfied	The victims are notified of the hearing and can request to participate. They also have the option of being updated after the hearing.
7	Satisfied	they are called and can participate in zoom if they choose. They may come to our office and we set it up for them to watch. It would be great if they could do zoom from there home.
8	Unsure	I have not yet experienced this part
9	Unsure	If it is a technology hearing it is hard for a victim advocate to be present with them.
10	Unsure	In some jurisdictions the victims have been included in the remote technology. It seems like a lot of jurisdictions are not using the technology. We have seen some victims turned away from attending in person hearings or some asked to watch a tv screen from another room. Every jurisdiction is doing it their own way and it has been very confusing.
11	Dissatisfied	If victims do not have functioning internet or computers, they are put at a severe disadvantage.
12	Dissatisfied	It is not my experience that victims are being sent subpoenas or any sort of formal notice of remote court proceedings. Also, information on how to participate in a remote court hearing is not apparent on the Cleveland Municipal Court website, making it difficult for a citizen unfamiliar with the new process to access court.
13	Dissatisfied	It should be easier for them to watch the video hearings (without their camera on) but most still do not do it. Also in our area wifi or internet capabilities are not the best.
14	Dissatisfied	Its frustrating when we have a victim present for a hearing and then the Judge decides to have the hearing in chambers there the victim doesnt get to participate.

**Table 72. Protection of Victims’ Rights – Explanations of Responses (continued)**

ID	Response	Please explain (optional)
15	Dissatisfied	Remote technology allows the process for victim's to get overlooked when a court hearing is taking place.
16	Dissatisfied	See above explanation.
17	Dissatisfied	Some Of our pretrial have been phone pretrial. I don't believe that this has given the opportunity for the victim to attend
18	Dissatisfied	There are a lot of changes due to remote services that may not always protect the rights of victims.
19	Dissatisfied	With COVID, defendants have been considered "medically unavailable". When this happens there case is continued. Sometimes we have victims here who are requesting a protection order, but they cannot get one that day because the defendant is not in that room to sign off on the protection order or given bond. This causes stress and anxiety for victims because instead of referring to their right to get a temporary protection order the day of arraigning, they now have to go through a longer process. Another issue that remote technology has had on victims is, when the defendants are medically unable, sometimes the judges will decide to just arraign them anyway without the proper paperwork needed for waiving their appearance. This causes issues because then we worry how the defendant is going to be read the conditions of bond which could include a Stay Away order. This also is stressful for the victim because if they were wanting a protection order, but we are told the defendant is medically unavailable, but then gets arraigned anyway, that victim missed out on getting a temporary protection order. If the defendant can be arraigned without her/his appearance, then our victim should be able to get a temporary protection order as well.
20	Dissatisfied	With restricted Victim participation, it's difficult to ascertain if their rights have been upheld or violated.

Victim advocates were also asked: *“How concerned are you that the use of remote proceedings heightens the risk for potential witness and victim intimidation?”* Their responses are shown below in Table 73. Slightly more than one-quarter (26 percent) of responders indicated they were very concerned or somewhat concerned. A narrow majority (51 percent) were either slightly concerned or not at all concerned.

**Table 73. Level of Concern over Heightened Risk for Witness and Victim Intimidation**

Level of Concern	Responders	% of Total
Very concerned	3	4.3%
Somewhat concerned	15	21.7%
Moderately concerned	9	13.0%
Slightly concerned	16	23.2%
Not at all concerned	19	27.5%
Unsure	7	10.1%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Finally, victim advocates were asked: “*What impact does participating remotely have on your ability to effectively do your job?*” Their responses are shown in Table 74, below. Although 39 percent indicated it did not make their jobs easier or harder, 29 percent indicated that remote participation makes their job harder.

**Table 74. General Impact on Victim Advocacy**

Impact	Responders	% of Total
It makes it easier	13	18.8%
Neither harder nor easier, just different	27	39.1%
It makes it harder	20	29.0%
Unsure	9	13.0%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Interpreters were asked: “*What do you think is the maximum time frame over which to conduct an effective virtual remote interpretation?*” Their responses are shown below in Table 75. Slightly more than one-third (36 percent) indicated that one hour was the maximum. Nine responders provided “Other” responses, which are shown in Table 76, below.

**Table 75. Maximum Time Frame for Effective Virtual Remote Interpretations**

Time Frame	Responders	% of Total
One hour	16	36.4%
Two hours	13	29.5%
Three hours	2	4.5%
Four hours	2	4.5%
Five hours	0	0.0%
Six hours	0	0.0%
Seven hours	0	0.0%
Eight hours	2	4.5%
Other (please specify)	9	20.5%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 76. Maximum Time Frame for Effective Virtual Remote Interpretations – Other as Specified**

ID	Other (please specify)
1	depends on number of people involved, with two hour max
2	Depends on the mode: CI up to 1.5 hrs
3	Generally one hour. Depends on the type of proceeding, the pace, whether on or off the record (interpreting attorney-client conversations) the entire time
4	It depends on how the hours are structured - while arduous, 8 hours is possible with an appropriate structure of breaks/pauses
5	It depends on the situation. For example in a trial, with 2 interpreters, or in an administrative hearing where you are the only interpreter.
6	It depends on the type of proceeding and if there is a interpreting partner for longer than two hours, number of breaks etc.
7	It so depends on what's being interpreted! I can go hours for Psych evals, PSI interviews and such.
8	The question is vague. The max time frame will depend on the type of interpretation as well as the number of interpreters
9	with breaks, up to 6 hrs

Attorneys were asked: “*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*” Their responses are shown in Table 77, below. About one-quarter of attorneys (27 percent) indicated that they wanted to confer privately with their client but were unable. Attorneys were given to option to explain whether the features worked well, or otherwise explain their response. Explanations from 376 attorneys can be found in Appendix K.

**Table 77. Use of Breakout Room/Private Chat Features to Conduct Private Conferencing – Attorneys**

Private Conferencing	Responders	% of Total
Every time	310	28.1%
Almost every time	219	19.9%
Sometimes	274	24.9%
Almost never	164	14.9%
Never	135	12.3%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Not applicable (no need)	875	

Similarly, judicial officers were asked: “*In instances where counsel and their client were each participating from independently remote locations—and they wanted to confer privately with their client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were they able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*” Their responses are shown below in Table 78. Most judicial officers indicated that counsel and their clients were able to confer privately every time or almost every time.

**Table 78. Use of Breakout Room/Private Chat Features to Conduct Private Conferencing – Judicial Officers**

Private Conferencing	Judges		Magistrates		Retired Assigned Judges	
	Responders	% of Total	Responders	% of Total	Responders	% of Total
Every time	90	42.9%	93	41.9%	5	45.5%
Almost every time	63	30.0%	47	21.2%	3	27.3%
Sometimes	27	12.9%	45	20.3%	3	27.3%
Almost never	17	8.1%	23	10.4%	0	0.0%
Never	13	6.2%	14	6.3%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Not applicable (no need)	143		129		12	

Victim advocates were asked: *“In instances where you and the victim were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with the victim during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?”* Their responses are shown in table 79, below. They were also asked to explain if the feature worked well. Explanations were provided by 12 responders. See Table 80, below.

**Table 79. Use of Breakout Room/Private Chat Features to Conduct Private Conferencing – Victim Advocates**

Private Conferencing	Responders	% of Total
Every time	5	15.6%
Almost every time	9	28.1%
Sometimes	8	25.0%
Almost never	2	6.3%
Never	8	25.0%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Not applicable (no need)	37	

**Table 80. Use of Breakout Room/Private Chat Features to Conduct Private Conferencing – Victim Advocates – Explanations of Effectiveness**

ID	Response	Explanation
1	Every time	perfect
2	Every time	Very well
3	Almost every time	It worked very well.
4	Almost every time	Most of the time it works ok. Sometimes there is a need to speak with victims and assist with technology.
5	Almost every time	very well.
6	Sometimes	I was able to text the victim while the video conferencing was happening. This way, she could ask me questions privately.
7	Sometimes	one situation was done at dwave office, that was successful, other situation where it happened at other place, that was unsuccessful.
8	Sometimes	The one time I had this happen the other parties just stepped out of the room for a few minutes. So it was hard to tell if the other parties actually left or not.
9	Never	I as an advocate have not done that. I use my work cell. It has happened between victims and prosecutors as well as defendant's and attorneys.
10	Never	I just gave my office phone number over the meeting and she called me.
11	Not applicable (the need has not yet arisen)	I do think that when the issue does arise, that the services we provide by accompanying the victim will be lost. To truly accompany a victim to a hearing is to physically be there. We make a connection with our victims and they trust us. If together in the court room we can quietly communicate what is going on and why. In a remote proceeding, that connection is lost.
12	Not applicable (the need has not yet arisen)	Victims come to our office and we log on together.



## J. OTHER SERVICES USING REMOTE TECHNOLOGY

### *Electronic Filing*

Attorneys were asked: “Where it is available, how often do you use electronic filing to file documents with the courts?” Their responses are shown below in Table 81. As expected, electronic filing is widely used when available.

**Table 81. Use of Electronic Filing by Attorneys**

Electronic Filing Use	Attorneys	% of Total
Always	1,387	62.8%
Often	492	22.3%
Sometimes	175	7.9%
Rarely	102	4.6%
Never	54	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### *Text Message Reminders*

Represented parties were asked: “Would text messages from the court reminding you of court dates be helpful?” A narrow majority (52 percent) indicated that the text message reminders would be helpful. See Table 82, below.

**Table 82. Text Message Reminders to Represented Parties**

Text Reminders	Parties	% of Total
Yes	59	52.7%
No	52	46.4%
Unsure	1	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### *Online Docket Use*

Attorneys were asked: “When you need information on a case, and it is available online, how often do you use the courts’ online dockets to look up that information?” Similarly, represented parties were asked: “Did you use the court’s website to look up information about your case?” Their responses are shown below in Tables 83 and 84.

**Table 83. Online Docket Use by Attorneys**

Online Docket Use	Attorneys	% of Total
Always	1,810	77.4%
Often	446	19.1%
Sometimes	51	2.2%
Rarely	20	0.9%
Never	11	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 84. Online Docket Use by Represented Parties**

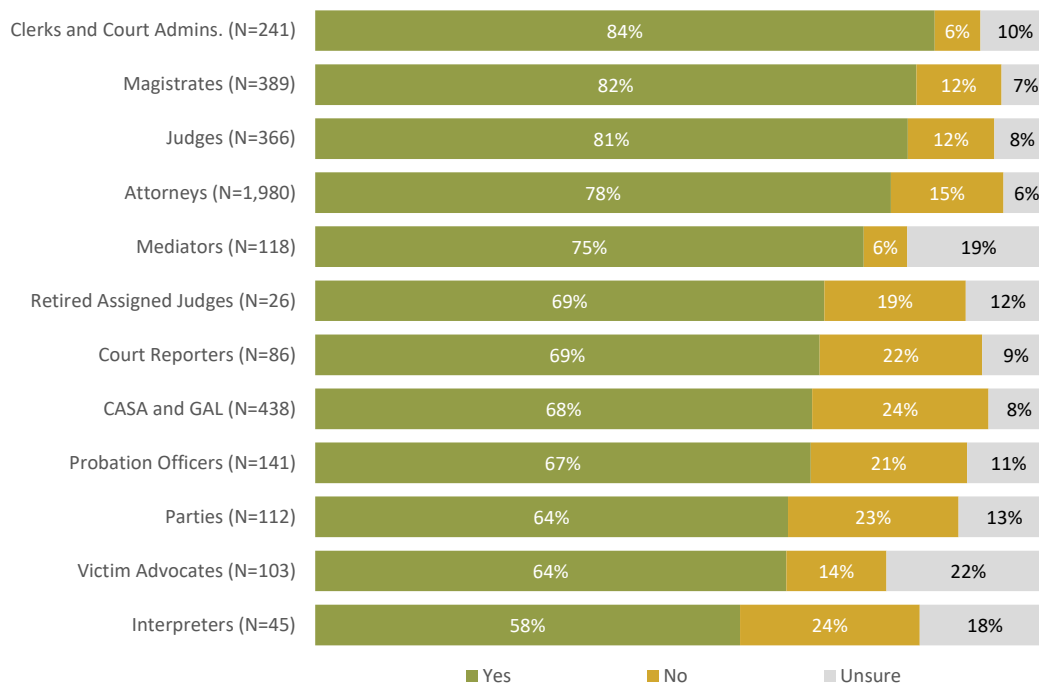
<b>Online Docket Use</b>	<b>Parties</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Yes	59	52.7%
No	52	46.4%
Unsure	1	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## K. FUTURE USE OF REMOTE TECHNOLOGY

### *Continued Use of Remote Technology, Generally*

All responder groups were asked a variation on the following question: “*Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some proceedings by remote technology?*” Shown below in Figure 12 are their responses. Clear majorities of responders in all groups indicated that courts should continue to use remote technology to conduct some proceedings in the future.

**Figure 12. Post-Pandemic, Should Courts Continue to Conduct Some Proceedings Using Remote Technology?**



## Suitability of Specific Types of Proceedings for the Use of Remote Technology

Certain responder groups were asked to identify which specific types of proceedings they believe are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future. Table 85, below, shows their responses. All survey responders—regardless of whether they had participated in remote proceedings—were asked to respond. The “Other” responses can be found in Appendix L.

**Table 85. Suitability of Proceedings for Future Use of Remote Technology**

Proceeding Type	Attorneys (N=1,547)	Judges (N=294)	Magistrates (N=316)	Retired Assigned Judges (N=18)	Clerks and Court Admins. (N=195)
<b>CRIMINAL and TRAFFIC</b>					
Arraignments	40.6%	86.4%	76.3%	77.8%	83.6%
Plea hearings	26.5%	59.9%	45.6%	44.4%	54.9%
Sentencings	15.9%	42.9%	25.9%	38.9%	33.3%
Adjudication hearings (juvenile)	11.6%	10.5%	24.4%	0.0%	22.1%
Disposition hearings (juvenile)	12.2%	14.3%	28.5%	0.0%	17.4%
Criminal pretrials	39.5%	80.3%	62.7%	66.7%	70.3%
Criminal bench trials	5.2%	19.0%	15.2%	5.6%	12.3%
Criminal jury trials	1.7%	2.0%	0.9%	11.1%	1.5%
Post-conviction proceedings	16.5%	52.0%	30.7%	22.2%	49.7%
Traffic proceedings	29.2%	41.2%	47.5%	27.8%	50.8%
<b>CIVIL</b>					
Civil evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)	28.3%	35.4%	30.7%	11.1%	28.2%
Civil non-evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)	60.4%	56.5%	56.3%	33.3%	41.0%
Civil trials	9.2%	18.0%	18.4%	16.7%	14.9%
<b>FAMILY LAW</b>					
Family law evidentiary proceedings	15.3%	17.7%	27.5%	11.1%	21.0%
Family law non-evidentiary proceedings	35.0%	37.8%	60.1%	27.8%	41.0%
Delinquency proceedings	9.6%	12.6%	22.2%	5.6%	25.1%
Child protection proceedings	10.3%	13.9%	23.7%	0.0%	16.9%
Adoptions	13.4%	20.1%	25.0%	11.1%	19.0%
Guardianship/conservatorship hearings	15.8%	20.4%	27.2%	5.6%	22.6%
Civil protection order hearings	14.1%	24.1%	27.8%	11.1%	25.1%
<b>EVIDENTIARY HEARINGS</b>					
Evidentiary hearings (all types)	15.3%	21.8%	20.9%	11.1%	14.4%
Non-evidentiary hearings (all types)	52.4%	60.2%	62.0%	38.9%	32.8%
<b>APPELLATE ORAL ARGUMENTS</b>					
	32.8%	33.7%	37.0%	5.6%	16.4%
<b>OTHER (please specify)</b>					
	15.5%	8.8%	14.6%	11.1%	7.2%
<b>UNSURE</b>					
	2.7%	0.7%	2.2%	0.0%	6.2%

Similarly, probation officers were asked: “Which of the following types of probation-related activities do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?” Their responses are shown in Table 86, below. The “Other” responses can be found in Appendix L.

**Table 86. Suitability of Probation-Related Activities for the Use or Remote Technology in the Future**

<b>Probation Activity Type</b>	<b>Probation Officers (N=140)</b>	<b>% of Responders</b>
Pre-trial services	67	47.9%
Regular status meetings with offenders and defendants	65	46.4%
Specialized Docket treatment team meetings	43	30.7%
Probation violation/revocation hearings	38	27.1%
Other (please specify)	32	22.9%
Specialized Docket status review hearings	30	21.4%
Sentencings	19	13.6%
Adjudication hearings (juvenile)	18	12.9%
Substituting for home visits	18	12.9%
Disposition hearings (juvenile)	13	9.3%
Unsure	10	7.1%

***Non-Court Involved Attorneys, Anticipated Practice Impacts***

Attorneys who indicated that their law practice does not involve working with Ohio state courts were asked: “After the social distancing restrictions from the pandemic have subsided, to what extent do you anticipate the use of the remote technologies you identified in the previous question will continue?” Table 87, below, shows their responses:

**Table 87. Anticipated Future Use of Remote Technology Among Non-Court Involved Attorneys**

<b>Anticipated Future Use of Remote Technology</b>	<b>Attorneys</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Use will likely increase	202	25.1%
Use will likely stay about the same	303	37.7%
Use will likely decrease	162	20.1%
Not applicable (no significant change in aw practice)	74	9.2%
Unsure	63	7.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Future Use, Open-Ended Question***

At the end of the surveys for attorneys, judges, magistrates, retired assigned judges, clerks, court administrators, and represented parties, the responders were asked: “How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?” Their responses can be found in Appendix M.

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## iCOURT Task Force - Attorneys Survey

\* 1. Does your law practice entail regular and direct involvement with Ohio's state court system?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of No will take the responder to Q2. A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q4. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Attorneys Survey

### Non-Court Involved Attorneys Questions

2. In which of the following ways has your law practice changed during the pandemic regarding the use of remote technology? Select all that apply.

- Increased use of videoconferencing tools
- Increased use of telephonic conferencing tools (i.e., voice only)
- Increased use of eSignature tools (e.g., DocuSign, PandaDoc, etc.)
- Increased use of document sharing applications (e.g., Dropbox, Google Docs, etc.)
- There has been no significant change in my law practice.
- Other (please specify)

\* 3. After the social distancing restrictions from the pandemic have subsided, to what extent do you anticipate the use of the remote technologies you identified in the previous question will continue?

- Use will likely increase.
- Use will likely stay about the same.
- Use will likely decrease.
- Unsure
- Not applicable (there has been no significant change in my law practice).

**NOTE: The non-court involved responder is next taken to Q21.**

## iCOURT Task Force - Attorneys Survey

### Court Staff Identification Question

\* 4. Do you work as court staff (e.g., court administrator, clerk of court, staff attorney, etc.)? If you answer Yes, that will conclude this survey. We are separately surveying judicial officers and court staff.

- Yes  
 No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will end the survey. A selection of No will take the responder to Q17. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Attorneys Survey

### Court-Involved Attorney Questions

\* 5. What are your professional roles in your work with the courts? Select all that apply.

- Criminal defense (private)  
 Criminal defense (public defender)  
 Prosecutor  
 Non-criminal counsel (e.g., civil, family law, probate)  
 Guardian ad Litem  
 Other (please specify)

\* 6. Has your practice before the courts this year involved the use of remote technology in order to participate in court proceedings?

- Yes  
 No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q7. A selection of No will take the responder to Q19. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Attorneys Survey

### Use of Remote Technology

7. How frequently has your practice before the courts this year involved the use of remote technology in order to participate in court proceedings?

- A great deal  A moderate amount  Occasionally  Somewhat rarely  Rarely

8. Which type of court proceedings have you been involved with while using remote technology? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal trials  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil proceedings (non-family law)                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile) | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law proceedings (e.g., domestic relations, juvenile, probate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials               | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)           |   |

9. What has been the most common form of remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

10. Typically, what type of device do you use to participate in remote proceedings?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Desktop computer       | <input type="checkbox"/> Smartphone        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laptop computer        | <input type="checkbox"/> Regular telephone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tablet (e.g., iPad)    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |  |

11. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

Please explain (optional)

12. Generally, how easy has it been for you to connect and participate in remote proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure



13. How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided to you by the court in order to connect and participate?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

14. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

15. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

16. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Very satisfied | <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied      |
| <input type="radio"/> Satisfied      | <input type="radio"/> Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="radio"/> Unsure         |   |

Please explain (optional)

17. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

18. In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?

- Every time  Almost every time  Sometimes  Almost never  Never
- Not applicable (the need has not yet arisen)

Did it work well? (Optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - Attorneys Survey

19. Because of COVID-19, courts started holding many more hearings by videoconference in order to keep everyone safe. Once the pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some hearings by remote technology?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

**NOTE: A selection of No or Unsure will take the responder to Q21. A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q20. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

Proceeding Suitability

20. Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future? Select all that apply.

- Arraignments
- Plea hearings
- Sentencings
- Adjudication hearings (juvenile)
- Disposition hearings (juvenile)
- Criminal pretrials
- Criminal bench trials
- Criminal jury trials
- Post-conviction proceedings
- Civil evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)
- Civil non-evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)
- Family law evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.)
- Other (please specify)
- Family law non-evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.)
- Civil trials
- Delinquency proceedings
- Child protection proceedings
- Evidentiary hearings (all types)
- Non-evidentiary hearings (all types)
- Adoptions
- Guardianship/conservatorship hearings
- Civil protection order hearings
- Traffic proceedings
- Appellate oral arguments
- Unsure

Benefits and Drawbacks, Other Services, Other Ideas

21. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses
- More efficient to participate in hearings in different courts on the same day
- Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer "cattle call" days)
- Reduced failure of clients to appear
- Elimination of client transportation needs
- Remote setting less intimidating for clients
- None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

22. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions when participating from a remote location
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Remote setting is more intimidating for clients
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

23. Where it is available, how often do you use electronic filing to file documents with the courts?

- Always  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Not applicable/not available in the court where I practice

24. When you need information on a case, and it is available online, how often do you use the courts' online dockets to look up that information?

- Always  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

25. How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?

26. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Email

Phone

# Appendix D: User Experience

## iCOURT Task Force - CASA and GAL Survey

\* 1. Since March this year, have you participated in a court proceeding using remote technology?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q2. A selection of No will take the responder to Q11. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - CASA and GAL Survey

2. How frequently have you participated in court proceedings using remote technology?

- A great deal
- A moderate amount
- Occasionally
- Somewhat rarely
- Rarely

3. How did you participate? Select all that apply.

- Videoconference
- Telephone (voice only)

4. What has been the most common form of remote court proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing tools (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing tools (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing tools (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing tools (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

5. Which of the following types of activities do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?

- Home visits (local)
- Home visits (distant)
- Testifying
- Interviews of adults
- Interviews of children who are preschool age
- Interviews of children who are elementary school age
- Interviews of children who are middle school age
- Interviews of children who are high school age
- Interviews of collateral sources (e.g., schools, mental health counselors, etc.)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

6. How satisfied are you that a CASA/GAL can effectively evaluate the credibility of individuals remotely interviewed?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

7. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote court proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

8. How would you rate the overall ease of use of the technology used to conduct remote court proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

9. How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided by the courts in order to access their remote services?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

10. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - CASA and GAL Survey

11. Because of COVID-19, courts started holding many more hearings by videoconference in order to keep everyone safe. Once the pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some hearings by videoconference?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

12. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses  
 More efficient to participate in hearings in different courts on the same day  
 Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer "cattle call" days)  
 Reduced failure of participants to appear  
 Elimination of participant transportation needs  
 Remote setting less intimidating for parties  
 None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)  
 Unsure  
 Other (please specify)

13. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions when participating from a remote location
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

14. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Email

Phone



# Appendix E "Uwtxg{ "Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Clerks and Court Administrators Survey

\* 1. Which of the following roles do you perform for the courts? Select all that apply.

- Clerk of court
- Court administrator

2. Which of the following types of subject matter jurisdiction does your court hear? Select all that apply.

- Appellate
- Common pleas general (civil, criminal)
- Domestic relations
- Juvenile
- Probate
- Municipal/county

\* 3. Since March 2020, has your court used remote technology to conduct court proceedings?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q7. A selection of No will take the responder to Q14. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Clerks and Court Administrators Survey

4. Which type of proceedings has your court presided over while using remote technology? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None (all proceedings have been in-person) | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal trials  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil proceedings (non-family law)                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law proceedings (e.g., domestic relations, juvenile, probate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile)           | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials                         |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)                     |   |

5. Which type of remote services does your court currently offer? Select all that apply.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Videoconferencing (for any type of proceeding)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Livestreaming of court proceedings                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephonic conferencing (for any type of proceeding)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Virtual remote interpretation                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online dispute resolution tools (online tool enabling parties to exchange offers of settlement) | <input type="checkbox"/> Form completion software (e.g., HotDocs, A2J Author, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote mediation (parties and mediator meet via telephonic or video conference)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic filing for attorneys                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic document signing tools (e.g., DocuSign, PandaDoc, etc.)                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic filing for self-represented litigants           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online self-scheduling allowing parties to schedule hearings                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Text messaging notifications and/or reminders              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket remote treatment team meetings   | <input type="checkbox"/> Online payments/payment kiosks                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket remote status review hearings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)  |   |

6. What has been the most common form of remote proceedings with which your court has been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.
- Unsure

7. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which your court has been involved?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

8. Generally, how easy has it been for you and your judicial officers to connect and participate in remote proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

9. How would you rate the adequacy of the training and other resources that have been made available to you by the Supreme Court to help you conduct remote proceedings?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

10. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

11. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

12. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

13. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

\* 14. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some proceedings by remote technology?

Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q15. A selection of No or Unsure will take the responder to Q16. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

iCOURT Task Force - Clerks and Court Administrators Survey

15. Regardless of your court’s subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future? Select all that apply.

- Arraignments
- Plea hearings
- Sentencings
- Adjudication hearings (juvenile)
- Disposition hearings (juvenile)
- Criminal pretrials
- Criminal bench trials
- Criminal jury trials
- Post-conviction proceedings
- Civil evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)
- Civil non-evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)
- Family law evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.)
- Other (please specify)
- Family law non-evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.)
- Civil trials
- Delinquency proceedings
- Child protection proceedings
- Evidentiary hearings (all types)
- Non-evidentiary hearings (all types)
- Adoptions
- Guardianship/conservatorship hearings
- Civil protection order hearings
- Traffic proceedings
- Appellate oral arguments
- Unsure

## iCOURT Task Force - Clerks and Court Administrators Survey

16. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties
- Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts
- Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer “cattle call” days)
- Reduced failure of parties to appear
- Remote setting less intimidating for parties
- None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

17. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Remote setting more intimidating for parties
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

18. How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?

19. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Court

Email

Phone

# Appendix F "Uwtxg{ "Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Court Reporters Survey

\* 1. Since March 2020, have you served as a court reporter in remote or in-person court proceedings of any type (hearings, status conferences, pretrials, etc.)?

Yes

No

NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q4. A selection of No will take the responder to Q11. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)

## iCOURT Task Force - Court Reporters Survey

2. For those courts in which you performed court reporting services this year, which of the following types of subject matter jurisdiction did those court have? Select all that apply.

Appellate

Common pleas general (civil, criminal)

Domestic relations

Juvenile

Probate

Municipal/county

\* 3. Have you been a participant in court proceedings conducted using remote technology?

Yes

No

NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q4. A selection of No will take the responder to Q11. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)

## iCOURT Task Force - Court Reporters Survey

4. Which type of proceedings have you participated in that were conducted using remote technology? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal trials  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil proceedings (non-family law)                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile) | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law proceedings (e.g., domestic relations, juvenile, probate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials               | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)           |   |

5. What has been the most common form of remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

6. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

7. Do you believe the quality of the record in a remote proceeding is as good as in an in-person proceeding?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

8. How easy has it been to obtain and manage exhibits during remote proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

9. Generally, how easy has it been for you to connect and participate in remote proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure



10. How would you rate the adequacy of the training and other resources that have been made available to help you by the courts to participate in remote proceedings?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

## iCOURT Task Force - Court Reporters Survey

11. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some proceedings by remote technology?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

12. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- Participants speak more clearly  
 There is less cross-talk and interruptions  
 Elimination of travel time and expenses for the participants  
 None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)  
 Unsure  
 Other (please specify)

13. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)  
 Distracting background noises at participants' remote locations  
 Poor audio quality makes it hard to understand what is being said  
 Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations  
 None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)  
 Unsure  
 Other (please specify)

14. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Email

Phone

# Appendix G'Uwtxg{ 'Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Interpreters Survey

\* 1. What is your interpreter credentialing status? Select all that apply.

- Supreme Court of Ohio Certified
- Provisionally Qualified
- American Sign Language qualified
- Registered Foreign Language
- Language-Skilled
- Other (please specify)

\* 2. Since March this year, have you participated in a virtual remote interpretation for a court proceeding?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q3. A selection of No will take the responder to Q9. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Interpreters Survey

3. How frequently have you participated in virtual remote interpretations for court proceedings?

- A great deal
- A moderate amount
- Occasionally
- Somewhat rarely
- Rarely

4. What do you think is the maximum time frame over which to conduct an effective virtual remote interpretation?

- One hour
- Two hours
- Three hours
- Four hours
- Other (please specify)
- Five hours
- Six hours
- Seven hours
- Eight hours

5. How would you rate the overall quality of the virtual remote interpretations with which you have been involved?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsure

6. How would you rate the overall ease of use of the technology used to conduct virtual remote interpretations?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

7. How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided by the courts in order to access their remote services for performing virtual remote interpretations?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

8. Do you want the courts to continue using virtual remote interpretations?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

## iCOURT Task Force - Interpreters Survey

9. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of virtual remote interpretations? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses  
 Increases ability to interpret for multiple courts more frequently  
 Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer "cattle call" days)  
 Reduced failure of clients to appear  
 Elimination of client transportation needs  
 Remote setting less intimidating for clients  
 None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)  
 Unsure  
 Other (please specify)

10. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to virtual remote interpretations?  
Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Difficult to properly see the participants (i.e., small screen size)
- Too many distractions when participating from a remote location
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

11. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Email

Phone

# Appendix H'Uwt xg{ 'T gr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Judges and Magistrates Survey

\* 1. Are you a judge or a magistrate?

- Judge
- Magistrate

\* 2. Which of the following types of subject matter jurisdiction do you have? Select all that apply.

- Appellate
- Common pleas general (civil, criminal)
- Domestic relations
- Juvenile
- Probate
- Municipal/county

\* 3. How many years have you been a judge or magistrate (or both)?

- Less than 1 year
- Between 1 and 5 years
- Between 6 and 10 years
- Between 11 and 15 years
- Between 16 and 20 years
- More than 20 years

\* 4. Since March 2020, have you participated in court proceedings using remote technology?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q5. A selection of No will take the responder to Q17. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Judges and Magistrates Survey

5. Which type of proceedings have you presided over while using remote technology? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil proceedings (non-family law)                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law proceedings (e.g., domestic relations, juvenile, probate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile) | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket treatment team meetings                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket status review hearings                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials               | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal trials                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)           | <input type="text"/>  |

6. Which type of remote services does your court currently offer? Select all that apply.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Videoconferencing (for any type of proceeding)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Livestreaming of court proceedings                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephonic conferencing (for any type of proceeding)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Virtual remote interpretation                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online dispute resolution tools (online tool enabling parties to exchange offers of settlement) | <input type="checkbox"/> Form completion software (e.g., HotDocs, A2J Author, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote mediation (parties and mediator meet via telephonic or video conference)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic filing for attorneys                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic document signing tools (e.g., DocuSign, PandaDoc, etc.)                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic filing for self-represented litigants           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online self-scheduling allowing parties to schedule hearings                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Text messaging notifications and/or reminders              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket remote treatment team meetings   | <input type="checkbox"/> Online payments/payment kiosks                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket remote status review hearings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)  | <input type="text"/>  |

7. What has been the most common form of remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

8. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

9. Generally, how easy has it been to connect and participate in remote proceedings?

Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

10. How would you rate the adequacy of the training and other resources that have been made available to you by the Supreme Court to help you conduct remote proceedings?

Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

11. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

12. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

13. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

14. How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)



15. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

16. In instances where counsel and their client were each participating from independently remote locations—and they wanted to confer privately with their client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were they able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?

- Every time  Almost every time  Sometimes  Almost never  Never
- Not applicable (the need has not yet arisen)

### iCOURT Task Force - Judges and Magistrates Survey

17. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some proceedings by remote technology?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q18. A selection of No or Unsure will take the responder to Q19. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Judges and Magistrates Survey

18. Regardless of your subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments   | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law non-evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil trials   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquency proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Child protection proceedings   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Evidentiary hearings (all types)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials   | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-evidentiary hearings (all types)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal bench trials  | <input type="checkbox"/> Adoptions  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal jury trials   | <input type="checkbox"/> Guardianship/conservatorship hearings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil protection order hearings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil non-evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family law evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)   | <input type="text"/>  |

## iCOURT Task Force - Judges and Magistrates Survey

19. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer "cattle call" days)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced failure of parties to appear  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote setting less intimidating for parties                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)  |
-

20. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations
- Potential for unidentified third parties to influence proceedings
- Potential for violation of separation of witnesses
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Remote setting more intimidating for parties
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure

21. How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?

22. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Court

Email

Phone

# Appendix I "Uwtxg{"Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Mediators Survey

\* 1. Since March this year, have you participated in a mediation of a pending court case using remote technology?

Yes

No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q2. A selection of No will take the responder to Q9. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Mediators Survey

2. How frequently have you participated in pending court case mediations using remote technology?

A great deal  A moderate amount  Occasionally  Somewhat rarely  Rarely

3. What has been the most common form of remote pending court case mediation with which you have been involved?

Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).

Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).

Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).

Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).

Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

4. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote pending court case mediations with which you have been involved?

Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

5. Are remote mediations in pending court cases more or less effective in achieving settlement than in-person mediations?

More

Less

About the same

Unsure

6. How would you rate the overall ease of use of the technology used to conduct remote mediations in pending court cases?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

7. How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided by the courts in order to access their remote services for performing mediations?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Not applicable (I did not use court-supplied services)

8. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct mediations in pending cases promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during mediations conducted in-person in a courthouse setting?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - Mediators Survey

9. Do you want the courts to continue using remote technology to conduct mediations?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

10. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct mediations of pending court cases? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses  
 More flexibility in scheduling  
 Mediation sessions can be scheduled more quickly  
 Remote participation can be less stressful for the parties  
 None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person mediations)  
 Unsure  
 Other (please specify)

11. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct mediations of pending court cases? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions when participating from a remote location
- Participants may feel less of a commitment to the process
- Screen fatigue can make the process more tiring
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

12. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Email

Phone

# Appendix J "Uwtxg{ "Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Probation Officers Survey

\* 1. Which type of defendants and offenders do work with? Select all that apply.

- Adult felony
- Adult misdemeanor
- Juvenile

\* 2. Since March 2020, have you participated in court proceedings and other probation-related activities and services (e.g., regular meetings with offenders and defendants) using remote technology?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q3. A selection of No will take the responder to Q9. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Probation Officers Survey

3. Which type of activities have you participated in that were conducted using remote technology? Select all that apply.

- Pre-trial services
- Sentencings
- Adjudication hearings (juvenile)
- Disposition hearings (juvenile)
- Probation violation/revocation hearings
- Regular status meetings with offenders and defendants
- Specialized Docket treatment team meetings
- Specialized Docket status review hearings
- Other (please specify)

4. What has been the most common form of remote activities with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

5. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote activities with which you have been involved?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsure

6. Generally, how easy has it been for you to connect and participate in remote activities?

- Very easy
- Easy
- Neutral
- Difficult
- Very difficult
- Unsure

7. How would you rate the adequacy of the training and other resources that have been made available to help you participate in remote activities?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsure

8. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct probation-related activities promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced when those activities are done in-person at the courthouse?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Unsure
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - Probation Officers Survey

9. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some probation-related activities by remote technology?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure



10. Which of the following types of probation-related activities do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-trial services                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Regular status meetings with offenders and defendants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Substituting for home visits                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile)        | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket treatment team meetings            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)         | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket status review hearings             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Probation violation/revocation hearings | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)                  |  |

11. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct probation services and activities? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties
- Fewer scheduling conflicts
- Increased use of time-certain scheduling (fewer "cattle call" days)
- Reduced failure of parties to appear
- Remote setting less intimidating for parties
- None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

12. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct probation services and activities? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

13. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Court

Email

Phone

# Appendix KUwtxg{ "Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Represented Parties Survey

\* 1. Since March this year, have you personally appeared for a court date by videoconference or telephone?

Yes

No

NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q2. A selection of No will take the responder to Q16. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)

## iCOURT Task Force - Represented Parties Survey

2. What type of case(s) were you involved in? Select all that apply.

Civil (including small claims)

Traffic (including misdemeanor O.V.I.)

Criminal (felony or misdemeanor)

Unsure

Family law (domestic relations, juvenile, probate)

3. How did you participate? Select all that apply.

Videoconference

Telephone (voice only)

4. What type of device did you use to participate? Select all that apply.

Desktop computer

Laptop computer

Tablet

Smartphone

Regular telephone

5. Where did you participate from? Select all that apply.

- My home or place of residence
- My place of work
- My attorney's office
- A friend or family member's home or place of residence
- A court kiosk, self-help center, or designated area
- Another public location (public library, public WiFi hotspot, coffee shop, other business)
- Other (please specify)

6. How did you get the instructions you needed on how to appear by videoconference or telephone? Select all that apply.

- From my attorney
- Email from the court
- Written information from the court
- The court's website
- Phone call from the court
- Text message from the court
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

7. Were the instructions you received on how to appear by videoconference or telephone helpful?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

8. Regardless of the result, how would you rate the overall experience of appearing by videoconference or telephone?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsure

9. If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, how would you compare that experience to appearing by remote technology?

- Remote was much better
- Remote was somewhat better
- No difference
- In person was somewhat better
- In person was much better
- Unsure
- Not applicable (I only appeared via remote technology)

10. If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, did participating by remote technology make you generally more comfortable with the overall process of appearing before the judge?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure
- Not applicable (I only appeared via remote technology)

11. Do you think appearing by videoconference or telephone is as fair as appearing in person in a courtroom?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

12. How easy was it to connect and participate in the telephone or videoconference hearing?

- Very easy
- Easy
- Neutral
- Difficult
- Very difficult
- Unsure

13. In what ways was appearing by videoconference or telephone difficult? Select all that apply.

- No internet access at home
- No equipment at home (webcam, computer, etc.)
- Connecting was difficult, technical issues
- Hard to hear everyone speak
- Hard to understand judge
- Unsure
- None of the above (it was not difficult)

14. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Unsure
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

15. Would you have preferred the hearing to be in person in a courtroom?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please explain (optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - Represented Parties Survey

16. Would text messages from the court reminding you of court dates be helpful?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

17. Did you use the court's website to look up information about your case?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

18. Because of COVID-19, courts started holding many more hearings by videoconference in order to keep everyone safe. Once the pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct hearings by videoconference?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

19. If you were asked to appear in the future for a court date by videoconference, how might that be difficult for you? Select all that apply.

- No internet/slow internet at home
- No computer equipment at home (computer, webcam)
- No smartphone or tablet
- Not sure how to use technology
- It would not be difficult
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

20. In what ways do you think courts can improve their use of remote technology in the future?

# Appendix L'Uwtxg{ "Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Retired Assigned Judges Survey

\* 1. Which of the following types of subject matter jurisdiction do you have? Select all that apply.

- Appellate
- Common pleas general (civil, criminal)
- Domestic relations
- Juvenile
- Probate
- Municipal/county

\* 2. How many years have you been a judge? Include years of service as a magistrate.

- Less than 1 year
- Between 1 and 5 years
- Between 6 and 10 years
- Between 11 and 15 years
- Between 16 and 20 years
- More than 20 years

\* 3. Since March 2020, have you participated in court proceedings using remote technology?

- Yes
- No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q4. A selection of No will take the responder to Q16. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**



## iCOURT Task Force - Retired Assigned Judges Survey

4. Which type of proceedings have you presided over while using remote technology? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil proceedings (non-family law)                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law proceedings (e.g., domestic relations, juvenile, probate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile) | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket treatment team meetings                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Docket status review hearings                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials               | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal trials                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)           |   |

5. What has been the most common form of remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Fully remote using telephonic conferencing (all parties offsite from the court).
- Partially remote using videoconferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Partially remote using telephonic conferencing (some parties in-person, others remote).
- Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

6. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

7. Generally, how easy has it been to connect and participate in remote proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

8. How would you rate the adequacy of the training and other resources that have been made available to you by the Supreme Court to help you conduct remote proceedings?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

9. How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided to you by the courts in order to connect and participate?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

10. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

11. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

12. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

13. How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - Retired Assigned Judges Survey

14. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

15. In instances where counsel and their client were each participating from independently remote locations—and they wanted to confer privately with their client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were they able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?

- Every time  Almost every time  Sometimes  Almost never  Never
- Not applicable (the need has not yet arisen)

## iCOURT Task Force - Retired Assigned Judges Survey

\* 16. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some proceedings by remote technology?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q17. A selection of No or Unsure will take the responder to Q18. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Retired Assigned Judges Survey

17. Regardless of your subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future? Select all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arraignments   | <input type="checkbox"/> Family law non-evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plea hearings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil trials   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquency proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjudication hearings (juvenile)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Child protection proceedings   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition hearings (juvenile)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Evidentiary hearings (all types)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal pretrials   | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-evidentiary hearings (all types)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal bench trials  | <input type="checkbox"/> Adoptions  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal jury trials   | <input type="checkbox"/> Guardianship/conservatorship hearings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Post-conviction proceedings  | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil protection order hearings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic proceedings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil non-evidentiary proceedings (non-family law)                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate oral arguments   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family law evidentiary proceedings (e.g., divorce, dissolution, custody, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)   | <input type="text"/>  |

## iCOURT Task Force - Retired Assigned Judges Survey

18. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elimination of travel time and expenses for the visiting judge                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elimination of travel time and expenses for counsel and the parties             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allows for assignments to more than one court on a given day                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fewer attorney scheduling conflicts   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced failure of parties to appear  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote setting less intimidating for parties                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)  |
-

19. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions for participants in their remote locations
- Potential for unidentified third parties to influence proceedings
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Unsure

20. How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?

21. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>

# Appendix M'Uwtxg{ 'Tgr qtv

## iCOURT Task Force - Victim Advocates Survey

\* 1. Since March this year, have you participated in a court proceeding using remote technology?

- Yes  
 No

**NOTE: A selection of Yes will take the responder to Q2. A selection of No will take the responder to Q12. (This note does not appear in the online survey instrument.)**

## iCOURT Task Force - Victim Advocates Survey

2. How frequently have you participated in court proceedings using remote technology?

- A great deal  A moderate amount  Occasionally  Somewhat rarely  Rarely

3. What has been the most common form of remote court proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Fully remote using videoconferencing tools (all parties offsite from the court).  
 Fully remote using telephonic conferencing tools (all parties offsite from the court).  
 Partially remote using videoconferencing tools (some parties in-person, others remote).  
 Partially remote using telephonic conferencing tools (some parties in-person, others remote).  
 Remote, using either videoconferencing or telephonic conferencing, where the parties are all present in the courthouse but are physically located in separate rooms.

4. How would you rate the overall quality of the remote court proceedings with which you have been involved?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

5. What impact does participating remotely have on your ability to effectively do your job?

- It makes it harder  It makes it easier  Neither harder nor easier, just different  Unsure

6. How would you rate the overall ease of use of the technology used to conduct remote court proceedings?

- Very easy  Easy  Neutral  Difficult  Very difficult  Unsure

7. How would you rate the overall quality of instructions and technical support information provided by the courts in order to access their remote services?

- Excellent  Very good  Good  Fair  Poor  Unsure

8. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

9. Victims have rights to notice and participate under the Ohio Constitution, sometimes called Marsy's Law. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects victims' rights?

- Very satisfied  Satisfied  Unsure  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

10. How concerned are you that the use of remote proceedings heightens the risk for potential witness and victim intimidation?

- Very concerned  Moderately concerned  Somewhat concerned  Slightly concerned  Not at all concerned  
 Unsure

11. In instances where you and the victim were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with the victim during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?

- Every time  Almost every time  Sometimes  Almost never  Never  
 Not applicable (the need has not yet arisen)

How well did it work?

## iCOURT Task Force - Victim Advocates Survey

12. Because of COVID-19, courts started holding many more hearings by videoconference in order to keep everyone safe. Once the pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to conduct some hearings by videoconference?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

13. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- Elimination of travel time and expenses
- More efficient to participate in hearings in different courts on the same day
- Increased use of time-certain scheduling at the courts (fewer "cattle call" days)
- Reduced failure of participants to appear
- Elimination of participant transportation needs
- Remote setting less intimidating for parties
- None (there are no significant benefits over traditional in-person proceedings)
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

14. Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings? Select all that apply.

- General technology issues (e.g., access difficulties, unavailable or slow internet)
- General quality of communication is degraded (lack of non-verbal cues, hard to hear and understand people, no face-to-face interaction)
- Too many distractions when participating from a remote location
- Reduced trust/personal connection with victim
- Loss of a sense of seriousness of the proceedings
- Adverse impacts on procedural due process
- None (there are no significant drawbacks to using remote technology)
- Other (please specify)

15. May we contact you if we have any questions about your responses? If so, please provide your contact information. If you would prefer that your responses remain anonymous, please skip this question.

Name

Email

Phone



# Appendix N"Uwtxg{ 'Tgr qtv

## NON-COURT INVOLVED ATTORNEY LAW PRACTICE IMPACTS

*In which of the following ways has your law practice changed during the pandemic regarding the use of remote technology?*

ID	Other (please specify)
1	100% working from Home
2	99.9% Telecommuting/working remotely from home now.
3	Arbitration and Mediation
4	Coronavirus has taken over, that's all anyone can talk about
5	Electronic notarization, decreased hard copies
6	Episodic court interaction is absolutely frustrating, inefficient
7	Even though I maintain my OH license, I no longer reside in OH.
8	Federal work. Remote telephone hearings, conferences via zoom, phone, or other electronic means
9	Huge increase in remote video depositions (Zoom)
10	I am a federal government attorney
11	I am an active member of the bar but not a court attorney
12	I am now semi-retired and do no practice in the courts.
13	I am retired and not actively practicing.
14	I am retired.
15	I am retired.
16	I am semi retired so there is no significant change.
17	I do not currently practice
18	i do not practice law - i am a hearing officer
19	I dont practice law but I mediate and arbitrate
20	I have been doing all these things before the pandemic and work virtually as a patent attorney where all filings are electronic and do all the things listed already.
21	I have stayed home with kids and am currently unemployed.
22	I interact with probate court by mail.
23	I now know what TEAMS is
24	I work at a Court; we instituted GoToMeeting and more telephonic contacts
25	I work for a legal publisher.
26	I'm retired and not actively engaged in the practice of law.
27	I'm essentially retired & have no clients.
28	I'm not currently practicing law at this time
29	I'm not in a law practice -- I'm a judge
30	Increase use of email
31	Increased risks for data breach with rapid switch to vendor apps and software
32	increased use of E-mail, which is not preferred by older clients
33	Increased use of e-notary
34	Increased use of remote desktop application
35	Increased use of social media
36	increased use of VPN, double checking approved email lists, triple checking wire instructions,
37	Increased use of Windows Remote Desktop
38	Increased work at home
39	Increased work from home
40	less printing
41	most attorneys and support staff NOT working from the corporate offices.
42	Moved office into my home
43	MS-Teams

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**NON-COURT INVOLVED ATTORNEY LAW PRACTICE IMPACTS**

*In which of the following ways has your law practice changed during the pandemic regarding the use of remote technology?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

44 NA to me

45 not actively practicing

46 Not practicing

47 Oh I maintain an active license, but do not practice.

48 Online/Web based CLE is the norm, now

49 Preparation to conduct Webex hearings for a federal agency

50 Remote access to office resources

51 Remote CLE

52 Remote work

53 Retired

54 Retired.

55 Retired. November 30, 2017. Activity is minimal. Sat as acting judge one time and physically participated in a couple of eviction hearings since then. .

56 Significant increase in remote network access (working from home, editing documents stored on a network)

57 Started sending documents to clients with execution instructions

58 Telework from home

59 Teleworking

60 These increases were very minor, we've been doing this for years. It is just slightly more often now.

61 Use of Zoom for Government and Teams for MSPB and EEOC hearings.

62 working from home

63 Zoom arbitrations

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## Appendix O 'Uwt xg{ 'Tgr qtv

### ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Excellent	1	A typical civil hearing in my specialty (foreclosure) takes on average under 5 minutes. Borrowers were forced to take off work previously. Now parties are able to eliminate travel time and missing work to conduct hearings. The quality has not suffered.
Excellent	2	all parties must be patient with each other, and not interrupt or talk over anyone else for the court reporter to take down everything. The same cannot be said during in person hearings
Excellent	3	All proceedings that have been done remotely have had no technical issues.
Excellent	4	Court staff and opposing counsel have made the experience seamless and very effective. Nothing is lost in civil cases in which I participate by conducting proceedings remotely.
Excellent	5	Everybody seems to love the convenience and safety of remote hearings, especially during the pandemic. I love it and wish we would have done it sooner.
Excellent	6	Everyone can participate and see all parties. Any document can be viewed by "sharing your screen". It actually allows people to better see the documents with no "paper" copies needed.
Excellent	7	For the most part as good as in person and much more efficient, travel time being eliminated
Excellent	8	Fortunately, all the remote proceedings in which I've participated have gone smoothly and we're conducted in a timely manner. I credit court staff e.g. staff attorneys, bailiffs and judicial assistants who carefully planned and conducted those proceedings under difficult circumstances.
Excellent	9	Franklin County courts have a great system. I have tried to use remote services with Guernsey County as well with poor results. Their service was not good.
Excellent	10	Hearings as much as possible should stay remote. They are more timely, cost efficient and the clients love it. Indeed, it empowers clients because they no longer have to pay attorneys for 3 hours of time for 15 minutes of work.
Excellent	11	However, Court needs to get better with giving prior notice to parties on how to access hearings. Also, Court needs to go to exclusive remote hearings for safety.
Excellent	12	Huge time and expense saver for routine civil matters.
Excellent	13	I actually prefer remote to in-person because it allows me full access to my office during certain events.
Excellent	14	I am a big fan and think it is long overdue. I saved clients hundreds of dollars by avoiding travel expenses and it made me more productive.
Excellent	15	I don't feel that it detracts any from the experience but may actually add value in that participants can be in more comfortable (in the case of clients) without the stress of getting TO court, parking, etc., in the case of the bigger city courthouses.
Excellent	16	I feel like this is how things should have always been. It cuts down on travel time and is just as effective.
Excellent	17	I have found remote proceedings to be more cost-effective and convenient than in person proceedings.
Excellent	18	I have had everything from telephone report conferences to appellate arguments to a full trial by Zoom. I prefer telephone calls for scheduling and reports. I prefer in-person for depositions, arguments, and trials, but it is working out ok with Zoom and similar services.
Excellent	19	I prefer telephonic/web-based hearings over in-person hearings; they're efficient.
Excellent	20	I think remote proceedings using conferencing programs, such as Zoom, work as well as having everyone in the same room.

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Excellent	21	I would prefer to use Microsoft TEAMS. Some of the lesser systems have had tech failures.
Excellent	22	It saves all parties time, money, and reduces our carbon footprint. I have not experienced any issues in remote proceedings.
Excellent	23	I've had one Hamilton County judge require an in person appearance during a surge in the pandemic. The hearing could have been handled via phone, keeping all counsel and the court safe. Phone, video conferencing etc. has been fantastic. There is no reason for in person hearings for civil matters for any reason.
Excellent	24	Leveraging technology in lieu of personal appearances is far more efficient.
Excellent	25	Many hearings are simple and short. Not having to travel is cheaper for the client and more efficient.
Excellent	26	More timely than hearings typically proceed "in person" when things get backed up in the courtroom
Excellent	27	Most civil court proceedings should not require in-person appearances to set dates or check in with the court for status conferences. This is a change that could/should have been made pre-COVID. COVID "forced" the change earlier than it would have otherwise occurred.
Excellent	28	Most of my hearings are status conferences, settlement conferences, or hearings on motion. All are perfectly capable of being handled by phone and proceed just as well as if i were there in person.
Excellent	29	Much more efficient for both attorneys and clients. The full attention of the court is on the participants
Excellent	30	Much more efficient than in person, and therefore more affordable for clients
Excellent	31	No problems at all
Excellent	32	No problems--good sound and visual quality. Easy to use.
Excellent	33	Non-evidentiary hearings conducted electronically is more efficient and productive. We should have moved into this kind of thing years ago.
Excellent	34	Once I became used to the mechanics of these remote proceedings; it became so convenient and efficient that I would not want to go back to the "old pre-pandemic" ways.
Excellent	35	Overall great; some exceptions when it was not so great
Excellent	36	People argued about it at first but once everyone learned how, it was great. The judges always want people in person but this showed that is not necessary for full and final resolutions. Everything proceeded as it always has, without the hassle and costs of traveling to the courthous.
Excellent	37	PLEASE EXPAND IT...GREAT COST AND TIME SAVING MEASURE FOR ALL CONCERNED
Excellent	38	Progresses smoothly and on time.
Excellent	39	Remote hearings can be cumbersome, but I have not had any technological issues. Court staff has been great in facilitating.
Excellent	40	Remote log in has been seamless.
Excellent	41	Remote proceedings are actually more efficient than going to the courthouse.
Excellent	42	Routine motion hearings or routine pretrial conferences rarely have value added by personal attendance compared to telephonic conferencing.
Excellent	43	Saved time by not commuting to court and waiting for hearing.
Excellent	44	Sessions are on time; business is taken care of promptly
Excellent	45	Smooth and reduces the transaction cost substantially.
Excellent	46	So much easier and faster remotely

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Excellent	47	Technology is easy to use. Quality of sound and video is very good. Depending on the court, documents needed for the hearing can be mailed, personally delivered or emailed prior to the hearing or shared via a screen share option during the hearing.
Excellent	48	Telephone conferences have been very effective. (Almost) everyone knows how to handle a conference call. Video conferences (Zoom/Webex) have also been very effective. Once everyone became familiar with using the technology (which took a few months), I believe that video conference participation for court proceedings has been highly effective.
Excellent	49	Telephone pretrials and scheduling conferences are easily managed, more productive with calendars more easily accessed. Mediations via ZOOM are excellent due to fewer delays waiting for a single participant delayed by parking, court access, etc..
Excellent	50	Telephonic proceedings have not be a problem. Only issue with Video is some parties don't have great wifi access.
Excellent	51	The communication and ability to interact within the context of remote participation has been good. We do lose the ability to have the pre-hearing discussion among counsel.
Excellent	52	The hearings I have participated in all went smoothly.
Excellent	53	The parties and counsel have been very receptive and understanding of the limitations and changes to the norm. The Magistrates and Judges have maintained control over the proceeding and the proceedings have remained professional and respectful of the judicial system.
Excellent	54	The places that have not permitted remote appearance are Hamilton County for all appearances, which is dangerous and unnecessary, and Ashtabula County mediation, which also required in-person appearance notwithstanding motion to participate by phone due to COVID.
Excellent	55	The Supreme Court of Ohio does an absolutely outstanding job with remote oral arguments.
Excellent	56	The system is conducive to saving time and does not burden defendants with the need to travel to court and sit through long pretrial days.
Excellent	57	They are great. More focused, faster, and less expensive for the client. I hope they remain an option beyond the pandemic.
Excellent	58	They work very well and result in economies for client.
Excellent	59	Using remote proceedings has saved my clients and myself travel time and costs. My mediation and motion hearings done on zoom like technology was fabulous. I have a lot of elderly clients and participating remotely (if they can work the technology) was well received and reduced their anxiety with travel to Court and with exposure Covid. It truly kept my cases moving.
Excellent	60	Very efficient. Parties and court have more time slots available for hearings and appearances. Counsel are more focused on issues.
Excellent	61	We get issues resolved and dated scheduled without the necessity of travel or exposing anyone to potential infection.
Excellent	62	Working remotely, there is less of a chance your client will receive jail time. Also, it saves me an amazing amount of time not having to drive downtown.
Very good	63	All participants were adapting to new technology, so there were some minor glitches.
Very good	64	Although zoom was checked prior to my oral appellant argument, audio was not the best at the time of argument.

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very good	65	Bandwidth for some participants is a problem.
Very good	66	but nothing ever happens in the cases...the domestic relations court is kicking the can down the road which is awful for parents
Very good	67	Can't always see everyone participating in the hearing
Very good	68	Civil pretrials and case management conferences are more efficient by phone, and waste less time from counsel driving to courthouses and dealing with security and the corona orders from tyrannical and incompetent judges who think masks work (which they don't).
Very good	69	Connectivity is occasionally an issue.
Very good	70	Courts have used a combination of phone and video conference. I believe the video conferences are more effective, but require greater technology access.
Very good	71	Each court uses different platforms. So, downloading all the apps and keeping them straight has been a bit of a challenge.
Very good	72	Everyone cooperates but not all parties have good equipment. Technical problems are frequent.
Very good	73	Final Divorce hearing via Zoom was a bit difficult as my client had only a phone and iffy internet connection.
Very good	74	For the most part, state courts have been great in utilizing new technology
Very good	75	For the routine which has been just about everything remote handling have proved most efficient. Surprisingly, remote Mediation has also been largely successful and the clients are big fans.
Very good	76	Given the sudden shift to always in Court to only by video, the availability of the Courts to utilize video conferencing and the quality of the videoconferencing has been very good.
Very good	77	Hardest part is the inability to confront opposing witnesses or parties face to face when questioning
Very good	78	Has improved as everyone adjusted to the new way of doing business.
Very good	79	however the common pleas courts and individual judges have employed varied and inconsistent guidelines which have been and remain a nightmare
Very good	80	However, court rarely uses and could at least do pretrials via teleconferences but do not take covid seriously
Very good	81	I consider in person or video interactions to be Excellent because of the visual input, but telephone interactions certainly are tried and true and get the job done.
Very good	82	I greatly prefer the ability to use a telephonic conference or zoom conference than appear in person during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Very good	83	I have found remote proceedings to be extremely beneficial provided technology works well.
Very good	84	I have found remote proceedings to very efficient and effective which has increased productivity.
Very good	85	I still think in person hearings are better and it will be a good thing to return to them
Very good	86	If supporting documents are requested, they must be delivered at a later date.
Very good	87	In the beginning there were some technical issues connecting but once court staff got the hang of it we were smooth sailing. Also there are issues with Defendants having good reception. Sometimes you can see a defendant but you cannot hear him/her or vice versa.
Very good	88	It is (was) difficult to use exhibits.
Very good	89	It is as good as it can be. Nothing is as good as in-person, but we can make do.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very good	90	It is nice that it has cut out a lot of travel time for unnecessary 10 minute status conferences and is an efficient use of time; however, for trials or hearings that are substantive, it is preferable to be in person.
Very good	91	it works for the simple and the settled adjudications and is not good for much else
Very good	92	I've found that tablets work the best for remote proceedings. The major issues that I have experienced involve the presentation of evidence and issues with other participants having unreliable internet connections.
Very good	93	I've only had to participate in one proceeding. It was early on and the Court wasn't entirely comfortable with the technology yet.
Very good	94	live is always better especially with mediation matters but progress has been made in nearly every instance of remote meeting (regardless of the nature of the cause)
Very good	95	Minor start up delays have occurred but for many case management conferences, pre-trials and default hearings it is far more efficient and the parties and court seem to be more focused on the actual issues of the case.
Very good	96	My court uses Go To Meeting. This is a decent program for basic hearings (arraignments, pretrials, even plea/adjudications and final dispositions) but if anything needs to be presented, there is no presentation element. It is also difficult to guarantee that the juveniles and their families have access to internet in my county.
Very good	97	Occasional bandwidth issues (Court using wifi instead of ethernet connection)
Very good	98	Occasionally some difficulties but they are usually worked out quickly.
Very good	99	Occasionally there are connection issues.
Very good	100	Occasionally, it can be difficult to hear the judge/for the judge to hear litigants. Indigent clients can also have difficulty accessing resources necessary to properly participate in remote proceedings (cell phones, intermittent service, inability to hear/be heard)
Very good	101	On the whole, video conferencing has been better than strictly telephonic hearings because of the ability to see participants and have a moderator who can mute feeds, etc., reducing the background interference.
Very good	102	ONLY BAD PART IS BAD CONNECTIONS
Very good	103	Our court has adapted well to the technology
Very good	104	Participating in a scheduling meeting by telephone is sometimes actually more convenient, because a lawyer has easier access to his or her schedule
Very good	105	Quality in technology has been very good. Whether Judges can keep their schedules is another issue.
Very good	106	Scheduling conferences, depositions, and mediations have worked very well this way. I am concerned about attempting to seat a viable and diverse jury using this method though.
Very good	107	Since we use zoom hearings with incarcerated defendants, it is important that all parties stay on schedule. The court set a schedule that everyone except a handful of judges adheres to. it throws off the entire process and cases end up being continued. very disappointing.
Very good	108	Some adjustments have been necessary and some difficulties of some parties in maintaining connection during hearing.
Very good	109	Some courts have more advanced systems and procedures than others.
Very good	110	Some delays, sound issues
Very good	111	Some glitches getting clients used to participating this way but getting better with practice

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very good	112	Some sound quality issues. Also, I don't like an attorney client relationship that is not face to face
Very good	113	Some technical glitches and occasional problems understanding remote participants.
Very good	114	some wifi difficulties.
Very good	115	sometimes difficult for each participant to speak in turn
Very good	116	Sometimes the judge/magistrate has the microphone too far away and it is difficult to hear them.
Very good	117	Sometimes there are connectivity issues, especially with clients who may not have a good internet signal.
Very good	118	Sometimes video / audio is laggy
Very good	119	Stresses the importance of a good Wifi connection.
Very good	120	The availability of the internet can limit the effectiveness of the proceeding.
Very good	121	The Court and counsel have good connections. At times the public does not or misunderstand how to use the technology.
Very good	122	The Courts and parties have adapted well to the use of the technology with only a few minor hiccups.
Very good	123	The court's that have limited the appearances / who is on the call, have done the best, those have been the most efficient. The court's that have everyone call in and then try to conduct a docket, those have not gone well, too many distractions
Very good	124	The hardest part about remote hearings with criminal clients is when they start rambling and heading toward dangerous territory, there is no way to (subtly) nudge them back on course. Good with the bad.
Very good	125	the mediations have been going very smoothly
Very good	126	The only challenge is that when the Judge and others are present in the courtroom and have to wear masks, the masks make the audio a little more difficult
Very good	127	The only difficulties have been waiting if the court is not ready, and connectivity issues when some parties or counsel do not have good internet connections.
Very good	128	The only issue I have had was a live status conference where permission was granted to one of my clients to attend from out of state. Although we confirmed in advance that the court would handle the connection, this ended up meaning the court wanted me to text the client the (very long and small) Zoom "link" when we walked into court.
Very good	129	The only thing preventing me from saying "excellent" is the initial learning curve and delays associated therewith at the outset. It was obvious that some members of the judiciary and the Bar had never used technology in the past.
Very good	130	The platform being utilized limited screen appearances to six. This made things a little complicated, since three of those six slots were utilized by the members of the Hearing Panel. With respondent's counsel and relator's counsel using two slots, one slot is left for a witness, and none for the respondent.
Very good	131	The primary issues are with the jail- delays because of not having prisoners ready, prisoners often can't hear well.
Very good	132	The process has been a good prophylaxis to insure safety, but some victims have expressed dismay at losing the ability to face the defendant in person because of safety concerns. For most proceedings, the videoconferencing is fine.
Very good	133	The process has worked well but there have been some issues with audio. People talking over each other, background noise, poor connections, etc
Very good	134	The telephone hearings I have attended have been well-run with all parties heard. I have also attended one Zoom hearing. It was also well-run and my client felt heard.



## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very good	135	The telephonic hearings are much better than the Zoom. Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court has bad internet reception for Zoom hearings
Very good	136	The video technology (primarily Zoom) works well.
Very good	137	The waiting room procedure made the process workable, and the court had its staff member controlling access and muting. it worked well and was actually convenient.
Very good	138	There are glitches occasionally and there most likely be. The quality often falls down with some of the client hook ups
Very good	139	There are occasional problems. These are very minor.
Very good	140	There are some minor inconveniences with the technologies, largely due to varying degrees of technical sophistication of the participants; overall they have been extremely effective. For a rural practitioner, who often travels to courts in several counties, the use of remote proceedings has saved me and my clients significant time and expense.
Very good	141	There have been times when there are internet connectivity issues for myself or others. This is particularly true when someone is trying to use a cell phone for purposes of attending a hearing.
Very good	142	There have been typical growing pains associated with learning new technology, but other than those types of issues, which are to be expected, the remote proceedings I've been involved in have been very good.
Very good	143	usually have no problems. occasional delay getting every one on the same page
Very good	144	usually works very well, sometimes there are connection issues or lack of comfort on the part of clients
Very good	145	Very little buffering, audio and video quality generally good.
Very good	146	Video mediations sometimes have minor tech issues but as people use more it gets better. Telephone conferences many courts require a party to initiate and this can be difficult with multi parties and sometimes issues reaching everyone. I would prefer courts have a conference call-in number where we wait on hold until the court is ready.
Very good	147	Zoom conferences seem to work quite well. Only impediments are the same ones we see in-person, positions that will not be flexible, personality issues, mental health issues, etc.
Good	148	1. It is incredibly difficult to prepare my client to participate fully in a remote hearing. They have less understanding and respect for the process. 2. If some parties are in the courtroom, the remote participants can't hear everyone due to lack of microphones.
Good	149	Appellate Proceedings: quality of proceedings has been great. Trial proceedings are more difficult as its more difficult to see all the participants.
Good	150	As long as audio is working well, everything works out. There have been times it has been difficult to hear everyone, though.
Good	151	because of the various levels of ability and understanding of technology, its application to proceeding and often time the access by one or more of the parties it at times is challenging. Not to mention the occasional dog bark or child participation that is unexpected
Good	152	Better than expected. Relatively efficient and effective
Good	153	Biggest issue is connectivity of various parties.

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Good	154	Clients especially struggle with the technology. Many of my clients lack quality high speed internet to participate in hearings using video - audio is fine, but video is challenging. Some of my clients have used their personal cell phones for hearings, which uses their data quickly. I think some judges are inappropriately holding it against people (pro se litigants and attorneys) who cannot get the technology to work.
Good	155	Connectivity problems are routine for the courts, litigants, and our office
Good	156	Courts often include telephonic options to videoconference hearings and there can be a delay or clarity issue when one party is calling in via telephone while the court and other party are on the video conference. Additionally, it is nearly impossible for parties to exchange documents when remote proceedings are utilized
Good	157	Courts should use multi-monitor setups for hybrid in-person/remote hearings so that the in-person parties can better see the remote ones.
Good	158	Depends on the participants, their technological savvy, and the strength of the connection.
Good	159	Depends upon the Court. Some courts do not participate timely, particularly Summit.
Good	160	depends upon the experience of the participants and equipment being used
Good	161	Difficult to have evidence admitted, authenticated, etc., particularly rebuttal evidence (that may not have initially been expected to be used).
Good	162	Domestic Relations pretrial conferences were very good. In the appellate court oral argument, I thought that communication between the attorneys and judges was diminished in quality. I believed that both the judges and the participants had a difficult time understanding the questions and answers. This was not due to the quality of the video or audio but seemed related to communication cues that were lost in the lack of a face to face conversation.
Good	163	Evaluating credibility of witnesses is very poor
Good	164	Even after downloading the court app, technical difficulties arose, but fortunately the court offered a trial run so we figured it out in advance of the pretrial conference.
Good	165	Excellent forPTs,CMCs and mediations in most cases. Not suitable fortrials and evidentiary hearings
Good	166	For non-evidentiary hearings on routine matters or lengthy dockets, telephone is perfect. For status conferences, I would like to see the other parties/counsel/judge.
Good	167	Franklin Co. Municipal, Common Pleas & USDSDOH Courts were woefully underprepared, slow to utilize technology & in some instances unwilling to participate.
Good	168	getting people comfortable with technology is an issue that hopefully will resolve over time. For example, have had people mute themselves on zoom and struggle to figure out how to unmute
Good	169	Good, under the circumstances, but not ideal in the event there were no pandemic.
Good	170	Had a full two and half day trial via Zoom. It went very well, except one of the lawyer's power went out mid-day on a day, we had thus to quit for the day. It was better than in person due to lack of interruptions.
Good	171	Hard to hear
Good	172	Hated appellate argument by telephone - should be by video. Scheduling conferences by telephone are working great.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Good	173	I believe it degrades the importance of the court and reduces it to no more than a video game in the eyes of the client.
Good	174	I don't like not being able to confer with clients privately.
Good	175	I think the use of phone for scheduling hearings is beneficial to everyone. Medications via videoconference have been adequate, not optimal.
Good	176	I would suggest "adequate" instead of good. I have had no issues with the zoom eviction hearings that I have attended, but my concern is that those tenants/defendants without counsel may not have access to the internet/zoom/smartphones/laptops or desktops
Good	177	If one person has a poor connection it can create issues.
Good	178	It appears to consume time to set up and wait for parties, so hearing frequently start late
Good	179	It has been more efficient and time effective than regular court but sometimes my clients court not fully participate in the proceedings such as that they could not hear or be heard, so I was concerned about due process of the proceedings.
Good	180	It has worked well for pretrials. Sometimes the connection is bad, sometimes the background noise at the jail where the inmate is located is problematic. Overall, it has been good.
Good	181	It is always better to be in person. But, under most circumstances this is acceptable. I would hope that it is continued to be used to avoid long distance travel, because for that the disadvantages are outweighed by cost and time savings.
Good	182	It is much easier when it is just your case scheduled. when it is dozens of people scheduled for a a pretrial, it is a nightmare.
Good	183	It is not infrequent for the court to have problems with the technology which has meant delays in starting the proceedings. Also, using interpreters for clients is difficult.
Good	184	It is problematic when the internet connection is slow and you cannot see all of the parties at the same time when one of them is speaking.
Good	185	It is sometimes difficult to hear the parties. Transcripts of court hearings are horrible when trying to do appellate work.
Good	186	It is somewhat clunky, with people talking over each other, mute/technology issues, etc. I prefer in person.
Good	187	It was a struggle at first though the experience has improved since first initiated. I have come to enjoy them because it allows me to be more productive in my day with the extra time not spent traveling and waiting; however, there is a downside. With custody cases, I do not believe cases resolve like they would if we were appearing in person. For criminal cases, if the client is in jail, I have to go to the court and speak to them through a tv that is in the courtroom. I find it a bit annoying but have become accustomed to the strange inconveniences at this point.
Good	188	It's fine for pretrial sand Status conferences but trials are difficult, contentious, and error prone
Good	189	lack of face to face communication hampers understanding, promotes misunderstandings. clients often feel left out of discussion, or it is difficult to consult with clients during proceeding
Good	190	Lots of connection issues/ confusing technology/ often too casual for proper court
Good	191	Many courts and opposing counsel do not have even the basic technology for any type of videoconferencing

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Good	192	many times there is background noise interference or audio glitches that make hearing the individuals involved very difficult
Good	193	Most of my interaction with the Courts during the pandemic has been telephone pretrials in civil cases.
Good	194	Most remote involves mediation and I would prefer person to person.
Good	195	My clients sometimes have problems with access to phones and/or have bad service that can interrupt the hearings.
Good	196	My experience has not changed from pre-COVID practice. I'd like to see more civil hearings conducted remotely (Zoom, Teams, Skype, etc.) for safety.
Good	197	NA
Good	198	Not as good as in person but pretty good.
Good	199	Nothing replaces in-court oral arguments. I recently participated in an in-court oral argument in another state appellate court with social distancing, mask, etc. fully deployed. Why can't we do so in Ohio?
Good	200	Nothing replaces the effect of face to face contact
Good	201	Often sound quality is poor. Frequently parties have technology glitches that cause delay.
Good	202	Older clients have difficult hearing, difficult understanding who is talking, seeing all the participants in the little windows allowed, and being able to mute and unmute when speaking.
Good	203	Our juvenile court has just begun to include the appropriate logins with notices. Before that, counsel and parties were completely unaware of which login was appropriate as only select courtrooms are begin used. Also, I was in common pleas getting a new date while a trial was happening via Zoom. It was awful - defense counsel's objections were not being heard in time, it sounded like a mess for the court reporter.
Good	204	Parties seem to have difficulty signing on and participating
Good	205	poor transmission, freeze framing, party or counsel poor dialup or access speeds impeding clear transmission
Good	206	Pre covid, the lawyers would be able to speak privately before or during a pretrial and resolve issues, with the clients on the call, lawyers must be more circumspect
Good	207	Prey rials and conferences are great. Hearings are not good.
Good	208	Quality is fine. It is challenging to adapt to a new way of practicing but overall I have no complaints about quality. It is just new which makes it a challenge.
Good	209	Remote is fine for everything but trials. It is impossible for me to represent my clients in a trial remotely according to the OSBA standards of practice.
Good	210	Remote is fine for just about everything except (in my practice) a civil jury trial. Personally, I would be open to "Zoom" trials, bench trials, etc. But I fear the insurance and corporate interests that defend my cases will not willingly surrender the windfall they are getting through the delay of civil jury trials.
Good	211	Remote proceedings are great for preliminary matters. More difficult for settlement conferences and/or hearings where evidence will be submitted. Not all court's have been trained in the various features available to assist us with admitting evidence, such as screen share. Also, some courts have required that hard copy exhibits be submitted to the court prior to the hearing.
Good	212	Sentencings should only be performed in person. The personal nuances for all participants are lost when using remote.
Good	213	should get summary notes from online hearings

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Good	214	so far only status conferences with the court and arguments on motions. typical problem is people talking over each other.
Good	215	Some courts are more organized and effective then others.
Good	216	Some difficulty hearing/ understanding. Some difficulty scheduling due to limited availability at the jail
Good	217	SOMe difficulty with making people take turns speaking, but otherwise it's been fine.
Good	218	Some instances of poor connectivity. The connection would freeze or there was a delay or echo when speaking.
Good	219	Some issues with technology and participants talking over each other. Harder for the jurist to control.
Good	220	Some jurists are more familiar with the programs and how to use them. Other jurists chose to use telephone conference for most hearings and it gets difficult to manage
Good	221	Some programs work better than others however they work very well.
Good	222	Some technical difficulties and one appeal based upon an incomplete record, but generally good.
Good	223	Sometimes a challenge to maintain sufficient internet bandwidth by all participants
Good	224	sometimes have problems logging in.
Good	225	sometimes parties have difficulty signing in or network issues denigrate the quality of the audio or video
Good	226	Technical difficulties are to be expected but have been overcome with time
Good	227	Technology glitches (to be expected); lack of good way of coordinating the various cases and people on the "call"
Good	228	Telephone Pretrial conf's w. 2 attys & Judge are fine. Trials & hearings must be in person, to provide Due Process.
Good	229	The ease of availability and family participation has been good. The remote hearings though make the proceeding more informal.
Good	230	The experience would be significantly improved if the Courts were equipped to use remote videoconferencing.
Good	231	The one oral argument I had was seamless. For the typical routine scheduling conferences, conference calls are generally sufficient.
Good	232	The only issue I have had with fully remote hearings is the ability to have access to my client, off the record, during proceedings. However, with instant messaging, access to the client is feasible.
Good	233	The participants (not court staff or lawyers) sometimes have trouble with internet speed or how to navigate the programs.
Good	234	The participation of some parties, usually clients or non-attorney professionals, is problematic either because they do not have an adequate device/internet access to participate in the hearings. However, several Zoom hearings have been delayed by attorneys who do not understand how to start or conduct a remote hearing. It is difficult for some attorneys to properly share exhibits for hearings even though they have been given instructions in the journal entry.
Good	235	The quality has improved as the parties became more familiar with the respective formats.
Good	236	The technology and ability to use it has improved over time. Largely dependent on the bandwidth.
Good	237	The technology confuses some people and the court often has to wait for people to log on. Remote hearings are less productive than in-person hearings.

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Good	238	There are limitations with appearing electronically. So much of our process involves conversations and collaboration prior to hearings. That has been much more limited with electronic appearances.
Good	239	There are several issues with remote videoconferencing for criminal pretrials. First, several defense attorneys do not meet with or communicate with their clients until the scheduled day of the pretrial, and with the added layer of video conferencing cases drag out even longer. Clients believe that if they are available by zoom for pretrials they do not need to meet with or talk to their attorney prior to the pretrial. Since many attorneys are only appearing by video, it creates needless hassles as they attempt to confer with their client in front of the whole courtroom to communicate a plea offer or talk about the proceeding. This slows down actual courtroom activity as the whole room waits for the attorney to have a conversation they should have had with their client the week before. Additionally, many attorneys appear by zoom as they drive to and from various courts who still require in-person attendance. Because zoom or other connections are still susceptible to signal strength issues, it is not uncommon for an attorney driving in their car to lose their connection and the proceeding to come to a screeching halt. Again, this needlessly drags cases out as the court continues a matter that is otherwise ready to proceed. Furthermore, counsel and clients use zoom and the technological issues that come with it, as another excuse for their lack of attendance or failure to promptly respond to communicated offers or other issues raised.
Good	240	There have been difficulties logging in
Good	241	There have been issues where the microphone does not pick up the judges questions because it was facing the opposing counsel, who was in the courtroom.
Good	242	They are as effective as is possible under the circumstances. Very effective for appellate arguments, given the nature of the interaction. Less effective for literally everything else.
Good	243	They work if it is just a verbal presentation such as argument or a status conference. They do not work if there are documents that need to be reviewed or shared.
Good	244	Those on lap top or desktop computers get decent connections. When people try to use phones, the connections are not great which causes problems in the hearings.
Good	245	Used in conjunction with pre-trial proceeding/motion practice
Good	246	Video hearings involving defendants in ODRC can sometimes be difficult due to poor video/audio quality of prison equipment
Good	247	Web conferences would be better
Good	248	When it works it's great, but too often we'll be cut off from the remote party without warning.
Good	249	While it ticks the boxes for what is necessary, it still isn't the same as being able to do it in person.
Good	250	Without this technology I don't know how the judicial system would have survived during COVID. I don't know how my practice (and I) would have survived. It doesn't work perfectly but it does a good job.
Good	251	Without video sometimes it gets a little confusing and hard to tell who is speaking when there are more than two or three people on the phone. Sometimes it is also hard to hear when other people speak.
Good	252	Would much rather be in person -in court

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Good	253	Zoom does not capture the gravity of an open court hearing, or oral argument. That is difficult to quantify, but crucial to the process. A cost benefit analysis is needed. Teleconferencing oral arguments in an Aggravated Murder case may not be serving justice, or the public, no matter what the reason.
Good	254	Zoom feed has a tendency to freeze occasionally so sound is interrupted and images are frozen. Frustrating.
Fair	255	1. It is hard to get everyone together at the same time. 2. There is a lack of non-verbal cues. 3. It seems that there is a need for multiple calls where in-person practice can frequently get everything done at once.
Fair	256	A lot of technology issues and not very private for attorney/client privilege
Fair	257	Appellate Argument is mostly visual. Trial is difficult.
Fair	258	Connection quality erratic
Fair	259	Courts are hopelessly inconsistent in their application and use of the technology.
Fair	260	Courts should increase use of Zoom. The Ohio courts should have one platform that all the courts use. Ohio courts should also have one e-filing system that ALL counties are required to use.
Fair	261	Different programs have differing quality
Fair	262	Evidentiary hearings are difficult to manage. Hearing officers should be in control of mute buttons (specifically, they should be able to keep the sound ON). Requiring screen sharing of exhibits necessarily breaks visual on witness.
Fair	263	examination of witnesses, especially cross examination in contested matters, not very effective
Fair	264	excellent for pre-trial difficult for actual trial
Fair	265	Fair at best
Fair	266	Fair to poor. Improving, but initially lots of problems with sound, connectivity, losing parties (still a problem), various confusion, which still continues although at a lower level.
Fair	267	For most hearings the court is protected but not me or my witnesses. My witnesses have to be in my office to give testimony over zoom or other teleconferencing site. This exposes me and my office staff to Covid-19. Also, because witnesses are masked it is difficult to hear and you can not see facial expressions etc.
Fair	268	For routine proceedings the format is better during COVID but certainly not for the taking of testimony.
Fair	269	Fumbling by Courts. Inability to use the software mostly. Some lack of property Internet speed or lack of proper equipment. Lack of experience in using the technology.
Fair	270	Hard to hear. Often difficult to log on to the remote site.
Fair	271	I believe that it impedes the process of an evidentiary hearing where credibility is always an issue. And it creates unfairness to parties who are without the proper working equipment.
Fair	272	I do not approve of zoom trials. They are unjust for the litigants. Video settlement conferences, arraignment, pretrials etc have worked out well
Fair	273	I think any trial lawyer will confirm, face to face works, remote is a poor substitute, depositions are awful and too much lost (like getting a sense of honesty, non-verbal cues, etc.).

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Fair	274	I think remote appearances have great potential. They keep people safe and they cut down on the costs of making people appear, both for the state and private parties. However, the clerk's office I deal with the most cannot figure out how to work it. I fully believe there is user error, but sometimes hearings go sideways because they can't get it together.
Fair	275	I'm not a fan of judges working from home - casual background and interruptions (e.g., dogs).
Fair	276	In difficult cases with uncooperative opposing counsel, pretrial proceedings on the phone or by video are more difficult.
Fair	277	In one court all filings are done via efilings.
Fair	278	Inconsistency of connection for some parties. Inability to share documents with the witness.
Fair	279	Inhibits the rights of the parties to a fair trial.
Fair	280	Intermittent audio issues; lost internet connections
Fair	281	Introduction/exchange of document evidence is difficult. Witnesses can appear and testify with limited ability to confirm identification or to assess credibility.
Fair	282	It is a disgrace that the Courts were shut down.
Fair	283	It is difficult to have the pro se Defendants call in on time. So, a significant amount of time is wasted waiting for the pre-trial or other hearing to commence.
Fair	284	It is difficult to view the demeanor of witnesses or other participants which is vital in trial work. Many hearings have had glitches with audio/video as well
Fair	285	It is fine for pre-trials and status conferences but it is not preferred for contested hearings
Fair	286	It is hard to hear those on the phone, especially when the people in court are wearing masks. Video conferencing can be spotty
Fair	287	IT IS NOT CODUSIVE TO COMPLETE AND ADEQUATE TRIALS
Fair	288	It is nowhere close to the same as being in person for all but the most routine scheduling matters.
Fair	289	It is very difficult to hear everyone's responses, and impossible when people inadvertently speak over each other.
Fair	290	It varies greatly. The 8th district's system works great, other courts across the state not so much. Many courts (Lake County, Medina Municipal for example) could care less about remote proceedings.
Fair	291	It would be better to use videoconferencing to make it seem as if we were actually there.
Fair	292	It's a different pace - crosstalk is challenging - and it seems like there is always a tech issue somewhere
Fair	293	It's the quality of the connection for me. I have a very good internet connection generally, but if others do not, it absolutely impacts the quality of the hearing. Also, the more hearing participants, the more lags are experienced, sometimes at crucial times in testimony.
Fair	294	Loss of hook-ups or sound during depositions is common. Return to in person proceedings hopefully will take place fairly soon. There have been many delays in in-person courtroom matters, esp. motions to suppress, and the witnesses are being infected with covid.
Fair	295	Lots of lag and hard to determine whether the other parties can hear/understand on occasion
Fair	296	Lots of threats by the judiciary to hold criminal trials by Zoom



## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Fair	297	Many technology issues. Judges not paying attention to attorneys.
Fair	298	Most of what has been done remotely is pretrial proceeding. I prefer to do them in person, so conducting them by telephone is a bit impersonal. It gets the job done but takes some of the human-ness out of the process.
Fair	299	No problems with Akron Municipal Court proceedings using Zoom. A number of problems in Summit County Common Pleas Court using RingCentral.
Fair	300	Not all courts are using remote proceedings. Many courts are still requiring in-person hearings/proceedings, refuse to proceed with remote hearings, and discouraging use of masks.
Fair	301	Not conducive to having witnesses testify or get cases settled.
Fair	302	Not equivalent to in-person proceedings.
Fair	303	Not many cases reached resolution this way; simply moved the case along to another date.
Fair	304	Not the same as in-person experience....by a lot!
Fair	305	Often times difficult to hear clearly and internet connection issues
Fair	306	Ordinary telephone conferences with the court worked fine, but I had difficulty establishing a video link for a Webinex court appearance and couldn't get the software going on my smartphone.
Fair	307	Our audio systems are not good...it is often difficult to hear from the jail what is being said in the court rooms
Fair	308	Phone hearings are better than no hearings but there are serious due process issues involved with phone hearings. It is difficult to cross-examine someone in a phone hearing, for obvious reasons. Technology cannot accommodate everything and filing evidence (depending on what it is) can be difficult depending on the state agency and its technological capabilities. Communication really suffers, particularly when there is a remote interpreter and a remote court reporter. Some hearings in which I participate have life-altering consequences for claimants and high financial exposure for business and the issues can be complex. Having to use a phone under these circumstances deprives the parties and their attorneys of due process/fair hearings. I think there are a fair number of hearing officers who just wing it because of these kinds of limitations and that is really a bad situation for the parties.
Fair	309	Poor connections somewhere, or people not knowing what to do. It's the weakest link that controls the pace.
Fair	310	Poor sound quality including delay between speaking and hearing; plus different levels of equipment and wi-fi
Fair	311	Problems with WiFi in the courthouse and a lack of organization by individual courtrooms. Court being difficult to schedule and get forms that are needed
Fair	312	Procedures are often very different by court, parties are not used to it, the proceedings seem much less formal to the parties & even counsel at times, & it just seems to carry some uncertainty with the situation being so new.
Fair	313	Proceedings can be confusing and disorganized if magistrate is not adept at the technology. Policies in Cleveland Housing Court requiring litigants to obtain links for Zoom hearings by emailing the court is convoluted, especially when the court needs to run multiple dockets simultaneously. Cleveland Housing Court provides a Zoom access room at court for those unable to access Zoom remotely, but this still puts pro se litigants at risk of exposure to COVID-19.

## ATTORNEYS

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Fair	314	Quality of audio has varied. It is always more difficult to communicate when you cannot see the non-verbal reaction of the person(s) with whom you are communicating. For that reason, if remote proceedings continue, I encourage them to be done using technology that has a video component.
Fair	315	Remote hearing are by no way ideal. I rate them fair under the circumstances. I would not want to continue with them once the pandemic is over.
Fair	316	Representing juveniles in this fashion is very difficult. The parent(s) and juveniles are usually together so it makes it difficult to talk to juvenile alone. This is especially difficult when the matter is a domestic violence or other family involved victim.
Fair	317	Rural area with poor connectivity.
Fair	318	Some participants experience difficulties with internet service which greatly impacts the proceedings.
Fair	319	some parties are present in person which seems unfair to those who followed the rule to appear by phone; also witnesses have been admitted to pre-proceeding discussions that typically take place with just the judge and the attorneys
Fair	320	Still like real life the best; but this is a new world.
Fair	321	technical difficulties - sound, exhibits
Fair	322	technical glitches impede proceedings at times.
Fair	323	Technology is still hampered by limited bandwidth, including a great deal of video and audio "pixelation." It is very annoying.
Fair	324	Telephone hearings are NOT ideal for any of the parties in workers comp hearings
Fair	325	Telephonic appellate argument deprives the parties of the ability to acknowledge visual clues, which I believe to be very important.
Fair	326	The connection is not clear; the Court gets frustrated with not being able to communicate with the defendant or his attorney; it extends the proceedings—much more efficiently handled with all parties in court—it may take more to move the defendant, but when the defendant is present, the communication is clear.
Fair	327	The court had some issues hearing me when I used my laptop. We have not had this problem in other meetings and have not had this problem when using our conferencing system in the office.
Fair	328	The court uses its computer so confidentiality is not guaranteed. Other persons are sometimes in the court room making it difficult for my remote client to be forthcoming. Additionally, if my client is incarcerated there is virtually no confidentiality as a sheriff's deputy is usually present with my client.
Fair	329	the judge did not know how to use Zoom (or equivalent) for the parties to participate in oral arguments, so we went back to telephone, which is not as effective.
Fair	330	The judges that I practice in front of are only concerned about attorneys participating remotely. No consideration is given for witnesses and victim's ability to participate remotely.
Fair	331	The matter in which I was involved was a court held mediation. It was not as effective as would have been the case had the parties all been present live.
Fair	332	The party that participated by Zoom was difficult to hear and at times she expressed she could not hear the proceedings taking place. Further, the screen would freeze at times and it was unclear if she could still hear and/or see what was taking place in the courtroom.
Fair	333	The quality of connection is sometimes poor.
Fair	334	The quality of remote is sometimes impaired.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Fair	335	The respondent had a great deal of trouble using the technology. This slowed down the hearing. Also, the fact that the respondent could not seem to keep himself in camera range was distracting and disadvantageous to the respondent. In addition, I think it was somewhat more difficult for the court reporter than a live hearing would have been.
Fair	336	The system is run by the court and they use freeware. It is horrible.
Fair	337	The technology, generally on the Court's side, often breaks down. Often, there is little understanding of how to correct technology issues on the Court's side.
Fair	338	The telephone is not ideal because the Court cannot see the parties. I prefer to use video conferencing but that seems rare.
Fair	339	The video/audio quality is not really an issue. Effective advocacy via video is super difficult to attain.
Fair	340	The Zoom conferences in which the judge is participating via a computer have worked fine. The zoom conference in which the judge was in the courtroom did not work well because we could not hear what the judge was saying.
Fair	341	There exists a huge divergence in quality and capability with various information systems and networks.
Fair	342	There has been difficulty with hearing parties in the proceedings.
Fair	343	There is a distinct loss of formality when utilizing remote technologies for court proceedings. It is also sometimes hard to understand participants due to connectivity issues.
Fair	344	there is a lot of communication that is lost when attending by telephone, and documents used in the hearing are a problem for remote attendees
Fair	345	There is no way to see non verbal cues of parties witnesses and Magistrate. I also have no way of knowing what witness has with them to coach them off camera, or even if witness separation is being complied with. Also with ZOOM all potential exhibits are provided before hearing, so if I have a prior conviction document and I ask opposing party if he has prior conviction in live trial he often lies, then I pull out the document, mark as an exhibit and am on my way to victory. In Zoom hearing, I have to provide that document prior to start of trial, so opposing party sees I have it, and thus admits to it when asked.
Fair	346	Too many parties to do by phone would be more effective on Zoom
Fair	347	tough remotely working as an attorney. A lot of negotiation happened in the court. Pre-trial discussions when parties present. On phone it is difficult everything gets pushed off to trial
Fair	348	unable to show documents to the court and opposing counsel. Have conducted all depositions and mediations by zoom which work very good.
Fair	349	Using remote technology has sometimes worked well, though sometimes is very difficult. The network connection/ bandwidth seems to be the cause of the issues.
Fair	350	Utilizing the Lifesize technology there is not a way that I know of to address the following issues: 1. a waiting room for witnesses to separate while the hearing is going forward, 2. the sharing of documents and exhibits is clunky, 3. you can't tell if witnesses are viewing documents around them or on their screen when they are testifying, 4. the audio and video connections are regularly shaky with significant lag times, 5. there have been significant connection issues with the app at times

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Fair	351	Video conferencing is satisfactory for matters such as pre-trial hearings, but is a woefully inadequate means to conduct evidentiary hearings and trials. I compare it to watching a music performance on YouTube rather than experiencing the performance in person.
Fair	352	When conducting hearings or pre-trials via zoom often times one party or the other will interrupt and based upon the technology it can be "choppy" and disconnected. This is especially true when there are multiple litigants.
Fair	353	when parties have connection issues, voice quality can be poor and the parties may lose their connection to the proceeding, resulting in delays to the proceeding while the parties reconnect.
Fair	354	While the feeds were poor at the start, that quickly improved. However, the various aspects an attorney relies on to handle their case, like smiles from a judge, or a nod from a juror, or a look from opposing counsel, are missing and are essential to the constitutional rights at play.
Fair	355	Zoom hearings are better than telephones but nothing is better than in person hearings. Zoom is okay for everything but actual testimony. In my opinion parties need to be in person in hearings/trial settings. The caveat is then how do we remain safe.
Poor	356	Are you kidding? How about NO effective confidential communication, or at least very strict limits in that regard. Really? 15 minutes contact on serious felony cases? ZERO confidential contact in jail settings? This is a constitutional abomination. Absolutely ridiculous overkill.
Poor	357	At times there has been problems with the connections.
Poor	358	Audio cannot capture all statements by persons. Missed words by persons. Court cannot ascertain credibility of persons speaking due to poor video or no video.
Poor	359	bad connections, parties who struggle with the technology, court sometimes provides incorrect link, parties can't be seen, poor handling by court of exhibits.
Poor	360	Can't see parties & counsel; can't use Exhibits; etc.
Poor	361	Clients were "dropped" and had to reconnect, finally hearing was terminated because of poor connections.
Poor	362	Difficulty hearing and being heard, especially when the conference involves multiple counsel.
Poor	363	Due process violations, equipment failures, denial of the right to appear, denial of the right to a timely arraignment.
Poor	364	Frequent interruptions due to broadband issues; many clients who have difficulty with technology had a hard time participating fully in events; sharing of evidence was difficult
Poor	365	Hard to hear. Sometimes the internet is spotty and people freeze etc.
Poor	366	I am hearing impaired. I cannot get the application/program used for video conferencing to send audio signals to anything but the inadequate laptop speakers.
Poor	367	I have a complete lack of understanding as to how to utilize remoteness
Poor	368	It is extremely hard to hear what everyone is saying.
Poor	369	Lack of adequate notice. Glitchy. Difficult to hear. Many interruptions.
Poor	370	Lots of technical difficulties, ie connectivity, hearing the parties and bench, and, misinformation causing missed appearances regarding login
Poor	371	Need to be face to face in cases I handle such as social security
Poor	372	no direct inner action

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Poor	373	Parties cannot connect. Courts dont have the technology to effectively perform the needed functions
Poor	374	Plea hearings and arraignments where the Defendant is off-site do not afford the Defendant much of an opportunity to confer with counsel.
Poor	375	Poor audio quality, particularly with magistrates and court staff muffled by masks. Poor video quality. Also, uncertainty as to who is in the room with each party remotely, and whether a witness is being influenced by another person in the room who is unseen and not disclosed. This is of greatest concern to me.
Poor	376	set up issues, sound issues
Poor	377	sound problems
Poor	378	Telephonic hearings have not been problematic but the one video conference I participated in had a technological problem with the result that the Judge ended it and had us complete it as a telephonic conference call.
Poor	379	The ALJ did not bother to read any exhibits.
Poor	380	The audio is generally poor, as is the ability to see everyone at the same time
Poor	381	The audio quality has been very poor. So much so that I ended up walking down to the Courthouse to participate in person.
Poor	382	The Court Room is a place of honor. Judges appear without robes, Attorneys appear in sweatshirts or tee shirts. Defendants sometimes appear without shirts (male). People are driving, by their pool. on their patio. As a result Defendants are not taking the proceedings seriously. I believe the continued use of remote proceedings will diminish the respect given to the Judicial System. There is a complete lack of Order and professionalism. There is a reason we stand when the Judge walks in. That aspect is fading away, and with that the feeling that the Court Room is a place of reverence and respect.
Poor	383	The court's connection drops in and out. The bandwidth and speed at the court is too slow. The delay/pause in receiving the transmission is hugely problematic.
Poor	384	The use of the remote digital court access mechanisms where we are no longer on the courtroom is simply the worst development of my 31 year legal career.
Poor	385	There has been a great deal of confusion, it's not clear if an attorney can still appear at court. Additionally I believe the chances for discussion and resolution are greatly diminished. In person discussion in my opinion can help to clear up many misunderstandings,
Poor	386	There have been connection problems, sound problems, difficult to use exhibits. Everyone's poor knowledge of how to ensure due process and fairness to the parties. Frustration from the Judge or Magistrate. When a connection is lost how to let the Court know so they stop until I am back on line.
Poor	387	This is nonsense. Open it up. Court proceedings need to be IN COURT. All remote proceedings are nonsense and difficult for all involved.
Poor	388	Video conferences are much more effective than telephone conferences. All of my interactions with the court were by telephone only.
Poor	389	Video conferencing severely devalues the respect for the court system.
Poor	390	You can't get any trials or motions done.
Unsure	391	I am a probate attorney in Cincinnati. I file probate docs electronically. The court has allowed us to open estates electronically which has been very helpful. I have not had any hearings - my practice is not adversarial.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	392	I have found that it can be very hard to conduct a remote deposition, and mediation seems to be less effective when done remotely. I have also had issues with remote some remote hearings where it is literally impossible for a party to present evidence because the hearing is being conducted by telephone
Unsure	393	Some hearings go smoothly, but some issues I've had are: - court did not send me a link to a Zoom hearing and evicted my client because we were not present, I had to file a stay and take dramatic measures to make sure it was ruled upon before eviction (had to call a reporter) - a Mediation I had (representing that same tenant) later in person was amicable and resulted in a resolution between Landlord and Tenant, whereas, while representing a subsequent tenant, a Mediation via Zoom was disrupted by audio issues, which in turn disrupted the flow and dynamic. I also think there are rapport-building is affected. In person, you can greet someone amicably to break the ice. Over Zoom, it is more detached and can be less effective I believe, especially when there are more everyday people involved. I have also Mediated cases, where there are attorneys on both sides. In those, I think the detached structure of Zoom helps keep attorneys more disciplined. - a Judge in a traffic case would not allow me to go into a Breakout Room with the Prosecutor to discuss a case when called because there were too many on the docket. I had to reschedule so we could talk after Court. I knew the Public Defender, so I texted her and asked how they do plea negotiations and she said they just do them in front of everyone, though she did not like that. I was worried about breaking the confidentiality of the negotiations and being inhibited with what I could convey in front of everyone, so I rescheduled. When I had tried to call in advance, the Prosecutor's Office just went to a general voicemail, whereas they used to have a receptionist to get you the right Prosecutor. In another courtroom, a Judge let me go into the Breakout Room and the case was resolved on the spot. - Information exchange is limited in Zoom proceedings. In real life, a bailiff could hand you a Court file or a LEADS report, etc. to quickly give important info, whereas it is a more extensive to do now. There was also a barrier in Mediation where people could not easily hand the other something to show them. - I am not sure if you will get to this, but the biggest nightmare has been filing with the Courts this year, especially those that don't do online filing. - Otherwise, I do like not having to drive to each hearing, park, etc. Saves time and money. - I have also done collections cases and they have all been in person because they through a service for appearance work. It would actually be nice to not have to go in because other side is rarely there, but it is easier to work with people live when they do come. Like I said above, real life social gestures can really make a difference with how difficult conversations go. - I work in Cleveland, so every Courtroom within the Court does things differently and they all do it differently than all of the suburban courts. Consistency would be good. - I am a relatively new attorney and I feel like I would like to observe Court, but this is awkward because most is online. There are public access issues here, generally.
Unsure	394	Telephone pretrials are great. Video mediations are not so great.
Unsure	395	There is no ability to assess nonverbal cues/posturing. Multi party communication is difficult since there are no pre- or post- proceedings involving the entire massed group. Proceedings favor the technically savvy participants. For the hearing impaired (hearing aids) discernment of the identity of the speaker, background and HVAC noise issues add an level of difficulty if all of the participants are remote. Use of cell phones from moving vehicles precludes note-taking and encourages lost communication connections among the participants.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How would you rate the overall quality of the remote proceedings with which you have been involved?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	396	Works very well for pretrials and non-evidentiary hearings with lawyers and the court, works fair for oral argument and anything where a party is present.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	All parties have the ability to participate and I think participation is greater because it is less burdensome to the parties.
Very satisfied	2	Clients are attending hearings without needing to continue.
Very satisfied	3	Except for sentencing proceedings
Very satisfied	4	For arraignments, pretrials, pleas, sentencings it's good. For evidentiary hearings or trials I would be very opposed.
Very satisfied	5	For one arraignment my client was in Chicago, I was in Toledo and the Court was in Williams County. Took five minutes and otherwise client would have a day and a half of travel.
Very satisfied	6	From a civil standpoint, absolutely no violation of due process occurs with the use of remote technology. The only exception to this would be a remote appearance by a fact witness.
Very satisfied	7	From my perspective, remote technology increases access to the Courts to those who would otherwise be unable, unwilling, or afraid to directly connect with the Court in person.
Very satisfied	8	Hamilton county juvenile court has been absolutely horrible at remote hearings. All other courts have been surprisingly amazing.
Very satisfied	9	I am on the civil side only. Regardless, the ability to participate, cross, etc. is unhampered.
Very satisfied	10	I am very satisfied with the docket I have mostly been on this year - on the other hand, other dockets in the same courthouse seem unaware and uninterested in making zoom work
Very satisfied	11	I believe it is very efficient.
Very satisfied	12	I don't think video conferencing is appropriate for jury trials, but in trials to the bench, exhibits can be exchanged and provided to the court ahead of time, and the court can see all participants, and the nature of the technology seems to make the Q&A clearer because their awareness of it seems to make the participants less likely to talk over one another.
Very satisfied	13	I have not been involved in adversarial proceedings, just mediations and scheduling conferences
Very satisfied	14	I think remote proceedings are completely under utilized throughout Ohio. There is no due process concerns whatsoever. Even if a situation arose that due process was at stake, I feel confident that the situation would be remedied through an appeal.
Very satisfied	15	I think their are obvious communication issues (sitting next to your client and being able to tell him or her things, looking someone in the eye, identifying defendants etc) but I do believe remote trials can be accomplished.
Very satisfied	16	I think this has been a long time coming. If I can buy a house with an electronic signature on my smartphone, why should I waste a day of my life driving 4 counties over for a calendaring event?



**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	17	I wish all the jurists at Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court would use remote hearings. I feel that the Supreme Court guidance is not being adhered to by some jurists who require you to be present when it is not necessary because it appears to be easier for them to not deal with the technology. Just this week, one Judge required every one to be present in the courtroom to request a continuance because a prosecutor was on quarantine. in the last week in October, I was required to be present for two in person dispositional hearings on the same family case. Yesterday, I was notified that the grandparent who has the child tested positive for Covid-19. Both she and her adult son, who is the father, were in court for those hearings. It was an unnecessary exposure that would not have occurred in other courtrooms that take the guidelines and our health seriously.
Very satisfied	18	I wish more hearings would take place this way.
Very satisfied	19	I would encourage continued use after Covid
Very satisfied	20	I would like for the courts to use telephone and zoom hearings more
Very satisfied	21	I would not want it for hearings or trials where testimony and cross examination is required, but for bond hearings, arraignments, probation violations, and other proceedings it is perfect.
Very satisfied	22	I wouldn't proceed to a trial remotely but for all other matters I think it works just as well as in-person proceedings.
Very satisfied	23	If anything, allowing parties to participate remotely makes it easier for people to attend - they can call in for the hearing instead of taking an entire afternoon off of work, there are no transportation issues, etc.
Very satisfied	24	In the limited way in which I am using remote technology with the Court such as probate hearings to approve minor settlements and limited civil matters, I feel the parties' rights are protected. However, I would not feel confident in a more involved proceeding such as a trial.
Very satisfied	25	It has provided full and fair access to those interested
Very satisfied	26	It is a much more expedient way to conduct various criminal hearings by video or phone.
Very satisfied	27	It is way too dangerous to bring everyone to the courthouse in person. Remote technology in my opinion is the only option.
Very satisfied	28	It's no different, and it's more efficient
Very satisfied	29	Most of our hearings have attorneys on both sides who are proficient in using the technology. Courts have made exceptions for pro se litigants to appear in person or get additional technical assistance when needed.
Very satisfied	30	Much easier to participate. Due process is brought to clients in a very convenient unobstructed manner
Very satisfied	31	My biggest concerns had been connecting with witnesses in virtual hearings or whether judge could assess credibility. Both work very well, perhaps as good as in person.
Very satisfied	32	No issues with procedure, cross-examination, etc.
Very satisfied	33	Not typically a major concern as I handle civil matter exclusively
Very satisfied	34	Not using it is prejudicial to institutional clients who operate outside of Ohio and cannot send witnesses because of pandemic travel restrictions.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	35	only issue is sometimes with adversarial family law proceedings, perhaps the parties should have the opportunity to object to a remote technology, in order to have the hearing/trial. i believe also that out of state witnesses should be able to appear via remote technology. witnesses should also, i believe for purposes of authentication, be allowed remote appearances as a matter of right absent substantial court disagreement regardless of type of trial crim/civil/family/juvi
Very satisfied	36	Parties given the choice of in-person appearance, Zoom, or teleconference
Very satisfied	37	Remote hearings are so much more efficient use of time. A brief hearing used to entail travel time, parking, waiting in the hallway, etc. for a ten minute appearance
Very satisfied	38	remote technology is efficient/allows non represented parties to participate without having to drive/park in unfamiliar place
Very satisfied	39	Remote technology, especially for status and pretrial conferences, greatly reduces the financial cost to my clients. Very appreciated!
Very satisfied	40	See above explanation. Everything proceeded as usual, with comparable outcomes as before . . . perhaps even better because people weren't jockeying for locational advantages and just wanted to get issues/cases resolved.
Very satisfied	41	So long as courts communicate expectations clearly and parties are well prepared and prompt remote court proceedings are the same or similar to live proceedings.
Very satisfied	42	Some hearings are much more efficient remotely, especially Juvenile Court Review hearings, Pretrials, and uncontested adjudications and disposition hearings.
Very satisfied	43	The court has been very thorough in explaining to the parties what the processes are and what rights they may have. It has lengthened hearing by a few minutes but it well worth it to preserve fair access to the courts.
Very satisfied	44	The hearings have been recorded and my clients have all been asked if they consent to the virtual/remote proceedings. They are given an option to appear in person if they wish.
Very satisfied	45	the only caveat would be hearings in which physical evidence needs to be admitted, and/or certain video/audio evidence
Very satisfied	46	The technology to conduct court mediations is not connected to the court in any way. The court does not supply any of the technology or provide any support beyond scheduling the mediation
Very satisfied	47	The vast majority of civil stuff could/should be done by telephone/video conferencing. More people have access to the Court system because they do not have to take the full day off of work or have to pay a lawyer 3-hours of time for a 5-minute conference with the Court.
Very satisfied	48	There is some communication lost when proceedings are not conducted in person (body language) and in trial, but remote technology can work very effectively.
Very satisfied	49	This is so much easier to participate and a huge time saver for travel.
Very satisfied	50	This should be the new standard. In person pretrials should be banned for most cases.
Very satisfied	51	To the extent that my clients were/are participants, they have been quite pleased with the process.
Very satisfied	52	Use of remote technology has allowed us to deliver substantial cost-savings to our clients, by eliminating travel to far-flung rural sites.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	53	Use of remote technology has simplified scheduling, eliminated the travel costs / time that clients previously paid for and expedited the resolution of matters. There is no unproductive time involved in attending hearings except merely turning on your computer and navigating to the appropriate site.
Very satisfied	54	Using Zoom has been an excellent and efficient way to participate in hearings. I wish it would happen more often.
Very satisfied	55	We are exposed to unnecessary risks everyday because the court does not want to use.....frustrating
Very satisfied	56	We should move to this for everything including testimony except for high-stakes criminal matters.
Very satisfied	57	Would not feel the same if had to do jury trials by video
Satisfied	58	a court trial might be more complex than what I have experienced with oral argument, but I have conducted administrative hearing with Zoom, and the screen sharing features made evidence sharing workable. However, the other party kept getting up and pacing during his examination, which was somewhat distracting and certainly would not occur in a live in-person proceeding.
Satisfied	59	again because of the lack of capacity of some individuals whom I represent or seek guardianship, the proposed ward or individual often loses the ability to fully participate
Satisfied	60	Appearing remotely seems easier for the parties. They juggle work and other commitments. Many in my experience needed to be advised or shown how to use the virtual (zoom) app. My experience in court revealed limitations whereby proceedings are conducted wearing face masks and socially distancing. I found this setting, not just awkward, but challenging to hear and discuss.
Satisfied	61	Appellate oral arguments work well, because there is more structure (one attorney addressing the court at a time); when more than one person can talk at once, or when more than a few exhibits are involved, the efficacy of remote interaction is diminished.
Satisfied	62	As long as there's full body video, there's very little difference.
Satisfied	63	But I do have concerns that not all rules are complied with as we can not see what a witness has in front of him or her or who is standing off camera
Satisfied	64	Can be difficulty allowing private conversations between defendants and their counsel.
Satisfied	65	Could be better if the courts used zoom more rather than telephone
Satisfied	66	Courts that are using phone or video seem to be doing fine. The required video can experience difficulty, but is doable. The counties (like Hamilton) that refuse to implement are risking health and safety.
Satisfied	67	Difficult for defendants whose primary language is not Spanish due to (1) difficulties with interpreter involvement and (2) inability to speak with defense counsel privately with any questions during proceedings.
Satisfied	68	Due process so far has not been the issue. Getting a case actually to (civil) trial looks like it will be a challenge.
Satisfied	69	easy to do with appellate practice
Satisfied	70	Especially in the criminal defense setting, I think it safeguards due process and allows an easier appearance when there are transportation limitations.
Satisfied	71	Excluding trials

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	72	For pleas, sentencing, and pre trials, I find it to be satisfactory. I have no conducted a trial via zoom, but I would likely take issue with that due to confrontation clause.
Satisfied	73	For those parties who understand, and are technologically saavy, there are no issues. It has been a bit more difficult with clients who have less understanding, or are not comfortable with technology. However, in those instances, I meet, in person, with the client and we connect to the court virtually at my office, together.
Satisfied	74	From my perspective, the parties' due process rights in a lawyer disciplinary hearing are met by remote proceedings.
Satisfied	75	Generally satisfied, but I have concerns when some parties are in person and some aren't - to be the most fair, I think all should be remote, to avoid the appearance that the in person attendees have better access/connection to the court.
Satisfied	76	Gives good access to the courts, reduces attorney fees, more convenient for people with busy schedules. Difficult for lawyers and clients to talk privately however.
Satisfied	77	However, most proceedings were procedural and did not involve substantive legal issues
Satisfied	78	I am concerned about the people in the Summit County Jail, longer than a normal confinement period because the case cannot be tried. Maybe we should explore how a remote criminal trial would look like and ask if the Defendant is willing to proceed with a remote trial. People do, from time to time, testify via video, (Dr. Depositions in Criminal Trials). I once had a business records custodian testify remotely. Jail is not a place where anyone should remain indefinitely. Either they should go to prison or be free.
Satisfied	79	I am concerned that documents cannot be shared and not every client has good access to internet. I have had clients come to my office for proceedings for that reason, but others call in remotely and don't always have robust internet or wifi.
Satisfied	80	I am satisfied that pretrial conferences have not been prejudicial. Mediations are not ideal. Depositions have been a challenge and I have concerns that, with more complex litigation, they really are not nearly as effective as in-person proceedings. Overall, I am concerned going forward using remote technology only.
Satisfied	81	I am satisfied when it has been used, but I do not think remote technology is being used enough.
Satisfied	82	I believe that the remote technology for pretrial hearings does not harm my clients procedural due process rights, however I have concerns regarding remote technology being used for hearings that would include testimony. I also have concerns regarding my clients ability to request private conversations with me during remote proceedings. My judge in particular always tells them that is allowed and to let him know if he needs a moment to discuss anything with me, however I am not sure that the client's feel comfortable doing so.
Satisfied	83	I believe that there also needs to be training and uniform rules, at least per Court, about what hearings will be remote, when and how exhibits needs to be exchanged between parties and the Court, and who will be managing the sharing of exhibits (sharing screen, etc.). If the host of the hearing does not know how to enable access for others to share screen, or does not know how to share screen for exhibits, then the hearing gets continued or has to proceed whiteout exhibits, which may be an issue.
Satisfied	84	I believe the process works well for appellate argument. There is some loss of interaction among counsel and judges, but it works reasonably well and is far better than the alternatives of either delay or no oral argument at all.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	85	I have not performed a hearing that requires witnesses and using exhibits yet, I think that would be difficult
Satisfied	86	I think it protects parties' due process rights if technology is used for arraignments and pretrials. Although, I think a defendant should be able to appear in person if she prefers.
Satisfied	87	I think when all parties are able to attend and there are agreements that everyone's rights can be protected. I worry more about contested hearings if attorneys are not physically present with their clients.
Satisfied	88	I would be reluctant to proceed when I am not in the room with my client.
Satisfied	89	I would not recommend for hearings.
Satisfied	90	I would not want to do a trial or other hearing with testimony remotely, but for all other purposes remote proceedings are fine.
Satisfied	91	If counsel prepare their clients the systems seem to work well. Only loss I see is client doesn't gain the "in court" feelings that some need to be able to compromise.
Satisfied	92	I'm satisfied. I would prefer more in person appearances but that is not presently safe. When this is all behind us I think we need to avoid the temptation to continue to do everything remotely because in person appearances can be more effective.
Satisfied	93	Improvements can be made. It would love to see a program designed for the needs of a court created and implemented, instead of the piecemeal use of GoToMeeting or Zoom, etc.
Satisfied	94	In criminal cases, all pre-trial proceedings are done with out issue. A suppression hearing or trial (jury or bench) could be very problematic.
Satisfied	95	In my opinion civil trials can be conducted with all witnesses appearing remotely but court lawyers and jury in the courtroom. Distancing if jurors then is the only issue. I do not believe criminal trials can be so conducted due to defendant confrontation rights
Satisfied	96	In person hearings are more conducive to negotiation and settlement issue of course but the telephone conference call has been satisfactory so far.
Satisfied	97	In terms of civil litigation, I don't see any issues with procedural due process using remote technology. Frankly, there is no reason for any in-person hearings for scheduling conferences or status hearings. Even final pretrials should not require in-person attendance because the parties know where everyone stands at that point. It's not like the court will magically settle a case at the final pretrial that would not have settled otherwise.
Satisfied	98	It depends on what type of hearing it is and if there a contested issues
Satisfied	99	It is not as easy to cross examine witnesses, but on the plus side it cuts down on asking questions for "posturing."
Satisfied	100	It is troublesome to have a witness testify in the other attorney's office, with the other parent present, and not to be able to see if there is any coaching or other interaction
Satisfied	101	It's fine for pleas and other uncontested court business, but I question its efficacy for any contested issues.
Satisfied	102	Its hard to talk to clients privately but if the jurist is flexible, it can be worked out.
Satisfied	103	It's OK. Again not as good as in person but it gets the job done.
Satisfied	104	It's still not the same as being present. Harder to read people.
Satisfied	105	More courts should embrace technology available today, instead of acting like we're still in 1984.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	106	More needs to be done to ensure respondents have good tech. Attorneys can help, but when billing is limited the cost falls to them, if only in time spent.
Satisfied	107	My bigger concern is with evidentiary issues. Defendants can see their accusers much like the CCTV case law with child victims. Another issue is the ability to confer with a State's representative or a defense attorney with a client - there are breakout rooms, but do you ask the court to do that every time your client signals?
Satisfied	108	my civil mediations have been going very smoothly. I set up the zoom meetings myself
Satisfied	109	My co-counsel on a case had to participate in an appellate oral argument by telephone. He said it was difficult to know who he was speaking to , and the judges and attorneys constantly spoke over one another
Satisfied	110	Nearing my 50th year if practice, there is little comfort level in using the communication tools
Satisfied	111	No complaints
Satisfied	112	Once again, we are using the best alternative to in-person hearings. In-person court proceedings will always be better.
Satisfied	113	parties are given the option to appear in court or to appear via zoom.
Satisfied	114	Potential trials remain a concern, but mediations have been equally viable and successful remotely.
Satisfied	115	Rather be there in person but virtual has worked
Satisfied	116	Remote technology is adequate up to the point of sworn testimony. The Court can only see what the camera shows and I am confident that off camera interference is taking place in the form of coaching answers and the like
Satisfied	117	remote viewing of parties and court would be much better.
Satisfied	118	Satisfied if the technology is working well.
Satisfied	119	Satisfied in respect to my civil practice/clients.
Satisfied	120	Satisfied that rights are fully protected in most cases.
Satisfied	121	Satisfied with pretrial discussions / motion practice. We have yet to attend trial in a remote setting. That may be more challenging.
Satisfied	122	Telephone conference not using the lock call features allows participants to call into another hearing that has run over
Satisfied	123	The basic protections, excluding physical appearance, are in place. It's the elevated protections of genuinely effective representation and eyeballing those to whom you are speaking that are lacking.
Satisfied	124	The conversation is less natural than it would be in person. This does not undermine anyone's rights, but I do hope we can get back to meeting in person as soon as possible, as I think it aids the decisionmaking process.
Satisfied	125	The court needs to figure out what method it will use to allow remote attendance in advance, and provide that information so that clients can be ready. (In the example above, the hearing started without the out of state client because I was still texting the information to connect via Zoom.)
Satisfied	126	The courts are not in agreement or consistent about the use of remote technology.
Satisfied	127	the exception would be in criminal cases where the right to confrontation is implicated
Satisfied	128	The only remote proceedings in our court are pre-trial conferences (plea bargaining sessions) at which the defendants are not present. So due process rights aren't really an issue.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	129	The program that the court uses has been problem free.
Satisfied	130	This is not as applicable in civil cases. Right to in-person trials is extremely important in criminal cases. I feel less important in criminal case hearings.
Satisfied	131	Use of efilng has pros and cons.
Satisfied	132	We are addressing limited issues. Bond hearings and a few child support reviews for individuals otherwise incarcerated. Very limited information before the court.
Satisfied	133	We have had some problems negotiating with prosecutors. In person is much better.
Satisfied	134	Web conference would be better
Satisfied	135	When the client is in my presence I am OK with the protections. It is when the client connects separately that I have experienced problems. I also am not sure of the breakout room access. who can hear the conversations and who cannot.
Satisfied	136	When the connection is working properly, i am very satisfied with the results and ease of using the technology.
Satisfied	137	While cross examination may be less than optimal, it is offset by proceeding on the merits of the case to a decision. Our clients are hurt the longer the cases remain open.
Satisfied	138	While i think the rights are protected sufficiently, I believe it will nonetheless be used to challenge the proceedings.
Satisfied	139	While my office has adapted to these remote proceedings due to the pandemic, I feel there is something lost with the client not appearing in person with me
Satisfied	140	Works great for pretrials and other such conferences. I am on the fence as to how well it works for evidentiary hearings. Works OK for depositions, but not so well if there are a lot of exhibits to be used in the deposition.
Satisfied	141	Works OK when you have a good judge that follows up with an entry providing a synopsis of the call.
Satisfied	142	Would prefer Zoom or Microsoft so parties can see one another
Unsure	143	A remote technology is completely inappropriate for trial. It can be very effective for many other aspects of litigation.
Unsure	144	Absolutely fine in the civil realm, terrible in the criminal realm.
Unsure	145	Again, it is fine for routine scheduling, and even for an appellate argument. I would very much be opposed to doing a trial remotely.
Unsure	146	Again, most of the remote proceedings I have experienced have been conducted by traditional telephonic conferences which eliminates all the means of communication apart from the spoken word.
Unsure	147	Arraignments and pretrials do not present an issue, and even lower level sentencings, but oral arguments and major felony pleas and sentencings seems out of place.
Unsure	148	As I mentioned above, I was in a Courtroom where people negotiated pleas in front of everyone on the docket in the Zoom meeting. Another client was evicted without being sent a link to the meeting. At the same time. there are probably benefits to people not having to sit in a Courtroom waiting their turn like they used to do in Cleveland, having to take off work, etc.
Unsure	149	As noted above, when dealing with elderly or disabled clients, I believe they are at a disadvantage. I believe it is difficult to see people's faces when persons are at one location and having to wear masks. Not seeing facial expressions has a greater impact than one might initially think. If the person is at his/her home we have no idea what might be going on outside of the camera view. I also question the security of the proceeding via Zoom and with the use of smartphones.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	150	As to pretrials, oral arguments, arraignments, and some hearings, it is an efficient option that saves attorneys, parties, and the court time and money. As to more complex hearings involving witnesses and especially trials, I would not be comfortable with remote proceedings protecting state and federal constitutional rights.
Unsure	151	Audio quality can at times be poor. Defendants cannot hear the judge and the bailiff has to re explain the plea colloquy to the defendant
Unsure	152	aware of instances where parties or counsel have been less than honest or ethical and had other persons/children in room or participating via text when they would otherwise not have been permitted to do so and influence outcome
Unsure	153	Civil pretrials and status conferences don't implicate DP. I think well-run videoconference hearings could protect DP in civil cases.
Unsure	154	Clients are somewhat removed from the process because so many pretrials have been converted to Attorney Conferences
Unsure	155	depends on experience of participants and equipment
Unsure	156	Depends on the type of case
Unsure	157	depends on the type of proceeding
Unsure	158	Depends on the type of proceeding. For pretrials, change of pleas, and even some sentencings (with client's informed consent), remote proceedings are perfectly fine and beneficial. But I don't believe that any sort of trial can be properly done remotely (or any sort of evidentiary hearing), and some sentencings are best done in person too.
Unsure	159	Depends upon the nature of the proceeding.
Unsure	160	Did trial with remote witness Hard to fully get a feel for witnesses
Unsure	161	Difficult to present exhibits and actually "observe" people when they are testifying, etc.
Unsure	162	Difficulties arise when you need to speak privately to your client, though not in every setting.
Unsure	163	Difficulties in consulting with client during a proceeding.
Unsure	164	evidentiary hearing one cannot be sure adverse witness is communicating with opposing counsel on separate device or if in the same location without oneself.
Unsure	165	Evidentiary rules for submission of documents is questionable.
Unsure	166	For administrative functions it is acceptable. For substantive hearings it is of less value. For determinative proceedings I believe it would be unacceptable.
Unsure	167	for housekeeping duties, i have no problem. but, for anything substantive with testimony, i think rights are compromised.
Unsure	168	For most proceedings it is not an issue. However, when evidentiary hearings are at issue i.e. - suppression. motions, etc., there is a concern that without the parties being in court together that the ability to argue persuasively is hindered.
Unsure	169	For non-evidentiary hearings there is no significant issue, however am very concerned of the potential effect on parties' procedural due process rights for trials or other evidentiary hearings conducted remotely.
Unsure	170	For routine matters like pretrials or even discovery disputes, they are fine. For evidentiary hearings, they seem inadequate.
Unsure	171	have not experienced any actual trial situations.
Unsure	172	Have not had trials or substantive hearings by remote technology, just reports and scheduling conferences.



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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	173	how we add documentary evidence for impeachment during trial -- never explained in full (case settled before trial)
Unsure	174	I am not sure it does for a full blown hearing or trial.
Unsure	175	I do have some concerns about defendants in criminal cases if they need to consult with their attorney privately, and ensuring the defendant understands what is going on since they are remote. I do not want to see defendants loose any rights.
Unsure	176	I do not believe the legal community as a whole has considered the many ways that remote technology can be problematic and put procedural safeguards in place to protect due process rights.
Unsure	177	I don't think enough participants are warned that they do not have to consent to remote proceedings. I also think the whole "public prosecution" notion is hindered by the use of passcodes for Zoom proceedings, as well as, not publishing for the public Zoom logins. Sometimes we as attorneys get the Zoom login within hours of the event so, of course, the opportunity for the public to watch is stifled. I, personally, would have loved to watch some of these in-person COVID-19 trials that have been conducted, but (1) it's hard to get in the building to watch in-person (if the risk is worth it) and (2) as far as I know, no alternative for the public to watch has been made available.
Unsure	178	I feel that remote technology is generally poor at protecting procedural due process rights for evidentiary proceedings. It is fine for non-evidentiary hearings.
Unsure	179	I have civil cases throughout the state, so appearing by phone or by Zoom is advantageous. However, I deal with pro se Defendants who are not so dedicated to being available at the appointed time.
Unsure	180	I have not done enough of these hearings to form a conclusive opinion.
Unsure	181	I have not had to deal with any evidentiary matters in a remote proceeding.
Unsure	182	I have not used remote technology for a plea or sentencing yet.
Unsure	183	I know many courts are considering service to be complete under less stringent standards (e.g., left at door, no signature). Because many courts have suspended all jury trials, cases are being pushed out for indefinite periods of time. For hearings, I think remote technology works fine as long as the parties know the technology and behave as they would in court (e.g., don't talk over each other or judge).
Unsure	184	I represent primarily Hispanic Immigrants and the use of interpreters via remote technology has been very hit or miss
Unsure	185	I think remote hearings are appropriate when both parties (pro se and those represented by counsel) have the means to access the technology. The reality is that too many people lack access to affordable high speed internet. I've had several people (non clients and clients) tell me they have had to sit in their cars in a public parking lot to access a store's or restaurant's WiFi to be able to participate in a hearing because they either lack internet at home, have slow internet/poor connection, or don't have enough data on their phone to conduct the hearing without WiFi. They shouldn't have to sit in a parking lot to participate - especially when the weather gets colder. I think remote hearings are wonderful for people who have means to afford high speed internet at home, who have experience with the technology, or are represented by counsel.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	186	If those procedures are by video, I feel very confident that due process rights are protected only if every one has the technology and the technological ability. Document exchange is a minor problem that needs to be overcome. Some clients will never be able to participate with the updated technology but can usually participate by phone. An option to appear in Court instead must be offered, especially if a party does not have the technology. This offer should be to appear in a Courtroom and not in some small office in the basement of the Courthouse with a computer. They must get their day in a Courtroom that they need to see and participate in to receive the justice they seek. Otherwise it will disenfranchise the poor and elderly.
Unsure	187	In certain circumstances a "bully litigant" can virtually take over the entire online meeting allowing very little opportunity for adverse parties to meaningfully participate. This is especially true when the Magistrate or Judge is a passive participant in the proceedings.
Unsure	188	In-person proceedings are the best way to protect defendants' rights. You miss things doing a hearing over the internet.
Unsure	189	It is difficult to use exhibits and it is challenging to observe the fact finders to know the effect of one's arguments
Unsure	190	it is not uncommon for counsel and a client to be communicating in front of a whole courtroom about whether to proceed with a plea because counsel has been unwilling or unable to contact the client prior to the scheduled court date. It sometimes becomes clear that the attorney and client have not previously discussed the plea and any promises being made as part of the plea. Nevertheless, several of those defendants end up entering pleas because they are satisfied with the terms of the agreement and wish to proceed. Are their rights being protected? Unsure.
Unsure	191	It works well for non-delinquency cases, but I am troubled by the inability for face-to-face dialogue and counsel with clients, and with the court's inability to see the child and participants in person during adjudicatory and dispositional hearings.
Unsure	192	It's fine for pretrials and Status conferences but trials have resulted in accusations of witness/children listening in, witnesses being coached off screen.
Unsure	193	It's a necessary evil, but should not become the norm.
Unsure	194	It's not me, it's my clients. Their skills and use of technology are not well known to me, it might be very uncomfortable for them. Also, easy to forget as compared to having to show up.
Unsure	195	Just like in-person practice, whether due process is being followed depends to a large extent on the judge hearing the case.
Unsure	196	Juvenile court only uses teleconference and I believe video would be better to make sure client is being seen and present
Unsure	197	Many courts do not have remote technology so it is impossible to conduct matters remotely. Including franklin county municipal court
Unsure	198	Mediation was ordered and all parties participated but no testimony or sworn statements were involved
Unsure	199	Most matters have been delayed long enough so that there has been no effect. That likely will change.
Unsure	200	My client base is typically not tech-sav( lower income, older.) If I wasn't having them attend with me remotely from my office, I'm not confident they would have meaningful access to the courts

**ATTORNEYS**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	201	My experience is limited to appellate oral arguments. In that narrow context, it worked well to protect due process rights. I question whether that experience can be applied more broadly (especially to trial-level proceedings).
Unsure	202	My involvement can be peripheral so I don't see an issue with due process.
Unsure	203	My only experience has been with pretrial conferences, or motion hearings. I have not had to question witnesses or conduct depositions remotely. I can see how it would be much worse in those situations.
Unsure	204	Non-verbal communication not captured; it's essential
Unsure	205	not enough contacts to have an opinion
Unsure	206	Not really unsure, but I have mixed feelings. It hasn't been an issue on appeal, but in the trial court there are real questions about confrontation, consultation with counsel, and related rights.
Unsure	207	Ok for attorney conferences and pretrials and even uncontested hearings, but not sold on using it for trials and evidentiary hearings
Unsure	208	Ok for pretrials, but I would not want to conduct an evidentiary hearing via video conference
Unsure	209	Presenting evidence in a hearing or trial has been cumbersome and widely varied among courts and even judges in the same court system.
Unsure	210	Pretrials, review hearings, and other short hearings have went well with the exception of small glitches with sound and picture. I have concerns with merit hearings via video because of the aforementioned glitches. Additionally, the adversarial nature of proceedings is lessened by use of video. There is a large difference between cross-examining a party on a witness stand in a courtroom versus as they sit at their kitchen table, couch, car, etc. Further, the parties' facial expressions, body movements, and even inflections in their voice are partially obscured during video hearings. Obviously, all of these things are helpful in determining the truthfulness of the testifying party. The use of exhibits, particularly audio exhibits is also problematic. This has been an unanimous concern voiced by clients.
Unsure	211	Remote technology enables the courts to continue to operate and manage dockets despite the constraints imposed by the virus. As an interim measure, the parties directly involved can tolerate its limitations. I still question whether remote participation inhibits advocacy, the search for truth, and administration of justice.
Unsure	212	Remote technology supports timely conduct of proceedings but can be cumbersome when trying to engage in confidential client communications or review of pleadings such as time waivers.
Unsure	213	Right to confront accusers, participate in presentation of the case are all compromised. Most pretrial matters are resolved on motion, but actual hearings / trials lack necessary participation.
Unsure	214	See answer about limited scope of my practice.
Unsure	215	Sometimes the honesty of the participants cannot be judged with only the face being shown. There are a great deal of other cues which cannot be seen on the screen.
Unsure	216	Sometimes things worked well, sometimes not. Hated doing an Evidentiary Hearing w/witnesses or Oral Arguments for appeal. Most other proceedings, I actually liked by video conferencing. Phone less so.
Unsure	217	Still deciding...there are moments I feel it violates their due process rights...
Unsure	218	The actual answer to this question lies with the courts: have their decisions changed due to use of technology?

## ATTORNEYS

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	219	The remote involvement has been only by telephone
Unsure	220	The use of remote technology for non-evidentiary hearings should not depend upon the agreement of all parties and counsel. Not very happy about showing up for no reason because a pro se would not respond and didn't show.
Unsure	221	There can be a lot of factors that influence this but I'm not always sure the defendant is fully apprised of what is going on. Due to the quality of internet, the ability to hear, or the confusion of who is talking and when.
Unsure	222	This is especially true when criminal defense lawyers have to interview jail inmates. The inmates donot appear to be in a private setting.
Unsure	223	Too many Courts are reluctant to use remote technology when foreign language interpreters are involved, although we have not had any problems in interpreter cases in other forums.
Unsure	224	Typically do not do trial work in courts.
Unsure	225	Unsure for evidentiary hearings because judge or magistrate can view a witness, in his or her entirety, including body language, only in an in-person setting.
Unsure	226	when parties are linked by phone with no video capability and adjudications are going forward - lacking the non-verbal cues of understanding is a serious concern.
Unsure	227	When the parties are not with counsel we can discuss last minute issues or confer on cross examination issues.
Unsure	228	While I am satisfied that procedural due process rights may be satisfied by remote appellate arguments, I think serious due process problems inhere in remote trial-level proceedings (confrontation-related issues, especially).
Unsure	229	With the technology issues it is hard to communicate properly.
Unsure	230	Witness and exhibits are difficult to coordinate via video conferencing.
Dissatisfied	231	Again, the questioning of witnesses on both direct and cross examination does not translate over video, period, full stop.
Dissatisfied	232	As above. If I can't participate adequately, I assure my client's due process rights. I am also concerned of the psychological effect of not being in the same room as the witness. The detachment may promote less than candid testimony. There is little assurance that separation of witnesses is effected ad there is greater opportunity for coaching testimony.
Dissatisfied	233	as far as trials, I do not believe the proceedings fairly protect parties' procedural due process rights.
Dissatisfied	234	Can't see well. Can't hear well. Hard to consult with client. Screen freezes. Hard to share exhibits.
Dissatisfied	235	Certain hearings such as imposition of sentencing hearings should be held in person. One local judge did not know that the contemnor had to waive service and his right to counsel and conducted the hearing via Zoom. It was a waste of time.
Dissatisfied	236	Clients as well as the attorneys are to easily cut off by the court and technolOgy glitches are frequent.
Dissatisfied	237	Courts don't seem to want to hold hearings. Pretrials and status conference work fine but not situations where you want to judge to make a decision.
Dissatisfied	238	Delays. Court personnel don't know how to use the technology
Dissatisfied	239	Difficult to observe the reaction of a witness to a question. Difficult to gauge the truthfulness of a witness without being able to observe them. Can't observe the reaction of opposing counsel or their clients to questions and responses.
Dissatisfied	240	Don't like remote proceedings.

## ATTORNEYS

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	241	Each court uses their own protocol and program. It is stressful and confusing.
Dissatisfied	242	For Pretrial a and hearings, personal attendance is preferred because of full communication which does not occur in a structured remote conference. Mediation works well by videoconference
Dissatisfied	243	How are you supposed to have a private conversation with your attorney during a video conference? The court (not their staff) are unfamiliar with and unable to work the technology. At times, the court has refused to allow digital hearings--even with COVID exposure involvement. Yes, this happened recently.
Dissatisfied	244	I am a prosecutor, but I know defense attorneys struggle with having private communications with their clients in a situation where the attorney is in court but the client is remote. Typically, all parties must leave the courtroom for defense attorneys to communicate privately with their clients over the video. But that is not practical in large-scale hearings, like arraignments.
Dissatisfied	245	I am not in favor of remote proceedings. The parties should have the opportunity to appear and participate in person in all aspects of civil proceedings. As articulated in a recent CLE on oral advocacy and the ability to observe one participating in such a proceeding (whether counsel, a witness, etc.), one's participation in such a proceeding is affected by speech, tone of speech, body language, and related non-verbal cues. These non-verbal cues are not available and can be difficult to assess in a remote setting. It also makes examination of witnesses using documents virtually impossible or, extremely difficult and detrimental to the party seeking to examine someone regarding documents.
Dissatisfied	246	I believe the Court could do a better job by utilizing video technology rather than simply using phone hearings.
Dissatisfied	247	I have yet to participate in a remote hearing with witnesses and evidence, but I do not support that approach.
Dissatisfied	248	I represent the appealing taxpayer.
Dissatisfied	249	I think something is lost when the parties are not in the room together. A lot of body language, etc is unable to be seen remote technology.
Dissatisfied	250	I understand the covid concerns. But there is no substitute for being there in person.
Dissatisfied	251	I WANT technology to work better so I can be as useful as in person. However, I've had to be muted to "save bandwidth" on numerous occasions. How do I effectively "object" and "preserve the record" that way?
Dissatisfied	252	If I'm in court and the client is on video, it's hard to communicate with them or explain things.
Dissatisfied	253	I'm not sure that this works in the criminal arena--it's so crucial for witness testimony to be in person--it's easy to miss cues over a camera, or even worse, over a telephone connection. Also, those who are indigent do have a harder time connecting--often having to borrow phones or arrange to get somewhere with a wi-fi connection, which can be difficult.
Dissatisfied	254	In criminal matters, it is very disconcerting.
Dissatisfied	255	In my experience, most magistrates have resisted remote technology. "This court does not have Zoom capability" is a common refrain.
Dissatisfied	256	In terms of criminal matters only, it is extremely difficult to consult privately with the client as issues arise.
Dissatisfied	257	in-person options are much better in terms of effective advocacy for a client
Dissatisfied	258	It is better than no hearing, but no where near as effective as in-person proceedings

**ATTORNEYS**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	259	It is not at all efficient or optimal for contested hearings.
Dissatisfied	260	It is very hard to be able to interact with your client the way you normally would during a hearing when they are in a different location and everyone is participating in the hearing.
Dissatisfied	261	IT'S NOT IN PERSON
Dissatisfied	262	Judges and Justices don't pay attention. Clients and family members are cut off from process.
Dissatisfied	263	Lack of adequate notice. Not all litigants have access to technology.
Dissatisfied	264	Lack of personal interaction; proceedings seem artificial but the impact and effect is consequential. Distance.
Dissatisfied	265	Many clients/parties within the juvenile system do not have electronic systems that afford them the opportunity to participate. No accommodation was made. Other parties frequently have little or no connection. Hearings were continued.
Dissatisfied	266	Many times, the client is the only one remote and is appearing from jail. If a private conversation needs to happen, the Judge will leave but the courtroom is still populated with law enforcement, attorneys, prosecutors, and the public.
Dissatisfied	267	Most judges have refused to begin hearings by addressing the partial closure of the court ala the 6th amendment and have not obtained appropriate waivers from defendants. we are going to have alot of do-overs. again, very disappointing.
Dissatisfied	268	No private conversations with attorneys are able to be conducted unless the client comes to the attorney's office.
Dissatisfied	269	Not all parties, whether criminal defendants or civil litigants, have the means to own a device necessary for video conferencing. They are often compelled to come to the office or authorize me to take some kind of action in their place. And there is always the fear that someone may be off-camera coaching or signaling another party in a proceeding.
Dissatisfied	270	Not the same as live
Dissatisfied	271	Often with a poor connection it is difficult to understand a witness. Connection is lost and the Court does not know it and continues with the trial depriving a party of seeing and/or hearing an instruction, question or answer.
Dissatisfied	272	Our court has moved court dates and hearing officers without properly notifying parties. Parties are unable to fully participate (and consult with counsel) over remote proceedings.
Dissatisfied	273	parties often have technical difficulties, others can be heard but not seen, so cross exam is of limited effectiveness, parties are confused about whether the hearing is in fact a judicial proceeding
Dissatisfied	274	Plea and sentencings should always be in person. Really troubling when a client gets sentenced to prison on video
Dissatisfied	275	Poor technology
Dissatisfied	276	question credibility of statements, testimony etc when not face to face with witness
Dissatisfied	277	remote creates a different impression than live and its harder to discern credibility and intensity
Dissatisfied	278	Remote hearings appear to be acting as an excuse for civil hearings to be unproductive and push off resolution to a later date.

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**ATTORNEYS**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	279	see above answer. Many parties in administrative hearings do not have access to reliable technology or do not know how to operate it or don't to budget for improvement. The courts and state agencies have an unhelpful attitude because they may not know how to operate it themselves and basically leave it up to the parties/representatives to figure it out and then are incredibly impatient when things don't go smoothly. It's more about meeting their own needs than about helping the parties or accommodating representatives.
Dissatisfied	280	See above. Parties act differently in court. The ability to lean over and speak confidentially with clients is essential. The ability to direct cross examine a witness in person is essential.
Dissatisfied	281	see above...nothing is ever done and parents continue to withhold their children
Dissatisfied	282	See answer above.
Dissatisfied	283	See comment above on difficulties. I have had opposing counsel mute himself and his client while in the same room wearing masks. Hearing officers must keep control of the mute function as appropriate. And also keep visual contact with participants.
Dissatisfied	284	see comments on witness examination. Difficulty in use of tangible evidence, photographs, and documentary evidence
Dissatisfied	285	Signatures of plea forms should be done in court and on the record. Our court has done performed sentencings remotely, but others have and that does a great disservice to the justice system. A court sentencing someone to prison should look that person in the eye when handing down a lengthy sentence, and that defendant should be able to see family and relatives in the courtroom.
Dissatisfied	286	Since I cannot read ahead to see what the remaining questions are, my basic concern about the virus related procedures is that my public defender clients are short changed by having their hearing conducted while they are in the jail. I go to the jail to be with them even though I am 71 years old, rather than being in the courtroom because there is just no substitute for a lawyer being next to a client and being able to speak directly to a client during court hearings. I doubt that there is any technology that can adequately do the job that needs to be done.
Dissatisfied	287	Sometimes the client could not fully participate or it was unclear how to submit trial exhibits.
Dissatisfied	288	speedy trial rights (criminal) have been cast aside. Persons in divorce proceedings have been needlessly delayed and child support to clients truly in need have had to wait beyond acceptable time frames while the judge and court staff are getting paid. Seems ironic.
Dissatisfied	289	Technical issues (hearing and being heard) is the main problem.
Dissatisfied	290	the ability to see people (witnesses, opposing counsel, the judge) is critical.
Dissatisfied	291	The business of truth seeking & telling is not done remotely or masked.
Dissatisfied	292	The civil justice system would be better served, and clients would have greater trust, if the clients were able to participate even if they are not permitted to speak. Zoom would allow the court to let the clients in to the conference, and mute their microphones, but this would allow people to know that everyone is working on their case.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	293	The court has determined that people in quarantine do not need to be arraigned until they are released from quarantine. This violates their due process rights. In addition, video arraignments are not really geared to allow attorneys the opportunity to really talk about the case, the information for bond or discuss the conditions of bond. In addition, the court does not follow up their bond conditions with a printed sheet to the defendant. This leaves defendants at a disadvantage.
Dissatisfied	294	There is a reason we have "open courts". It is to protect the rights of everyone. Please explain that to the Supreme Court.
Dissatisfied	295	There is a significant loss with remote technology. The courts should get back to in person hearings as quickly as possible.
Dissatisfied	296	Too many judges are unwilling to use remote technology and are still requesting in person attendance, even for non evidentiary proceedings.
Dissatisfied	297	Trial by using remote technology presents itself with a whole new series of challenges that we haven't experienced before. Top of the list would be just ensuring all citizens who are brought before the court have access to the appropriate technology and a strong data connection to participate. Additionally, the introduction of exhibits and objections raised during proceedings may prove to be difficult given the limitations of technology.
Dissatisfied	298	unable to see participants in audio only settings, video doesn't convey demeanor, credibility etc well at all.
Dissatisfied	299	Very difficult and unfair for evidentiary hearings via video. Use for pretrials and other non-evidence hearings works fine.
Dissatisfied	300	Very difficult to represent a defendant remotely... negative impact on communication... zoom trials should not be allowed for those reasons/ confrontation clause issues etc
Dissatisfied	301	We never know if someone is in the room with a witness "coaching" plus the absence of physical contact eliminates the due process experience.
Dissatisfied	302	Witness nuances in testimony are compromised.
Dissatisfied	303	Witnesses cannot be viewed as to "body language"; concern of unseen papers or persons, such as lawyer's checklist.
Dissatisfied	304	You lose something when you are not in person.
Very dissatisfied	305	Again, are you KIDDING? PLEASE review SCOTUS caselaw on meaningful contact, meaningful participation, and meaningful confidentiality. What has happened in a constitutional DISGRACE. WHAT ever happened to FDR's "The ONLY thing we have to fear, is fear itself." This is a profession of cowards, hiding behind "caution" and "responsible precaution." 2 years ago, judges in this state would hold an attorney in contempt for not showing up for a trial, even if he or she was near death with pneumonia a etc. I've seen it more than once with my own eyes. I have a HARD time being lectured or patronized by people with 1/10th my experience or ability
Very dissatisfied	306	Again, it affects the ability to actually confront an accuser. Affects ability to fully judge credibility. And it is not fair for those who lack the equipment and stable broadband.
Very dissatisfied	307	At least in civil cases it eliminates the chance for dispute resolution that generally happens before a procedural hearing. I don't think it benefits the the plaintiff or defendant.



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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	308	Courts discount the detrimental (and well documented) impact on defendants when they are physically absent from the courtroom and often consult their own convenience to the detriment of defendants. Illogical decisions have been made about which cases are remote based on which magistrate or judge is assigned (some will only do remote, some will do in person and remote). Lower level cases brought in for in person preliminary hearings while incarcerated clients relegated to remote. Extreme difficulty bringing cases to trial, even with incarcerated clients.
Very dissatisfied	309	Courts should not be using remote technology to take witness testimony under oath, or to introduce evidence such as exhibits. Preliminary hearings have always been held by telephone, but the Supreme Court must never allow actual testimony and evidence to be presented remotely for the sake of convenience. Concerns about the pandemic can never overcome due process, proper oaths, and the ability to properly observe the witnesses and other evidence.
Very dissatisfied	310	Especially for connectivity concerns where information is not heard. It is also problematic as part of advocacy is being able to 'read' an opposing party. This is lost in a technology based hearing.
Very dissatisfied	311	Given the problems that we have with internet service in Southern Ohio, it is extremely difficult to conduct court proceedings by remote technology. At times, focus is on the technology instead of the issues in the case
Very dissatisfied	312	Great for negotiated cases; not great for trials
Very dissatisfied	313	How can due process be protected when participants cannot determine who is present in the room with other participants, and the role of such undisclosed persons? This is a joke, but it is not funny.
Very dissatisfied	314	I feel victims do not have the opportunity to face the offenders and have their voice heard; I feel defendant's do not get their "day" in court; there is no fair way to conduct a jury trial via video conference (jurors cannot weigh a witnesses' credibility via video!); holding court via video completely undermines any respect the court system has developed from being an institution of fairness and accountability.
Very dissatisfied	315	I have a Client in Jail. Charged with Rape. This case is ripe for Trial. There is no way to proceed under the current restrictions. He has been in custody since October 2019. Trial was originally scheduled in March, 2020. The Court System need to return to in person proceedings in order to protect the procedural due process rights of the Defendants.
Very dissatisfied	316	It is a blatant violation and is waiting for a test case that will blow up every single case that was handled this way. There is no confronting of the witnesses, there is no true cross examination, there is no reading of a jury or judge, there is no true exchange between parties, there is an absolute lack of decorum.
Very dissatisfied	317	It is impossible to adequately represent clients in hearings if they are not sitting next to me during the proceedings--the communication between attorney and client during a hearing is subtle, immediate, personal, and necessary.
Very dissatisfied	318	it seems unfair when the court permits one party who appeared in person to participate in person while others are on the phone; it seems unfair to not separate witnesses from proceedings before they have testified and to just let them observe everything, including pre-proceeding discussions
Very dissatisfied	319	It violates the constitutional right to confront the accuser.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	320	Many of our clients have to phone conference in, while the attorneys and magistrates are on video. They cannot see what is going on or who is speaking. In other hearings when one or more parties are in person at court and the other is on zoom, there is only one microphone and 1 camera in the courtroom. Only the magistrate or judge is able to be seen on the camera and the other individual(s) are difficult to hear and sometimes can't be seen. It is very hard to follow what is going on.
Very dissatisfied	321	My clients live in rural areas and are low-income. My clients sometimes have a hard time accessing a phone, let alone computers, and an especially difficult time accessing areas of good service.
Very dissatisfied	322	no consideration is given for parties ability to participate remotely. the court is only concerned about the ability of the attorneys to participate.
Very dissatisfied	323	No identity verification with telephone calls. Video technology excludes a significant number of participants. Many participants do not know that they can, or they cannot, participate.
Very dissatisfied	324	No substitute for live testimony. End this soon!!
Very dissatisfied	325	Nothing beats in person. Get us back in the courtroom and out clients the attention they deserve. Public servants need to come out of hiding (including Judges).
Very dissatisfied	326	One cannot cross examine witnesses properly
Very dissatisfied	327	Our system is built on open public Court proceedings where any person can observe the judicial process and legal system. Remote hearings greatly disturb this. For the accused, failure to have in person confrontation disturbs Constitutional rights to confront your accuser/witness/party as much is lost in translation when not live.
Very dissatisfied	328	Presentation of evidence is difficult, because Cleveland Housing Court often does not allow sharing screen without additional permission and now requires all evidence to be filed with court in advance of hearing. Lack of easy access to hearings because Zoom links are not published publicly means litigants are at high risk of missing hearing entirely.
Very dissatisfied	329	Regardless of what courts wish, the Clerks are awful processing paperwork and getting notices out.
Very dissatisfied	330	Remote technology is terrible for any contested proceeding, except for appellate arguments. It's fine for routine, non-contested matters, but the question is about procedural due process. There is nothing fair about conducting a contested proceeding of any kind by remote technology, except for appellate arguments.
Very dissatisfied	331	See comments to #9.
Very dissatisfied	332	see explanation given above. Additionally, cases have been delayed and speedy trial rights ignored.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	333	So Court remains safe, but I have to meet with my client; likely in my office to do the ZOOM meeting. And we are both very close together as we share my monitor. So client and I are too close for comfort instead of being more spread out at a counsel table in the court room. In other words; the court is putting me more at risk to keep the Magistrate "safer" even though the magistrates all have glass barriers around them and are being very careful to stay away from everyone during in court room hearings. Finally I cover 4 counties, so having client's outside my county come to my office to do the ZOOM hearing is not feasible. So now I am taking my laptop to local community partner agencies to do the ZOOM hearing in a location accessible for my client. So no I have the same too close contact with my client sharing a monitor, plus I am being exposed to any virus in the partner agency office and the partner agency staff are exposed to my client and I.
Very dissatisfied	334	The routine practice of confidential communication with a client during a typical proceeding is lost if counsel is not next to client during those proceedings.
Very dissatisfied	335	the varied and inconsistent responses by the courts have created considerable risks, as courts which do not have the technology and concrete plans but continue fealty to "moving the docket" continue to arbitrarily expose attorneys and clients to unnecessary health risks and profound prejudice to effective trial presentation. presentations. Minimal standards and guidelines from the Supreme Court appear lacking.
Very dissatisfied	336	There is a laundry list of problems with things like the right to face your accuser, there have been evidentiary/discovery issues caused by this, and I have seen many attorneys not properly scheduling and either not being present or not reachable at the time of the hearing.
Very dissatisfied	337	When an injured worker is trying to explain an injury it is very difficult by phone. Further, questioning the parties is difficult. An example is when I had a client that was crying at the hearing. He was attempting to hold back tears. I feel that it came across as though he was incompetent or indecisive. A client with an accent or bad phone signal is also difficult to hear.
Very dissatisfied	338	With respect to inmates arraigned remotely, there are serious substantive and procedural due process issues. No assurance that the defendant understood the nature of the proceeding or the information conveyed. Not a "meaningful" process for them, lack of an opportunity to consult with counsel afterward, and no paperwork received afterwards to clearly convey bond information.
Very dissatisfied	339	You cannot control what is not in your possession.
Very dissatisfied	340	You have a microphone and video camera in front of you and your client as you try and have a protected discussion. Yes I understand there is a mute button but its not very professional when the opposition has the ability to closely watch you interaction.

**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	all parties still retain ability to appear in person if they so choose. most desire to appear remote. we have a higher attendance rate, less warrants I believe due to ease of access on tr/cr docket as well as more parties appearing for 1st causes on evictions. So long as everyone's connections is good things run pretty seamless and parties (usually attys not parties object) seem to be satisfied with the cross-examination by video.
Very satisfied	2	As Clerk of Courts, there are some questions I cannot fully answer. I do know we will begin utilizing efilng in the near future with the Supreme Court Grant we received.
Very satisfied	3	At the appellate level, this is not a significant issue.
Very satisfied	4	Our judge and magistrate make sure to identify the individual and take the time to assure the individual's questions are addressed and rights explained.
Very satisfied	5	So far we have had five attorneys test positive with COVID-19. Contact tracing has shown us that the use of telephonic and video conferencing has helped the court avoid having those attorneys present in the court. Therefore, our staff and the public have were not been exposed when the attorneys were contagious. We have been fortunate.
Very satisfied	6	There is very little difference between a live hearing and one which allows participation via video or telephone. We have found participation has increased for hearings, including child support matters which traditionally resulted in a capias or proceeding with only one party present. The increase in access to justice provided by remote access, I believe, actually increases the protections of a parties' procedural due process rights.
Very satisfied	7	Wonderful tools provide social distancing.
Satisfied	8	All practitioners and pro se parties have access to a phone.
Satisfied	9	Although remote technology has been a necessity and has been a great alternative to personal appearances, there have been some issues along the way. However, as the problems arise, we resolved many of them. We continue to learn and move forward., but we can still improve on what we are doing.
Satisfied	10	Due to a lack of online documents and signatures, some paperwork is not filled out as previously done in the initial appearances, etc.
Satisfied	11	I think it is important to have the option, but while it provides access, it also adds a layer of complexity that is beyond some of those who may most benefit from it.
Satisfied	12	Our Judge tries to be very sensitive to this and also ensure that folks know their rights, errs on the side of caution if possible.
Satisfied	13	Polycom arraignments are done with defense counsel present. Telephonic conferences are performed with (off-site) counsel, that are officers of the court. They will protect the parties involved, because that is the oath they took and will uphold it.
Satisfied	14	Some of the Court's Magistrates have concerns with this.
Unsure	15	Direct this question to the Courts, please. As Clerk, I am never involved with the Court's hearings.
Unsure	16	Good question for Prosecutors and Defense Attorneys.
Unsure	17	Haven't done a lot.
Unsure	18	I do not sit in on any meetings with the Court as they determine how to proceed and may not be aware of all the Courts are doing during the pandemic to continue operating

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	19	It seems with criminal proceedings the appeals are going to be filed and we are unsure of outcomes based on this
Unsure	20	More appropriately answered by judges and attorneys.
Unsure	21	Not in my purview as Court Administrator to give an answer.
Unsure	22	The Clerk is not involved in the Video Hearings in Henry County. This is handled by a Bailiff or the Court administrator.
Unsure	23	There is general reluctance to conduct remote trials without the consent of the attorneys and parties but we are starting to do so because of the new uptick in the virus and the desire to advance cases.
Unsure	24	We are the Clerk of Courts. These questions are geared more towards the Courts.
Unsure	25	We will be unsure until after the fact when the appeals are filed in the cases.
No Response	27	Technology that's used for remote proceedings is arranged and managed by the Courts, not by the Clerk's office.

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**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	As long as the parties have the high speed internet access I feel that the parties rights are protected.
Very satisfied	2	For some hearings, like domestic violence civil protection orders or imposition of sanctions on contempt, the parties appear.
Very satisfied	3	Have had no objection of any kind. Counsel and the parties appreciate the protections afforded by attending by Zoom.
Very satisfied	4	I believe that we can take adequate steps to comply, but in situations involving pleas of guilty or no contest, the court must ensure there is no coercion that requires in-person in-court to ensure others with the offender are not impacting his/her responses and decisions. Also, witnesses must be free from prompting, so additional safeguards are necessary but can be done adequately.
Very satisfied	5	I go through a discussion with defendant explaining why we are doing the hearing remotely, allow them to ask questions and provide the person the opportunity to speak to their attorney privately
Very satisfied	6	I still have the ability to place matters on the record to preserve a litigant's rights and to provide notice of trial matters through our court's electronic filing system. It allows counsel and parties to maintain a level of safety while still being able to present a respective position that advances the matter.
Very satisfied	7	I support remote technology for appellate purposes. I think it actually increases participation/observation.
Very satisfied	8	Our remote case conferences proceed with the same efficiency as if we were all present in the same room discussing the cases personally
Very satisfied	9	Our virtual hearings duplicate our in-person hearings. I do not think there is any meaningful difference.
Very satisfied	10	Parties are always asked if they prefer in-court personal appearances and matters are reset if requested.
Very satisfied	11	Parties have been better able to participate with virtual over in person as it is less time consuming and more convenient with their schedules. Additionally, we use break out rooms in Zoom so that parties and attorneys can conference when necessary.
Very satisfied	12	People are asking more questions and seeking more help than they did in courtroom proceedings.
Very satisfied	13	Remote proceedings have actually increased procedural due process rights- it has been far easier for parties and witnesses to appear. Efile by attorneys and self represented litigants makes it possible for filings to be timely made and our electronic orders and online docket insure that timelines, notices, etc are being handled properly
Very satisfied	14	rules are followed and all ability to communicate privately are afforded.
Very satisfied	15	Using Skype for Business or Zoom allows the Defendant to see and hear all participants/witnesses, and provide a means for private, secure conferencing with counsel
Very satisfied	16	Usually the hearing over which I preside is preceded by either an in person or remote meeting with the atty and client.
Very satisfied	17	We are open to the public we allow counsel to speak privately with accused
Very satisfied	18	We assure that the attorney for represented parties consent to the remote hearing. Any unrepresented party has the option of appearing in person.

**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	19	Works well for appellate oral argument. We also set up a computer for pro se litigants who do not have access to a computer.
Satisfied	20	As far as the actual procedures on the record, we have had little problem and we have been able to do fair and complete change of plea and other standard hearings. The difficulty is we live in a rural area and internet is not available to many people, so we can remove some parties from the actual physical presence, but often the court house is the only place defense counsel can meet with the client. We just have limited capabilities.
Satisfied	21	As long as I verify that the defendant has no objection to not being physically present in the courtroom, it's the same as if they were there.
Satisfied	22	As long as used correctly, video hearings fully protect procedural due process rights. Training is essential.
Satisfied	23	As long as we are not holding criminal jury trials remotely, I think the use of technology will be better and more efficient than live hearings.
Satisfied	24	But legitimate qualms
Satisfied	25	Have not tried cases remotely due to lack of confrontation
Satisfied	26	I limit my remote proceedings to inmates in our county jail and they either have counsel or access to the public defender's assigned to my room. I generally use the remote for low level felonies of 5th or 4th degree. For higher felonies i have the defendants personally appear in my courtroom for any plea or sentencing.
Satisfied	27	I make explicit that break-out sessions can occur with attorneys to ensure right to counsel. If I feel there are any issues with either a party or the Court not being able to understand, I move the matter to an in-person day, which to date has been a much smaller docket.
Satisfied	28	It can be time consuming to leave the courtroom in order for the Defendant and Defense Counsel to confer privately and then return for resumption of the proceedings.
Satisfied	29	It's 2020. We should be able to do more hearings remotely. We are in a technological age. Except trials.
Satisfied	30	On abuse/neglect/dependency cases, sometimes the parties freeze up, or cannot be seen or heard during all of the hearing. This does concern me. We repeat such testimony so that everyone can see and hear, so we continue with the hearing. But it still concerns me.
Satisfied	31	Satisfied + . It seems to work well.
Satisfied	32	Sometimes the pro se parties participate through a cell phone connection that is weak or irregular signal.
Satisfied	33	Still concerned with parties off-camera offering answers, etc. Hard to monitor and/or detect. If a serious matter, ie: Permanent custody, we will conduct hearing in person. Generally, consensus is attained regarding the use of the technology for all routine matters.
Satisfied	34	struggle with confrontation issues (also an issue with alternative requirement of masks in courtroom)
Satisfied	35	Very impersonal for criminal defendants on major charges.
Satisfied	36	We have not used videoconferencing on contested matters. Not satisfied that others may be close by witness and coaching, offering info outside of screen views
Satisfied	37	We obtain approval of defendant to participate remotely after defendant has spoken with his attorney privately

## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Satisfied	38	When the system works and all parties connected are using reliable technology, it works fine.
Satisfied	39	With our limited use (as a caveat), I'm satisfied.
Unsure	40	concern over public trial and open court proceedings
Unsure	41	I am only now learning how to use breakout rooms and prior to this everyone in person would have to leave the room for the attorney and his or her client to speak privately. Alternatively, we would break, let the attorney and client step into other areas and call each other. Not ideal.
Unsure	42	If you're referring to criminal trials, I have reservations about due process rights guaranteed by the US & Ohio Constitutions. Otherwise, I don't have serious concerns.
Unsure	43	It depends on the type of proceeding and caution should be used for criminal trials and motion hearings.
Unsure	44	It depends upon the kind of hearing and whether or not the hearing involves a disputed issue. I'm comfortable taking agreements remotely, but I am uncomfortable holding any kind of trial remotely.
Unsure	45	It's difficult to tell as a Judge if someone in a video or teleconference actually heard what was being said. Not so much Counsel as the party to the proceeding.
Unsure	46	Not much appellate court guidance so concerned that matters will be remanded even though record of full consent made
Unsure	47	Our court does not have uniform a/v remote resources which restricts its use.
Unsure	48	Relatively new, overall pleased so far- I just haven't seen any objections or appeals on the matter yet.
Unsure	49	This process is not good in litigated matters, parties talk over each other and the ability to control the action is terrible for a judge. Parties do not take the actions seriously, attend in pajamas and are not attentive. Too many parties want to participate in actions like adoptions.
Unsure	50	To this point, I have not done the research to determine what case law says concerning remote hearings and procedural due process rights. I believe a bench card with remote hearing best practices, including cites to relevant case law, would be helpful.
Unsure	51	With criminal defendants I use it very little because I'm not sure how an appellate court would handle the defendant's "right to be present" at all critical stages.
Dissatisfied	52	Ability of counsel to confer in meaningful way
Dissatisfied	53	Answer depends on the nature of the proceeding and the due process implications
Dissatisfied	54	Defendants need access to the system, an understanding of how to use it and a clear understanding of all that is occurring. It's difficult to assess this if they aren't in person
Dissatisfied	55	Difficulty in having Defendants who are represented by Court Appointed Counsel have a meaningful opportunity to speak with counsel confidentially.
Dissatisfied	56	Face to face is superior for trials or any testimony under oath.
Dissatisfied	57	I would never do a remote hearing for a criminal disposition or trial.
Dissatisfied	58	It is impossible to assure all necessary rights/safeguards are present by phone or video.
Dissatisfied	59	many attorneys and clients are not satisfied speaking to one another via phone; want in person contact



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**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	60	The ability to have an in person conversation with a party, criminal defendant or attorney for various hearings is of paramount importance. You can't really size someone up fairly when they are sitting at a table attending remotely. Some types of hearing just need to be done in person.
Dissatisfied	61	The internet provided by the county is inadequate.
Dissatisfied	62	You have to take a plea knowingly, voluntarily and willingly. I think it is very hard to assess those factors over a video screen where the connection often goes in and out. There are also forms and often attorneys do not get the forms back in advance of the hearing. I also have not seen the defendants take the video very seriously and again, how do you assess they fully understand everything especially if the defendant and their attorney are appearing remotely at two different computers?
Very dissatisfied	63	In my experience, remote proceedings demean the seriousness of the process. Even more troubling to me, Defendants tend to misunderstand their rights and applicable penalties. They often make incriminating statements during the online "hearings" because they are separated from their Attorneys. My ability to interact with the Defendants in a positive way or encourage them to make changes in their lives is just completely gone at an online sentencing. It is nearly impossible to get a feel for whether the Defendant actually understands the things I am explaining to them as Judge. I normally find out later that they didn't really understand much of anything that happened online, even though they verbally indicated they understood at the time. Communication is severely handicapped. I've had Defendants, who have been through video Arraignment and Indigence proceedings, tell me that they've never had their rights explained, never had an Attorney appointed, and never been before a Judge in the case. We need to worry more about Justice and less about our own convenience. This is especially common among Defendants of color, many of whom already think the Court system is a sham. These electronic hearings are a travesty.
Very dissatisfied	64	In my experience, remote proceedings lessen respect for the court in criminal proceedings and interfere with the free flow of communication in civil cases.
No Response	65	We have not set up our technology for use yet. I am hopeful once integrated it will be amazingly helpful.

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Because we limit the use of technology to situations in which we feel interference by attorneys would be limited, I believe everyone is behaving appropriately under the circumstances.
Very satisfied	2	Even online, the explanations are the same, as well as the defendant given that opportunity to ask questions.
Very satisfied	3	Every effort is made to make certain that rights are explained and followed. If counsel and client need to confer and they are in different locations, technology allows the court to place everyone else in a waiting room so counsel may have privacy with client.
Very satisfied	4	I think it's enhanced the process. People have more say in how things proceed. The flexibility is good for our clients.
Very satisfied	5	I think the use of remote technology requires more effort to make sure procedural due process rights are protected, but it is possible to do.
Very satisfied	6	I think this is a win for Access to Justice. Justice is a concept not a building and we are providing the public with access to the legal system where they are located in the community.
Very satisfied	7	If the parties know how to use their computer/laptop, it works. Some parties don't, or they use their phone and we cannot see them. WebEx was good until just recently when they changed a host's ability to mute and unmute participants.
Very satisfied	8	It took awhile to get the older attorneys on board with the use of technology. However, it has been very helpful in reducing the number of bodies in the court. Most defendants have been able to use the technology as well, instead of having to go to their attorneys' offices.
Very satisfied	9	Parties do appear at the scheduled time
Very satisfied	10	The only struggle I've really since so far is, by way of example, when a criminal defendant may be appearing by video and their attorney is present in open court. It's difficult to allow proper attorney/client communication. It can also make it difficult to control any outbursts made by a person appearing by video. I do like the technology though, and I think courts should move more toward it in the future, where appropriate.
Very satisfied	11	The remote technology has helped us keep hearings scheduled that might have otherwise had to be continued, which helps us resolve cases in a more timely manner.
Very satisfied	12	With the quality of video conferencing available now, it is almost as good as being present in person. All procedures can be followed via video.
Satisfied	13	As a magistrate complaints as to due process are relatively easy to complain/object about
Satisfied	14	At my court, we began with telephone conferences, which we called all parties, and worked hard to ensure participation by everyone. With zoom hearings, we have let litigants and counsel participate by phone if they do not have zoom capability. This has made it easier for parties to participate. They do not need to leave home, just find a quiet room or go to their counsel's office to participate. So there is no hassle of finding child care, parking, etc..
Satisfied	15	Despite diligent efforts, there are always potential problems with unauthorized access to the proceedings. My docket is a protected docket (Dependency, Neglect and Abuse)
Satisfied	16	For non-contested non-evidentiary hearings they work fine. Contested evidentiary hearings do not work well.

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	17	I do not think it is ideal to have a defendant separated from their counsel, but best efforts are being made by all parties to protect a defendant's due process rights.
Satisfied	18	I generally will not conduct evidentiary hearings remotely because the technology can get in the way of effective representation of a parties position. Also, our (juvenile ) court has a wide chasm in the sophistication, both technological and legal, which I fear would effect outcomes.
Satisfied	19	I strongly prefer contested evidentiary hearings to be in-person. Due process is, at best, impaired when the hearings are by video.
Satisfied	20	I think for most proceedings, electronic/remote methods (Zoom or phone) protect a party's due process rights, specifically pertaining to pre-trials, discovery conferences, etc. However, trials on the underlying cause of action depend on the nature of the action. If I conduct a trial by Zoom on, say, a simple motion to show cause, then it is still a suitable method. However, for more complex litigation (divorce trial or highly contentious custody dispute--multiple witnesses, exhibits, etc.), then I believe in person-trials are the appropriate method.
Satisfied	21	I think it depends on the proceedings. For civil or family law matters, it is generally adequate. For criminal proceedings, I don't think it's adequate.
Satisfied	22	I think remote technology protects parties' procedural rights, but I'm concerned about older attorneys who are not trying to use the technology and not asking for help when needed.
Satisfied	23	I will only take testimony remotely if all parties agree.
Satisfied	24	In the event an attorney (s) or party(ies) participate remotely, I provide for each of them to have working cell phones ready at hand with numbers to the court and the client/attorney who may be in open court. This helps if a technology issue arises or an attorney wishes to confer with his or her client. In the latter situation, we have arranged for the attorney and client to confer in a secure, private setting off of the record.
Satisfied	25	My answer is limited to the types of proceedings I have conducted. It does not pertain to criminal cases.
Satisfied	26	Not all self represented parties can adapt to, and/or present cases in, a virtual setting.
Satisfied	27	not for delinquency trials - confrontation clause issues
Satisfied	28	Not sure how to ensure that a party is participating by him/herself in a domestic relations proceeding, without being coached by another individual.
Satisfied	29	Parties need to work on exhibits and be Ready, some are better than others. Witness should have a hard copy in their possession
Satisfied	30	Right now the majority of my remote hearings occur only when both parties are represented by counsel
Satisfied	31	Satisfied if I can get all parties on the same conference call which has not always been possible with unrepresented parties.
Satisfied	32	Situational. Blanket answer isn't appropriate for this. Zoom and video conferencing court hearings have demeaned the seriousness and professionalism of court. People are zooming with kids in the background, eating, inappropriate attire, walking their dog, shopping, and so on. Also, public defense in general has went downhill and client relationship seems to be taking a major hit. There seems to be a need in more hearings to build that back.

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	33	Telephone pre-trial hearings are done for civil proceedings routinely. Remote video is used for bond hearings and arraignments only at this time. We have had some connectivity issues with our building and WiFi for Ipad usage.
Satisfied	34	The informal nature may give the parties' a false belief that the results are not binding.
Satisfied	35	The only issue in our Court is if there is disputed exhibitory evidence. However, that has also pushed the parties to stipulate to as much as they can prior to the evidentiary hearings - thus minimizing the real issues in the case.
Satisfied	36	We make every effort to get people into the hearings, sending reminder links as well as calling them via telephone via Webex if they don't appear.
Unsure	37	Concerns that a client and their atty cannot easily consult because they are often not next to each other.
Unsure	38	conferencing between attorney and client during remote hearing; have not had a lot of feedback
Unsure	39	contested hearings via video conference are highly dependent upon the tech capabilities of the parties and their internet connection. Also, the ability to gauge demeanor and inflection of voice is severely curtailed.
Unsure	40	Difficult to assess witness credibility using remote technologies.
Unsure	41	examination of witnesses to ensure no notes or other assistance is difficult
Unsure	42	face to face hearings for involuntary civil commitments are the best method. difficult to assess if respondents are truly engaged in telephonic or skype hearings.
Unsure	43	Fine for a mediation or one-sided hearing. Problems with prisoners in isolation due to covid. PD can't represent but wants court to enter a plea on behalf of a defendant no one has spoken to, set bond and appoint counsel. Also, cross-examination issues and use of documents when everyone is remote in civil hearings.
Unsure	44	Hard to ensure proper use of documents. Difficult for private client/attorney interaction during hearings.
Unsure	45	I am afraid to use Zoom as a platform for a trial. I have had all of my pre trials, etc using zoom. My litigants and some attorneys have difficulty connecting. There have been times where I have found out that the litigant has someone other than their attorney in the room with them that appears to be coaching the litigant, etc.
Unsure	46	I am relatively satisfied with the use of remote for temporary orders and pretrials; but have conducted all final hearings in person with, on occasion, only 1 lawyer remote ( webcam). I handle private custody final hearings, and am reluctant to not do in person.
Unsure	47	I am satisfied, but our court has hesitated to do large evidentiary hearings or sentencing hearings remotely. A recent quarantine of a number of magistrates made it necessary to do these hearings remotely, but we still struggle with the appropriateness of it.
Unsure	48	I believe that there is a great benefit to face-to-face interaction between the Court, the attorneys, and the parties that is hard to replace through technology. I also believe the relationships among the lawyers suffer when they cannot interact in person, which may lead to fewer negotiated resolutions, and ultimately to lower litigant satisfaction.
Unsure	49	I have concerns where parents are not skilled at the technology. Attorneys are not reaching out to clients in advance of hearings to explain the process. Some parents don't have ability to do zoom

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	50	I have conducted non contested hearings. I am not certain if I would be comfortable conducting a trial with the use of remote technology as I may not be able to fully gauge the credibility of the witnesses.
Unsure	51	I have not had trials yet, so the right to confrontation of witnesses has not yet been an issue. Concerned about the juveniles' right to confer with counsel, and other due process rights, during a remote trial.
Unsure	52	I would like to see more information on this issue, as our court is continually working to ensure safeguarding procedural due process rights.
Unsure	53	In some ways it seems to increase access because some people are appearing at hearings remotely when they otherwise would have not. On the other hand, some parties have difficulty participating remotely because they lack access to quality equipment or internet service.
Unsure	54	In terms of being able to conduct hearings within time frames, advise parties of rights, and other procedural matters, I think that virtual technology is great. I am unsure about due process with contested hearings.
Unsure	55	It is unknown whether or not the notices have been sufficient. Also, the production of evidence and access to same by all parties has been a problem.
Unsure	56	It's been difficult for some people to access, it is difficult for parties to exchange evidence and/or present it to the court
Unsure	57	not sure if non participation is due to lack of technological ability or just choice
Unsure	58	Questions above have not addressed frequency of use - use in our courtroom has been limited. We have not conducted any evidentiary hearings remotely - all have been in person. My personal belief is that while virtual proceedings may be appropriate in some civil matters, I do not believe that they are appropriate for criminal trials, especially if the defendant does not consent. They may be appropriate for some criminal motion hearings, depending upon the degree of evidence to be provided, i.e., witness testimony is one thing, but physical evidence cannot be properly examined by a jury remotely.
Unsure	59	Remote technology for uncontested matters serves the parties and protects due process rights. For contested matters, not so much.
Unsure	60	Remote witness could be coached off camera, have notes off camera, can fake technical problems, etc. I like remote hearings for pretrial and case management but not for taking evidence at trials.
Unsure	61	Sometimes the quality of the hearings is poor due to poor reception and other interference, which impacts the quality of the proceeding
Unsure	62	technology is certainly limited in important respects as it regards credibility and interference with the proceedings.
Unsure	63	there is little safeguard to ensure that witnesses- parties are not coached outside the camera shot; that children are not subject to the parent's litigation; unlike a court house-courtroom there is no ability for the hearing officer to control or even be aware of the behaviors of the litigants/ witnesses/ third party observers.
Dissatisfied	64	Allowing someone to testify over the phone prevents actual confrontation and assessment of credibility.
Dissatisfied	65	Exhibits are issue. It is difficult to judge credibility in remote settings which is why I use only in uncontested matters.

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	66	Having to have parties verify that the other person on the line is actually their spouse that they are divorcing is not prudent. Also when parties are not in their attorneys' offices, they are not able to privately ask questions of their attorney over the phone with all other parties on the case on the line. In addition, it is not as easy to judge the credibility of a witness/party over the phone--can't see their body language or read into their eyes.
Dissatisfied	67	I have concerns about verifying the identity of the person appear remotely. I am concerned about the witness being coached by someone off camera. I am concerned about the erosion of respect for the court system because of the casual nature of remote proceedings.
Dissatisfied	68	In cases without counsel these have been very difficult. While I have no objection to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings, the logistics and practicalities of it have been very difficult.
Dissatisfied	69	It is difficult for attorneys to confer with clients and explain things are answer questions during proceedings.
Dissatisfied	70	Parties need to be present in court. It is difficult when parties freeze or fade out remotely.
Dissatisfied	71	Remote court proceedings should not be used for first cause of actions for evictions. The tenants have a right to be in the courtroom to confront landlord.
Dissatisfied	72	The attorneys do not prepare for a remote hearing the way they would a live hearing. They do not meet with their clients the way they do at a live hearing.
Dissatisfied	73	There is learning curve, and my Court is at the beginning of the curve.
Dissatisfied	74	There is really no substitute for having everyone in the courtroom together, in terms of avoiding techn. glitches, being able to fully observe witnesses, etc.

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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings protects parties' procedural due process rights?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	I conduct proceedings exactly the same way as if all parties were in person, in the same room. All rights protected.
Satisfied	2	Communication is somewhat difficult. I much prefer in person hearings when possible. Remote witnesses are much more "guarded" in their demeanor, thus impacting observations regarding demeanor and possible bias.
Satisfied	3	Not all defendants have counsel and they are often less able to have meaningful dialogue with the court on the remote systems. Something gets lost in the back and forth . Sometimes from audio issues and some time with video issues.
Satisfied	4	still would prefer face to face
Unsure	5	i favor in person proceedings except where it is inconvenient to conduct such proceedings, e.g. for minor matters such as conferences where travel is required.
Unsure	6	Pleas, pretrials, & conferences are such that video hookup satisfies procedural due process. However, I am not comfortable holding trials, some motion hearings, etc., where not only the testimony presented, but the general appearance, facial expression, and possibly tone of speech of each witness, among other factors, are accurately perceived by the trier of fact, as well as respective counsel and parties. Additionally, if counsel and client are not present at the same location, how is private discussion facilitated?
Dissatisfied	7	Makes it more difficult to communicate

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## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	A lot of my clients are concerned with the pandemic and they are pleased that they do not need to come to court.
Very satisfied	2	Access to justice is increased with remote technology.
Very satisfied	3	again - timesaver/efficient/convenient
Very satisfied	4	Again being a rural area, travel to court can be a challenge for some of my clients; however, most have access to a cell phone with audio and video capabilities. Being able to participate remotely removes a significant barrier for some clients.
Very satisfied	5	As long as the parties have access to the technology that is required to have the remote proceedings.
Very satisfied	6	As stated above, the Remote Hearings allow Defendants to attend court proceedings with limited waste of time or resources.
Very satisfied	7	By reducing travel costs, this substantially decreases barriers to access to justice, particularly in rural areas.
Very satisfied	8	Everyone has a phone. We are a society that relies heavily upon our devices.
Very satisfied	9	I am satisfied with remote technology for oral argument, but I doubt I would be satisfied for using it for trial.
Very satisfied	10	I believe it makes the courts more accessible. I work with mostly urban people in poverty and missing work for court hearings can be a huge burden for them.
Very satisfied	11	I do not expect to see an in-person jury trial for 9-12 months. Justice delayed is worse than justice conducted remotely.
Very satisfied	12	I have been involved in hearings where the victim's family members were not able to come to court but watched the proceedings broadcast over zoom. In all instances the families appreciated the safe access to the court that the procedure gave them.
Very satisfied	13	I have found that clients are more able to access these remote court proceedings now than before (transportation issues, active warrants, etc).
Very satisfied	14	I have yet to see any issues.
Very satisfied	15	I think it makes it much easier for my clients who don't have to trek to the court house and take off from work
Very satisfied	16	I think remote technology makes it even easier on none represented defendants to appear in Court
Very satisfied	17	In CPS cases we've had parents remotely appear from work or homes far away who probably otherwise wouldn't have participated at all. I think it's a huge asset.
Very satisfied	18	in fact, I have seen more participation by parents and relatives in Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court
Very satisfied	19	In many respects, technology improves access to the courtroom.
Very satisfied	20	In mediations, the parties control the outcome. Most counsel are in tune with mediation theory and are educating the clients well as to the process and how it works.
Very satisfied	21	It is an amazing tool for my clients. They don't have to get on the bus and travel hours to court only to sit around for a couple more hours. They aren't as nervous for the proceedings, and it actually teaches them a new skill once they learn how to use zoom.
Very satisfied	22	Minimal barriers. Yes they have a phone or access to a computer they have access to court. If I don't have access to phone or computer, typically the public library is much more accessible than the court



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Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Very satisfied	23	My court work involves appeals from administrative processes and thus far all jury trials have been postponed, suspended or continued. All other pre-trial processes have been handled remotely and efficiently. My clients have the option to waive jury and try their respective matter to the Court.
Very satisfied	24	Only one client did not have a smart phone. They were able to call in (no video).
Very satisfied	25	Other than trial, there is no harm to the client when proceedings are conducted remotely. In fact, many times it benefits the client to appear remotely.
Very satisfied	26	Our firm practices in 6 states and all counties within those states. Technology allows our attorneys to easily attend hearings in remote areas "in person" via video where in person attendance may need to be outsourced to a local counsel given the distance or time conflicts involved with travel.
Very satisfied	27	Parties are provided with the option to appear in person or via zoom. Parties that use zoom have the ability to consult with their attorneys in separate side rooms.
Very satisfied	28	Party transportation issues are non-existent in telephonic/web-based hearings. It's wonderful
Very satisfied	29	Preferable over in person in many ways - especially since remote hearings tend to start on time
Very satisfied	30	Remote witness appearances will become the standard in all civil cases.
Very satisfied	31	See above. But as far as attorneys are concerned, all Case Management conferences, hearings etc. should be by remote technology. It is an efficient way to save time and costs for parties and the Courts.
Very satisfied	32	Several Courts actually have the Zoom in the courtroom with the court reporter so that all words can be taken down as if we are arguing the motion in person. Works just fine and saves the travel time which is a huge expense since we get paid for the time we work and not travel
Very satisfied	33	Telephone available if computer not. Telephone and computer access more likely to be used by an unrepresented party, rather than actually travelling to courthouse.
Very satisfied	34	The courts have gone above and beyond to ensure that no party is prejudiced by this new way of doing business.
Very satisfied	35	The hearing is the same. Clients pay less with no travel time. We work more efficiently and there is little posturing on the phone.
Very satisfied	36	The one limitation I've experienced is that elderly clients with sensory disabilities (i.e. hearing/seeing) can be a challenge. We often need to have children assist with that aspect of the attendance at the court proceeding.
Very satisfied	37	The technology is wide-spread enough in terms of supported devices and protocols that most people can access the technology with a smartphone. In poorer areas or areas with less coverage, this could present more of a problem. My office is in SW Ohio, but I have brought in clients from Highland, Adams, and Jackson counties with no problem.
Very satisfied	38	The use of remote proceedings removes several barriers that apply with in-person proceedings. I have represented the elderly, ill, people with childcare obligations, and others for whom travel or being away from their normal location is difficult. The use of remote proceedings is hugely beneficial to these populations, and the normalization of remote appearances through the pandemic is a silver lining in this difficult situation.

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Very satisfied	39	The vast majority of civil stuff could/should be done by telephone/video conferencing. More people have access to the Court system because they do not have to take the full day off of work or have to pay a lawyer 3-hours of time for a 5-minute conference with the Court.
Very satisfied	40	This is the only plus - nobody has an excuse not to appear unless they are too poor to have wifi or internet access via their cellular service provider.
Very satisfied	41	Video technology and the various courts' expertise in using it have made remote hearings fully accessible to all parties.
Very satisfied	42	We should offer unconnected parties access to tech in a private room, if necessary, so they can participate. Remote is a bit awkward, granted, but equally valid with in-person proceedings. All we do is talk and share pictures.
Very satisfied	43	While remote technology may be abused, I believe, in the whole, it provides parties with access to justice more than the absence of such use.
Very satisfied	44	Without the use of technology, hearings would not happen and litigants would get no access to justice. With the use of technology, the courts who are utilizing it can conduct business and give parties the relief they need. In courts where video conferencing is not being used, for example, there is either nothing happening and no access to justice or parties and attorneys are being forced to come to court in person, increasing our potential exposure to COVID.
Satisfied	45	A video meeting might be better in a way because then you can see the other parties and your client can see the judge and feel heard.
Satisfied	46	Again, I'm satisfied under the circumstances.
Satisfied	47	Asking courts to have patience in working with victims AND defendants, neither of whom are technologically savvy, can be challenging at times.
Satisfied	48	For some clients this provides greater access due to elimination of travel costs/time away from work but for others who lack technology there remains a concern.
Satisfied	49	For telephone pre-trials this works. Hearings beyond that scope I do not favor.
Satisfied	50	I am satisfied that the use of remote technology to conduct most civil court proceedings provides parties with access to justice, except for trials. However, I can easily see the barriers for parties in criminal proceedings, especially for those without reliable access to devices that utilize remote technology. Further, I think remote technology in criminal proceedings may present an additional risk of further de-humanization of criminal defendants that are unable to physically be present before the judge, jury, prosecutor, and court staff. It is difficult to relate to, understand, or empathize with people over the phone or video, and I am concerned that the use of remote technology in substantive criminal proceedings limits the defendant's access to justice.
Satisfied	51	I believe that ultimately technology will be beneficial in many situations, but the process has been slow.
Satisfied	52	I definitely find it easy to access. Sometimes, victims have had a hard time logging on to observe the process but we have worked those issues out.
Satisfied	53	I do not believe the remote technology diminishes the ability to present one's case.
Satisfied	54	I do think in-court trials are better than remote trials. Non-verbal and credibility cues and smooth presentation of evidence are all lost in remote proceedings.
Satisfied	55	I have advocated for years to transition to remote technology for appropriate cases.

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Satisfied	56	I have not experienced any technological barriers for our clients being able to access the courts or process. However, in areas where the internet is less reliable or for elderly clients, I can see challenges in accessing the technology.
Satisfied	57	I only handle civil matters. remote hearings have been as effective as live hearings, and more cost effective which helps clients.
Satisfied	58	I practice in mostly urban areas where internet is prevalent and most clients have access to phone and video. I suspect low income and or rural clients may not have the same access to internet and video technology.
Satisfied	59	I think courts are very understanding where unrepresented parties are participating via zoom, using cell phones. The difference is not that much greater. I personally haven't seen any situations where someone fails to appear, and in some ways, being able to videoconference in using a cell phone is actually much easier for most low income people, who might lack transportation, but have a phone.
Satisfied	60	If restricted to pretrial hearings and scheduling matters.
Satisfied	61	In Summit County, Judge Malek Oldfield is very quick to issue a capias for a criminal defendant even when counsel is in communication with the Court. This is concerning.
Satisfied	62	It does not afford the same opportunity to those who are indigent or low income to access these proceedings since low income individual often cannot access the technology.
Satisfied	63	It gives them another way to participate in their own homes as we often have families who lack transportation to the Court when not in a pandemic. It is difficult though, as these same families also struggle to have and maintain internet connections or get strong enough cellular signals for a video conference with many parties.
Satisfied	64	It is better than no access to the courts, but a far cry from in person proceedings.
Satisfied	65	It is easier for some parties to participate with transportation difficulties.
Satisfied	66	It is generally good to be able to attend hearings without the travel. But, the instructions on how to attend have been problematic.
Satisfied	67	It is not optimal but it is acceptable under current conditions.
Satisfied	68	it seems quite functional with counsel involved. However, I can see where a pro se party might not have adequate access to the internet or the computer hardware to be fair.
Satisfied	69	It works except for jury trial. NO REMOTE JURY TRIALS!!!
Satisfied	70	It's better than nothing.
Satisfied	71	many criminal defendants struggle with technology access
Satisfied	72	Many people have commented to me that it is easier for them to appear remotely than to come to court. Issues with taking time off for work and waiting long periods of time at Court have been somewhat eliminated.
Satisfied	73	Most parties have smartphones that reduce transportation issues that some of the individuals I deal with may have.
Satisfied	74	My clients have not had problems but I am sure there are others out there for whom remote videoconferencing would be difficult and interfere with their rights in certain situations.
Satisfied	75	My experience in hearings that call for witnesses and exhibits have been managed skillfully.
Satisfied	76	My only concern is with any litigants who may not have access to functioning devices and/or sufficient internet service, though that has not really come up in my commercial cases

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Satisfied	77	Not all parties have access to zoom. Not all jurists include zoom information in the journal entry or hearing notice
Satisfied	78	Not as full as live
Satisfied	79	Overall, I think the use of remote technology is crucial and has allowed the practice of law to move forward in a meaningful way. However, this needs to be tempered-- some proceedings MUST be in person as soon as it can be done safely.
Satisfied	80	Parties who do participate have found our easier in some respects to actually attend and participate.
Satisfied	81	Really is the wave of the future. We should be preparing the next generation of individuals who will access our courts(high school age individuals) with classes and instruction on how to be the best client, not the best next lawyer. We constantly fail at teaching those the real limits to justice and equality our legal system has allowed to systemic throughout the process.
Satisfied	82	Remote proceedings certainly reduce lawyer's fees for litigants.
Satisfied	83	remote technology does have the advantage of making court access easier, but not sure if it is better
Satisfied	84	See above. Seating a jury is a potential concern, but all other conferences have been successful this way.
Satisfied	85	See comment above, same concerns about equivalency of access. Where some are in person and some aren't, there is a potential for the perception to be that the parties are not treated the same.
Satisfied	86	Some civil matters (which always proceed slowly) are even slower now
Satisfied	87	some clients do not have access to the necessary technology because of low income or rural location.
Satisfied	88	Something is lost by not appearing in person. I think it is best for pretrials, status conferences etc. but not for trials or hearings where substantial testimony is given.
Satisfied	89	The courts need to be especially mindful of the older population of attorneys. They are not all "tech savvy" and they are very concerned about their health, which means coming into the courtroom is dangerous and having a client (and witnesses) come to the office is dangerous. Some have hearing and vision issues. Thus, when Judges order an older attorney to appear by Zoom or in-person, sometimes that simply isn't possible for some of the reasons stated. Especially with Zoom and other video conferencing channels, I believe there can be ADA and Civil Rights exposure if Courts do not handle those situations appropriately.
Satisfied	90	The way we have been using it - usually for pretrials or for witness testimony - has been efficient and positive. I would not use it for some other things.
Satisfied	91	There is an issue with individuals without access to smartphone technology or a laptop having to attend via their attorney's office
Satisfied	92	This is fine for a case management conference or a status report, but i would not want to conduct a hearing or a trial this way.
Satisfied	93	Very satisfied other than Hamilton county juvenile courts.
Satisfied	94	Videoconferencing provides the basic access to the Courts but I believe that some of the proceedings, such as court-mandated mediations are more like going through motions rather than a meaningful attempt to resolve because the in-person pressure is non-existent. If remote technology is to continue in the future, efforts need to be made to be more involved for those proceedings that often utilize time as an element of the process.

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Satisfied	95	We are still working through how to create more opportunities for lay witnesses to testify in Grand Jury while minimizing contact.
Satisfied	96	We have had some difficulty with "older" individuals being able to use the system where court-provided access is not provided (like computers at the court house)
Unsure	97	Access does not outweigh due process and fairness.
Unsure	98	Again, I believe using remote technology has prolonged custody proceedings that might have otherwise settled had all the parties appeared, in person.
Unsure	99	Again, my representation of primarily Hispanic Immigrants and the use of interpreters via remote technology has been very hit or miss
Unsure	100	Again, this process presents difficulties for a jurist to have full control over the parties' behaviors and some parties' abilities to be heard are adversely impacted.
Unsure	101	Again, witnesses and exhibits pose problems
Unsure	102	As noted above, it depends on the type of hearing. I genuinely hope that remote proceedings become routine even after the pandemic abates with the exception of those hearings and trials which simply must proceed in-person.
Unsure	103	Bail defendants lacking access to video conferencing software or the means to use it has been an occasional issue
Unsure	104	Being in person is better for a variety of reasons.
Unsure	105	Both prosecutors and defense attorneys work with indigent members of the public who may have limited technology access
Unsure	106	Civil with lawyer not a problem, pro se or criminal it is not at all effective.
Unsure	107	Clients still have difficulty with access to the technology to be involved.
Unsure	108	Court administrative proceedings (e.g., pre-trial conferences) are fine. Not sure how well it would work with, e.g., a full trial
Unsure	109	Courts aren't there yet. But get better every day
Unsure	110	Courts do not use it enough.
Unsure	111	Depends on the system used: Everyone has a phone to call in for a pretrial/report; most people have smartphones to participate in a Zoom conference, I suspect.
Unsure	112	Depends upon the nature of the proceeding
Unsure	113	Depositions, OK. Adjudications not good.
Unsure	114	Different Courts have different systems and differing levels of quality and operational knowledge. Luck can also play a factor as Murphy's Law intrudes. In some cases, remote proceedings can get a matter before the Court much quicker. In others, your client may feel disconnected or I fear the Court doesn't adequately see the individual(s) before them. Again, a mixed bag.
Unsure	115	Everyone I come into contact with has the technology. Whether that holds true across Montgomery County I cannot comment upon.
Unsure	116	For administrative functions it is acceptable. For substantive hearings it is of less value. For determinative proceedings I believe it would be unacceptable.
Unsure	117	For my clients, all of whom have electronic access, it's worked well. Unsure of other populations for whom access could be a barrier.
Unsure	118	For now it is the best option. If this survey is meant to encourage remote proceedings in the future then I believe it should be used only when it is determined that such use would actually provide better access to justice. For example, the person is the hospital or confined to his/her home. Still we need to be able to be sure the individual so confined is not being subject to undue influence by a source not apparent to the camera.

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Unsure	119	For represented parties there are no concerns, but pro se litigants may not receive or understand notices pertaining to remote hearings.
Unsure	120	For the reasons specified above. Further, not all victims have reliable access to internet/devices with which to conduct a video feed into a sentencing hearing, for example. Telephone hearings do not provide adequate access to justice when everyone else is in-court.
Unsure	121	Human interaction is essential for providing services. This is OK for a backup, not primary, method
Unsure	122	I am concerned about making too much of an effort to streamline. I think a lot will be lost if we try and do away with in-person proceedings all together.
Unsure	123	I am not really sure how to answer this question.
Unsure	124	I believe in person proceedings provide the best avenue to allow all parties equal access to be heard regarding their controversy. This is especially true with regards to criminal proceedings.
Unsure	125	I believe it varies by the type of proceeding. Appellate argument is very different than criminal trials, etc.
Unsure	126	I cant quite tell if negotiations and the seriousness of what we are doing is all in full effect
Unsure	127	I don't think it works for everyone. But for some individuals it increases their access to justice.
Unsure	128	I don't have enough experience to reach a conclusion.
Unsure	129	I feel as though the burden on the defense attorney is now much higher.
Unsure	130	I have clients who do not have the same access to technology as others. Also, there are often skill barriers that can make remote technology very difficult for some clients.
Unsure	131	I have not had a circumstance in which a litigant has not had access to technology, but I can see how it would be an issue for some.
Unsure	132	I have not seen any problems personally, however, it seems possible that some would not be able to access the Court proceedings due to either not having the technology to access, or the knowledge to access the Court proceedings.
Unsure	133	I think 90% of the court hearings can be done remotely but everyone does them differently (different platforms). Some attorneys were visibly driving their vehicles because they clearly did not think they could be seen. The appellate oral argument that I participated in, I was the only one who was visible by video.
Unsure	134	I think it leaves cases open for challenges after resolution of a case, and potentially for use of a conviction for enhancement or disability in future cases.
Unsure	135	I think this varies from court to court. Some unrepresented clients that do not understand the process are likely to struggle with conducting matters remotely. Some Courts are more willing to set hearings and keep matters moving forward than others.
Unsure	136	I'm concerned that mandatory remote technology would provide significant barriers to those least likely to be able to avail themselves of legal processes, unless the courts are willing, or even able, to provide the necessary resources to every citizen.
Unsure	137	Indigent clients often have difficulty using Zoom and must appear in person more often than clients who can afford smartphones.
Unsure	138	It depends on the client's access to wi/fi and computer technology
Unsure	139	It is a stopgap measure--we have to do something--but is is not good.

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Unsure	140	It is all a work in progress and we are learning as we go along.
Unsure	141	It's a necessary evil, but should not become the norm.
Unsure	142	it's necessary right now to use technology this way, but the court is not providing much assistance to unrepresented parties
Unsure	143	Its not nearly as fluid as an in-court setting and I am concerned that the litigants don't feel they are being heard.
Unsure	144	Legal Aid makes sure that our clients have reliable access to Zoom but I am not sure what the general experience is for civil defendants.
Unsure	145	Little contact... not sure
Unsure	146	Many litigants cannot understand or easily use remote technology.
Unsure	147	Many people can't use Zoom to save their life. I have had to go to great lengths to try to get things from clients and get them to hearings because it was harder to do everything in person.
Unsure	148	no family members permitted other than at trials
Unsure	149	Not all parties are tech savvy or have access to internet. I have had plenty of remote hearings where a Client requests to come into the office for these reasons.
Unsure	150	Not everyone has access to or knowledge of the technology required to participate remotely
Unsure	151	Parties who are court savvy seem to fair well. Unfortunately, many of the participants we deal with in juvenile and family court hearings are not well-educated in the court and justice systems, and do not avail themselves of opportunities to consult with counsel and prepare prior to their remote hearings. Those people often seem confused and possibly intimidated by the proceedings, and remain silent or consent to orders and decisions without fully understanding.
Unsure	152	Please see prior comments. I see a big difference between trial court and appellate court remote appearances.
Unsure	153	Procedural issues OK Adjudicative proceedings not so good.
Unsure	154	Recently had a hearing where one party was in her car and did not have a copy of exhibits with her, so judge limited the testimony.
Unsure	155	Remote access has many very good features, particularly in the Status Conference/Pre-Trial phase of litigation. Saves hours of time. This is good for clients and attorneys as it reduces costs.
Unsure	156	several defendants do not have smart phones. Often, defendants arrive in court and wait for their attorneys to show at loosely scheduled times. Often the attorneys have conflicting schedules, made worse by the increased reliance of other courts on zoom. The chaotic schedules do not relieve the burden; they enhance it. Defendants who otherwise would have waited an hour for their case to be heard sometimes wait LONGER because their attorney is traveling court to court when they previously would have been in one courthouse that morning.
Unsure	157	Some clients feel like the remote provides a barrier between them and the court when testifying.
Unsure	158	Some of the human element is gone with the judge behind a shield.
Unsure	159	Sometimes it allows clients to appear who do not have transportation. Other times, I think it is difficult for them to focus on the hearing because there is chaos in there location.
Unsure	160	Still deciding...

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Unsure	161	The clients have continued representation but they may not feel like they are as much involved in the process.
Unsure	162	The efficacy and ability to present evidence is complicated and lessens the impact of the evidence.
Unsure	163	The internet is very unreliable in the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court
Unsure	164	The lack of access to the internet, smart phones, computers, awareness of the proceedings and where to get information present some barriers.
Unsure	165	There are pros and cons
Unsure	166	There is no replacement for having your client next to you.
Unsure	167	There may be better participation by those whose ability to travel or fulfill obligations to appear in person is problematic.
Unsure	168	There were certainly barriers to the respondent in the hearing I participated in, and I can assume that lack of access to appropriate technology and support for using it would be a significant barrier facing many individual parties.
Unsure	169	This option is very new to us in the county I am in. I know not everyone has reliable internet access or a reliable device in our area.
Unsure	170	Too early to tell...
Unsure	171	Typically do not do trial work.
Unsure	172	We have a lot of low-class people come through our courts who would never be able to afford laptops or tablets. The only way they could participate in video hearings is with their Obamaphones, if the phones are capable of video. Also, they never have enough minutes on their phones and would need a good wifi connection (which they wouldn't have) to even participate in a video hearing.
Unsure	173	While video-conferencing has been great, the fact that not all courts utilize electronic filing has been an issue that must be explored. While one county common pleas court established an e-file clerk, a municipal court still required new filings to be by mail and other pleadings could be faxed. When time is of the essence and clerk's offices remain closed to non-employees, e-filing is crucial.
Unsure	174	Works better for attorneys than the parties themselves.
Unsure	175	would not want trials to be conducted remotely
Dissatisfied	176	actual motion hearings were difficult if not impossible without viewing via zoom
Dissatisfied	177	Again, I believe the rights of parties could be protected better by using video conferencing rather than simply phone calls. However, I do believe that there has been more participation by parties with the phone calls than we had with in-person hearings even before COVID.
Dissatisfied	178	Again, I understand covid and it does save some time in travel, but I think seeing people live is an important part of the process.
Dissatisfied	179	Civil cases cannot move past case management conferences. There are no meaningful hearings on the merits.
Dissatisfied	180	Clients and family members have been upset by remote technology.
Dissatisfied	181	Clients don't have connectivity or equipment and benefit from face to face contact with their retained or appointed lawyers
Dissatisfied	182	Defense counsel uses remote depositions to cut off witnesses during testimony.
Dissatisfied	183	Don't like remote proceedings.



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Dissatisfied	184	Everything about it feels wrong. I can not put my finger on it. In the civil arena the litigation has been made far to convenient for the parties. Parties view a mediation as a simple zoom call, there is no feeling of urgency and parties have become more resistant to settlement. Insurance companies view this situation as an "oh well, I guess we will just delay this thing for another year". Also, if I see one more attorney with a stupid space background during a mediation I am going to puke.
Dissatisfied	185	Face-to-face real time participation is preferable.
Dissatisfied	186	For arraignment, it moves too quickly and does not give the defendant the opportunity to ask questions, find out bond amounts, conditions or next court date.
Dissatisfied	187	I primarily serve low-income clients. The technology required for remote hearings is often a barrier to these clients as it usually requires a smart phone at the very least. Also, many of the clients I serve are from rural areas. These areas tend to have poor internet connections and can make remote hearings choppy.
Dissatisfied	188	I say dissatisfied because what the courts have been doing is primarily have attorney only status conferences, so in some cases my clients have never had a chance to see or hear their Judge or Magistrate
Dissatisfied	189	I say this for the various reasons already raised in this survey.
Dissatisfied	190	I think it creates more barriers. Getting to a courtroom is easier than obtaining technology, learning it, and being able to appropriately use it during the hearing/proceeding.
Dissatisfied	191	I think people who had barriers to accessing justice before (generally low income people) face more barriers today than before. I think the concept of virtual hearings is a good idea, but too dependent on technology (high speed internet and devices) that is not readily available to all people. I also have concerns about whether the limited English proficient community is able to access courts during this when.
Dissatisfied	192	It is a significant barrier to solo practitioners and indigent criminal defendants
Dissatisfied	193	It is difficult to persons who support defendants to participate
Dissatisfied	194	It is not a real substitute to have the same setup as Judge Judy then expect respect.
Dissatisfied	195	It usually works.
Dissatisfied	196	Lack of personal contact; difficult to interpret non verbal communications between the parties.
Dissatisfied	197	LAWYERS NEED ACCESS TO THE CLIENT
Dissatisfied	198	Majority of defendants do nothing have access or do not provide telephone numbers.
Dissatisfied	199	Many clients are unable to use these procedures, and therefore they are coming into my office to effectuate their hearing.
Dissatisfied	200	Many courts - Lake County, Medina, Wood County, Defiance, and others merely use in person proceedings and believe that masks and social distancing are not appropriate.
Dissatisfied	201	Many don't have adequate resources such as only being able to use a cell phone.
Dissatisfied	202	Many parties simply do not have the resources to utilize remote technology.
Dissatisfied	203	Most proceedings have just been continued and continued and continued until someone insists it goes forward.
Dissatisfied	204	My clients are immigrants, and resources/directions on remote access to public hearings in Spanish has been lacking.
Dissatisfied	205	No trials are being held.

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Dissatisfied	206	Not all parties have access to the devices necessary, so they either have to miss out or make other arrangements that partially - or completely - nullify the social distancing gains that teleconferencing were supposed to provide. In general, these policies push the risk of exposure off of judges, magistrates, and prosecutors onto the criminal defense bar, DR attorneys, and GALs.
Dissatisfied	207	Not everyone has technology like a laptop or desktop and they definitely don't have access to internet. Do you realize how many people access the internet through free wifi in public places? Those are not accessible and if even if they were, they shouldn't have to be in a public space for a hearing. I've had clients sitting in their cars in parking lots near OSU to use the guest wifi and appearing before a court or hearing officer using their phone.
Dissatisfied	208	Not having the appropriate technology at home has made the process more difficult for many
Dissatisfied	209	Parents of juveniles in the court system are left without meaningful access.
Dissatisfied	210	People where we live do not always have access to internet or the technical ability to use it.
Dissatisfied	211	Poor rural parties have a very difficult time accessing these services.
Dissatisfied	212	See above but applied to trial court and clerks of courts. Also, at least one county clerk's office--Tuscowarwas County--doesn't use technology for certain filings. It requires a party/representative to appear in person to file documents. How can that be safe for parties/representatives? If a rep/party doesn't live near there but has a case pending there, the rep has to hire local counsel to do it--driving up case costs. This limits access to justice--and it is the exact opposite of what the court should be doing. This creates a barrier that could be solved by using technology--scanning (or even faxing!) docs is obviously a wise use of technology. It is the inverse of what this question posits.
Dissatisfied	213	Slow. Disorganized. Get us back in person for the good of the system.
Dissatisfied	214	Telephone hearings are undoubtedly unfair.
Dissatisfied	215	The ability to direct, and especially cross-examine, witnesses during a contested hearing has been limited by being remote. It is very difficult to control and guide a witness when not present him said witness. Also, body language and presence are a large party of testimony, and both of those forms of communication are lacking with remote testimony.
Dissatisfied	216	the barriers have been the judges. see above.
Dissatisfied	217	The civil justice system would be better served, and clients would have greater trust, if the clients were able to participate even if they are not permitted to speak. Zoom would allow the court to let the clients in to the conference, and mute their microphones, but this would allow people to know that everyone is working on their case.
Dissatisfied	218	The infrastructure that exists inhibits access, thereby justice is delayed.
Dissatisfied	219	The right of cross examination is NOT vindicated through remote technology.
Dissatisfied	220	The technical expertise is not present in this practioner.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	221	Trial by using remote technology presents itself with a whole new series of challenges that we haven't experienced before. Top of the list would be just ensuring all citizens who are brought before the court have access to the appropriate technology and a strong data connection to participate. Additionally, the introduction of exhibits and objections raised during proceedings may prove to be difficult given the limitations of technology.
Dissatisfied	222	victims frequently don't have access to the technology
Dissatisfied	223	virtual is just that - virtual - 'not real'
Dissatisfied	224	We work with many people who are of limited funds. Home internet is not always available. Although they usually have phones, they may not have minutes available for court hearings, or understanding of how to participate using a phone.
Dissatisfied	225	When witnesses testify remotely it is very difficult to judge credibility. This becomes nearly impossible when the remote witness is testifying by telephone rather than video.
Dissatisfied	226	While DEFENDANTS can attain access, generally family, friends, and the public are excluded. The criminal system really must remain as public as possible.
Dissatisfied	227	While remote technologies can help clients who are at risk of covid pursue justice when they otherwise might not, I represent several at risk clients who are poor and who do not have a computer, internet connection, or smart phone. I feel like remote technology adds another barrier for people of limited financial means or limited technological literacy when compared to regular hearings.
Dissatisfied	228	While technology is available to many, we have run into issues with parties who lack the technology, resources, or even homes to be able to Zoom into court. We also have no way to contact many people to let them know that Zoom is happening because they have no phone number, and cannot put the Zoom link on subpoenas when it is sent a few days before trial.
Very dissatisfied	229	As noted in prior answers above; the ZOOM hearings cause everyone to miss non verbal language and cues. I want the Magistrate to see and feel the fear of my client as her abuser testifies, or the body language of the abuser as my client testifies about how he abused her. That is all missing in ZOOM hearings.
Very dissatisfied	230	Asked and answered.
Very dissatisfied	231	cannot cross examine and cannot effectively use exhibits
Very dissatisfied	232	In every instance from Mayor's, Municipal m, Common Pleas to our District Court some judges are unwilling to participate & have prevented the service of Justice, for & in their personal interest of their own safety; while we go out, get sick, recover & struggle to pay taxes to support them, so they can stay home & refuse to come to court. In one instance a judge repeatedly continues cases remotely without notifying Counsel & Defendant, we appear in Court to locked doors & again no Jurist.
Very dissatisfied	233	Indigent clients don't have resources to buy a smartphone
Very dissatisfied	234	Interaction in real live time can not be replaced by an image and audio, not to mention the logistical impediment resulting from virtual interaction
Very dissatisfied	235	It undermines justice. Why show up to court and take it seriously when they can sit in their apartment and attend the proceeding on their phone between commercial breaks.
Very dissatisfied	236	Many of my clients can not afford a smart phone, good computer, or even dial-up internet in their homes. Many of OP can't as well. In both cases, this does not serve justice in the slightest.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	237	no consideration is given for parties ability to participate remotely. the court is only concerned about the ability of the attorneys to participate.
Very dissatisfied	238	Often Defendants are not technologically advanced and not able to proceed without extraordinary assistance. Some Defendants do not have access to the internet so they go to McDonald's to for Court.
Very dissatisfied	239	our clients are at or below federal poverty guidelines & do not have easy access to adequate technology.
Very dissatisfied	240	See above as to lock up arraignment proceedings, and with respect to any attempts to conduct trials by examining witnesses remotely, clearly due process and right to confrontation issues.
Very dissatisfied	241	See answer to question 12. We have spent enormous amounts of time filing motions for in person hearings, going to meetings about handling the pandemic, making requests to the court about how cases could best be prioritized and handled, balancing public safety and the due process rights of defendants, especially those who have lost their liberty pretrial. Mainly falling on deaf ears.
Very dissatisfied	242	The platform is great for uncontested matters and matters between attorneys. However, it does feel like it has a chilling effect on the pro se defendant or plaintiff.
Very dissatisfied	243	There is no substitute for in person hearings. Lawyers will work with clients and witnesses and vice versa to game and scheme
Very dissatisfied	244	Victims of crime cannot have their "day in court" by way of a trial if the case cannot be worked out, because the Judge cannot conduct in-person trials.
Very dissatisfied	245	We are a rural area-many areas have no internet access or poor quality access.
Very dissatisfied	246	Zoom access is an extremely high bar to clear for pro se litigants and those with limited means.

**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	In Columbus, with its parking issues around the courthouse and traffic, allowing parties to access appellate arguments via YouTube has actually increased access to our court.
Very satisfied	2	Our court has experienced better attendance during the pandemic than pre-pandemic.
Very satisfied	3	Remote has removed transportation barriers for many Defendants.
Very satisfied	4	The public has been very appreciative having the option to appear remotely. We do still have domestic violence petitioners and respondents appear. Our court welcomes DV petitioners five days a week.
Very satisfied	5	This is why we are using audio only oral arguments. It allows all to participate.
Very satisfied	6	Victims and the advocate feel much more comfortable viewing court procedures from the lobby
Very satisfied	7	We have seen an increase in appearance rates on our abuse/dependency/neglect docket in particular as remote technology has removed many of the barriers (transportation, child care) that previously prevented them from attending.
Satisfied	8	Although remote technology has been a necessity and has been a great alternative to personal appearances, there have been some issues along the way. However, as the problems arise, we resolved many of them. We continue to learn and move forward., but we can still improve on what we are doing.
Satisfied	9	Expungement earring went well.
Satisfied	10	Our court has conducted criminal arraignments, defendants incarcerated for many years. Families are able to view also via remote viewing.
Satisfied	11	Said before - they can participate IF they can navigate
Satisfied	12	Some of the Court's Magistrates have concerns with this.
Satisfied	13	some prefer in person and are not comfortable or have the means to connect
Satisfied	14	The Court and counsel are, again, present, and they can discuss the case remotely just as well as discussing the case in person at the courthouse.
Unsure	15	Concerned about people that do not have remote access during the pandemic. Many people rely on the library, which has sporadically been closed during the crisis.
Unsure	16	Many people locally do not have home computers, internet, or wifi, OR are very challenged with other barriers such as illiteracy, mental health issues, drug addiction, apathy
Unsure	17	More appropriately answered by judges and attorneys.
Unsure	18	Some families do not have access to quality internet or technology. This can cause streaming and buffering issues during the court hearing.
Unsure	19	This court is in the beginning stages and has concerns about access to devices and quality of internet for people involved in cases.
Unsure	20	We are the Clerk of Courts. These questions are geared more towards the Courts.
Unsure	21	We have a hard time when dealing with other county jails in getting them to do ZOOM with us. Larger counties just want us to wait until they are done with them rather than let us do video conferencing with the Defendant. It isn't the Court, it is the jails calling the shots.
Dissatisfied	22	While I believe that we tried to allow adequate attorney/client privileged conversations, I'm always concerned that the client doesn't ask certain questions because they are not meeting face to face.

## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	anyone can join in or appear
Very satisfied	2	I have had numerous hearings via remote technology and no complaints at all from anyone not able to connect- we are seeing increased participation- especially in the area of adult protective services.
Very satisfied	3	I have not allowed the public into the courtroom during a jury trial due to social distancing. However, I have live streamed the trial and it was perfect for access. I have received a lot of feedback of being able to watch and log in and out whenever they wanted.
Very satisfied	4	I think it provides more access because they don't have to come to Columbus or downtown.
Very satisfied	5	If we were unable to provide this, cases may have to be continued for too long, thereby denying parties access to prompt outcomes for their cases.
Very satisfied	6	is easiest when defendant is incarcerated as the jail has a great video system and dedicated personnel to help it work.
Very satisfied	7	It actually improves access to just for those not located within the same county as the Court, both litigants and counsel.
Very satisfied	8	It is especially helpful when a person is in custody somewhere else within the state, is in inpatient, or out of state
Very satisfied	9	It makes it more timely
Very satisfied	10	Many times parties do not have transportation and this technology enables to overcome that hurdle .
Very satisfied	11	More defendant/respondents have appeared than usually appear for uncontested hearings
Very satisfied	12	More individuals attend our oral arguments. Affords the parties the ability to be present at the remote oral argument which rarely happened while physically in the court.
Very satisfied	13	Parties have the option to appear in some cases.
Very satisfied	14	Stops transportation issues. Parties like it, but in rural counties internet glitches have been a definite problem.
Very satisfied	15	The only difference between what we did prior to March 2020 and post March 2020 is that persons are no longer physically present in the courthouse complex. All other procedural aspects are unchanged.
Very satisfied	16	under the pandemic it assures access to justice
Very satisfied	17	Works so well with appellate process.
Satisfied	18	Depends on the nature of the proceedings
Satisfied	19	device, login, connection, and use issues challenge some parties
Satisfied	20	don't really like contested matters virtually as it is sometimes difficult to assess the truth . Prefer in person to watch eyes, body language, etc
Satisfied	21	I still believe that defendants need to be present for plea colloquies and sentencing. We do not do that currently due to covid. But I am uncomfortable doing these hearings by videoconference.
Satisfied	22	Not all parties have access to technology. Economic barriers and unstable living conditions also limit access to justice.
Satisfied	23	Obviously appellate level very diff. than trials!!!!
Satisfied	24	Since my remote technology is generally used for lower felonies, bond hearings, and community control violation hearings, i am satisfied these defendants have ample access to the justice system.

## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Satisfied	25	Some are without the means to access the technology, so those litigants still come to court.
Satisfied	26	Some pro se litigants have a difficult time connecting through their cell phone or do not understand how to use technology to connect.
Satisfied	27	There are numerous procedural safeguards to make sure all parties have access to justice
Satisfied	28	We are a rural community and quality internet is an obstacle in some circumstances.
Satisfied	29	We had a cancer patient who lives in Pittsburgh, PA and we did a bench trial on a speeding ticket. This allowed her to avoid compromising her health.
Satisfied	30	We presently have no timely manner to have defendant sign documents. Often, we will transport defendant to court under that circumstance if we need a signature
Unsure	31	I don't think defendants fully understand the seriousness of proceedings when not in court. I think it demeans the seriousness of the proceedings. I see attorneys getting a little too relaxed in their office with their clients. I think the human element becomes removed when doing such proceedings.
Unsure	32	If I were to require parties to appear remotely, in our rural area we could have a problem with internet accessibility.
Unsure	33	If you need a translator it's an absolute nightmare.
Unsure	34	In some ways it is much more convenient for the parties who are not in custody but for those in custody it is difficult to communicate privately with their attorney without having to do a breakout Zoom session & they often think someone is listening in.
Unsure	35	It's just not the same, especially in criminal cases. Safer and efficient but more impersonal
Unsure	36	Lack of face to face confrontation
Unsure	37	Some users do not have adequate wifi connections or lack the knowledge to use the properly to connect to Zoom.
Unsure	38	they get access to the court, but is it full justice - unsure.
Unsure	39	This question need to be posed to the participants
Unsure	40	Very spotty connection issues, echoing, dropping of signal, bandwidth issues. No uniformity of access, certain parties appearing via phone, others via laptop/desktop. Depending on the method used, a party with better technology has an advantage. (the other party may not have heard an answer, or had an opportunity to object due to a delay or lag in signal. Document presentation/use is compromised depending on whether a phone or a laptop/desktop is being used.
Unsure	41	We have technology but it is not set up. I am sure when this is completed it will be amazing.
Dissatisfied	42	difficult to ascertain a person's body language and sense of earnestness when through a video screen and not in person
Dissatisfied	43	During remote proceedings, we often encounter technology barriers, such as poor internet connection on the part of the participants, not all parties being able to easily hear other parties, not all parties participating in the same manner (some turn video off while some have video on), etc.
Dissatisfied	44	Lack of internet service is a huge barrier and limited space to split up the parties. See answer above.

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**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	45	Many of our pro se litigants simply don't have the technology or skill to access it. We are an impoverished city.
Dissatisfied	46	Parties lack the ability to confront one another and see responses. Additional individuals can be off camera prompting responses. There is a lack of formality and seriousness to the proceedings that takes away the trustworthiness of the process.
Dissatisfied	47	Parties without attorneys do not understand at all what is going on without an in-person court appearance. They think it is just being postponed or they are being put off without resolution of their case.
Dissatisfied	48	technology does not guarantee access. Sporadic or unreliable internet is a problem. Most defendants/parties have expressed that they would prefer to appear personally
Dissatisfied	49	The assistance to the defendants population is not great. Some courtrooms go above and beyond to assist a person others do the bare bones court notice then issue warrants for technical failures to appear. There should be a mandatory requirement for all courts and personnel to do extra efforts to make court accessible.
Dissatisfied	50	Virtual participation may be acceptable for some hearings. However, other types of hearings (sentencing or probation revocations for example) need to be in person. Persons who attend remotely may be treated differently than the person who attends in person. There are a variety of reasons for this. For instance, the person who attends remotely may not be inclined to speak as openly as if they are personally in front of the judge. While they of course would not be denied the opportunity to talk to their attorney, they may be less inclined to whisper a question to their attorney for fear of inconveniencing everyone else participating remotely. Similarly, private bench conferences don't/cant's happen when there are multiple people attending on a computer monitor.
Very dissatisfied	51	Access to justice involves more than just the ability to connect with a court. It requires a meaningful opportunity to be heard and have a day in court, which remote proceedings jeopardize in the best of circumstances.
Very dissatisfied	52	Remote proceedings are a joke, especially in the criminal context. They destroy communication between the Court and the Parties. Defendant's, many of whom already lack confidence in the fairness of the process, see the proceedings as fixed and predetermined when conducted online.



**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	actually it provides greater access for parties due to their ability to avoid child care issues and parking, travel, etc.
Very satisfied	2	I have found that the parties appreciate having this as they are not comfortable coming to the courthouse.
Very satisfied	3	I think for many remote technology provides increased access to justice- parties do not have to figure out transportation, pay for parking, find the right courtroom, make child care arrangements, take an entire or half day off from work (remote hearings have a specific time, rather than being part of a cattle call docket).
Very satisfied	4	In particular, CPO hearings allow Petitioners to feel safe and less intimidated during review hearings.
Very satisfied	5	It actually makes it more accessible as parties do not even have to leave their house to participate
Very satisfied	6	It seems more people can attend by remote technology. Especially if out of town.
Very satisfied	7	Justice is a concept not a building. People do not have to miss work or incur expenses. Attorneys do not have to bill as much since their expenses are reduced. People from out of state and in prison can participate. Participation is increased and people feel more a part of the process. Zoom's break out rooms are the key and the waiting room. Hybrid proceedings work too. Experts are more available by through remote platforms and are less costly.
Very satisfied	8	Makes hearing attendance easier for those who have a work conflict or have to travel to the court.
Very satisfied	9	Many of our pro se litigants have transportation issues or issues related to finances. Telephone conferences have allowed litigants to much more easily be a part of their case.
Very satisfied	10	Parties are less nervous and willing to discuss cases when they are remote
Very satisfied	11	Parties who may not have had transportation to get to court in times past are able to participate via phone or video in the remote court proceedings. Parents have to miss less work, and kids miss less court appearances.
Very satisfied	12	People can participate conveniently without having to travel and take off time from work or school. Can get their hearing done on time without wasting the whole day.
Very satisfied	13	Remote hearing technology is only the culmination of the process. Pre-hearing communication is vital to establish technological comparability with party resources, resolve scheduling issues, and explain the different levels of participation for counsel, parties, and observers.
Very satisfied	14	Remote proceedings provide more access to justice than in person proceedings
Very satisfied	15	The number of people participating in our hearings has dramatically increased and that has been a positive.
Very satisfied	16	We are trying everything we can to allow access to justice in this difficult time, while still keeping people as safe as possible.
Satisfied	17	Access will improve over time.
Satisfied	18	Easier for some individuals to participate without having to worry about exposure to COVID, transportation, or babysitting
Satisfied	19	for settlement purposes not the best, not as effective, for case discussions and various motions adequate

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	20	I believe that the remote technology actually increases attendance on a number of my hearings as the parties can log in on their phones or computers and do not have to travel to the Court.
Satisfied	21	I believe that we may have greater rates of attendance, but at the cost of parties failing to recognize the importance of the proceedings because it feels like a telephone call, not a hearing. As a result, they may be less than fully engaged until it's too late.
Satisfied	22	I have found that remote technology has actually assisted in making the court more accessible. I have had people with disabilities, where it is a struggle to get a ride and go to the courthouse, now they have access from home and do not need to come in. It saves parties time off of work, and saves in extra child care costs. I have seen many benefits of remote technology to making court's more accessible; however, there is always room for improvement.
Satisfied	23	I think it is necessary. However, in some cases it is concerning whether or not the defendants are actually listening and fully paying attention to the proceedings as they would be if they were in person.
Satisfied	24	I think it provides them access. Some of the parties may not agree - to be difficult.
Satisfied	25	Mental hospital commitment & forced medication hearings are difficult on respondents who cannot sit physically with their lawyers. I have seen lots of frustration and unsure if due process is well served. I would tend toward the negative as it severely impacts civil liberties.
Satisfied	26	Most people are able to use the internet or their smart phone, but not everyone has these.
Satisfied	27	Only barrier is need to have access to computer or smartphone. Some parties do not have that access due to financial reasons, some due to fear of technology.
Satisfied	28	Our county is largely rural and has poor internet coverage
Satisfied	29	See above answer. It is easier for litigants to appear in court. There is no commute , no need to pay for parking or babysitting.
Satisfied	30	Some remote phones have problems, otherwise pretty good. I ask people to test zoom before court hearing
Satisfied	31	Sometimes parties cannot connect - WebEx for one reason or another doesn't join them. However, if they call the court and let us know we continue the case
Satisfied	32	Still issues with litigants that lack financial means or technology most they can use is a cell phone which is OK but from their prospective, not the best.
Satisfied	33	The litigants have reported that they like being able to attend the hearing without having to come to the courthouse.
Satisfied	34	The real issue is being able to contact unrepresented litigants to be able to offer them the same options as the attorneys we have contact information for
Satisfied	35	This can be a challenge with self-represented parties who do not have access to technology, have certain disabilities or lack remote technology skills and knowledge.
Satisfied	36	Under the present day circumstances, it is fine.
Satisfied	37	We will still accommodate in-person proceedings if there is an absence of access to technology, but this has not been the case for many of my participants.

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	38	Hearing criminal and traffic cases, and having been a prosecutor for 14 years, technology does permit litigants access to the courts remotely and with less effort and fewer barriers. However, I believe there may ultimately be a detrimental impact on accountability when people are not required to appear in person. There is an element to those charged appearing in person, and those affected by the alleged acts of those charged being there in person, that might factor in to people feeling they have had their day in Court. It could be difficult to replace that day in Court through technology.
Unsure	39	I have concerns that remote technology may actually erect barriers with respect to low income participants. Even if technology is available for parties to use at the court to participate, then they still have to come to court to participate.
Unsure	40	I have decided that all final trials are in person. We have distancing, mask requirements, sanitizing, plexiglass in place. I have no problem with expert witness being remote. Do case by case on other witnesses ( elderly, etc.)
Unsure	41	I have seen that pro-se parties surprisingly feel intimidated by the logistics. I believe that for some there is an improvement to access, however. for some the quality of their electronic means is lacking-- a direct consequence of \$
Unsure	42	I think it provides some parties with access to justice, but there are others who will be unable to avail themselves of the technology.
Unsure	43	Issues with presenting evidence and some technical issues logging in
Unsure	44	It may be fine to give attorneys the ability to appear remotely on some occasions, but we have a lot of pro se parties that simply show up at hearings without having entered appearance and will have no way to participate, for example, in a Zoom Case Management Conference if they have not provided an email address so meeting information can be sent to them. For purposes of protecting pro se parties, our court has a rule that all hearings with pro se parties must be on the record. So, if a pro se party appears, we need to have the hearing in person, at least with our technology at this point.
Unsure	45	Litigants with means and and also those with counsel will obviously fare better than those without.
Unsure	46	Small percentage of participants have significant difficulty to participate remotely (lack of technology). Public video conferencing (library?) would be nice
Unsure	47	Some elderly people have struggled with Zoom hearings and said there had difficulty connecting.
Unsure	48	tele or video conferencing does not replace in person proceedings. It is harder to assess and adjudge credibility and access to the parties for settlement is critical
Unsure	49	The biggest problem is poor internet connections both on our end and the parties
Unsure	50	There are people who without access to a smart phone or sufficiently strong internet connection.
Unsure	51	we haven't really closed
Dissatisfied	52	For whatever reason, a lot of people lack reliable technology to participate very well via WebEx. Even the attorneys technology often freezes so that it makes those hearings difficult to get through. Although parties can come to court if they lack ability to get in through their own devices or through their attorney's office, they rarely do so.
Dissatisfied	53	I am concerned about those without access to computers or broad band Internet. I am concerned about those with limited technology skills.

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	54	I have to educate every attorney and litigant how to connect. This education takes times away from hearing and the value of the hearing and the satisfaction of the litigants is greatly reduced.
Dissatisfied	55	Not all clients have access to computers or high speed internet.
Dissatisfied	56	Parties want to "have their day in court" and be seen and feel like they have been heard by a real person, not just someone at the end of the other line of the phone.
Dissatisfied	57	The parties don't appreciate that it is a formal court setting. Eating food, vacuuming, inappropriate clothing is not a barrier but regularly is an issue for self-represented. They think it's social media. If there are changes to paperwork it's best done when they personally appear.
Dissatisfied	58	There are internet connectivity issues in the Courthouse.
Very dissatisfied	59	In our disadvantaged community many do not have access to sufficient internet access to participate remotely.
Very dissatisfied	60	not all parties have internet or smart phones/computers

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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings provides parties with access to justice (i.e., avail themselves of the courts with minimal barriers)?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	1	Don't feel the parties like remote proceedings, wearing the mask etc.
Unsure	2	It all depends on the comfort level of the parties. Until the technology improves, I feel that it shortchanges attorneys and parties. Sound can be less than adequate and it can be difficult to assess credibility with a
Dissatisfied	3	less than adequate image on a small screen.

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## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Anytime you can look at my convenient and accessible for the participant you increase trust and confidence in the system
Very satisfied	2	Because use of remote technology is an acknowledgment by the Court system that there is a health crisis going on and despite that, it is still trying to advance cases.
Very satisfied	3	Clients are pleased with the ease with which this can be done and their bills are reduced since the attorney has no extra time at the court house.
Very satisfied	4	First, it is significantly better than not conducting operations. Second, efforts are made to be inclusive. And last, particularly video conferencing makes sure that participants see everyone and so feel included and feel like everyone is addressing the matter.
Very satisfied	5	Hamilton County is requiring in person hearings for foreclosures status conferences, even when cases are subject to federal moratorium. Hamilton County Magistrates Rentz and Berding request that proposed orders be walked-to the Magistrate's chambers directly even during the pandemic and even though they clerk allows for submission electronically. The failure of Hamilton County to use remote technology and requiring in person appearance, even for status conferences that could be conducted by phone, depletes public trust. In addition, it is unfair to foreclosure defendants, who may feel obligated to appear in person at risk to their health, even though the same hearing could be conducted by telephone.
Very satisfied	6	I believe the dockets are being administered on a more timely basis.
Very satisfied	7	I have found court staff and the judiciary to be very professional and don't see any due process problems whatsoever
Very satisfied	8	I have not observed or heard from any participant, that the lack of personal appearance before the court made them question the validity of the proceedings.
Very satisfied	9	In some sense, it is easier for parties to connect virtually for a short hearing (initial hearings or pretrials) versus having to go to the court, park, go through security, and take hours off of work to do so. I have many clients who appreciate the efficiency of connecting virtually for shorter hearings.
Very satisfied	10	In the hearings that I have been involved in, I have heard no complaints from the parties nor have they been refused when asking questions to understand the process or their rights.
Very satisfied	11	It can increase access.
Very satisfied	12	It would allow interested parties to gain access to proceedings that the otherwise would not be able to attend.
Very satisfied	13	More people can watch if they so choose.
Very satisfied	14	My clients have been extremely pleased that this is an option as they feel as though it maximizes their time, keeps their costs down, and processes their case in an efficient fashion.
Very satisfied	15	MY CLIENTS HAVE LOVED THE EASE OF IT
Very satisfied	16	No issues. Courts need to modernize.
Very satisfied	17	None of my clients have objected to remote technology; in fact, all were highly in favor of it and had no criticisms of the process.
Very satisfied	18	Regarding oral arguments, it has opened the proceedings to a greater potential audience, as the Tenth District has started streaming audio from arguments on YouTube. My only issue is that the audio is deleted from YouTube very quickly after argument. I would prefer that it stay available for a minimum amount of time for individuals who are unable to listen live.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Very satisfied	19	The "public" does not truly consider "public trust and confidence" being deduced by whether or not remote technology is used. Compare how many people visit a courtroom and watch proceedings and then this question has the same validity measurement whether using in-person attendance or an awareness of remote technology as a metric.
Very satisfied	20	The convenience of these hearings for people located far from the Courts, seems to actually promote a sense in the clients that they have more access to the legal system. For instance, in the SD of Ohio, people from Jackson and surrounding counties would have to travel to Columbus for bankruptcy meetings of creditors. Now they can do the hearings from home.
Very satisfied	21	The hearings are essentially the same minus travel time.
Very satisfied	22	The public is used to viewing information through their remote technology at work or viewing television at home through their televisions.
Very satisfied	23	The use of remote tech allows certain populations access to the courts that might otherwise have been denied.
Very satisfied	24	There were no differences and people were happy not to have to come to court themselves in person.
Very satisfied	25	We need to keep the process moving forward, and the technology is adequate to move forward with most proceedings.
Very satisfied	26	when any party can participate without too much effort - awesome!
Very satisfied	27	When we have family or friends who want to watch, they are included. The access has helped make it so they can attend, even while working (taking a break vs taking half a day off).
Satisfied	28	A lot of clients do not want to attend Court amidst COVID, this has become a safer alternative.
Satisfied	29	Again, I am satisfied but I do not think remote technology is being used frequently enough for the safety of all involved in the court proceeding.
Satisfied	30	Although this has not occurred to me personally, I have seen Judge Malek Oldfield remove several attorneys for tardiness when tardiness is excused for other attorneys. As a more seasoned attorney, I find this concerning. This erodes public confidence when the attorney is in good standing with the client in an appointed case.
Satisfied	31	As long as it's not an evidentiary hearing or trial.
Satisfied	32	as long as jury and counsel are present physically for trial
Satisfied	33	As long as the public can watch, i am satisfied. BUT, not all members of the public have the technology (or tech knowledge) to do so.
Satisfied	34	except as noted above
Satisfied	35	for one thing, the ability to keep non-parties off-screen and muted, prevents outbursts or audible comments or inaudible gestures and expressions from the gallery
Satisfied	36	General public access is certainly more complicated.
Satisfied	37	Good for the participants, bad for lack of casual viewing by non-participants
Satisfied	38	I am only satisfied if an option to attend in person is offered. It is so important to certain individuals to see the Court and participate in the courthouse. Other individuals, don't really care as long as they can participate in some manner. So remote technology should be an offer, not mandatory. Not all citizens understand or have access to the technology. It will naturally disenfranchise those citizens. (most likely the poor and elderly)
Satisfied	39	I have heard minimal complaints.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	40	I haven't heard anyone complain and the issues with pro-se litigants phoning in have been few and far in between.
Satisfied	41	I think clients are happy to hear that the administrative bodies are adapting like they have been forced to adapt to conducting business in new and different ways. Online or telephone conferences offer greater flexibility to participants as well.
Satisfied	42	I think for some clients, they still want an actual (physical) day in court.
Satisfied	43	I think once everyone gets adjusted (and they have been) things will continue to get better.
Satisfied	44	I think the use of remote technology promotes public trust and confidence in the courts in that it demonstrates the courts are competent utilizing modern technology. It also increases accessibility to the courts.
Satisfied	45	I usually walk my client through the process, which takes more time. And not all clients have access to technology, but I have tried to include them through having them on my phone so that the court can hear them through Zoom.
Satisfied	46	I'm satisfied to the extent that most people who are not in the criminal justice system do not care about public trust and confidence in the courts unless they or a loved one are a defendant or an alleged victim.
Satisfied	47	In a way, it demonstrates a desire to be flexible and still get the job done.
Satisfied	48	It is a technological adaptation which is long overdue. Video technology can be used for routine court matters such as pretrials. That said, using remote technology negates the opportunity to get to know judges, court personnel and other counsel on any basis other than the time spent on line. Those relationships and contact are important but unfortunately are lost if contact is confined just to remote hearings and events.
Satisfied	49	It is our best alternative to in-person meetings. Remote hearings will never inspire as much trust as in-person hearings.
Satisfied	50	Most clients have been pretty happy with the ability to still get to have their hearing, but not need to attend in person. They hear (and sometimes see) the judge.
Satisfied	51	most of my virtual mediations are settling
Satisfied	52	Not an issue, but also not the same as being there in person.
Satisfied	53	One advantage of using Zoom Meeting Oral Arguments at the appellate level, as is being done in the 7th Dist., is that you get far more viewers than if the public had to go to the court itself.
Satisfied	54	People are having their disputes heard and cases are moving forward. However, it is not as formal. May lessen respect for the court system.
Satisfied	55	several stakeholders in the criminal justice system - judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, others - are often less formal on a video conference than they would otherwise be. A judge or prosecutor seen making jokes between cases or having casual conversation on video can more easily be taken out of context or in an unintended manner than if it had occurred in person.
Satisfied	56	Some defendants' families have been upset that they cannot attend live proceedings and have no opportunity to observe
Satisfied	57	The hearings I've participated in have gone well. The judges / magistrates do a good job of explaining the importance of taking turns to speak. I think people are less intimidated by the courts if they can participate in the hearing at a comfortable location such as their home.



**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	58	There has been no substantive difference between remote and live hearings. Trials might be a different issue which should be handled live.
Satisfied	59	This is dependent upon the court I think. When there is time set aside for a particular case, I think it works well. When there are many defendants and attorneys connecting at the same time, it negatively affects the ability to have effective discussions with the prosecutor.
Satisfied	60	Too frequently, clients are ordered to appear for CMCs where they are not needed. Client confidence increases when they can be available remotely if needed.
Satisfied	61	Where in-person appearances aren't critical, getting the word out the fact that remote participation greatly promotes judicial economy would go a long way to promote public trust in the practice.
Unsure	62	Again, I am no sure how transparent these proceedings are in a sense of being available to the public for viewing. What's going on in the courts is probably the last thing people distanced from the justice system are concerned about. People involved in the system, though, especially Defendants only seem to like it when they are out on bond and have a good chance of probation.
Unsure	63	Again, my representation of primarily Hispanic Immigrants and the use of interpreters via remote technology has been very hit or miss. The lack of seeing or hearing the interpreter next to them has been very difficult
Unsure	64	Again, the hearings tend to be very short and to the point. However, this does not always leave a litigant feeling that they have been heard.
Unsure	65	Appearing remotely takes away a level of seriousness of the proceedings. On the other hand, it allows inmates to appear without having to be moved from their location, avoiding the quarantine isolation that occurs in facilities.
Unsure	66	At times it negates the public trust, but at other times the individual is just happy to finish the case.
Unsure	67	because of the constant media attention that is paid to the weakness of our system instead of our legal bars and association promoting our professional we are often viewed as just a part of the failure not a part of the success
Unsure	68	Clients have raised concerns about the use of remote (video) for depositions and the effectiveness of the same.
Unsure	69	depends on experience of participants and their current circumstances
Unsure	70	Don't have the sample size to make a real determination but my clients seem satisfied
Unsure	71	For the reasons stated above. Depending on the court and/or matter, some parties can wait to be heard a very long time without relief.
Unsure	72	From a practioner's perspective, I like it and favor it as it cuts down on travel for less important or routine hearings. This actually helps me as a practitioner by creating more time during the day for other cases and clients (i.e. cuts down on dead time in the car). From my clients' perspective, however, some have expressed that they don't feel like they had "their day in court."
Unsure	73	Have not had any civil hearings of any sort in which parties were involved that were not in-person. I suspect that parties would be comfortable with remote participation if it was used.
Unsure	74	Here unsure is exactly right. I just don't know what does or does not promote trust and confidence. I suspect the use of technology has little to do with it, but I wouldn't bet the farm on that suspicion.
Unsure	75	How do I know what the public trust level is?

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	76	I am not aware of anyone outside of attorneys and court staff having a strong opinion.
Unsure	77	I am sure that some participants will be uncomfortable, particularly at first, but they would understand the need not to kill judges and lawyers off with a virus.
Unsure	78	I believe this is a temporary situation, but, the longer we go without open courts will erode public confidence. We are a social society--we don't want to be judged by a screen.
Unsure	79	I don't know if I have enough experience at this point to reach a solid conclusion. Most people seem to be satisfied, but there are some still suspicious.
Unsure	80	I don't really have an opinion on this topic.
Unsure	81	I dont think people can trust a system where all persons are not in one room, so every word is heard and credibility easy to evaluate.
Unsure	82	I have never had this conversation with a client.
Unsure	83	I have no way to gauge public perception.
Unsure	84	I have not pondered this question. I don't know if the issue of public trust in this regard exists.
Unsure	85	I see reports about trial courts' use of remote technology that concern me and others, but none of that is verified.
Unsure	86	I think it is good they are making accommodations for COVID
Unsure	87	I think it is too early to say. The remote proceedings make public accessibility to hearings much less available in most cases.
Unsure	88	I think it promotes trust that the court is concerned about safety & health of the public, but I'm not sure about the fairness of the hearings themselves esp if documentation needs to be presented.
Unsure	89	I think that remote technology is great for attorney conferences and pre-trials. Final pre-trials, pleas and sentencings, in my opinion, need the presence of the Judge to promote public trust and confidence.
Unsure	90	It all sounds good until you start thinking about how important non verbal cues are during protection order hearings. Everyone wants their day in court. How is not having your day in court helpful to public trust and confidence in many types of hearings?
Unsure	91	It certainly is more convenient, but I am not able to state whether or not the public trust has eroded as a result of virtual hearings.
Unsure	92	It depends. If we are simply doing a pretrial or scheduling, those should NEVER be in person. There is no reason at all. But we will have a vaccine soon. Anyone attending a proceeding making a major non-evidentiary decision in his or her case should be able to make physical eye contact with the decider/judge/arbitrator/mediator/magistrate/hearing officer, etc.
Unsure	93	It would seem that conducting proceedings remotely limits the public's ability to observe. Perhaps that could be addressed by recording the remote proceedings and making the recordings available to the public
Unsure	94	It's great for those with financial stability who have offices or spaces in their homes where they can have quiet or privacy. Not great for the many, many people who don't have that luxury. We should stop assuming that the typical person has all of these things.
Unsure	95	Judges and magistrates are still swearing in parties while on teleconference. You cannot see that party so you must assume that their testimony is accurate

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	96	Lacking is assurance that witnesses are not coached in some manner, as cannot see the entire environment of all participants.
Unsure	97	Many courts are not allowing public observers even into the building. I understand it's a pandemic but the Constitution is the Constitution.
Unsure	98	Many/most pro se Defendants named in the civil cases our law firm specializes in think the whole process is rigged against them. So, appearing by phone doesn't allay such feelings very much.
Unsure	99	Most of the public does not know anything about the court system.
Unsure	100	Most people do not have experience with court proceedings and remote technology can confuse participants. It's not a TV show.
Unsure	101	Most remote proceedings are essentially limited to the parties and limits the public's ability to view the Court proceedings
Unsure	102	no complaints, and i don't know if they public knows or cares
Unsure	103	No idea how that affects someone else.
Unsure	104	Not aware of the extent of access to watch a hearing or trial members of the public or friends and family of parties have.
Unsure	105	Not enough observation to respond.
Unsure	106	Not sure if the public have access to remote hearings.
Unsure	107	Not sure that the public appreciate what is being done to address this issue.
Unsure	108	Often times in my experience the remote proceedings are attended by the attorneys and the court. The clients are at a different location and get to participate only through their attorneys. This can be difficult for clients to fully comprehend the nature and tone of the proceedings.
Unsure	109	Ok for pretrial proceedings and motion practice but beyond that have reservations regarding its use.
Unsure	110	On some occasions, the limited ability of client's to access the necessary technology becomes an issue. Unable to simply show up to court on a scheduled date, they miss these hearings and occasionally warrants are issued for their arrest. This would not happen if they were physically able to go to court.
Unsure	111	Remote technology enables the courts to proceed with their business, but it is neither the same nor as good as being physically present in the courtroom.
Unsure	112	Same comment as before. How can the public have trust and confidence in the courts when they never even get to see the Judge/Magistrate or participate in court conferences?
Unsure	113	Some of my clients do not like the procedures.
Unsure	114	Sometimes the courts could do more with video and inclusiveness of the litigants. Some of the courts are doing excellent job. I appear in many courts.
Unsure	115	Still do not know if the outcomes will be satisfactory.
Unsure	116	still too early to know long terms effects as many trials have been postponed twice due to COVID
Unsure	117	The hearings are shorter and more efficient but it's taking longer to get decisions
Unsure	118	The informality of the process troubles me to some extent. Being dressed properly in a courtroom with a Judge looking at you is much different than sitting in your sweat pants at the kitchen table having a Probate hearing on the phone.
Unsure	119	The reason I say this has to do with the delays, even using remote technology, caused by COVID19. While remote hearings are convenient, parties have expressed frustration about their hearings being scheduled farther out. This is difficult to gauge.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	120	The use of remote technology wouldn't necessarily promote public trust or confidence. The use of technology has more of a personal impact to the parties than anything else.
Unsure	121	There is something to be said about in person appearances and public who make an effort to access the system by coming to the courthouse. I am not sure this changes the trust.
Unsure	122	This is a hard one. For those who have trouble accessing the courts to begin with, I can't see how this would promote public trust or confidence. Other portions of the population may feel different.
Unsure	123	this is a perception issue best answered by the public
Unsure	124	This is already a difficult period made more so by the sowing of distrust in our system of government.
Unsure	125	Too soon to say!
Unsure	126	Unable to assess.
Unsure	127	Unless you are involved in the system the public has no idea how the courts operate, nor do they care. The results are all the public sees.
Unsure	128	Until it is more widely used and there is some standardization and rules, public opinion will be varied.
Unsure	129	We have allowed parties to participate by phone prior to pandemic. However, court required motion to appear by phone (with no form on court website), and often required them to appear at a government agency to verify identity. The rules have been relaxed, which has improved access. However, our contempt review hearings are continued as the court does not have jail option available. This has led to frustration by parties on the case who do not feel that their issues are being addressed.
Unsure	130	we tend not to trust technology and while courts try the confidence is often compromised to so degree
Dissatisfied	131	Adjudicating and conducting dispositional hearings while a youth is in the home diminishes the confidence in the court. Victims and families who have had to participate in a virtual adjudication or dispositional hearing have been left feeling like the seriousness of the occasion was lacking. Seeing the defendant be found a delinquent youth and receive a "sentence" while in the comfort of his home, dressed inappropriately for "court" and with multiple distractions is a concern. Without the formality of the courtroom public trust and confidence in the court system is significantly diminished.
Dissatisfied	132	Again, my organization has had to personally translate a lot of documents for our client communities for people who do not speak English, particularly for Dayton Municipal Court and Montgomery County Common Pleas. It's very disappointing that these resources were not automatically made available in Spanish.
Dissatisfied	133	Although I am dissatisfied, I don't have a better option now.
Dissatisfied	134	Because of the glitches in technology, it puts participants who don't have reliable technology at an even greater disadvantage
Dissatisfied	135	cannot have conversation with client while proceedings are going on
Dissatisfied	136	Clients and parties come up with excuses that otherwise wouldn't exist which seems to lessen the respect courts should be given
Dissatisfied	137	Clients often do not have the technology or resources to properly connect. Often they are trying to do this through their cell phones and that is difficult.

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	138	Clients often don't understand proceedings anyway, much less when the proceedings are by phone. I find myself having to repeatedly explain what occurred and, at times, I need to seek clarification from the courts due to the difficulty in hearing things.
Dissatisfied	139	Clients want to see the participants in the courtroom. The telephone or videoconference do not give them that.
Dissatisfied	140	Dispensing with justice from the courtroom chambers or a room that can accommodate the technology does not invoke the seriousness of the moment. Especially, when all the parties are at different locations.
Dissatisfied	141	Having lived and worked through the era of the introduction and emphasis on the use of video tape championed by Erie County Common Pleas Court, as both a judge and attorney, I do not think it serves well in judging credibility issues by either a judge or jury.
Dissatisfied	142	hearings are less formal, parties often are driving, shopping, etc while attending, magistrates often aren't sure who is present for large calls (e.g. 20+ cases)
Dissatisfied	143	I base this on my clients' reactions to it.
Dissatisfied	144	I believe this keeps the court process outside of the view of the public. If someone does not have a Zoom link or specific credentials, they aren't going to be able to observe. They can't simply walk into a courtroom to observe anymore, it is now by specific invitation only, with a login, etc. I believe this is harming the public's trust, as it appears now that everything is done behind closed doors
Dissatisfied	145	I do not think clients are accepting that there important matters are being resolved this way.
Dissatisfied	146	I don't think it feels to the participants like they actually were in court.
Dissatisfied	147	I have clients who feel very strongly that phone hearings to adjudicate claims is a failure but the alternative is live hearings and that is contrary to the governor's order.
Dissatisfied	148	I think putting things on a screen leaves the process feeling like a court tv show. And I still think people can manipulate zoom.
Dissatisfied	149	In addition to my answer to question 12... a major problem is that my courts will not allow family members and friends into the courtrooms for important hearings, such as sentencing hearings, where they should ordinarily be allowed to see and hear what is happening and to testify if need be.
Dissatisfied	150	In my telephonic hearings, parties frequently speak over each other and the record is not preserved.
Dissatisfied	151	It makes the court even more inaccessible to the people.
Dissatisfied	152	Its really not an "open" hearing.
Dissatisfied	153	Lack of trust in the technology & thoughts that the proceedings are recorded for ulterior motives by the State.
Dissatisfied	154	Litigants are accustomed to appearing in court before a magistrate or a judge
Dissatisfied	155	Members of the public are no longer able to observe our trial and proceedings as they previously could do.
Dissatisfied	156	My clients are apprised of all matters, their case and the importance of appearance and proper conduct. It appears that enough of a numbers of those appearing before the court are either not apprised or otherwise do not take the proceedings as they should. Now, there is also the issue of the loss of the "people" the "care" aspect of being in person. Video has quiet an artificial aspect (perhaps other wording). While, for the most part, most judges are keeping that aspect, the issue remains.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	157	My clients do not like the process and therefore their confidence in the system is decreased.
Dissatisfied	158	My clients generally feel equally dissatisfied with the due process issues that remote proceedings entail.
Dissatisfied	159	Not as satisfying or "real" as live
Dissatisfied	160	Not very formal and it makes court just like a telephone call.
Dissatisfied	161	Of course not-the public is generally excluded. One solution: broadcast the hearings and or post them on the court's website. This should be mandatory for appellate oral arguments.
Dissatisfied	162	On one hand, it was impressive that the Judges figured out how to take care of people electronically. On the other, we have all the issues I already mentioned.
Dissatisfied	163	People don't respect the process over zoom.
Dissatisfied	164	public not able to view or hear
Dissatisfied	165	See above. My clients in contested matters do not like the process or trust the outcome (in general.)
Dissatisfied	166	Some defendants have refused to enter a plea because they know that they will not be moved out of the county jail. ODRC will not accept defendants w/in 5 days of sentencing per RC and will take only a limited number each week.
Dissatisfied	167	The local court uses zoom. The participants are only allowed in the courtroom when their case is before the court. Some participants have to wait for hours on their phone/computer before their case is called.
Dissatisfied	168	The state courts are not permitting the parties to participate in the telephone hearings; whereas district courts have been more inclined to use Zoom conferencing and allow cline participation.
Dissatisfied	169	There is really no way to watch digital proceedings. Anyone can come to any courtroom and watch proceedings in person.
Dissatisfied	170	There's regularly background noise (ie kids, animals, TV). It is incredibly unprofessional.
Dissatisfied	171	With the exception of some appellate arguments, I have not participated in any remote court proceedings that were also contemporaneously open to the public.
Dissatisfied	172	Without friends and family being able to observe the proceedings as they would in a courtroom, there is a general lack of trust that the proceedings are being conducted fairly. The feedback I receive from clients, friends and family is that the "fix is in". Until electronic hearings are open for anyone to attend, that perception will not change.
Very dissatisfied	173	At least for Cleveland Housing Court, see all comments above.
Very dissatisfied	174	Clients and family think courts are just trying to enjoy a year of vacation time.
Very dissatisfied	175	Clients and their families are generally baffled about the proceedings.
Very dissatisfied	176	Clients do NOT want to be on zoom, etc. They want to be there in person so you can judge tone, mood, personality, and the seriousness of the situation. OPEN THE COURTS.
Very dissatisfied	177	Franklin county Courts have failed to do this properly.
Very dissatisfied	178	I am not the only person with the complaints registered above. While much of America is up and running, the court system seems to be running from the coronavirus. How can justice be administered when the courthouse is closed?

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	179	I have had one client, who is "unstable", flat out claim that the hearing was fabricated and was not an actual hearing. If someone who while being unstable but still competent can come to that conclusion I assume there is at least a certain lack of trust amongst the general public. Client's also feel a bit shorted by a hearing conducted remotely and outside of their presence, even if it one where just the attorneys would have been called in.
Very dissatisfied	180	If public can't attend trials why even ask anything further?
Very dissatisfied	181	In the case of preliminary hearings, satisfied. In the case of evidentiary hearings, very dissatisfied.
Very dissatisfied	182	It is hard to place trust in a Judge that looks like your neighbor. ie not in a robe. Attorneys gain respect because we look different than the Defendants. Attorneys and Defendants appear on screen in casual clothing.
Very dissatisfied	183	It minimizes the impact, effectiveness, and respect of the court and legal process.
Very dissatisfied	184	People don't feel they've been heard adequately.
Very dissatisfied	185	People think it's a joke and things are being decided behind closed doors. Causing great distrust in the system, which is already suspect. Open the courthouse.
Very dissatisfied	186	The court is acting in complete secrecy in many cases, or where public viewing is allowed, puts the public through an arduous procedure to get to view. I do not see how any public trust can be maintained in criminal convictions when the courts are not fully open to the public.
Very dissatisfied	187	the remote technology does not permit client to confront their accusers
Very dissatisfied	188	When a judge is in front of you, they command your respect. This undermines that respect.
No Response	189	I am concerned about this area. Witnesses who are separate from their attorneys. The use of paper exhibits where screen sharing of exhibits is not permitted does not ensure to me as counsel that the witness I am examining is in fact looking at the exhibit I am referencing. I think this could be an appeal argument later. I am worried about children being exposed to testimony and court proceedings. I also have had concerns regarding separation of witnesses, and witnesses communicating with others during testimony, either via phone, messaging, or being in the same room un known to others.

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	We get great feedback
Very satisfied	2	We want them to know that we don't want their hearings to be delayed.
Satisfied	3	Communication has to be better with parties.
Satisfied	4	Everyone is aware that we are in the middle of a pandemic and everyone is trying to do their best to navigate through this process. But, there is a small percentage that can never be satisfied, of course. You will have that in anything in life.
Satisfied	5	I believe the local attorneys appreciate when we are able to accommodate special requests. When we fix our technical barriers next week we should be up and running
Satisfied	6	I think they appreciate being able to still move forward with most business
Satisfied	7	some have mocked it and said its not a real court proceeding when they are unhappy with their results; but the majority seem impressed that the court is still able to function as smoothly as it has during the COVID pandemic
Satisfied	8	The ability to keep the courts open in remote form
Unsure	9	Again, this court is in beginning stages and has not received feedback. Attorneys seem confident but it's unclear yet how the public trusts this process.
Unsure	10	Good question for Prosecutors and Defense Attorneys
Unsure	11	I almost answered that I was satisfied, I believe it is, but without a survey of the population we serve, I cannot say for sure. We will be conducting such a survey in the near future and will be in a better position to answer this question.
Unsure	12	I haven't seen survey results of participants and their reaction to remote hearings. Attorneys like telephonic scheduling hearings.
Unsure	13	I think there is still lots of fear that it opens up more chances of impropriety - especially for courts who allow telephonic only final hearings
Unsure	14	I'm not sure the phone is the best for public access/confidence though anyone who wants to listen to the phone argument is able to listen.
Unsure	15	People still want to come here (non parties) and view the proceedings and we don't have a way to give non parties access to our hearings. I believe the Supreme Court should have offered the best practice (solution) to how to do video conferencing instead of offering \$ and everyone scrambling to find something that worked.
Unsure	16	We are the Clerk of Courts. These questions are geared more towards the Courts.
Unsure	17	We haven't received enough input from the public to make this determination
Dissatisfied	18	I'm concerned that the client doesn't ask certain questions because they are not meeting with their attorney face to face.



## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Anyone is permitted to attend they just need to provide us with an email address.
Very satisfied	2	Attorneys and litigants are grateful that their matters are being timely heard and the remote technology promotes transparency
Very satisfied	3	For the above reason stated.
Very satisfied	4	My court has been using remote video technology extensively for years. It was already effective prior to the COVID-19 crisis.
Very satisfied	5	People seem to appreciate the extra effort and the extra patience of the court in getting the remote hearing set and helping the parties all have audio and visual for the proceeding.
Very satisfied	6	We also broadcast our arguments live on YouTube and the arguments remain available for people to watch. This promotes transparency.
Very satisfied	7	We have had very good feedback from participants and attorneys who also express appreciation for providing safe and healthy access.
Very satisfied	8	We now have a YouTube channel that I think is great from a transparency perspective.
Satisfied	9	downside is loss of decorum unless reminded
Satisfied	10	Heard nothing but appreciation and positive reviews.
Satisfied	11	I still prefer in-person for sentencing
Satisfied	12	I think if things are live streamed it promotes confidence. I am more concerned about the defendant believing that it doesn't matter as much when he doesn't even have to appear. I cannot drug screen from the computer.
Satisfied	13	I think this must be done carefully. You do lose much of the formality of a court proceeding when the parties participate by video. It is good as far as giving parties access to the court, resolving transportation issues and of course keeping people distant during the pandemic, but I think some of the informality leads to people underestimating the serious nature of some of the proceedings. I think it is a positive in that we are adapting to new technology and not being a "dinosaur" that uses old and outdated methods.
Satisfied	14	It is better than no access, and in many instances it is safer than traveling to the Courthouse for routine status pre-trials.
Satisfied	15	More people get to connect and participate, especially those that have mobility issues. The down side is the authority and respect for the Court can be diminished through use of technology.
Satisfied	16	Satisfied because I have had no complaints
Satisfied	17	Some people (including some attorneys) forget that they are still in a court proceeding. TV in the background, attorneys appearing in T-shirts. Pro se litigants laying in bed, etc.
Satisfied	18	The availability of video conferencing has provided peace of mind to those concerned about health/safety during the pandemic.
Satisfied	19	The public like the convenience of staying home, but many times the hearing comes across as too casual and some children are not taking it seriously-parents as well.
Satisfied	20	When we use remote technology, it works well. We just have problems with the issues I discussed above.
Unsure	21	Ask the litigants
Unsure	22	Convenience and expediency may degrade the feeling of importance in court proceedings.

**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	23	For some types of remote proceedings, such as juvenile traffic, we have received positive feedback on the experience of the participants. I believe this is because juvenile traffic offenders often have the means to participate remotely without many barriers. From other participants who are more socioeconomically disadvantaged, we have received negative feedback on their experiences in remote proceedings. The simple fact is not every court participant has the same access to technology, internet, adequate bandwidth, etc.
Unsure	24	I am leaning to dissatisfied but I am unsure
Unsure	25	I doubt the use or nonuse of remote technology has much of an impact on public trust.
Unsure	26	I think it's okay for now. Somethings I will keep, but not trials and sentencing hearings.
Unsure	27	Members of the public may not have the same access if a judge is doing his/her hearings by video conferencing, but is not appearing in the courtroom to do it
Unsure	28	remote sites are just beginning to use Zoom and a lot of the time in a shared office with activity going on in the background that I have to talk over. Jail and treatment facilities mostly. Dedicated line connection through Polycom is fine. Not sure if Defendant's can hear on their end. Defense Counsel does not always have private contact with client prior to arraignment or bond hearings due to the nature of being in jail and jailer going to be present during discussions.
Unsure	29	seems neutral as to public trust and confidence; difficult for public to participate; for people who are incarcerated, it allows them access to the courtroom to get their case moving.
Unsure	30	We do not have the ability to live stream anything-- too costly. Therefore I'm unsure whether the public really understands and is enjoying true access.
Dissatisfied	31	I am still willing to work on this remote technology, but the early results are discouraging. Parties are unhappy. Almost always have difficulty hearing and seeing what is going on. Lots of trouble with rural folks being able to access at all. If given a choice, almost every litigant and even most attorneys much prefer in-person court appearances with social distancing and masks, but everyone hates the remote cameras and phones.
Dissatisfied	32	In Person highly preferable.
Dissatisfied	33	Most of the general public in my jurisdiction would not agree.
Very dissatisfied	34	Remote proceedings destroy confidence in the process. They reduce serious legal matters to video games. Defendant's don't even feel like they have "been to Court," let alone been given the opportunity to be heard in a meaningful way.
Very dissatisfied	35	Remote proceedings effectively exclude the public. As noted above, in criminal cases, remote technology undermines respect for the court, on which such proceedings depend.

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	As previously stated, the parties have indicated that they appreciate this as an option.
Very satisfied	2	I have not had any negative comments about the process other than from older attorneys who have refused to adapt. The problem arises when there is a lack of consistency about the use. Most attorneys think its brilliant and the public appreciates how we value their health while proceeding. The test will be incorporating this in the future when the virus finally fades whenever that is.
Satisfied	3	Hearings and trials are conducted on the record, following the applicable rules and laws as usual. Care must be taken to assure that exhibits are exchanged in advance of the trial or hearing. This may be addressed by appropriate pre-trial orders.
Satisfied	4	I think sometimes the self represented feel like they have quicker and easier access
Satisfied	5	In general, the feedback has been positive; however, there are some litigants who are wary of technology and the are skeptical about how this will work. However, in those instances, the in person court is available with restrictions (masks, safety rules) to deal with those issues.
Satisfied	6	Many participants have expressed appreciation that most hearings were conducted and not continued.
Satisfied	7	Most participants seem very relieved and thankful to be able to participate remotely.
Satisfied	8	No system is perfect. But with phone and zoom hearings. All parties get an opportunity to see each other, see the courtroom and to participate in the process..
Satisfied	9	On one hand, the court will continue to run and hold individuals accountable for their actions. On the other hand, we are trying to keep less people out of jail, so that does not always go over well with the public that does not understand the system.
Satisfied	10	People like it - it is generally easier for them and they appreciate that we are trying to keep them safe
Satisfied	11	Pretrial and uncontested matters work best
Satisfied	12	some people including many in the legal community are very critical but my opinion differs especially in the juvenile arena. I feel that we can still connect and it works. the alternative is a public safety issue or immense delays which would seriously impact courts around the state and safety in the community
Satisfied	13	Some people seem unhappy with the use of technology, since they believe it is unnecessary.
Satisfied	14	The only concern is that a typical Court hearing has the air of formality (this really is a "thing"). Being able to do things remote removes that air of formality, which has it's benefits and detriments.
Unsure	15	A telephone call or a video conference just does not feel as official to the lay person. Those trappings in the court are important for the feelings of trust and confidence.
Unsure	16	Again, I feel that being there is person helps individuals feel that they have had their day in Court. However, I believe the public in general would rely on the courts' determinations whether remote technological proceedings sufficiently satisfy the conduct of court business.
Unsure	17	criminal defendant's seem frustrated when their attorneys remotely appear

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	18	Cross examination, separation of witness via remote can pose some issues. For the most part it is working
Unsure	19	Have not heard feedback at this time from litigants. Attorneys seem satisfied, but most wish final hearings in person, at this time.
Unsure	20	Haven't heard much feedback from enough of a sampling of litigants. Is there a difference between those who are proficient in the technology versus technophobic litigants?
Unsure	21	I don't know how to answer this. I think being in a courtroom gives the proceeding more public trust.
Unsure	22	I have had attorneys take liberties in coaching their clients when hearings occur remotely.
Unsure	23	I have had parties who are not very familiar with technology who have been frustrated by another party's failure to appear in person, as if they are receiving some sort of unfair accommodation by not having to appear in person.
Unsure	24	I really have not gotten enough feedback on this to answer.
Unsure	25	In these times people are skeptical of what they do not see in person, with their own eyes. I also have concerns about unauthorized recordings being used out of context against courts, opposing parties and/or counsel.
Unsure	26	no feedback from self represented party; limited feedback from attorneys at this time; we are trying to conduct surveys
Unsure	27	Remote participation reduces the formality of the process. I am unsure if the formality of the process impacts the confidence in the system.
Unsure	28	Remote witness could be coached off camera, have notes off camera, can fake technical problems, etc. I like remote hearings for pretrial and case management but not for taking evidence at trials. Everyone seems in favor of it, but i'm not sure people are thinking about the potential for misusing remote hearings
Unsure	29	The "official" feel of Court can be lost in the remote hearings and could affect the confidence of the public.
Unsure	30	We seem to have more defendants appear for evictions than before, so that has been good, but some people are frustrated by the technology
Dissatisfied	31	As I said there are no safeguards regarding the control of the procedural access . The Court is looked at as just another video chat -- in fact some litigants have indicated that the hearing is not real, despite the Orders and the announcements
Dissatisfied	32	I am also concerned about hacking
Dissatisfied	33	I am concerned with the notion that post-pandemic the remote access will become the norm rather than the exception & the Supreme Court's hint that this is what future holds!
Dissatisfied	34	I feel may litigants want their day in court -- meaning in person -- to be truly "heard"
Dissatisfied	35	people in domestic relations proceedings have low levels of trust, and without being able to question and have proceedings adds to distrust
Dissatisfied	36	People should be present in court in-person not remotely
Dissatisfied	37	Remote proceedings do not boost trust for the litigants. They feel removed still from the process.

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	38	Attorneys, both private and from the prosecutor's office, have been surprisingly unprofessional in video hearings (e.g., a prosecutor appeared in her bed and a private attorney was laying on his couch during the proceedings.) There are too many examples to cite.
Very dissatisfied	39	I have not had my hearings go smoothly. Witnesses often mumble or speak softly.

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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes public trust and confidence in the courts?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	1	I think the public understands the need for remote proceedings, even if they would prefer in person.
Unsure	2	Too soon to judge
Unsure	3	I am sure that as it becomes more common, it will improve and people will become more used to it. My reaction is a personal preference.

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## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	At least with the juvenile magistrates I practiced before.
Very satisfied	2	Courts will need to develop rules so folks act appropriately. The dress rules have always been unnecessary, so relaxing those would be fine, so long as folks are decent.
Very satisfied	3	Every remote proceeding I have participated has had the same level of seriousness as in person proceedings.
Very satisfied	4	Folks that have a problem with this need to "get with the times."
Very satisfied	5	Hamilton County is requiring in-person appearance even for status conferences, and Magistrate Berding does not wear a mask or sit behind plexi-glass. Magistrate Rentz conducts hearings requiring in person appearance in a hearing room so small that counsel cannot social distance. Magistrate Berding frequently asks people in the courtroom to lower their masks. This is distracting, dangerous, and lowers the dignity of the court, when the Magistrate is not following instructions from the government.
Very satisfied	6	I do not understand why this question is being asked.
Very satisfied	7	I have had some great experiences. Plus I think it may keep tempers from flaring between the parties. The court should have access to mute the parties if it becomes inappropriate.
Very satisfied	8	I see no drop-off in traditional dignity and seriousness.
Very satisfied	9	I think many attorneys would appreciate continuing with remote conferencing. It saves unnecessary time and expense waiting at court.
Very satisfied	10	I work with mostly pro se litigants and they demonstrate the same level of respect and understanding of the authority of the courts as they did when they were present in person.
Very satisfied	11	If done right, I think it could -Meaning a video call with parties present (whenever they would otherwise be required to be present). It seems we need to find a way to adjust to this new normal. Otherwise I fear that people may lose faith in the system.
Very satisfied	12	In criminal cases, all proceedings except trial can easily be conducted remotely.
Very satisfied	13	In some respects it is better because it has elevated the client's status. Instead of being shuffled into the courtroom, the client is on the same level as everyone else.
Very satisfied	14	Just because people are remote doesn't mean that anyone lessens their professionalism.
Very satisfied	15	Most of my appearances involve two attorneys and a Magistrate and Judge. They are universally professional and collegial.
Very satisfied	16	Not an issue as most of the civil proceedings are for PreTrial and Mediations
Very satisfied	17	the court officer calls the case/makes the record - all is transparent just as if we were together in same space
Very satisfied	18	The dignity of court proceedings will always rest on how serious the parties take the process. I have found no decrease in the level of decorum given to video proceedings as compared to in person.
Very satisfied	19	The implications are still present even if the setting isn't.
Very satisfied	20	The Magistrates and Judges have remained in control of the hearings and promoted an atmosphere of respect and doignity amongst the parties and their counsel.
Very satisfied	21	The world has changed as the use and proliferation of technology now impacts what use to be an in-person event.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Very satisfied	22	There are some issues with clients acting with less formality in a remote hearing - I think more exposure to remote hearings will adjust that over time.
Very satisfied	23	This is not a concern for me. Maybe I'm just young.
Very satisfied	24	Thus far that has not been an issue, but It could create a less serious atmosphere if the courts and the attorneys permit it to.
Satisfied	25	as long as trial proceeds in person and witnesses testify remotely
Satisfied	26	At least in my oral argument, the parties treated it the same way they would if they were arguing in person. I have heard horror stories of attorneys who were very cavalier about their "remote appearance" at oral argument - but, again, nothing verified.
Satisfied	27	At this moment people would rather be safe then are afraid that their legal rights are being limited
Satisfied	28	Counsel can do much to help in this regard by coaching their clients about the nature of the proceedings and by using every possible verbal cue denoting the respect of the Court, the Judge or Magistrate, and the process.
Satisfied	29	Courts may need to adopt additional rules regarding conduct at remote proceedings (IE, turning off video during a hearing, professional appearance of counsel and parties, limiting intrusions of other PC-related events (email notifications, etc.).
Satisfied	30	Depends on how the court conducts the hearing, and the formality imposed by the judge.
Satisfied	31	Dignity and seriousness have been maintained.
Satisfied	32	Dress code is not as "professional"
Satisfied	33	Due to the limited types of hearing done remotely. Pleas, sentencings, motion hearings and trials are all done in person.
Satisfied	34	Early on, I used some peer pressure for defense attorneys to still wear court attire. :D
Satisfied	35	For the most part I believe parties take it seriously, however, there have been occasions where a party is overly casual.
Satisfied	36	For the most part, the demeanor at remote hearings is the same, but I have heard anecdotally of a couple instances where lawyers appeared for video hearings in less formal attire.
Satisfied	37	Given that no trials are being held.
Satisfied	38	I believe that the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings can still be maintained with attorneys, along with each individual Judge and Magistrate, instructing parties that traditional decorum for the Courtroom must also be followed on a remote format, such as dress and respect for the Court, in order to maintain this aspect that can otherwise be lost.
Satisfied	39	I do see both though.
Satisfied	40	I do think people take a phone call less serious than appearing in person.
Satisfied	41	I have had nothing but good experience with court officials. Opposing counsel who tend toward making matters difficult have not been encouraged otherwise by going remote.
Satisfied	42	I have seen defendants (unrepresented) dressed in a manner they would not in court.
Satisfied	43	I think electronic proceedings keep everyone more disciplined - attorneys, judges, defendants - everyone. People are less likely to be snippy. No one is getting antsy



## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
		in a courtroom full of other people. They can easily attend to other things while waiting their turn. Then again, maybe that was more when Zoom was new. Now that I think about it, I have seen snippy attorneys more who are getting more comfortable getting attitude like is the style of some in person. Most would be more careful, I think, with a video recording everything up close. Courtrooms with cameras have had this effect for years. As an aside, I wonder how recorded CLE's affect participation. I would be more comfortable asking a question in a group live than one that will be out there for anyone and everyone to see later.
Satisfied	44	I think people are still learning.
Satisfied	45	I think people understand under the circumstances of COVID. It may be less so in the future. But as a practitioner, I very much like the the remote access to the courts and the time it saves for me and the costs it saves for my clients.
Satisfied	46	I think remote technology clearly does not live up to the dignity of being in a courtroom. However, it will be up to the judge and their staff to create the aura of respect within their respective courtroom.
Satisfied	47	I think that those handling the remote proceedings have maintained the traditional dignity and seriousness overall in general.
Satisfied	48	If anything the format keeps matters more formal and concise.
Satisfied	49	In my experience, the jurists have become skilled in prefacing the hearings with a comment about protocol.
Satisfied	50	In my Zoom trial, I felt the witnesses were too "relaxed" (similar to a deposition) relative to the seriousness and dignity that a witness stand, in-person oath, and in-person judicial presences just 5-8 feet away brings. But again, if my choice is to delay my civil cases for a year (or more) or conduct a trial or hearing remotely, I vote for the use of remote technology
Satisfied	51	In our niche practice, the fact the Board of Tax Appeals isn't conducting any hearings (other than small claims cases) for several months tarnishes the process and embitters clients.
Satisfied	52	In person is preferable, but during a pandemic it's good to have an option for court hearings to proceed.
Satisfied	53	It is not the same thing as being in the courtroom, but I haven't experienced people experiencing disrespect to the court because the hearing is being conducted remotely.
Satisfied	54	it seems to go well, and it's a useful tool for conducting certain hearings, that i hope we continue to use
Satisfied	55	It works on an overall basis, but many defendants are much more lax by video than they would be in person -- smoking, laying down, etc.
Satisfied	56	It's court. People still take it seriously or they don't, remote doesn't have anything to do with it.
Satisfied	57	Lawyers need to figure out how to mute themselves.
Satisfied	58	Okay for questions of law, but I think evidentiary proceedings would not be as effective in delivering justice or in building public trust in the institution and decision making processes.
Satisfied	59	People have to be sure to turn on mute when not talking. People need to learn to not talk over another peaker.
Satisfied	60	Provided the Court emphasizes this is still a Court proceeding.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Satisfied	61	Remote access forces individuals not to speak on top of one another and wait until spoken to to provide a seamless process.
Satisfied	62	Remote appearances in court are very helpful, but not as stressful for them. Sometimes more stress is helpful.
Satisfied	63	Some attorneys do not seem to dress appropriately or timely participate which should be easy since it's virtual or by phone.
Satisfied	64	Some of the dignity that comes with being in the courtroom is necessarily lacking.
Satisfied	65	That is on the judge to create.
Satisfied	66	The ability to mute the phones of people who are not currently the witness or attorney is important, otherwise background noises can intrude. Most participants take these things pretty seriously, so generally have a space they can go to that is free of distractions.
Satisfied	67	The atmosphere of being in a courtroom cannot be duplicated in a remote environment. That said, I do not think it is a big deal
Satisfied	68	The judges and courthouse staff I have interacted with have been professional; however, I have noticed that some opposing counsel treat the appearance with less dignity, i.e. attire that would not be suitable for a court appearance.
Satisfied	69	The people involved in video hearings, seem to have more access to the Judge, they feel that the court is listening to them more.
Satisfied	70	There are some changes in behavior and dress. Generally it works.
Satisfied	71	There are some people, lawyers included, who need to be reminded that a court proceeding via video conference is still a court proceeding on the record, but it has not been a major issue in my matters.
Satisfied	72	There have been some instances where Judges felt the need to remind counsel to dress appropriately for video conferences. But, these occurrences are rare and may just be growing pains as everyone adapts to a new way of proceeding.
Satisfied	73	This depends on the Judge and lawyers. So far, So good!
Satisfied	74	With proper ground work laid by counsel and some input from mediator it still works.
Unsure	75	Again, I am opposed to this approach.
Unsure	76	an out-of-control party is much harder to control remotely that would be the case if they were sitting in a courtroom.
Unsure	77	As mentioned above, it may diminish the seriousness of the proceedings when the Defendant is smoking a cigarette in shorts with his shirt off, the defense attorney has an OSU hat on, and the prosecutor is dressed like a bum.
Unsure	78	Attorneys are appearing from home or their offices and the atmosphere is more relaxed (i.e. kids can be heard, dogs bark, etc). However, deference is shown to the court and participants. We are all doing our best with the pandemic.
Unsure	79	Clients receive offers on the spur of the moment from prosecutors and are not given time to talk with attorneys. They are rushed through so the deputies can make their transport times before shift change. The proceedings do not give them the access they should have to their attorney.
Unsure	80	Courts need to set expectations that the same seriousness is required in the virtual hearings; if they do that, then I have no concerns.
Unsure	81	Criminal proceedings can be difficult, in my opinion
Unsure	82	Decorum has deteriorated

**ATTORNEYS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	83	Defendants do not seem to care as much about the seriousness of the proceedings when it is remote.
Unsure	84	Dress code is down
Unsure	85	Everything seems much more casual now.
Unsure	86	Have not had enough experience personally with court hearings (as opposed to conferences) to form an opinion yet. Also, need to experience more varied types of hearings.
Unsure	87	I am unsure because I feel separated from the Court if I am at the jail during the hearing...and vice versus when I am at the Court in regards to the Defendant. My normal procedure is to be with the criminal defendant so that I can determine if there is any confusion caused by the technology.
Unsure	88	I believe the Ohio State court have done a good job with this, however, this has not been my experience with the Ohio Immigration EOIR court
Unsure	89	I do not believe many child support obligors take the court seriously prior to the pandemic. With the limited ability of the court to enforce orders at this time, I believe the court is taken less seriously than before.
Unsure	90	I do not think that all proceedings, i.e., trials, final pretrials, mediations can be conducted reliably by remote means and giving due seriousness to the process.
Unsure	91	I do think that some laypersons might not recognize the need to attend in a quiet, undistracted location with good internet access; some attempt to attend a videoconference using their mobile phone and this is less than ideal ; it might be worth asking laypersons to enter a digital waiting room where court personnel answer some housekeeping questions and ensure the layperson is properly prepared to attend
Unsure	92	I had a bench trial via Zoom and I do not believe it is as effective as having live testimony. I believe witnesses take the matter less seriously than being live in court.
Unsure	93	I have been involved in some sessions where there was really no difference in the decorum of the proceeding but there have been others where I believe we can do better at maintaining the dignity and tradition of our court system.
Unsure	94	I have had no personal experience to the contrary.
Unsure	95	I have not yet had a remote hearing or trial but I assume the dignity of the court system is in tact even if not in person.
Unsure	96	I have seen parties and attorneys treated the remote hearings like Facetime calls with friends, but I cannot say that they would have treated the in person hearing with more respect.
Unsure	97	I may just be conditioned to what I've experienced, but there's something about being in the court room that lends dignity and seriousness.
Unsure	98	I think many attorneys do not place themselves in an office or professional setting when representing their clients. I also am flabbergasted by the number of older attorneys who refuse to utilize a computer with a video/audio component and attend by phone. It should not be permitted by the courts.
Unsure	99	I think parties could be impressed with the seriousness and importance of a court proceeding even when conducted remotely.
Unsure	100	I think some of the dignity and seriousness is lost because the attendees are not in the courtroom setting.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Unsure	101	If we are talking about pre trials, status conferences and final pre trials, I believe that remote technology is fine. I am not sure about formal hearings.
Unsure	102	I'll admit that there's a certain majesty to in-person oral arguments that is lacking in teleconferences.
Unsure	103	I'm guessing it does not have the impact of an in-person hearing in a courtroom.
Unsure	104	I'm not sure that trials viz zoom promote the traditional dignity and seriousness of the proceedings.
Unsure	105	I'm sure you have already heard the anecdotal evidence about attorneys and clients that do not dress appropriately.
Unsure	106	In my opinion clients will take it more seriously going into the Court. Being in front of the Magistrate/Judge brings out the seriousness of the situation and shows how the Court officials are really listening to the client's issues and problems, and applying/enforcing the law with the best intent for everyone involved. I don't know if this can really be felt or appreciated by the client if direct involvement is not an option.
Unsure	107	It depends on the person's skill-level with tech.
Unsure	108	It is definitely a bit more loose.
Unsure	109	It seems that some litigants (and unfortunately some attorneys) do not understand that appearing by video conferencing should carry the same level of professionalism and decorum as if appearing in court. I think that more emphasis from the court should be placed on this fact in terms of what people are doing during hearings, where they are located and what they are wearing.
Unsure	110	It's not the same as being before a judge--there's a loss of "gravitas", if you will.
Unsure	111	I've experienced defendants appearing remotely who have been laying down, in their boxers, or screaming at their family to be quite. Their general demeanor is far less respectful than when they are in court
Unsure	112	Juveniles have been less than impressed by the Court from afar. I've had them appear shirtless and use their phones while present for a video hearing.
Unsure	113	Litigants behave worse via telephonic or video proceedings.
Unsure	114	More so with web conference than with telephonic hearings
Unsure	115	Not very dignified.
Unsure	116	Often, I would agree. But, some attorneys just don't seem to get it.
Unsure	117	Often, parties (including counsel) dress in loungewear which is strange.
Unsure	118	Perhaps from formal remote locations as opposed to home or locations at which litigants or parties happen to be.
Unsure	119	Pretrial hearings and dissolutions have been fine. Evidentiary hearings have not been fine.
Unsure	120	Pro se litigants tend to treat remote proceedings with less seriousness than they would if they were in person, before a judge/magistrate.
Unsure	121	Quality of court's technology is an issue
Unsure	122	Remote proceedings (pre-trials, settlement conferences, etc) have not been requiring parties to attend and, to some degree, having to appear matters. Maybe they should also have to appear remotely in certain circumstances
Unsure	123	Remote proceedings feel a bit more informal and the parties seem to reflect that feeling as well. We are all doing our best, through out this time to move cases forward

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Unsure	124	Remote proceedings requires a bit of a less formal atmosphere at times which can potentially detract from the traditional dignity and seriousness of the proceedings
Unsure	125	See previous answer. I will add, too, that more reminders are necessary not to talk over one another or bicker between clients.
Unsure	126	Seeing the opposing counsel's kitchen in the background can feel a bit strange. I don't see this as the court's fault, however. It's up to the individual judges to police the bar in those situations.
Unsure	127	Some judges have used zoom from home, which doesn't send a dignified message, imho.
Unsure	128	Some parties don't understand that zoom is still court and they should dress and behave appropriately. On the other hand, some parties don't understand that even when we're in court.
Unsure	129	Telephone hearings do not promote as well as video the dignity and seriousness of traditional in-court hearings.
Unsure	130	Telephonic conferences with multiple parties can be scattered and confusing. Video conferencing is easier to manage, as you can see who is talking and parties tend to be more respectful when they can be seen as well as heard.
Unsure	131	The Judges and Magistrates usually maintain formality, but there has been a breakdown.
Unsure	132	There is a natural tendency to relax when not in person, phone hearings in particular can take on undue informality.
Unsure	133	This answer again depends on many things. One of the most frustrating is being kept in "waiting room" for long periods of time. This happens mostly in Municipal Courts. Also many courtrooms do not have proper equipment. The Juvenile Court in Cuyahoga County as an example is trying to operate with 1 telephone line to a Courtroom so if there is a hearing being done by teleconference or a combination of telephone and Video technology. A participant will have an issue as these type of hearing are frequently dropped. Much more money is needed to upgrade to better technology that better funded Courts already have. Basically much better hardware and equipment is needed.
Unsure	134	This has been a new process for us. I think the seriousness aspect remains, but in some cases (not all), the parties need an in person lecture or admonishment the video or phone takes away from.
Unsure	135	This is a difficult question to answer honestly, as every pro se party and witness is different. Loose cannons exists, but in the course of these proceedings, I've not ad the same person in court and later via technological means such that I can compare.
Unsure	136	Thus far, none of my clients have voiced any dissatisfaction with the options available.
Unsure	137	too few experiences
Unsure	138	Video is better than telephone.
Unsure	139	When magistrates and prosecutors (well, all parties except for the juvenile or criminal defendant) do not have to show their faces, that can be problematic.
Unsure	140	When on phone conferencing, attorneys interrupt and talk over each other more.
Dissatisfied	141	Again, pro se Defendants in civil cases involving breaches of contract typically don't think the legal system is fair, and not being in a courtroom for a hearing probably doesn't help that perception.

## ATTORNEYS

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Dissatisfied	142	Anything with the client involved should be in person unless there are extenuating circumstances.
Dissatisfied	143	At a minimum, virtual hearings feel less formal. We're having hearings using the same technology we use to zoom with our kids' teachers. There seems to be a natural loss of decorum that comes with being in a courtroom. While it's a great work around to keep cases moving, being in a courtroom is a completely different mindset than being on a zoom call.
Dissatisfied	144	At the local level, Zoom is too casual for a court hearing. Parties are double and triple booked, late for tightly scheduled hearings, there are far too many continuances.
Dissatisfied	145	Because the online hearings and proceedings aren't as formal, I don't think the litigants take them as seriously or feel that they are being taken seriously.
Dissatisfied	146	clients smoked during hearings looked like they just woke up
Dissatisfied	147	Clients typically take it less seriously as it tends to feel informal
Dissatisfied	148	Client's wearing inappropriate clothing, unprofessional appearance.
Dissatisfied	149	Counsel may strive to maintain the dignity of the proceedings, but remote proceedings are far more informal.
Dissatisfied	150	Criminal defendants have appeared shirtless, you can tell they just woke up, etc.
Dissatisfied	151	Defendants are much more likely to swear at the judge when they appear remotely from jail. (To his credit, he handles these blow-ups rather well)
Dissatisfied	152	Definitely more casual by attorneys
Dissatisfied	153	dignity non existent and seriousness lacking
Dissatisfied	154	Easy to be distracted, disconnected from the hearing. Also the court is relying on the party(ies) to have sufficient technology available to participate, which is not required in traditional hearings.
Dissatisfied	155	Even in preliminary hearings, remote technology diminishes the seriousness of the proceedings.
Dissatisfied	156	For administrative functions it is acceptable. For substantive hearings it is of less value. For determinative proceedings I believe it would be unacceptable.
Dissatisfied	157	I believe that the use of remote technology - particularly for depositions - undermines the dignity and seriousness of the proceedings.
Dissatisfied	158	I do not think that any witness has the same feeling of the seriousness of their oath and appearance responsibilities when testifying remotely.
Dissatisfied	159	I don't see how lay people can feel the gravity of a situation when sitting at home or in an office as opposed to going before a judge in a courtroom.
Dissatisfied	160	I have found that some attorneys do not have the same focus on the issues of the case and resolution of the dispute when remote hearings occur.
Dissatisfied	161	I have participated with individuals in t-shirts and baseball hats on backwards. It is like a trip to the grocery store for many of them.
Dissatisfied	162	I like the reduced travel. But I also think the seriousness of the process we engage in has been marginalized.
Dissatisfied	163	I literally had a client unexpectedly and inexplicably decide to flush her bloody wisdom tooth extraction on camera during her adjudication (juvenile). I've also had to intervene to tell my clients to stop smoking during their hearing. Also, there have been a few unfortunate incidents where people have thought they were muted, and they absolutely were not.

## ATTORNEYS

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Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Dissatisfied	164	I think it significantly decreases the level of seriousness with which witnesses and some counsel take proceedings.
Dissatisfied	165	I think remote hearings are fine for pretrials, but we are kidding ourselves if we think this is court.
Dissatisfied	166	I think traditional dignity and seriousness of the occasion is definitely reduced by sitting in front of the computer screen and looking at a judge/magistrate on my monitor.
Dissatisfied	167	If telephone conferencing is used very difficult for all parties to participate in the same way as in the courtroom.
Dissatisfied	168	In my opinion, I believe that people take these hearings less serious.
Dissatisfied	169	It is simply not the same as a personal appearance before the Court and I do not believe it should be used any more or longer than necessary for public health safety. It should not survive as a "new normal" use of technology post pandemic.
Dissatisfied	170	It is up to the jurist to set the tone from the beginning. Too often, clients are behaving in ways they never would in a courtroom (smoking, eating, etc).
Dissatisfied	171	It seems that the lag in transmission results in counsel talking over each other and the court unintentionally but it raises tempers
Dissatisfied	172	Judging from the way parties conduct themselves through remote administrative hearings, I think parties tend to view such proceedings as less formal and behave in ways they would not if they were in a traditional setting.
Dissatisfied	173	Most defendants on Zoom are doing everything but sitting in a quiet room, focused on the proceedings. Some are egregiously underdressed.
Dissatisfied	174	most video occurs from homes rather than offices and waters down the seriousness when someone is sitting at their living room desk.
Dissatisfied	175	Much different feel usually due to some participants signing in from their car or bedroom and appearing not as presentable as they would should they be in court.
Dissatisfied	176	No one likes it. Clients hate it.
Dissatisfied	177	Not being in person does not allow for the traditional dignity of the Court
Dissatisfied	178	Nothing matches the in court experience
Dissatisfied	179	Parties and counsel need to conduct themselves as if they were in Court, including their wardrobe choices.
Dissatisfied	180	People appearing on Zoom inadequately dressed (e.g. shirtless or in pajamas), in bed, driving, while smoking cigarettes etc has been common.
Dissatisfied	181	People don't show up in appropriate clothing. Seems more lazy.
Dissatisfied	182	People treat it like a video game, drinking and smoking and eating.
Dissatisfied	183	Remote technology proceedings are much more informal by their very nature. It's almost as if at times we are just "going through the motions" by having a hearing because we are supposed to have a hearing. In my opinion it lacks the structure, order, and authority of in person hearings in front of judicial officers.
Dissatisfied	184	Saw attorney's wearing inappropriate clothing and both attorney's and defendant's driving while in a video hearing.
Dissatisfied	185	see comment to earlier question on persons present in room influencing testimony via text messages to party when counsel and party are not in same office. Also aware of proceeding where parent allowed child in room to observe all
Dissatisfied	186	See previous comment. Everything is fine for Covid-purposes, but I hope that this doesn't become the norm once it's not needed anymore. There is a benefit to

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		parties being in front of a judge - both for their assurance that their matter is serious and being heard, and for purposes of settlement.
Dissatisfied	187	Since hearing have moved to a remote format, I have felt that less care or seriousness has been given to cases but all parties involved. Less engagement by judges in appellate oral arguments. And less connection between parties during criminal trials, pretrials, and post-conviction hearings.
Dissatisfied	188	Technology does not equal the value of the in person experience
Dissatisfied	189	The lack of physical presence allows for distractions to occur that are not an issue when in-person.
Dissatisfied	190	The level of formality is diminished; less formal attire, occasionally seeing someone's kitchen or bedroom in the background, etc.
Dissatisfied	191	The seriousness of any trial matter cannot be duplicated outside of a courtroom.
Dissatisfied	192	The seriousness of the proceedings is lost.
Dissatisfied	193	too many attorneys and litigants take the proceedings too casually as evidenced by them engaging in behaviors that would otherwise be totally unacceptable and not tolerated in an actual court room setting. I understand it is incumbent on the court to set the tone but the thought process going in for the litigants and attorneys is entirely less formal and impinges on the atmosphere and dignity of the proceedings.
Dissatisfied	194	too often, we hear dogs barking or other home-based interruptions
Dissatisfied	195	Trials held by telephone are confusing as parties often forget they are in a hearing and over witnesses
Dissatisfied	196	Unrepresented parties tend to not realize that these are real hearing and have cussed the entire time throughout the hearing. They had trouble hearing us, but we did not have difficulty hearing them.
Very dissatisfied	197	Arraignments are out of control with defendants speaking, glitches etc seem unprofessional and tech issues create havoc with professionalism
Very dissatisfied	198	Asked and answered.
Very dissatisfied	199	clients do not "feel" the weight the Court bears upon them when sitting at home rather than in the courthouse
Very dissatisfied	200	Court personnel have quipped about muting parties and attorneys. Issues of import of the oath and reliability of in court IDs are swept aside. Some take their responsibilities seriously, but there has been a serious diminution in the gravity of the proceedings by some, though not all, on the bench.
Very dissatisfied	201	Decorum, not to mention Court room attire is generally absent
Very dissatisfied	202	Having a person in a court room adds a degree of seriousness that I believe cannot be replicated (outside of criminal arraignments when the defendant is in custody) when they are in a casual non-formal situation. That being said there are times where some hearings between attorneys for civil matters in case management issues can be much more expediant and cost effective for the court, the plaintiff and the defendant. For example eviction hearings via digital presence I feel can leave out many opportunities for both sides to come to a resolution. Another example would be in civil breach of contract cases where a conversation before a hearing can be extremely productive for both parties.
Very dissatisfied	203	I do not believe Zoom promotes the dignity and seriousness of Courtroom proceedings. Being in a courtroom in front of other litigants, the judge, and other participants brings a certain level of seriousness that simply cannot be replicated



## ATTORNEYS

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Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
		when everyone participating is sitting on a couch, in an office, or using a blank background, is distracted by other things, etc.
Very dissatisfied	204	I have seen judges in t-shirts (never on the bench, just streaming starts long before the gavel drops), let alone what some parties and counsel wear...
Very dissatisfied	205	I have seen people laying down, spitting, going to the bathroom mid- hearing, wearing improper clothing, leaving the room, etc
Very dissatisfied	206	I have seen pets walk in front of cameras, witnesses in pajamas, other people walk into the room in view of the camera, people eating while testifying. The seriousness/intimidation of a courtroom proceeding is missing via ZOOM and participants behavior matches their surroundings, not a courtroom.
Very dissatisfied	207	If you've ever advocated a case - you know it is challenging & wearing a mask or having a muffle on your mouth while articulating the most significant point of a person's life: Freedom, made worse by remoteness & complications, if not impossibility, in consulting with your Client before & after proceedings, you realize there is no substitute or reason to profoundly compromise Justice.
Very dissatisfied	208	In the proceedings I've been a part of, the Court hasn't been able to maintain the same order that would be present in a Courtroom setting. It's no different than everyone sitting around the dining room table talking and arguing at the same time.
Very dissatisfied	209	It completely removes the inconvenience factor from civil litigation. Parties do not view the action as being as serious as it actually is. We can not apply the pressure of being locked in a court house room during mediation. The "dignity" may remain but the seriousness has been severely reduced. It is hard to stay serious when you see a party stand up and realize that they are wearing sweat pants with a button down and tie. It has slowed down the rate at which I can give my client a copy of an order. They now are waiting at least several days, and the attorneys have no chance to correct and review any possible errors in those orders.
Very dissatisfied	210	It is not the same at all. There is no comparison. We need to get back to in person ASAP. While the convenience factor is life changing, the unfairness is not worth it at all.
Very dissatisfied	211	It simply does not.
Very dissatisfied	212	It would be nice if the judiciary would actually show up to work since their entire staff shows up to work on a daily basis.
Very dissatisfied	213	It's a joke. Judges shirk obligations, staff enables their indifference
Very dissatisfied	214	Just like a video game, reset and see if the clients can get a better result next time. The clients cannot seem to get the finality of video proceedings.
Very dissatisfied	215	Lets wait for the vaccine
Very dissatisfied	216	magistrates are less formal, parties are driving, eating, talking to parties off camera, dressed informally, etc.
Very dissatisfied	217	People do not always respect the court in person. Video conferencing or telephone even further decreases the seriousness and dignity.
Very dissatisfied	218	People do not take remote matters seriously. There is lag, poor connections, etc. THIS IS PEOPLE'S LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS. OPEN THE COURTS.
Very dissatisfied	219	Quite the opposite.
Very dissatisfied	220	See explanation above. Also, court attire is not being enforced for parents, juveniles and even attorneys. Conducting hearings while a parent "lays in bed," is fishing, driving a car, parked in a parking lot or a juvenile has just woken up and is

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**ATTORNEYS**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
		yawning throughout the proceedings and is also half-dressed. These are just a few of the examples I've had to observe and deal with in juvenile court.
Very dissatisfied	221	Self-explanatory.
Very dissatisfied	222	Significantly less decorum from "out of custody" criminal defendants that are participating remotely.
Very dissatisfied	223	The ALJ was totally unprepared and refused my offer of delivering paper exhibits to his home.
Very dissatisfied	224	The attorney's don't even look at this seriously! There is no accountability and no respect for the judicial process!
Very dissatisfied	225	The remote technology is too casual. Many litigants treat the process as of no greater dignity or seriousness than calling their relatives.
Very dissatisfied	226	There is ZERO opportunity to meet with my client prior to the hearing on the day of the hearing to follow up for last minute questions. If we do speak, we have to clear the entire court room and the judge and prosecutor are in the next room and can hear everything. Entirely unacceptable.
Very dissatisfied	227	Typically very undignified!
Very dissatisfied	228	Video conferencing promotes a casualness in all parties that detracts from the seriousness of the proceedings. This is especially problematic when magistrates fail to fully dress as if appearing in person (not wearing robes or suit jacket, for example) and conducting hearing in more casual manner.
Very dissatisfied	229	You've got to be kidding. Video conferencing does not promote any of the traditional dignity nor the seriousness. Is amusing all of the sound checks and slowness of video and the complete lack of quality.
No Response	230	Nothing that I have participated in thus far is responsive to this question. I have my doubts on whether remote technology promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness. I strongly wish to bring back in person trials and hearings where dignity and seriousness are paramount.

**CASA and GALs**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Easy, quick, saves a lot of time going to and from court, waiting in lobby, etc. Saves client a lot of time with driving. Keeps us all out of court during pandemic. Lots of high touch surfaces there and a lot of people there usually (though not right now due to court rules for COVID-19).
Very satisfied	2	Everyone participating needs to understand that it is still court. Also, it is very easy for the court to use breakout rooms, should a party need to confer with counsel and/or get themselves under control.
Very satisfied	3	I am seeing more advance collaboration between counsel to ensure that the hearings move forward productively.
Very satisfied	4	I think that when court hearings are conducted telephonically, making it impossible to observe the parties, we are perhaps missing something. Observation is an important tool in assessing a situation.
Very satisfied	5	I think this is a great option that also allows clients to feel more at ease, as they are able to participate in court proceedings in their home or other comfortable and familiar environment.
Very satisfied	6	people are more relaxed
Very satisfied	7	The use of remote technology ensures the efficient use of time. Proceedings are executed in a timely fashion unlike before.
Very satisfied	8	The zoom hearing was vastly superior (started on-time, well organized) to the chaos that reigned on hearing dates in family courts.
Satisfied	9	Again, case-by-case
Satisfied	10	Again, it is not ideal, but sufficient even where technology is not operating optimally.
Satisfied	11	Both of the remote meetings in which I was involved were custody hearings and the judge maintained order and professional dignity.
Satisfied	12	For a pretrial or attorney conference it is fine. For an evidential hearing I would not agree.
Satisfied	13	For evidentiary hearings/trials, I think it's important that each attorney has his/her client(s) and witness(es) appear in-person at their respective offices (even if in another room from atty) to ensure separation of witnesses and that the child(ren) are not listening due to negligent (or intentional) behavior.
Satisfied	14	For most professionals, it works well. The families have at times been doing other things during the hearings and it seems as though there is not the same sense of seriousness. It works well for quick review hearings but it seems more difficult for families that are new to the court system.
Satisfied	15	For the administrative hearings such as pretrials, scheduling conferences, and reports, I think that remote access is very valuable for the parties and the professionals. For many of those who are involved, remote hearings may save a significant amount of time away from work and remote hearings also ease the inconvenience (and expense) of traveling and parking to the downtown area.
Satisfied	16	Getting much better over the months.
Satisfied	17	However I much prefer in person
Satisfied	18	I am distracted by the settings/ clothes in which attorneys (and clients) are participating...in their cars, with bright lighting behind the persons (cannot see their faces well), extraneous noises from others in their setting, dressed too casually.

**CASA and GALs**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	19	I chose satisfied since my case the parties understood what they needed to accomplish to get their children back and did everything in their power to complete rehab.
Satisfied	20	I do find it difficult to see everyone attending in person as well as understanding what they are saying.
Satisfied	21	I feel contested hearings requiring testimony should be in-person when possible, but Pre-trial and Review hearings could continue to be virtual
Satisfied	22	I have had clients blurt out things, including obscenities, thinking they were on mute.
Satisfied	23	I have observed one outburst on zoom that I am not sure would have happened in person. However, it may have based on in person interaction I have seen
Satisfied	24	I like it for status conferences, i.e., non-evidentiary hearings. Saves a lot of time and therefore money. It is also less stressful. I think evidentiary hearings where it is successful are also on issues that even before COVID may have been converted to trial by affidavit, etc., so COVID didn't necessarily alter that. I haven't had any full blown trials by Zoom or GTM, and I don't know how to effectively enforce separation of witnesses, etc., or how well a judge or magistrate with limited exposure to the litigant can effectively gauge credibility. It's different as a GAL because we've had multiple meetings, emails, phone calls, etc. I think there is something about being in-person that you cannot replicate through video/tele conferencing, which creates a very unique challenge for evidentiary hearings.
Satisfied	25	I think everyone is doing the best they can, and that the judges and magistrates are definitely trying to enforce traditional courtroom conduct. I have noticed some attorneys appearing for hearings wearing tshirts, but it hasn't affected the conduct of the parties that I've noticed. I'm a little concerned that some pro se parties, particularly in domestic relations and juvenile cases, may not be feeling the impact of remote hearings like in-person hearings. They do not seem to be struck with the same sense of urgency when instructed or ordered to do something by the court.
Satisfied	26	Just Satisfied
Satisfied	27	Must consider these unusual times and keep risks at a minimum.
Satisfied	28	my main problem has been relating to circumstances where the court has allowed part of the parties to attend live and in person and then some parties are virtual but we can't hear the live and in person people because they aren't mic'd so it makes it very difficult for us to hear those individuals. other than that it has been adequate to meet our needs
Satisfied	29	Some hearings with controlling pro se parties have posed challenges but the same has been true with similar situations that took place in person
Satisfied	30	Some of my clients have appeared remotely wearing inappropriate court attire. However, most people still take the proceeding seriously and are respectful.
Satisfied	31	Some of the formality has been relaxed for the sake of efficiency and ensuring everyone is included. For instance, participants have been allowed to call or text parties that didn't have the correct notice, including by the magistrates, and those with technical difficulties have been accommodated by using speakerphone. This is a benefit as it has been done to make sure no one is mistakenly excluded.
Satisfied	32	Some parties have shown less decorum than would otherwise be expected when participating remotely.

**CASA and GALs**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	33	Some people have been dressed and behaved a bit too casually and have approached the proceeding in the same manner.
Satisfied	34	The courts that use video I feel like it feels almost the same. The parties and court are dressed appropriately and it feels like a formal setting. You can see the Judge on the bench and the clients are "in the room" either with their own counsel in the office or with their own connection from home. The phone conferences are faster, the clients are typically not involved unless they are pro se and don't feel as much like court. But they get the job done.
Satisfied	35	The judge has been instrumental in setting the tone, taking the time to explain the proceeding (including why questions are being asked, etc.) thoroughly. Everything went well.
Satisfied	36	There are some proceedings that are fine to use remote technology but the more serious ex. trials, removals, should be in person. Our small rural community has not been able to advance and purchase remote technology. So the limited hearing that we have been able to conduct through remote technology has been limited. Our CASA volunteers have been able to conduct "visits" through technology and I feel that face to face is best but during these trying times it has worked. We will continue to use "remote" visits and interviews for safety issues.
Satisfied	37	There is no way to insure unscrupulous pro se litigants won't have people in the hearing rooms that shouldn't be there
Satisfied	38	This has not been an issue in the proceedings I have witnessed. Just as it can happen in person, it can happen online. The Judge must be prepared to handle the situation in either circumstance. The bigger issue is when attorney and client cannot consult during a hearing.
Satisfied	39	Two issues with online court proceedings: (1) our court has NOT been consistent as to when it is going to use Zoom for hearings and when it is going to be in-person. For example, I received a Zoom invite at 9:05 for a 9:30 hearing. Another example, a caseworker told a parent that a hearing was going to be via Zoom (as that type of hearing had historically been via Zoom). In fact, it was not. (2) Everyone needs to be in-person or everyone needs to participate remotely. One thing our Court has been consistent with is wanting either everyone in the Courtroom or everyone remotely so people can easily hear. The Court needs to be more consistent as to when/how electronic invites are sent, so everyone has an understanding of how the hearing will work. It is an issue hearing people who are in-person in the Courtroom when you, yourself are participating remotely.
Satisfied	40	very satisfied with all pretrial hearings being conducted remotely but trials are much more helpful to occur in person.
Satisfied	41	While there are some challenges (insuring confidentiality), there are positives; i.e. seeing everyone's face/expressions/etc.
Satisfied	42	You're always going to have the barking dog or disruptive child in the background. But otherwise, it's really worked well.
Unsure	43	A formal appearance in front of a judge/magistrate is better than a video conference, which people are used to doing with their friends and relatives.
Unsure	44	Depends on the participants. I don't believe some take it seriously.
Unsure	45	For me, it has depended on the hearing and the individuals attending. I have had hearings that felt the same as in court and others which were much less so depending on the behavior of all those involved.
Unsure	46	hard to judge credibility at times

**CASA and GALs**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	47	Hard to know what is lost or what goes unseen.
Unsure	48	Have not done a contested trial yet. I have concerns about this.
Unsure	49	I am okay with it for custody / CSB proceedings for pre-trials and other uncontested hearings. The Courts have been excellent about allowing in-person attendance for the few times it was requested. I do not think it appropriate in criminal matters at all. Moving forward, I am generally okay with remote technology being used in custody / CSB hearings so long as it isn't a trial. Those I believe should be conducted in person.
Unsure	50	I do not want remote technology to be the norm. I'm okay with it's use occasionally when in person is not a viable option.
Unsure	51	I don't believe it conveys the seriousness of the situation to the parties when they are sitting in my office vs. sitting in front of the Judge in the courtroom. However, I feel in some cases it has helped keep the stress level down for some of the parties and it has lowered the level of conflict when the parties aren't sitting in the room together.
Unsure	52	I don't think the public sees it as a court hearing. They are often in their vehicles or doing other things during hearings.
Unsure	53	I have never remotely attended a court hearing by myself. I have only attended by visiting the Parachute office. At the first hearing, the children's father did not have access to technology and didn't attend. The second hearing, the father attended via phone while everyone else was using Zoom. It seemed very disconnected to me.
Unsure	54	I have not had an opportunity to survey clients as to their satisfaction of experience.
Unsure	55	I prefer in-person court proceedings. Sometimes virtual can get messy. It really depends on the type of hearing. If there is going to be a testimony and cross-examining I feel in person is a better-suited option.
Unsure	56	I think for pre-trials it is excellent but not for any proceeding where there is a contested issue and testimony will be taken.
Unsure	57	I think that simple standard and uncontested hearings can be conducted virtually without a problem. I think the use of virtual hearings for highly contested evidentiary hearings and complex matters should be limited.
Unsure	58	I would have preferred video conferencing over the phone. It was hard to feel connected to what was going on when everyone is present in the court room except you (just through audio). If video calls are possible, that would be my preference. I would feel involved to put in more input.
Unsure	59	In some cases neither clients nor magistrates nor attorneys seem to understand the nature of video.
Unsure	60	It is hard to hear the parties with their masks on, and the audio makes it hard to hear as well
Unsure	61	It works for me but I am not sure about the individuals such as parents/grandparents who are involved. I wonder if they have the opportunity to voice their opinions/concerns.
Unsure	62	Separation of witnesses and witness verification and un-couched answers can't be secured.
Unsure	63	some courts think they can conduct criminal proceedings remotely; ie trials

**CASA and GALs**

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	64	Some parties have attempted to smoke during virtual proceedings. I was not present but heard of a hearing in a local jurisdiction where a party appeared in only a bathrobe.
Unsure	65	Some proceedings are not conducive to remote hearings. This is especially true for PC hearings.
Unsure	66	The experience varies depending on the type of proceeding and also the ability of those participating. Guardianship hearing via remote are terrible if contested, as are custody hearings and GAL investigations in hotly contested matters.
Unsure	67	The persons involved have can't be sure that their proceeding protects their privacy.
Unsure	68	There is nothing that can take the place of having the hearing in the Courtroom to observe all parties, the attorneys and the Judge.
Unsure	69	Unfortunately, I do believe the remote video conferencing does take away from the seriousness of the actual court proceeding. Also it is difficult to effectually control a client (lawyer-client) if client is not present with you.
Unsure	70	We are all doing the best we can under the unique circumstances.
Dissatisfied	71	Attorneys appear via skype/zoom more casual/less courtroom like then if they were required to appear Often times you cannot see who all is in the room while testimony is being given - but can hear "voices" in the background Using remote technology for a trial or full hearing is a disaster and frankly demeaning to the judicial system
Dissatisfied	72	Because it is remote, court is hurried through and not all issues are discussed.
Dissatisfied	73	Clients do whatever they want which gets very distracting. All professionals involved there are no problems, but I've seen clients in the bathroom, at the store, driving, etc.
Dissatisfied	74	Court proceedings need to be viewed seriously and with dignity. I do not believe that remote hearings/trials convey that to the non-legal professional participants. Comments that have been made to me by clients are that remote court proceedings seem like a regular business meeting instead of the traditional dignified and serious process that they were expecting.
Dissatisfied	75	Dignity and seriousness is a lower level; more low keyed and less formal on a call but adequate to get the job done during a pandemic
Dissatisfied	76	For parents who are entirely unfamiliar with the process and have not met their attorneys (both in my case) remote does a great disservice. Parents need a way to speak with their counsel during the hearing, either on a separate line or in front of everyone. In my case, there were several people testifying about the father but he was unable to respond or advise his attorney on questioning/answers.
Dissatisfied	77	I feel that parties are not taking it as serious as they would if they had to get up and come to the court. We have had children who refused to get out of bed to speak to our Judge and Magistrates. We have also had parent's lying on the couch, eating and drinking during court proceedings.

**CASA and GALs**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	78	I represent children the most as a GAL. It is very difficult for attorneys for parents to control their clients remotely. Sometimes this is beneficial but most of the time it is not. Our magistrate has attempted break-out rooms but it has not worked. Many people take video court proceedings from cars, couch, etc. including myself. Many parents do not have the technology to access the court remotely via video and with telephone contact it is difficult sometimes to hear others talking. This is especially an issue when 1/2 of the parties are live in court and others are on the telephone.
Dissatisfied	79	I think in person shows so much more when you can see parents reactions. Parents on my remote calls were on phone only.
Dissatisfied	80	I think remote technology is perfectly fine when the parties have come to an agreement and need to put their agreement on the record. Remote technology is also fine for the conduct of status conferences or pretrial hearings which only require the attendance of the lawyers and GAL's. However, I am uncomfortable with conducting any type of litigation if either or both parties are remote; or either or both counsel are remote. I also think professional witnesses could testify remotely without much issue because those types of witnesses usually don't have any vested interest in the outcome of a final hearing. Witnesses who are family members, friends or witnesses who are testifying as a non-professional should still testify in person so we can judge their credibility and "see" how they testify just as much as we hear them.
Dissatisfied	81	I understand the need at this time but in general the tone of the courtroom lends to the "seriousness" of the situation and decisions made there. That can't be felt as effectively over the phone.
Dissatisfied	82	It really depends on the type of case. For example, in workers' compensation claims it is a disservice to our clients when they cannot be seen. In addition, I think it is a disservice when doing a deposition remotely. However, talking to a witness in a GAL case by phone or video conference, would not necessarily be a disservice depending on who and the situation.
Dissatisfied	83	It works, but it is no preferred.
Dissatisfied	84	non lawyers think that it is like a video game
Dissatisfied	85	Nothing replaces "in person" questioning and cross examination. It is very challenging when there is only telephonic interaction.
Dissatisfied	86	Remote proceedings lack the formality needed to promote the seriousness of the Hearing
Dissatisfied	87	Some participants appear to be less than totally engaged.
Dissatisfied	88	The clients can't participate with their attorney next to them, they can 't give insight without others listening in. Also the convenience takes away the seriousness of the situation.
Dissatisfied	89	The Magistrate believed the testimony of a GAL that never met the client and if we had been in person they could have seen the reactions of the rest of us.
Dissatisfied	90	Unless you are in Court, it is not the same atmosphere. I have been involved in hearings where some of the participants participated in their vehicles. It was obvious. You could hear turn signals being used etc.
Very dissatisfied	91	A trial by zoom will be met with challenges on appeal. Use of multiple exhibits is burdensome/difficult
Very dissatisfied	92	Ditch it please.



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**CASA and GALs**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	93	I believe remote contested hearings have the potential to violate a person's constitutional rights, especially the confrontation clause.
Very dissatisfied	94	I have no problem and welcome the use of video when it is meeting among counsel/GAL/court or during status conferences when clients may attend. However, it does take away the dignity and respect that is displayed in a courtroom, and I've seen a profound affect on litigants who interact with the court at a "arm's length" distance. You lose the atmosphere/environment.
Very dissatisfied	95	It doesn't
Very dissatisfied	96	Many times I could not hear what was being said; there is no way to see what is all transpiring and those of us on the telephone miss a lot of what is going on.
Very dissatisfied	97	Our court has plastic barriers and still has very little in person hearings. Children and parents have a right to have their cases heard and also to be able to talk confidentially to their attorneys. That is not possible virtually. The parents often struggle with using the technology or then call in for a hearing. If a parent calls in, you have no idea of how they appear, who they are with and if there are safety concerns while discussing the case.
Very dissatisfied	98	Overall mannerisms and demeanor of participants reflect lack of respect and seriousness of the court.
Very dissatisfied	99	Parties are frequently moving about the room, not paying attention, interrupting speakers, smoking cigarettes, not properly dressed, more likely to use foul language, etc.
Very dissatisfied	100	Remote is fine for initial hearings and some other routine appearances, but in no way should it be substituted for in-person testimony.
Very dissatisfied	101	See above. Also during a Temporary Order child custody hearing an opposing party, testifying via Zoom from his Attorney's office was being fed answers by his girlfriend. The Court eventually noticed/heard this and had to have her removed.
Very dissatisfied	102	The impact on witnesses of a courtroom stting, with a live judge/magistrate and live cross examination; along with the general experience of being in a courtroom cannot be replaced by remote proceedings.
Very dissatisfied	103	The use of remote technology directly undermines the traditional dignity and seriousness of court proceedings. The idea that a court proceeding can be held where individuals are participating without being fully clothed, is abhorrent.
Very dissatisfied	104	Witnesses and parties can be coached, can be in the same room while another testifying; you lose the ability for the trier of fact to observe non-verbal conduct; disruptions in cellular service or wi-fi can be falsely claimed, etc.
Very dissatisfied	105	Zoom hearings are acceptable only for uncontested matters, i.e., when all parties know that the only role of the magistrate or judge in the hearing is to formalize the agreed outcome.

**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Defendants know we are considering their health also.
Very satisfied	2	This depends on the parties-there are parties even in a traditional courtroom that are not respectful.
Very satisfied	3	We have worked hard to make sure the dignity of the court is safeguarded during Zoom hearings. We have accomplished mostly by making sure the proceedings are run as before and did not devolve into informal conferences.
Satisfied	4	As always, this is dependent upon the Judge or Magistrate's required decorum.
Satisfied	5	Its getting things done.
Satisfied	6	My first choice is in person but the remote technology is both necessary and appreciated during this pandemic
Satisfied	7	Of course, anything in person is better: Body language; facial expressions, etc., but the dignity and seriousness should not be affected by video/telephonic procedure.
Satisfied	8	Parties understand the seriousness of the matter, but some take advantage of the distance to dress down or be distracted by other activities.
Satisfied	9	see above and I do worry that over time virtual interactions becoming the norm may reduce the ceremonial nature and importance of the proceedings to some litigants
Satisfied	10	Some of the Court's Magistrates have concerns with this.
Satisfied	11	The hearing officers would say mostly satisfied. However, on occasion, they do note that parties present themselves in a less formal way than if they appeared in a courtroom.
Unsure	12	As Court Administrator, I would defer in answering to the Judge and/or Magistrates. Some of the stories they have shared would lead me to believe that there are concerns with remote hearings being given the dignity they demand or taken serious by some participants.
Unsure	13	For juveniles I think remote hearings can be viewed as less serious.
Unsure	14	I almost answered that I was satisfied, I believe it is, but without a survey of the population we serve, I cannot say for sure. We will be conducting such a survey in the near future and will be in a better position to answer this question. One concern raised by some is that people are not always focused on proceedings when done remotely. They are attending to other matters at home or in the office. Some people may not even be in a location that is private and could care less that background noise is disrupting the proceedings. Not sure what can be done to resolve this issue other than it may take time for a culture change to occur. Or, it might be just inherent with remote technology. There is a reason why Judges wear robes, why courtrooms are constructed as they are and why people are generally quiet and attentive in a courtroom. It is inherent with in-person proceedings and centuries of learning what behavior is expected in courtrooms and during court proceedings.
Unsure	15	I don't believe the remote parties have the same respect and reverence for decorum that is expected in the courtroom
Unsure	16	I'm an administrator so I'm looking at this from the outside. One of our magistrates told me that she had a litigant appear for his dissolution by Zoom and he was driving. Does not sound like remote technology is promoting the traditional dignity and seriousness of an in-person court proceeding.

**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	17	It depends on if remote sessions are scheduled individually or as a group, the latter would promote the "public" nature of the case for observers if documents etc are projected. Even though proceedings ARE public, having items referred to or read in the court room seems quite different from a projected image.
Unsure	18	It is very challenging to keep certain parties focused during certain court processes
Unsure	19	it is very hard to get across the seriousness when the delinquent child is sitting on their family room couch with other things going on in the home at the same time.
Unsure	20	More appropriately answered by judges and attorneys.
Unsure	21	People multi task while conferencing, not giving full attention to the seriousness of the proceeding.
Unsure	22	We are the Clerk of Courts. These questions are geared more towards the Courts.
Dissatisfied	23	Attorneys and the public do not view these as court proceedings- informal dress-inappropriate backgrounds and not paying attention are just a few issues.
Dissatisfied	24	I do NOT think it lends to any formality whatsoever. This causes me pause, as I worry how serious the parties then take the decisions.
Dissatisfied	25	I find people to be rude and not as cordial when on the phone.
Dissatisfied	26	Judge and Magistrate believe in person hearings for juveniles are extremely important and something is lost in virtual/telephonic hearings.
Dissatisfied	27	We have had more Defendants but in and become vocal when they are displeased than when we have parties in the courtroom.
Dissatisfied	28	We've had parties use foul language, smoke cigarettes during a videoconference hearing, other things they would not do if they were in front of the Judge.
Very dissatisfied	29	I do not feel that doing court via video has the same affect as in person. It is also hard to get the paperwork after court taken care of if the defendant is not present or not in jail. We only video conference the defendant's that are in jail.
Very dissatisfied	30	There is absolutely no comparison between the two. From the attire that people are wearing, dogs barking and birds chirping in the background.
Very dissatisfied	31	There is something to be said about the effect that appearing in a courtroom before a judge has on someone understanding the seriousness of their situation. I believe that conducting video hearings minimizes the seriousness of the proceedings.

**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	For Court of Appeals purposes
Very satisfied	2	People in Domestic Relations proceedings are frequently intimidated by coming to court. I have noticed people are more comfortable with the remote format and actually participate more. They are not afraid to ask questions.
Very satisfied	3	Remote is the delivery process that connects all parties. It is up to the court to set the tone that promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness as is experienced with in-person proceedings.
Very satisfied	4	There are the occasional issues with people being less formal, but that can occur in person too.
Very satisfied	5	we all are getting used to this
Satisfied	6	Attorneys and parties need to be reminded that their appearance and dress should be the same for a remote proceeding just as if in court.
Satisfied	7	but in person is better
Satisfied	8	I foresee where additional orders will be necessary as to appropriate setting, privacy for testimony. May have witness docusign affidavit as following order before hearing commences
Satisfied	9	I think there is definitely a difference between remote and in-person hearings. With COVID concerns however, I think we are doing the best that we can do, and so I marked Satisfied.
Satisfied	10	It is getting better as more people are becoming accustom to it, but others have appeared in bathing suits, eating breakfast, standing in yards, and not giving it the respect that it deserves.
Satisfied	11	My experience has been that the public is not as serious or dignified concerning a court proceeding when appearing in their home
Satisfied	12	Of course some of this is lost- especially when participants are lax in their attire and background setting and fail to block unwanted noise
Satisfied	13	Some parties/counsel are somewhat informal in dress and attitude.
Satisfied	14	The availability of video conferencing has provided peace of mind to those concerned about health/safety during the pandemic. This option has reduced negative feelings toward court proceedings.
Satisfied	15	When parties just show up in anything, the proceedings lose some of its dignity and seriousness.
Satisfied	16	With adequate safeguards and adequate control exercised by the Court.
Unsure	17	Actual appearance in court provides a far greater impact on a party or witness as compared to appearing from their kitchen, dining room, office etc.
Unsure	18	As a county court judge dealing with less serious issues I worry about this. At a common pleas level I would worry more.
Unsure	19	Depends on the proceedings. I would not like to conduct a criminal trial remotely, for this reason.

**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	20	Having someone in front of you and engaging in meaningful face to face dialogue is missing with remote technology - or at least what we have available for our Court. But for the vast majority of cases, it does provide an ease of access to the justice system. I've had people be able to appear before me on their break at work, thereby causing them to be able to take care of their case and yet not miss work. For still others, they don't have transportation or the money to pay for parking and so being able to connect to my courtroom remotely has afforded them the ability to deal with their case, as opposed to avoiding it because they did not have transportation or couldn't afford transportation. So while the traditional seriousness and dignity of the courtroom setting is lacking when using remote technology, the doors that it opens far outweigh the want of seriousness that the courtroom offers.
Unsure	21	I am not sure how parties perceive remote proceedings when parties are appearing in vehicles or other non-professional settings.
Unsure	22	I believe that the dignity, authority and respect for the Court can be diminished through use of technology. People feel less inhibited when using remote technology.
Unsure	23	I have only a few complaints.
Unsure	24	It depends on all the parties. Nothing can replicate a courtroom, so you have to do the best with what you have.
Unsure	25	It is really too early to determine period we are in the process of adding additional equipment in order to enhance our remote abilities
Unsure	26	I've noticed that there is not the respect for the court in many of the remote hearings. I've had to tell people to sit up (some are laying in bed/on the couch), stop smoking/vaping/eating.
Unsure	27	Many litigants, and even some attorneys, tend to treat virtual hearings not like face-to-face hearings. They do not necessarily dress or act in a manner consistent with the seriousness of the proceedings. However, there are also sometimes participants in face-to-face hearings that likewise dress and act inappropriately.
Unsure	28	Remote proceedings do tend to make things a bit more relaxed -- which is some cases may not be good.
Unsure	29	Some of the participants don't seem to understand that they are actually in court.
Unsure	30	Some people do not understand seriousness of proceedings but others do.
Unsure	31	Sorry, but there is nothing like the real thing. Being physically present in a court room makes the process "real" for the participants. Being remote makes it feel more like a video game.
Unsure	32	The dignity of the Court loses something in the remote technology realm. Parties appear somewhat lax.
Unsure	33	There are many individuals who do not treat this process as serious as they would if they were appearing in person.
Unsure	34	There is definitely a more casual vibe from the parties when conducting remote hearings.
Unsure	35	This is where I'm stuck. In-person is necessary to maintain dignity and the seriousness of court proceedings.
Unsure	36	To a certain degree, it is hard to control the expectations and behavior of all participants who are connecting from their home or car including attorneys.

## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Dissatisfied	37	Despite admonishments from the court to participants to treat the remote proceeding as they would an in-person proceeding, I have noticed that participants do not take remote proceedings as seriously. This has varied from participants attempting to lay in bed during proceedings, smoke cigarettes during proceedings, dressing inappropriately during proceedings, and even attorneys wearing casual attire when they would otherwise wear business attire.
Dissatisfied	38	I am not dissatisfied as much as I have struggled with individuals who appear, but are not dressed well, laying on a couch or in bed, tv going during the hearing, other household members walking through the screen. It is challenging to stop proceedings to address those issues particularly when those persons are addressing the court at that moment.
Dissatisfied	39	I am old school on this issue.
Dissatisfied	40	I don't think remote technology is a replacement but a tool when people cannot appear in person. In person will always be best.
Dissatisfied	41	I have seen attorneys leave the screen during their opponent's oral argument to get coffee or other tasks like that. I've seen an attorney get up during argument to get the dog out. One attorney sat next to his bird, which was tweeting obnoxiously during the entire argument. These are things that don't go on in a courtroom.
Dissatisfied	42	I think it depends on the type of proceeding, but in-person appearances is almost always preferred, except for things like pre-trials.
Dissatisfied	43	I think the dignity of the proceedings is best served with traditional attendance. However, the global pandemic makes the remote attendance our only option. When the world heals, we need to return to the courtroom.
Dissatisfied	44	It can't be dignified if we're all subject to different environments
Dissatisfied	45	It is always up to the judge to maintain the dignity of the courtroom. This becomes challenging when the defendant participates from their bedroom.
Dissatisfied	46	It is not the same as being in a courthouse. Many times, too many things going on in the background when using remote technology
Dissatisfied	48	Sadly, folks are a bit too casual in the remote participation from their living room. There is a loss of formality which does, to some extent, hamper some types of hearings. Weighing this consequence against the benefits of permitting individuals to remain safe and still progress their case through the system, I would have to say that the loss is tolerable, for now.
Dissatisfied	49	There is a dignity and seriousness that can ONLY be achieved by being present in the courtroom. This is part of the reason that there are guidelines/recommendations about magistrate courtrooms, wearing robes, etc. Being present in Court cannot be done virtually.
Dissatisfied	50	This is one glaring drawback-the parties simply don't appreciate that they are in a court setting.
Dissatisfied	51	Unless appearing in person, litigants tend to disregard the seriousness of proceedings.
Dissatisfied	52	Works better for oral arguments. Not sure with regard to trials or even evidentiary hearings.
Very dissatisfied	53	I have had attorneys appear in too casual of attire. I have had defendants laying in bed for a plea. I have had shirtless defendants, and defendants riding around with their pals in a pick up truck for a plea. And of course the Burger King employee while at the counter being argumentative during her plea.
Very dissatisfied	54	It absolutely butchers the process. Justice by Max Headroom is not acceptable.

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**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	55	Remote hearings are a farce and make a mockery of proceedings, especially in criminal cases.
Very dissatisfied	56	Remote hearings are not the same. People know it. I attended Game Four of the 1990 World Series when the Reds clinched the Title. I was there hooting and hollaring. Watching this on YouTube now is a soft wet biscuit in comparison. When a Judge looks a Defendant in the eye at a Sentencing Hearing or sees the witness actually testifying in real life a couple of feet away, then this is so much better. And folks know this.
Very dissatisfied	58	When appearing remotely, parties and even lawyers do NOT take matters as seriously as when appearing in person--in terms of attire, demeanor, locale, and technological preparation.

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	The ease of access promotes a good attitude toward negotiation and settlement.
Very satisfied	2	While some people have become more relaxed in their dress, the seriousness of proceedings remains the same.
Satisfied	3	Although some attorneys and parties may feel comfortable to dress unprofessionally or behave in an unprofessional manner because they are not in a courtroom, it is the responsibility of the Court to remind them of professionalism and proper decorum during a court proceedings and I have done this on numerous occasions.
Satisfied	4	Depends on how the hearing is conducted. Hearings for magistrates at some courts are not in a courtroom anyway. Virtual backgrounds help a lot.
Satisfied	5	I think it is appropriate given the circumstances. I do not think it would be ideal for trials and evidentiary hearings if it was safe to conduct those in person.
Satisfied	6	In general, I think the dignity and seriousness is still experienced. However, when people are not directly in a court room and in front of a judge or magistrate, they do not always feel as nervous or scared they may or may not go to jail due to their actions.
Satisfied	7	One party to a civil case permitted a child to cry in the background in another room during a zoom hearing. During the same hearing, a co-plaintiff "helped" the other co-plaintiff with his testimony by trying to tell him answers during his testimony because they were spouses in the same home using he same zoom account. They had to be warned about this.
Satisfied	8	Remote technology provides for a more relaxed atmosphere by both parties and counsel. Our court developed a colloquy explaining that videoconferencing is an extension of the courtroom and proper etiquette must still be followed.
Satisfied	9	See the statement made two questions above this.
Satisfied	10	There are times when litigants and attorneys are more casual than they should be. But the less formality of the process also has helped to get folks to work better together and find agreements so this cuts both ways for me. I've had to remind folks that we are in the courtroom but this has been limited and I have run into this issue with behavior in the live courtroom too so I don't think it is outside of the norm.
Satisfied	11	This function not available in particular court
Satisfied	12	This is a matter of how the Court handles the remote technology. We have Orders that specifically address online hearings and certain conduct. The virtual hearing room has a screen to look like an actual court room. The Magistrate or Judge must act in a judicial capacity and set the tone for the hearing.
Satisfied	13	We are doing hearings remotely from courtrooms. I do wonder this about hearings conducted by judicial officers from their homes. Not criticizing those who do, I just wonder about that .
Satisfied	14	We have had some issues with remote locations being used by participants, but we were able to solve that with a waiting room message.
Unsure	15	Appearing remotely is not the same as appearing in the courtroom. It is sometimes difficult to control pro se parties. I have had some pro se parties appear in their pajamas and others who have become very disruptive and have to be removed from the hearings.



**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	16	As stated in a previous answer, the in-person feel is hard to replicate in remote hearings. While the court staff still operates with the traditional dignity and seriousness, many of the remote parties have a false sense of comfort and familiarity as they are not in the court house and are in their homes. We have seen a number of behaviors that would never occur in a court room such as changing shirts, brushing teeth, eating lunch, etc.
Unsure	17	Have had quite a few srl on zoom in cars
Unsure	18	Haven't had many full hearings using remote technology yet, but concerned with a "reality t.v." aspect when/if dealing with pro se cases. Generally attorneys could always exert some "client control," but if the attorney and client are not in the same room?
Unsure	19	I feel that there needs to be more training on this topic for judicial officers and practicing attorneys to emphasize this.
Unsure	20	I think it works best for initial appearance or pretrial services
Unsure	21	I think this is moot.
Unsure	22	In my opinion some participants, including attorneys, appear in a very unprofessional manner. They fail to pay attention to their appearance.
Unsure	23	It really becomes the burden of the judicial officer to maintain the dignity and seriousness by continually emphasizing and demanding appropriate dress, behavior and environments.
Unsure	24	It varies and we do lose something valuable by not being in person.
Unsure	25	My hearings presently are with attorneys. I believe that is fine. Pro Se parties are a different thing with not as much professionalism. Think it takes away from the seriousness
Unsure	26	Parties don't take zoom mediations as seriously as when they are at the courthouse, in person, and talking to the Magistrate. Easier for attorneys not to have a client rep on the zoom conference. Fewer cases settling, as a result.
Unsure	27	People conduct themselves differently. Parties are more willing to raise their voices or to act inappropriately. We had fewer instances of that with in person hearings.
Unsure	28	People feel more free to talk over each other
Unsure	29	Some litigants do not appear to take the remote hearings as seriously and recently I had a litigant who began smoking in the middle of my remote proceeding.
Unsure	30	Still evaluating the impact of remote proceedings
Dissatisfied	31	Anytime you can sit in your underwear while appearing doesn't promote dignity and seriousness
Dissatisfied	32	Attendees show up smoking, driving, not wearing shirts, wearing hats, walking around- it's been distracting and there's definitely a lack of dignity and seriousness, but we try to really project that seriousness from the courtroom.
Dissatisfied	33	Attorneys often lack professionalism in their appearance and their approach to the hearings. I have had to ask attorneys to remove their pets, turn down radio/tvs. A social worker appeared on zoom while in bed, another worker was at her kitchen table and proceeded to eat while testifying and was displeased when I told her she couldn't do so.
Dissatisfied	34	Back to the learning curve.
Dissatisfied	35	Being in court in person, there is no experience like that.

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	36	Do not believe self represented litigants conduct themselves properly. Children in room, not dressed properly, smoking, etc.
Dissatisfied	37	I believe there is a level of informality attached to remote technology that takes away from the traditional court experience. This may be from online fatigue.
Dissatisfied	38	Litigants do not take them as seriously. Lawyers become a little more informal and less prepared when doing remote conferences.
Dissatisfied	39	Many people do not grasp the import of a Court proceeding when appearing remotely through Zoom or similar programs.
Dissatisfied	40	Many people have an appallingly casual attitude towards remote proceedings, including: eating, drinking, smoking, inappropriately and/or only partially dressed, aggressive and unacceptable language.
Dissatisfied	41	My observation of our video arraignments leads me to believe that most participants understand that it is a court proceeding, but it is not uncommon for participants to present themselves in a less formal manner than they would if they were standing at a podium in a courtroom. It can be rectified, but I feel that the dignity and seriousness is not as evident when participants are remote.
Dissatisfied	42	One of my participants logged in from the salon chair. That says it all.
Dissatisfied	43	Participants (other than counsel) do not take remote proceedings as seriously as in-person court proceedings.
Dissatisfied	44	Participants, including attorneys, are appearing in T-Shirts and shorts. There is more of a tendency to interrupt other's while speaking and to argue more - less courtesy
Dissatisfied	45	Parties and much more relaxed when participating from the comfort of their homes. I often have to remind people to get dressed, get out of the shower, or sit up (as opposed to laying down in their beds). It's a constant struggle to maintain decorum without always feeling like I'm scolding others.
Dissatisfied	46	Parties appear have without shirts, in bed, and in very casual clothes. Some have been smoking or drinking. Attorneys are better, but also can be very casual which I suspect effects there clients view of procedure. I really shouldn't have to tell a party to put on a shirt, but I have had to do so more than once.
Dissatisfied	47	Parties are dressing inappropriate more than do in person. More are willing to be disrespectful and interrupt others since limited control and sanction availability.
Dissatisfied	48	People have often not taken them seriously: smoking while during the remote hearing, driving a car, attys wearing tank tops, etc.
Dissatisfied	49	People including attorneys don't dress as well. Some people are in a car ect
Dissatisfied	50	People participate from their cars, beds, walking outside, dealing with children, pets. they have other unknown people in the camera with them. Etc. A court should be respected by how people act, dress, and otherwise comport themselves.
Dissatisfied	51	Process is much more informal (Dress, language, background activities, i.e. pets, children, etc.)
Dissatisfied	52	see above question I have had people dropping their phone and to light their cigarette- swinging their phone just to interrupt people in underwear- shirtless and people driving while in their hearing. they also address the court less formally- if at all.
Dissatisfied	53	self represented individual are multi tasking, attorneys are doing same even though given specific hearing times

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	54	The lack of formality in dress and and manners, for attorneys and non-attorneys, troubles me. I guess I could say that about live hearings too . . .
Dissatisfied	55	The parties frequently interject during testimony.
Dissatisfied	56	The public does not seem to take it as seriously as it would be in a courtroom.
Dissatisfied	57	The solemnity of Court proceedings is lost when people can just phone in. The work of justice is important and "disrupting" a person's schedule often gets the point across
Dissatisfied	58	This is the one area where remote video hearings come up short. The formality of the Courtroom and the proceedings are somewhat lost.
Dissatisfied	59	We have to really stress to people that they need to dress and act appropriately via videoconferencing and still most do not. I have had parties appear in pajamas or bathrobes, watching TV or fixing/eating food during the hearing, pets and children interrupting the proceedings, other people who would generally not be allowed admittance to the courtroom present in the room with the party and attempting to interrupt proceedings, etc. While we attempt to correct the behavior, it is not usually well received.
Dissatisfied	60	When people attend remotely they are definitely more lax in how they dress and how they act.
Dissatisfied	61	While using the technology lowers barriers for participation, it decreases client's concern for following basic decorum, like wearing clothes, swearing, and smoking during hearings.
Very dissatisfied	62	Again, I cannot count the number of times I have been embarrassed by the demeanor, attire, and/or behavior of the attorneys, both public and private during Zoom hearings. Without question, it makes it difficult to convey to the parties that we are holding court.
Very dissatisfied	63	All the above.
Very dissatisfied	64	I don't think the formality or seriousness can be matched remotely. Think - attorney, client or witness sitting at home in pajama bottoms... just not the same.
Very dissatisfied	65	I've had parties and attorneys who don't dress appropriate, are smoking, walking around, even driving during their hearings. No one treats the hearings as if it was of the same significance as an in-person court hearing.
Very dissatisfied	66	People do not take it seriously at all. There is no formality or sense of urgency when you are sitting at home in your pajamas smoking a cigarette.
Very dissatisfied	67	There is no substitute for in-person, in the courtroom proceedings to stress the serious nature of a court case. Screens create emotional distance from what is occurring.
Very dissatisfied	68	They think they're on social media. Even the attorneys don't behave in the same fashion.
No Response	69	Our hearing participants are usually counsel in specialized areas of law and do not rely on a formal courtroom setting to maintain their professionalism

**MEDIATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct mediations in pending cases promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during mediations conducted in-person in a courthouse setting?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	I have found that the mediations typically work well. I would prefer in-house because the personal connection is easier to make. However, respect, patience, dignity and seriousness is still quite present. However, the mediations that have a high emotional component are more difficult to provide the level of empathy and connection necessary for the full experience.
Very satisfied	2	I mediated 2 cases through Zoom. At first, I was concerned it would not be as effective as in-person mediations. This was not true. I found that when the parties were truly interested in resolving their issues, the mediation went just as well as in person and was very effective. One of the mediations would clearly not have mattered if it was in person or not because one party had no true interest in resolving their issue. In fact, having the mediation online saved the parties money incurring travel expenses and saved time since the attorneys could access their files on their computers easily. I still prefer mediating in person, but I am now comfortable with Zoom mediations too. They are effective depending on the parties and their attorneys.
Very satisfied	3	It is hard to replace in person mediations. Online mediations take away the personal aspect and make it more difficult as a mediator to analyze the parties.
Very satisfied	4	It is up to the mediator to ensure that video mediation mirrors the seriousness of purpose of traditional in-person mediation. The video format can be less formal since parties and counsel are often participating from home, so the mediator needs to take extra measures to make sure everyone devotes their total time and attention to the mediation.
Very satisfied	5	Just as effective as conveying seriousness of the procedure. (I do not care for the term "traditional dignity." I think that erects unnecessary and artificial barriers.) It also lowers barriers by not requiring parties to come to the courthouse (disruption of work day, transportation issues, etc.).
Very satisfied	6	Parties are happy due to the convenience and less hassle to meet. Clear separation, mute options, break out rooms and the ability to have the time to say what needs to be said.
Very satisfied	7	The formality of the mediation is set by the mediator and I see no difference in the attitude or seriousness of the parties. People seem to participate the same level of formality as before...but the distractions can be greater for parties. Again, the mediator sets the stage prior to the mediation with good communication.
Very satisfied	8	there ISN'T ANY DIFFERENCE OTHER THAN THE MEDIATION ISN'T IN PERSON.
Satisfied	9	At times litigants do not take the process as seriously as in court and tend to become lax on court decorum and appropriate behavior.
Satisfied	10	I have primarily used telephone format during the stay at home orders because most attorneys are working remotely and the courthouses I use for space for in-person are not allowing us to use their space.
Satisfied	11	I think in-person mediation is always preferable but during these times telephone is acceptable.
Satisfied	12	I think working remotely is just as effective as working in-person
Satisfied	13	In person mediations allow all parties to read body language/facial expressions which is missing from remote mediations.
Satisfied	14	It is better than nothing. In live mediation is still the best for reaching settlements.

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**MEDIATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct mediations in pending cases promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during mediations conducted in-person in a courthouse setting?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	15	It is not the same when we are on screens as opposed to being in the Courthouse, when it is possible to engage the Judge from time to time.
Satisfied	16	Parties and counsel are adjusting. However, the remote process is still less effective as a general rule.
Satisfied	17	People still desire to meet the other party face to face.
Satisfied	18	Remote technology is unquestionably convenient; my concern is how it impacts (negatively, in my view) my effectiveness as a mediator.
Satisfied	19	So long as ground rules are set and enforced, in some ways it is better. Parties more comfortable and in their own environment reduces stress of Coronavirus exposure too.
Satisfied	20	There is a difference from an in-person but I think decorum is actually easier to maintain on Zoom.
Unsure	21	Conducting mediations in person provides the mediator an opportunity to see/read body language that Zoom and/or phone mediations do not. In person also allows the mediator and participants to be 100% comfortable with the integrity of the mediation process as it is guaranteed no one else is listening or providing input into the decisions being made. Conducting mediations remotely does provide benefits to the participants, in particular it reduces the amount of time they must miss work.
Unsure	22	I feel like mediation via remote technology becomes more of an exercise between the attorneys and their clients are not as fully involved as an in-person mediation.
Unsure	23	Some civil cases settled, however in others, I could see the parties (not counsel) on their couch or at their table seemingly disengaged/disinterested.
Unsure	24	While I am not concerned regarding the mindset of counsel in remote mediation settings, I feel that the clients would have a more meaningful attitude regarding the process if they were required to come to the Courthouse and deal with the process in person. The reality, risk, and expense of the court system is something I always discuss with clients at the outset of mediation and I believe it would have more impact if done face to face.
Dissatisfied	25	Had a woman open and smoke a cigarette. People don't take as seriously and lose attention.
Dissatisfied	26	Remote technology, even with Zoom, does not allow for adequate evaluation of reactions. Many individuals still do not have access to home computers with video capabilities.
Dissatisfied	27	While a majority of the participants treat the mediations as dignified and serious, quite a number, and mostly house counsel, have not. For example, one attorney was obviously in a vacation home and everyone on the mediation heard the spouse shout as he was leaving the home, "just swim out to the boat when you are done" When the time came for that attorney to make a phone call to get more money she was unwilling to do so because it would take too long. Another attorney participated while heading to his vacation from the car wearing a ball cap backwards, didn't mute himself and everyone could hear his driver's conversation at a toll booth. There have been attorneys who were making omelets and changing loads of laundry during the mediations. It is my experience that everyone takes the entire process more seriously when they fully invest in the process by getting dressed, coming to the building and seeing each other face to face.

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**MEDIATORS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct mediations in pending cases promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during mediations conducted in-person in a courthouse setting?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	28	Many attorneys take the process less seriously, for example: eating during the process, driving during the mediation, participating while on vacation without access to files. Client take the case less seriously and easily distracted while participating from home.
Very dissatisfied	29	Too much of the interplay between clients is lost. Too many no-shows. Very poor participation in that people try doing it while driving or doing other things. Privacy is a serious issue as is the potential for clients to record the mediation session.

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**PROBATION OFFICERS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Individuals have the option to work in the privacy of his or her own space at home or in an office setting.
Very satisfied	2	It helps us get services to more people and help have our appointments work around their work and child care schedules. As a DV officer I can see and hear who is in the house. I've been able to address some behaviors as they happen because I hear the interaction.
Satisfied	3	Although it is very easy, there is a disconnect.
Satisfied	4	For offenders who are doing okay or well it is fine. For those who are struggling it is not nearly as effective and probably leads to more substance use and violations
Satisfied	5	I do think that youth are less likely to feel accountability when hearings are done virtually. The less formal, the less they take it seriously.
Satisfied	6	remote technology has been good with PO training but has its disadvantages when it comes to meeting with offenders.
Satisfied	7	Some youth are reluctant to participate in virtual probation office visits but, overall, it has been successful.
Satisfied	8	Still working out the issues, but overall, it's been going well.
Satisfied	9	The courts have been great. The probation side and working with OCSS and doing their video interviews have been difficult as the screen often freezes and the interview has to be terminated. I am not sure it is OCSS but our equipment at probation.
Satisfied	10	We use (OCSS) the Ohio Community Supervision System via Step-Mobile. The ability to perform remote reports with offenders is very helpful in these times and will be a tool that we will continue to use in the future.
Unsure	11	1/2 my caseload understands and fully cooperates, the other half takes advantage and as a result, new charges are brought against them. You can make anyone believe anything over the phone.
Unsure	12	I feel that in-person interaction is more valuable and productive but recognize that remote technology can fill the gaps for a period of time. I do not feel that remote technology should be used long term.
Unsure	13	It is clear that virtual meetings are necessary right now however it is not ideal to connect with and foster good working relationships with youths and families.
Unsure	14	Prefer face to face contacts. Prefer offenders report to court versus Zoom from home. Understand due to the COVID situation face to face conduct is not necessarily conducive, however feel it is more effective.
Unsure	15	remote cannot replace in whole face to face contact to maintain compliance
Unsure	16	some things are just easier to do in person
Unsure	17	The kids tend to be more talkative and open when meeting one on one. With remote there is less privacy and their caregivers may hear something the youth is not ready to discuss with them.
Unsure	18	The technology works well, but to have a better effect on juvenile clients they need that in-person visit
Unsure	19	Using remote technology has changed the way we do business, both in the positive and negative. It can be helpful for certain situations and for a short amount of time, but it does not replace the in-person experience. We will continue to utilize remote technology in future, even after the pandemic, but in certain situations and at specific times as needed.

**PROBATION OFFICERS**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Unsure	20	Without face-to-face contact probationers seem to take their court orders less serious of course this increases with the closing of the County jail
Dissatisfied	21	Attorneys appearing in T-shirts, attorneys cursing, defendants inappropriately dressed, inappropriately behaving, speaking, smoking, riding the bus during Court proceedings, defendants uncooperative with video, only using audio, defendants addressing the Judge informally.
Dissatisfied	22	I believe that ALL dispositional hearing should be in person. Juveniles and parents may have questions and NOT able to asked them because juvenile and attorney are not together.
Dissatisfied	23	I do believe that people are much more lax when involved in a hearing while in their home. We have to ask them to sit in front of the camera, not eat or drink, pay attention and I feel they don't see the Judge as an authoritative figure on Zoom vs. the respect he received while in person Court hearings.
Dissatisfied	24	I feel like probation has seen a loss of power. Not meeting defendants in person. Not holding them accountable. Defendants receive a lot of leniency on their responsibilities to their court orders. It is hard to adjust to in-person versus remote. There is a level of respect not shown with remote sessions.
Dissatisfied	25	I just like seeing clients face to face. I don't believe you make as good of a connection with people virtually, maybe its my age.
Dissatisfied	26	It is difficult at times for probationers to engage with probation officers as there are many distractions when using remote technology.
Dissatisfied	27	It is hard to track of high risk offenders through remote technology. Most of my people will tell me they can't use the internet or smart phones. Even though I know they do it when they are getting themselves into the trouble for them to be on paper with our office.
Dissatisfied	28	It is not effective, when attempting to hold youth accountable for poor behavior as it is not personal and does not have the same effect.
Dissatisfied	29	It's not the same as in person and its difficult to make sure that the probationers are following their conditions. I don't feel that the probationers take the remote meetings as seriously as the in person meetings.
Dissatisfied	30	Personal contact is much more valuable.
Dissatisfied	31	The message is easier conveyed in person and the other person just can not walk way from the camera or turn it off.
Dissatisfied	32	The relational, engaging opportunities are limited using remote technology. Relationship building is an effective approach to helping clients experience success.
Dissatisfied	33	Very difficult to supervise individuals over the phone, texting, or video.
Very dissatisfied	34	Being in person allows you to pick up on nuances that will help in fact gathering. It seems accountability is less if the clients/offender knows that an officer of the court is not going to come out to see them.
Very dissatisfied	35	The remote contacts simply lack the ability to immediately verify information provided such as attendance at therapy sessions , AA meetings, etc. It also lacks the ability to "read" a person by use of body language, and other cues received only in person. It does not feel as effective. It is more of a social contact almost.
No Response	36	Really depends on the situation. Drug Court Hearings to be effective - feel the full effect of the Judge, I feel need to be in person.



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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Satisfied	1	Whether I am addressing just lawyers, jail inmates or parties at the trial tables in the courtroom while I am remote (laptop with me on the bench, facing out into the courtroom), I have seen no behavior or attitude different from previous in person hearings.
Unsure	2	Again too soon to assess this
Unsure	3	I don't think it is as dignified as in person
Unsure	4	More serious proceedings are better held in person.
Dissatisfied	5	It is necessary but inferior to the "real" thing.

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## REPRESENTED PARTIES

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Very satisfied	1	I participated in mediation by phone in which my attorney called me throughout the process as we negotiated. It worked very well and was much better than being exposed to the virus.
Very satisfied	2	I was very satisfied and would recommend it
Very satisfied	3	Not only does promote dignity, my wards, most elderly and of low income, are not paying for me to travel to and from. My clients, while getting the same representation, are paying less for that service.
Very satisfied	4	On the first call, I had to concentrate on not visibly reacting (shaking head no) to untrue statements by the opposing party's counsel, and I may have forgotten to address the judge properly. In a courtroom I would have been frozen and remembered to be completely formal in responses. My attorney's webcam was not positioned to a blank background and the microphone quality was not great, but I think it did not affect the outcome.
Very satisfied	5	The cost savings is better with technology and the judge is actually focused on your matter.
Satisfied	6	It allowed me to provide the necessary time needed for the court hearing, but also allowed me to not have to take as much time off of work (for travel to/from courthouse). This also assisted with keeping the attorney fee down due to the time efficient process.
Satisfied	7	It was only an initial hearing, so my attorney was in the call for me. I did not have to be admitted into the video call, I was just in the waiting lobby until it ended.
Satisfied	8	The judge didn't make much eye contact
Unsure	9	I have NOT had an evidentiary matter or trial yet, only civil pre-trials.
Unsure	10	The remote experience was less formal but was professional in the seriousness of the proceedings.
Dissatisfied	11	Client/defendant unable to converse with attorney privately. Flet like a number, not a person.
Dissatisfied	12	For clients of our agency (guardianship) it is hard enough for our clients to understand the proceedings when they appear in person. The hearings we held remotely were very challenging for most of our clients to understand, and hard to set up. The software used was not very reliable or easy to use--I have had better success with Zoom or Google meetings during the pandemic.
Dissatisfied	13	has advantages but also significant disadvantages for my practice
Dissatisfied	14	It is hard to conduct testimony and interact with the court in a traditional manner. The decorum of the court is lacking when you are on a video trial.

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**REPRESENTED PARTIES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	15	After making everyone wait for forty minutes on the call with no appearance from the magistrate, she subsequently called the attorneys only to postpone the case (again) after another 20 minutes. We never saw the judge or heard her voice, were never given an explanation as to her tardiness or reason to postpone (again), and no apology for wasting our time for yet another day. If the court or it's employees actually cared about upholding their jobs, they wouldn't drag people through the ringer, force them to take time off work on multiple occasions, only to be inevitably postponed. The court has no shame, and no accountability, a terrible combination. You may think these are the words of someone upset at a result, but sadly I don't even have a result to be upset at despite waiting over a year and having filed multiple motions, none of which were acted upon or even heard by the court. The question of whether the court is more effective virtually or in person is akin to asking whether in order to run faster I should eat hot dogs or go to sleep. If people's lives weren't hanging in the balance, the courts gross ineptitude would be comical. Sadly for them and for anyone who is unfortunate enough to cross paths with them, it is not.
Very dissatisfied	16	I am taking part in a domestic relations case in which we are just down to the child support portion of the case. I am currently deployed, out of state, and was unable to attend in person while the other party was able to be present. The other party was able to show a presence, observe everything that was going on audibly and visually, and able to physically have evidentiary documents in hand as she was responding to questioning from attorneys. With my limited technology and new evidence being submitted the day of the hearing, I was unable to have the documents in hand, having to continuously shuffle screens to keep up with the documents they were observing during the line of questioning associated with those documents. I was on a screen in the courtroom which was poor quality and had a very linear view of the courtroom. The audio portion of the hearing was probably the worst part in providing difficulty to the hearing. Not having the ability to get a sense of where the conversation was coming from within the courtroom or who was talking at times made me miss portions of questions and testimony, while questions at times and was able to formulate what the question may have been based upon the other party's response, and questioning and comments directed towards me. There were pauses at times within the proceedings when conversation was directed towards me and I had no idea.
Very dissatisfied	17	the personal nature of this type of hearing was lost and the magistrate seemed disconnected and unfair. the alleged victim was allowed to appear in person and it seemed as though the magistrate was overly influenced by that fact.

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**VICTIM ADVOCATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Due to the pandemic, remote use should continue. It proves to be very effective and assists in keeping all parties involved safe.
Very satisfied	2	in my experience using Zoom I have had more opportunity for my voice to be heard.
Satisfied	3	I believe remote hearings still have their dignity and seriousness but in person hearings would be much better.
Satisfied	4	less time wasted waiting on defendants to appear and attorneys and Judges. plus spectators that do not have a case but want to see the defendant.
Satisfied	5	Seems less formal and I think some offenders don't take it as seriously. On the other hand, I think it makes it easier on victims to be "present" but don't have to be in the same room as the defendant which can be re-traumatizing for some.
Satisfied	6	The Judges require defendants to conduct themselves as if in person, or their case will be continued.
Satisfied	7	To clarify: I do NOT think that remote court is appropriate for the most serious of court proceedings (sentencings, trials, for example). I DO find it to be an improvement for run-of-the-mill pretrials. It's less stressful for almost everyone and it's easier for victims to participate without having to take so much time off of work. I also find that, when technology cooperates, court is more efficient.
Satisfied	8	We are still trying to get the equipment necessary for victims to attend court hearings from our office as they may not have the ability to join a video court hearing.
Unsure	9	Hasn't occurred enough to determine
Unsure	10	I think victims sometimes feel disconnected by attending virtually.
Unsure	11	It can be awkward for Deaf DeafBlind, Deaf Disabled Hard of Hearing because when add two or three interpreters online it can become distracting and it is really hard to see facial expression body language when tech keep freezing, Deaf people have to focus more on visual communication so technology makes it harder to focus than being in person.
Unsure	12	Some victims don't feel validated if the offender just gets to sit at home instead of having to go to court.
Unsure	13	Victims have been ambivalent in their answers regarding their feelings about such hearings.
Dissatisfied	14	Defendants do not seem to take it as seriously. Many are laying in bed while speaking to the Judge, some times with other people as well. Also cases seem to be more easily reduced or dismissed because it easier than dealing with it.
Dissatisfied	15	I feel the distance takes away from the personal aspect of the victims feelings and emotions.
Dissatisfied	16	If the hearing requires victims to be present there have been some challenges with everything being done remotely.
Dissatisfied	17	It limits the interaction a victim has in the judicial process. It puts the victim and the defendants family and supports in fair too close proximity.
Dissatisfied	18	Should offer more remote options for survivors who may be immunocompromised or have another reason for not coming to court

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**VICTIM ADVOCATES**

*How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness otherwise experienced during in-person court proceedings?*

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	19	Some court personnel (including judges) seem to think that this will make it faster, easier for them. Sometimes, the video-conferencing, in fact, makes it more difficult to do our normal work effectively. Prosecutors and defense attorneys alike are working as diligently as possible to do what they need to to make the process appropriate for all parties involved (victims, defendants, etc.) but some judges and other court personnel seem to think that they can breeze through certain procedures since individuals are not physically in the same room as before. It has also been more difficult for victims to receive the same consideration as before. If the victim on a case isn't present, then some judges or attorneys don't want to bother with statements provided or zoom-conferencing a victim into the proceeding.
Dissatisfied	20	The in court proceedings provide victims with more of a emotional connection to the case.
Dissatisfied	21	The set-up of environment has been a one way, limited visual access to interpreters, sound reduction, and freezing of the screen.
Dissatisfied	22	the use of remote technology makes it harder to have victims/victim's families participate or be present for hearing
Very dissatisfied	23	As a Victim Advocate I believe having the remote proceedings is too impersonal. At times the victims need the closure that comes with an in person hearing. To be able to look the defendant in the eye and have a safe place to express yourself is lost in the remote proceedings.

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**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	Children, in particular, are more relaxed and are comfortable with the technology. They are more likely to reach out to the GAL with questions or requests for additional interviews. As to adults, it is truly no different than having them sit with you for the interview so long as you can see them.
Very satisfied	2	I believe that a Guardian ad litem is not only relying on the interview but also other information and witnesses for her report. I believe that younger children can be interviewed in an outdoor setting instead of in the home and a facetime or duo visit to the home to see the conditions in the home
Very satisfied	3	Much of what a person talks about, whether remote or in person, needs to be verified by records, correspondence copies, etc. That step remains the same regardless of how the interview occurs.
Very satisfied	4	People are more relaxed and it seems to move ahead a lot faster
Very satisfied	5	People can't hide lying by remotely any better than in person
Very satisfied	6	So long as video conferencing is used and steps are taken to ensure there are no people off screen influencing answers
Satisfied	7	Adults only; Need to meet in person with children to build rapport.
Satisfied	8	Again, as periodic check-ins, not as our sole means of evaluating a child's circumstances.
Satisfied	9	All use of remote tech should be gaged for appropriateness on a case-by-case, and person-by person basis.
Satisfied	10	Depending on the quality of the video and it's mobility. A 10 year old that can walk around his room with a phone and show me stuff is different from a child who is stuck with a desktop in the family room that isn't private.
Satisfied	11	Depends on the person being interviewed.
Satisfied	12	Depends on the situation. case by case.
Satisfied	13	Every case is different. Some cases may require more than remote interviews.
Satisfied	14	Experience helps. Also, asking for names and contact info of family and friends can open an array of contacts who usually tell the truth. Most individuals want what is best for the children.
Satisfied	15	For adults, I would have no issue interviewing an individual and judging credibility because that is not the only time I would talk with that person and usually I am listening more to what is being shared than credibility for interviews. I would not trust it for interviewing children.
Satisfied	16	Frequent phone calls and in-person visits have worked well in my case. If I didn't have any opportunity for face to face visits, I feel my evaluation would be less credible. Most of the people in my case do not have secure internet access for video zooming and prefer phone calls.
Satisfied	17	I do not know that this makes a huge difference in evaluating credibility.
Satisfied	18	I think at least one home visit to personally observe the environment, is important. However, parents can take the computer/phone room to room to get a general "feel" for the home environment. It is not quite the same, but it is sufficient when necessary due to Covid risks.

**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Satisfied	19	I think that adults / high school aged children (depending on the child) can be interviewed successfully over the phone. I do not feel comfortable doing phone / video interviews of young children
Satisfied	20	If there is video as well as audio, I see no difference in remote interviews from in person.
Satisfied	21	It would be best if we could meet in person at least for the first meeting, but safety has to be the paramount priority.
Satisfied	22	It's not going to be as good as in person, but it's not too bad.
Satisfied	23	It's tougher to gauge the environment remotely but people can lie to you over video just as well as in person.
Satisfied	24	Just satisfied..
Satisfied	25	Often times various witnesses are usually contacted remotely. The use of video conferencing is much more helpful.
Satisfied	26	reading social cues is an important part of the interview and some of those can not be detected in a remote interview ... due to camera placement (eye contact might appear off) or nervous tapping of feet / hands which might be off screen depending on the spatial relationship between video conferencing device and the user.
Satisfied	27	Studies indicate visual cues that we often rely upon are not necessarily the best indicators of credibility and demeanor. Listening is key. Also, we can use video platforms to observe environments as well.
Satisfied	28	There are definitely some things that are hard to gauge during remote visits, but it has been helpful to use technology at times.
Satisfied	29	While not ideal, if I already have a relationship with the child or family member I am comfortable with a remote interview.
Satisfied	30	You are able to see expressions etc. using remote videoconferencing.
Unsure	31	A provider would be fine, but parties and children - I don't trust that I can fully evaluate credibility by video.
Unsure	32	Adults are fine, but children do not focus on camera connections.
Unsure	33	Adults I think are ok. With children I worry about what I cannot see off camera, if they are being watched while I interview them, with parents or others making faces, or gestures and the like. I don't feel right about it.
Unsure	34	depends how thorough the interview is, if the interviewer has had previous in-person contact with interviewee, how thorough in-person interviewing has been by collateral participants & thus how well known the interviewee & his/her story are known.
Unsure	35	Depends on adults vs. kids, maturity, age, circumstances, rapport, etc. So many factors at play.
Unsure	36	Depends on the case. With a home evaluation, it is better to do an on-site visit, For interviews with adults and teens, remote is fine. With young children, it is difficult to keep their attention
Unsure	37	Depends on whether you can see the person. I don't think you can really evaluate someone when you cannot see their demeanor.
Unsure	38	Depends on who is being interviewed, and should not be the only contact.
Unsure	39	Especially with home visits, I feel the party can easily manipulate the interviewer via remote interviews only.

**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Unsure	40	For ongoing cases, remote video is ok. But for new cases or really young children, I have tried to do in person porch visits. I have limited my indoor home inspections especially where the family has declined to wear masks....and those are the ones that are also most suspect for inspection.
Unsure	41	Having done this for thirty four years I find it difficult to evaluate someone remotely. I need to see them in person to judge their entire reaction both eyes and body to questions.
Unsure	42	I believe in person interactions are very important to my job as a GAL. There is a lot to be learned from environment and body language that cannot be fully assessed during a remote interview.
Unsure	43	I have been an Attorney GAL full time for 16 years. I am worried that we will not observe as much of the silent communication of others if not in person: ie body language, nervousness, eye contact avoidance,
Unsure	44	I have continued to do in person visits with parents.
Unsure	45	I have had great experiences with interviewing over Zoom. The children are remarkably comfortable with the technology. I can view the home. But I can't view the children interacting with the adults and siblings in the home, and I can't see who else is present during the Zoom call who could be influencing the child while I talk to them. I miss out on family dynamics and other details that are difficult to see over Zoom.
Unsure	46	I have not experienced any remote interviews as a CASA. I have only attended two remote court hearings.
Unsure	47	i haven't had the opportunity to do this so would find it difficult to evaluate credibility.
Unsure	48	I like to evaluate body language, inflection, and things of that nature during my interviews with parties/individuals. It is difficult to do this over video conferencing. However, collateral contacts like teachers, counselors, etc. video conferencing or conference calls would be fine.
Unsure	49	I prefer to interview the parents in person and do home visits in person, but for other individuals I believe the telephone is acceptable.
Unsure	50	I really prefer to visit my families in person if possible. It gives you a bigger picture of what is happening and is more relaxed.
Unsure	51	I think home visits and observations need to be done in person.
Unsure	52	I think it is not a fully adequate replacement, but it really may be warranted under the circumstances.
Unsure	53	I worry about whether or not the children have the privacy to speak with the GAL
Unsure	54	In general, I've found that people are more constrained and less talkative when responding to questions remotely.
Unsure	55	Initially, the CASA needs to see the living arrangements meet individuals involved since body language provides insight and how all individuals react towards each other



**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Unsure	56	Interaction between people via remote devices does not provide the same effect as face to face meetings. One cannot guarantee that the person being interviewed is not being influenced by a third party. No different from examining or cross-examining a witness. Dynamic of face to face meeting of any type is lessened
Unsure	57	It depends. This has not been a problem with professionals, but sometimes it doesn't work with children and families. It's difficult or impossible to verify if the conversation is private or if the person is testifying without input from someone else we can't see, or from a document. It is also difficult to observe body language. The effectiveness of interviewing children depends on the maturity, willingness to engage, and personality of the child. This is why decisions about whether to use remote participation and testimony need to be made on a case-by-case basis.
Unsure	58	It is difficult to verify things via phone but you do the best you can. Third parties (schools, counselors and the like) are easier to reach but the value of school information is limited by covid.
Unsure	59	It is hard to hear the parties in the court room, due to the masks, It would be easier to have CASA'S present in the court room.
Unsure	60	It is more difficult to evaluate things like tone and body language. My primary concern is that there is no way to be 100% certain to ensure privacy and that the interview is not being monitored by someone else.
Unsure	61	it's not as easy to read non verbals, young children don't do well with this format
Unsure	62	Not able to see the facial expression as well as in person. can't observe the surrounding.
Unsure	63	nothing replaces face to face; video conference does not ensure your speaking only with the child present
Unsure	64	once again- I believe it depends on the circumstances- some people aren't effective in a virtual format
Unsure	65	Physically being in contact with nonverbals are so important... they are not as evident with video conferencing... the element of trusting relationships is hard to establish
Unsure	66	Really depends on the individual. Some people are very good at manipulation and a remote interview plays into that very well, others are clearly genuine and there is no issue.
Unsure	67	Some of our customers do not have the technology at all times due to service suspensions or lack thereof. It is difficult for customers to adhere to online interviews and then with infant to children, it is difficult to get full effect of home based life
Unsure	68	There are many variables. For example, I cannot be entirely certain that no one else is in the room.
Unsure	69	Video much better than phone.
Unsure	70	View of home surroundings limited, it is more difficult to build trust. Individuals and children can believe you are just checking a box.

**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Unsure	71	with adults I like to see their faces - it would need to be video not just phone - with children under 12, I think it needs to be in person.
Unsure	72	With no prior face to face it is very difficult
Dissatisfied	73	A GAL must evaluate statements supported or contradicted by observations of the home and children to determine credibility and reliability of statements.
Dissatisfied	74	As a GAL, I do not believe it is effective and should only be done in long distance situations. There is nothing like being able to see - and smell- the parties. I have learned things in person that are impossible to witness otherwise.
Dissatisfied	75	Because of reception and bandwidth issues when talking with people who are not communicating via a computer, it is difficult to get very much from the interview.
Dissatisfied	76	Body language difficult to read in on a screen, establishing a rapport
Dissatisfied	77	Body language, appearance, eye contact and tone are all things that can be hard to evaluate remotely
Dissatisfied	78	I believe it essential to interview the individuals in context, preferably in their homes, watch interactions of multiple people, etc... cannot do that on zoom.
Dissatisfied	79	I believe it is difficult to establish rapport on new cases with children who I have never met in person when conducting interviews via video or phone.
Dissatisfied	80	I believe most interviewing needs to be in person. Using video or phone to speak with service providers, doctors etc. is fine but the parties need to be seen and heard in person.
Dissatisfied	81	I don't think you can see enough body language and the kids don't get a feel for you personally so they won't share as much. For kids whose parents listen in, it is useless.
Dissatisfied	82	I feel that the face-to-face meeting is essential when dealing with sensitive issues. It's too easy to guard and evade when at a distance.
Dissatisfied	83	I feel you can tell a great deal by a person's body language. It is hard to pick up on these cues when giving an interview via video. I also feel that it is important to see their home to accurately report what the child's environment is like.
Dissatisfied	84	I find it incredibly important to be able to read body language and facial expressions during most interviews. I am often making judgment calls on the credibility of opposing stories. This is difficult to do with phone communication alone.
Dissatisfied	85	I prefer to interview parties in my office where I control the environment
Dissatisfied	86	I want to see the person in real surroundings and in particular home surroundings when appropriate. I want to watch children in the natural environment and watch their interactions with family. I feel so in-person contact is needed to give me and true picture to the pass on to the courts.
Dissatisfied	87	individuals can present for a few minutes and hide the overall impression of a home.

**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	88	Initially, I used video conferencing but it did not go well. My preference is to meet with the children to interview them, as I can see how they are doing, who is in the room, etc.
Dissatisfied	89	It depends on the purpose, but there are many factors in doing an interview, face to face interaction is only one of them. The environment provides invaluable clues to home life/safety.
Dissatisfied	90	It is impossible to know whether the child is being influenced by another individual near him or in the room next door
Dissatisfied	91	It is more difficult to pick up on non-verbal cues when interviewing people via video conferences. For example, I would not be able to see a person fidget with their hands and fingers, or the tapping of their toes if all I can see is their face and shoulders.
Dissatisfied	92	It is very difficult to access someone's credibility remotely. In addition, parents do not have the ability to talk to their attorneys confidentially while having Zoom hearings. Families are allowed to call in, you do not know who else is present, which ads safety risk for our domestic violence victims.
Dissatisfied	93	It is very hard to gauge the well-being of a child if they are not seen in person.
Dissatisfied	94	It is virtually impossible to represent anyone by video.
Dissatisfied	95	It's difficult to tell if anyone else is present during an interview, or sometimes even if they are actually located where they claim to be. I am concerned that someone may claim to be in their own home when it is really someone else's home, or that someone could be out of camera range and telling them how to answer questions. I have had hearings where I thought there was someone else present and providing information to a person testifying, but was unable to determine with certainty.
Dissatisfied	96	It's easier with video than voice only, but the possibility that someone may be just off camera coaching the interviewee still lingers.
Dissatisfied	97	Meeting with people in person is the most effective way to assess credibility - using a telephone will not be effective
Dissatisfied	98	Most communication is non-verbal
Dissatisfied	99	remote interviews do not reveal body language and facial expressions well enough to get accurate non-verbal ques
Dissatisfied	100	Seeing people in person, with eye contact and body language provides more information than remote communication
Dissatisfied	101	Senses are limited in a remote interview. There are several observations unable to be made via remote - smell being the most significant - but also just ability to see things that are not necessarily being shown to you by the person controlling the camera.
Dissatisfied	102	There is no substitute for home visits in assessing safety and hygiene.
Dissatisfied	103	Unable to assess the situation completely when working remotely. Can't determine if there are others present, the surrounding circumstances, undue influence

**CASA and GALs**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	104	When it comes to children, unless they are in my office, I cannot guarantee the children are alone for the interview.
Dissatisfied	105	When it comes to interviewing individuals, I do not believe that this should be done remotely.
Dissatisfied	106	you can not.
Very dissatisfied	107	Body language and eye contact are critical in evaluating credibility as much as or even more than language.
Very dissatisfied	108	Children being interviewed in their homes with parent's possibly lingering in the background, outside a door, etc. does not allow a child to be forthcoming with critical information.
Very dissatisfied	109	Difficult to assess a talking head...
Very dissatisfied	110	I believe an element of credibility is lost when the interview is not in person.
Very dissatisfied	111	I believe that observing body language is essential in these interviews.
Very dissatisfied	112	I need to interview individuals in their home setting to appropriately evaluate their credibility.
Very dissatisfied	113	Is this question a joke? Of course not seeing a person in person impairs your ability to evaluate his or her credibility.
Very dissatisfied	114	Lots of coaching has been my experience. Children depend on whomever is setting up everything. Too much abuse.
Very dissatisfied	115	The GAL needs to be able to observe the individuals in person in order to most effectively evaluate their credibility. Some of their mannerisms, demeanor, etc. may not be apparent in an interview that is conducted remotely
Very dissatisfied	116	There are factors a CASA/GAL cannot control when the conference is remote.
Very dissatisfied	117	There can be absolutely no reasonable expectation of evaluation in a remote interview. The interviewee holds all the cards: they can show only what they believe to be in their best interest; They can stop the interview at any point; etc.
Very dissatisfied	118	There is no way to tell if they are being influenced, if/where things are being hidden. Picking up on clues/tells, etc.
Very dissatisfied	119	There is not an accurate way to evaluate a person's demeanor in a remote interview. Many things are missed to adequately evaluate some of the issues we are asked to critique.
Very dissatisfied	120	You cannot fully judge body language via video. And there is something intangible about being face-to-face with someone; it's a totally different dynamic.
Very dissatisfied	121	You miss too many nuances & nonverbal communication when evaluating remotely; we NEED to evaluate in person
No Response	122	Adults - satisfied; kids very dissatisfied

**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	As long as there is video, you still see the witnesses' faces and you can pick up some body language like physical tics or peculiar behaviors on video
Very satisfied	2	I believe that we can see the demeanor of participants with videoconference as we do with in person hearings. The obvious concern is if a party or witness is in the same room as someone else who is not visible to us and is assisting or prompting a witness.
Very satisfied	3	I can actually better observe the witnesses than when they are to the side of me in the witness stand
Very satisfied	4	I conducted a criminal jury trial and one of the witnesses appeared via Zoom. We did not have any issues and the jury felt comfortable evaluating her credibility.
Very satisfied	5	I have only have bench proceedings in which a witness was remote but you are still able to judge credibility based on the factors that are given in standard jury instructions - frankness or lack of it, the witness's demeanor, familiarity with the facts, interest and bias, etc.
Very satisfied	6	You are able to see their face and any facial expressions as well as body posture.
Satisfied	7	As long as I can see them I can evaluate their credibility. Just like depositions in civil cases.
Satisfied	8	Better than in the courtroom with a mask on.
Satisfied	9	Expert and professional witnesses (ie law enforcement, teachers) are easiest witnesses to evaluate. Lay witnesses is a bit more challenging.
Satisfied	10	For complex or high conflict cases, we have the parties come in. We have a court rule that only the parties and counsel remain in the room, with masks. We have plexiglass, and clean between hearings.
Satisfied	11	For video hearings only
Satisfied	12	It does hinge on the witnesses tech at times.
Satisfied	13	it is a constant struggle to figure out how to interpret and evaluate witnesses remotely
Satisfied	14	It is harder to judge credibility or if the witness is being influenced when using remote technology.
Satisfied	15	it is hard-I have yet to allow it on a regular basis
Satisfied	16	It's difficult to do with in-court hearings too.
Satisfied	17	Most times there is not a problem, but I have seen the witness looking offscreen and getting help with answers from someone not a witness.
Satisfied	18	With adequate safeguards.
Satisfied	19	yes, as to content of testimony; however, it is not as effective when assessing someone's demeanor when they are testifying remotely

## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Unsure	20	Again, it is hard to control for the "off-camera" coaching issue. Also, lagging/bandwidth issues sometimes compromise the court's ability to discern facial expressions, hesitancy, inflection or other visual/audio clues/cues. Also, the party can always "claim" technical issues (can't hear/can't see) if he/she wishes to avoid answering. Lastly, have had issues where a party represents a eg, 7 page exhibit is only a 2 page exhibit on their end. Stops the proceeding. Court then must oversee the transmission of the full exhibit, etc. This is a real problem and a huge time issue in pro se matters. In the juvenile realm, programs such as the Navigator Program are driving pro se litigants to the doorsteps of the juvenile courthouse. No one understands their evidentiary (and other obligations). Those matters take up to 75% longer to resolve, and typically span many months. Hearings must be continued, or extended much longer than would otherwise be necessary. Ethical obligations are constantly being implicated as the fact-finder attempts to maintain fairness to both pro se parties. Going forward, this is a MAJOR issue. Courts are funded locally, and do not get a lot of sympathy or financial support from local funding authorities. Funding authorities view the public's dissatisfaction with the justice system as being the justice system's problem. They do not feel the "public" ever views it as being a funding authority issue. ERGO, the justice system is left holding the bag going forward. Systemic assistance to the local courts by the S.Ct. or General Assembly will be necessary. Otherwise, I can easily foresee significant erosion of the public's faith in the judicial branch of government. It will fall/fail under the weight of the "new" system going forward.
Unsure	21	As an appellate judge I always work from a written record and do not view trial proceedings
Unsure	22	Body language means a lot - when you can see only someone's face and have no idea who else is in the room with the witness, things can be sketchy...
Unsure	23	have not had that experience
Unsure	24	have not utilized this practice
Unsure	25	Haven't conducted contested hearings remotely
Unsure	26	I can say that I can satisfactorily evaluate an inmate's credibility/ responses to any colloquy I may have in the hearings that I hold. I have not conducted any remote hearings that really depend in any substantive way on a witness' credibility,
Unsure	27	I do think something is lost in the communications when dealing virtually. You cannot necessarily see body language, sometimes the video camera on the other end is not close enough, and I am not always confident that no one else is in the room with the witness.
Unsure	28	I have not done a proceeding with remote technology that we take witness testimony.
Unsure	29	I have not experimented with that procedure
Unsure	30	I have not taken testimony from witnesses. I don't know I would be comfortable doing that. You can't tell what else is going on in the room with the witness.
Unsure	31	I haven't yet formed an opinion about tis issue.

## JUDGES

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

Main Response	ID	Please explain (optional)
Unsure	32	I need to have more experience to have an opinion. To date, I have not had contested hearings with witness testimony.
Unsure	33	I think generally it is more difficult to adequately assess credibility over video vs. in person/ from the witness stand.
Unsure	34	I think it is harder.
Unsure	35	i typically try to have in-person testimony for contested matters because remote testimony does not have the same impact.
Unsure	36	It is difficult to pick up on non-verbal cues.
Unsure	37	It is hard to assess demeanor and body language of a party or witness when they are on a video conference.
Unsure	38	My court has not done any evidentiary hearings by video. My magistrate has had to address this and finds it somewhat difficult.
Unsure	39	not satisfied for contested matters
Unsure	40	Sometimes the court is at the mercy of the witness's connection. Depending on the seriousness of the matter, I believe there are times where in person testimony may be necessary.
Unsure	41	Thankfully as an appellate judge this isn't necessary.
Unsure	42	This is an issue that I think is still unanswered for me.
Unsure	43	We have not conducted trials remotely due to this concern
Unsure	44	We have only had uncontested hearings.
Dissatisfied	45	Evaluating the credibility of remote witnesses is much easier in person than in remote proceedings.
Dissatisfied	46	have not had any type of contested hearing remotely, only pleas, sentencings or release hearings.
Dissatisfied	47	I can't be assured there is no one coaching a witness, or helping a witness when they are remote
Dissatisfied	48	I have had defendants driving during a hearing, chewing gum, family members walking around in the background, sitting in front of a bed being made, etc. This does not promote confidence in the court that the court can really assess the credibility as there are too many distractions as well as the defendant does not care when you view their surroundings.
Dissatisfied	49	It is difficult to evaluate credibility of witnesses and whether others may be providing assistance.
Dissatisfied	50	It is easier to evaluate the credibility of a witness who testifies in person.
Dissatisfied	51	That is extremely difficult, often times it is just a head shot.
Dissatisfied	52	this is our biggest obstacle.
Dissatisfied	53	This is impossible
Dissatisfied	54	We do NOT take sworn testimony of a witness by teleconferencing. In my opinion, a witness who testifies must do so, in person, in order to properly judge that person's credibility.
Very dissatisfied	55	Body language tells us so much as does the tone in one's voice. These aren't always apparent to us on a screen and with sound issues and delays (glitches). I don't like that part at all.

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**JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Please explain (optional)</b>
Very dissatisfied	56	I very much discourage any testimony by remote methods. The procedural hearings and hearings that provide information only are still often without much worth. An actual trial or preliminary hearing where witness credibility is a factor in the decision really needs to be an in-person hearing. We have plexiglass and social distancing in our courtroom and most folks seem happy enough with this. We also allow generous use of continuances for health related reasons for litigants or attorneys. But the default should always be a non-remote method of holding a hearing.
Very dissatisfied	57	It is difficult to appraise a witness without seeing body language or facial expressions.
Very dissatisfied	58	It is impossible. You can't see



**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Very satisfied	1	As long as the video feed is relatively decent this is easier with their face(s) closer than in the courtroom.
Very satisfied	2	Currently, remote witnesses may be more easy to evaluate given that I insist everyone where masks at all time in my courtroom. Remote parties are maskless.
Very satisfied	3	I believe it is easier to determine credibility when I am looking at someone on Zoom than it is to evaluate someone sitting in a witness box with a mask on.
Very satisfied	4	I have not had issues with this. People for the most part are respectful of the process. As long as the person has a video feed then credibility can be discerned just like if they person is in the courtroom. This issue to me seemed to be more that was talked about than is an actual concern.
Very satisfied	5	If the remote technology is by video, I think this can be just as effective in person. By telephone, I think it can be more difficult to gauge credibility. I would generally avoid having a witness subject to any type of adversarial examination appearing by telephone.
Very satisfied	6	Seeing them on video is better than seeing them masked in person. "Credibility" is not the same as "demeanor." Their testimony may not be credible for many reasons that has nothing to do with seeing them.
Very satisfied	7	The video quality is so great, it is easy to see the witness clearly.
Satisfied	8	Again, we have to do the best we can. It is a bit concerning not fully knowing if they are reviewing documents or having others be present when they testify or give facts about a case.
Satisfied	9	As long as the video and audio are good quality and the witness is the only person on the screen.
Satisfied	10	As long as the witness has video capability, I feel comfortable that I can evaluate credibility. Maybe even more so than if they are present and masked, as opposed to present and behind plexiglass.
Satisfied	11	Good question. I personally find that this can be more of a challenge in phone hearings rather than in video proceedings.
Satisfied	12	I am satisfied with third parties appearing remotely. So for example a records custodian to authenticate records or a doctor/physician who is providing an expert opinion. But I prefer to see a party's testimony live, subject to in-person cross examination, or a character witness' testimony that corroborate testimony.
Satisfied	13	I hear child support so we rely on documents obtained by the prosecutor.
Satisfied	14	I think videoconferencing is better than teleconferencing as it allows you to have a visual of the person. Oftentimes, it's a person's facial expressions that give context to their testimony.
Satisfied	15	I'm satisfied, but it is more difficult to judge credibility when the witness is not 5-6 feet away and you can only see their face as opposed to more of their body language.
Satisfied	16	In videoconferencing very satisfied, not as much in audioconferencing.
Satisfied	17	It is not as ideal as in person, but it seems to work
Satisfied	18	mainly with video conference
Satisfied	19	Nothing beats in person

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Satisfied	20	There are obvious challenges but the Ohio Revised Code (Juvenile Rule 34(B) permits hearsay and other documentary evidence in Dispositional Hearings (other than Permanent Custody) on my docket and this helps verify some of the evidence presented.
Satisfied	21	Virtual testimony does not have the same transparency as in-person proceedings.
Unsure	22	Can't see their body language or make eye contact over the phone. You can hear doubt in their voices or fear, but you can't get as good of a read as in person at court.
Unsure	23	Currently, I am doing mediations and not making decisions in hearings; however, I find in my mediations that it is harder to read body language and certain cues.
Unsure	24	depends on the type of case
Unsure	25	Easier for attorneys to "coach" and have written answers available for a witness outside the view of the camera. Can pick it up sometimes, but not always.
Unsure	26	Hard to know if there is someone else in touch with the witness - either directly or remotely coaching, influencing, etc.
Unsure	27	Have not heard witness testimony, only the participation of parties in mediation. No credibility evaluation involved.
Unsure	28	Have not yet had opportunity to do so
Unsure	29	I am most concerned with this factor. One, I don't know who may be in room feeding them answers and 2 while I get a better look at their face, I usually get less overall body posture/demeanor. Haven't felt issue yet, but I have a concern about possibilities.
Unsure	30	I do not think it is an issue with a video platform--Zoom, etc.--but can be difficult with telephone participation.
Unsure	31	I don't always know whether there's someone else in the room with them. Sometimes I suspect that people are outside the frame coaching them.
Unsure	32	I have not had trials yet, so I'm not sure if credibility can be ascertained via remote hearings.
Unsure	33	I have not used remote technology for evidentiary hearings.
Unsure	34	I have only been able to do pretrials and default judgment hearing by conference calling.
Unsure	35	I have only used remote technology for pretrial hearings and for argument on motions, and for default hearings. My court has elected to hold trials in contested matters.
Unsure	36	I haven't had too many hearings using remote and the ones that I have had have been pretrial private custody cases
Unsure	37	I prefer to have the persons in court.
Unsure	38	I think there is a lot that can be missed over a video call.
Unsure	39	It is difficult to evaluate credibility when the person is not present.
Unsure	40	It is not as easy to evaluate as it is in person.
Unsure	41	It is sometimes hard to ascertain if there are other influences in the room with them and if they are being provided information during testimony
Unsure	42	much of what one can use to evaluate it is body language and most remote witnesses can be only voice or limited facial views
Unsure	43	No evidentiary hearings conducted remotely yet.

**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Unsure	44	Not enough experience so far.
Unsure	45	People have various videoconferencing habits, such as not looking at the camera, that they would not demonstrate if seated on the witness stand in court. It could be difficult to discern truthfulness, anxiety, fear, nervousness, etc., based on how a person is interacting with a camera rather than with a person.
Unsure	46	Sometimes setting too dark or too bright, often can not see body language, others in room. We have large number of self represented litigants.
Unsure	47	There are many opportunities for abuse . . . off screen coaching for example. I need more experience with it to fully evaluate it.
Unsure	48	this is a tough one for me. I think this is the biggest issue - I definitely think with the right TV monitor - large crisp - yes its doable.
Unsure	49	This is the area in which remote technology shows its limitations. If counsel, court, and witnesses do not strictly avoid talking over each other, the audio can get muddled.
Dissatisfied	50	Easier to see everything in person.
Dissatisfied	51	hard to do without observing body language
Dissatisfied	52	hard to tell if using notes, have caught two already being assisted in testimony
Dissatisfied	53	I believe there is great value in having a witness in front of you personally.
Dissatisfied	54	I conduct in person trials
Dissatisfied	55	I do not conduct contested proceedings via remote technology for the very reason that I believe it is crucial to observe the litigants in the courtroom throughout the contested proceeding.
Dissatisfied	56	I prefer not to handle any adjudication via remote witnesses other than expert witnesses
Dissatisfied	57	I think having a party in the courtroom the judge can determine credibility rather than remote.
Dissatisfied	58	It is impossible to see who is present in the room with a witness remotely. Nuances such as body language and tone are very difficult to read remotely.
Dissatisfied	59	It's very difficult to assess credibility as my ability to see body language is hampered. I also cannot assess whether or not there are other issues on that end (i.e other people in the room, witness using notes or cues during testimony, etc.)
Dissatisfied	60	Likewise.
Dissatisfied	61	My evaluation of credibility is limited to what I can see on camera. I can't necessarily see if they are fidgeting, for example. For parties, I look at the party's behavior not just on the witness stand - if they are giggling inappropriately at the testimony of others, I can't see that if they are only on camera when they testify, or if I am only shown a wide angle without ability to see their face. I want testimony in person.
Dissatisfied	62	Often people will turn their video off or otherwise not allow the parties or jurist to see their faces. There is no requirement that their face be visible.
Dissatisfied	63	Plus you don't know who else is outside the range of the camera at the other end.

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Dissatisfied	64	Remote witness could be coached off camera, have notes off camera, can fake technical problems, etc. Witnesses are not confronted in the same way as a personal appearance. Live witnesses are easier to evaluate.
Dissatisfied	65	See above- I have concerns regarding the off-screen behaviors--- and also the witness prep is lacking. The formality of a witness stand - and the physical institution allows for the better assessment of credibility
Dissatisfied	66	Social workers oftentimes aren't seen and connections are sometimes difficult
Very dissatisfied	67	Delay in transmission time and video freezes, poor audio connections all get in the way.
Very dissatisfied	68	I have not held any remote evidentiary hearings for this reason.
Very dissatisfied	69	in my experience, there is no substitute for testimony in the courtroom to be able to judge credibility. Also, I think it's vitally important that judicial officers never loose touch with the fact that "real" human beings are effected by the decisions made in court every day. A person on a screen distances a judge or magistrate to some degree from the humanity of the situation.
Very dissatisfied	70	masks hide faces. some parties are on a phone or say that they do not have a video. How can I judge their credibility? How do I know that Joe Doe isn't his brother Jim Doe??
Very dissatisfied	71	Most people end up in the hearings via telephone with no video. Virtually impossible to judge credibility in that way.
Very dissatisfied	72	You cannot tell whether a witness or party is being coached. Assessing credibility in contested proceedings is paramount and that cannot be done properly using remote technology!

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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How satisfied are you that a judicial officer can effectively evaluate the credibility of remote witnesses?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Satisfied	1	not as good as if in person but effective
Unsure	2	It is not as good as having the parties in the Court's presence.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 "more significant" (can't have multiple "most significant" benefits)
  - 2 Ability to conduct matters from all over the world (for everyone).
  - 3 Ability to do several mediations in one day, versus one per day due to travel etc.
  - 4 Access to materials at my desktop I would not have in chambers for better preparation.
  - 5 Access to office support
  - 6 Again, please see prior answer to a question. There are factors that would be for the attorney to assess to determine whether the hearing should be in person or otherwise. I do not believe a trial or evidentiary hearing should be via video.
  - 7 Allowing defendants incarcerated elsewhere to wrap up cases
  - 8 Allows clients to attend work/school and not miss a full day for a 5 minute proceeding. Also Participants can attend at very short notice more often and not have default preliminary adjudications due to unavailability.
  - 9 Also, judges keep to a schedule and there is less time for chit chat which wastes time at court.
  - 10 Better use of judicial resources.
  - 11 But for covid, these hearings are a disaster.
  - 12 Client lost work due to in person attendance
  - 13 Clients are not having to take off from work to attend a hearing in which they sit in the hallway and do not participate anyway. However, clients do need to appear later in the case so they have some skin in the game.
  - 14 Clients can be more a part of hearings and less costly to them and they save wages at work.
  - 15 Clients do not appear to be as nervous and frightful.
  - 16 Clients do not have to take a whole day off work for a 10-minute status conference and can instead take a break and participate by phone.
  - 17 Clients have responsibilities and remote access makes it easier for them to have access to the court system. The only issues the need to be addressed better might be criminal jury trials, where accused is being held in custody ....clothes, background appearance potential for situational prejudice.
  - 18 Clients spend less on wasted attorney time. More efficient use of time
  - 19 COMMENT - The above response is that, while there are some efficiencies with remote proceedings, they are outweighed by the benefits to in-person proceedings.
  - 20 Coronavirus safety
  - 21 Cost of travel is only savings. OPEN THE COURTS.
  - 22 cost savings for clients
  - 23 courts more likely to start and end on scheduled times
  - 24 Courts that continue to use the cattle call approach need to better schedule
  - 25 COVID - Safety Issues
  - 26 COVID-19 Safety
  - 27 COVID-safer
  - 28 Cuts down on spreading the flu
  - 29 Defendants rarely escape from jail or prison by video.
  - 30 Don't have to deal with logistics of transporting files, exhibits, etc. to the courthouse.
  - 31 Don't have to wear pants.
  - 32 During covid social distancing
  - 33 During the pandemic, less exposure for parties
  - 34 Easier for client's to schedule because they will miss less work
  - 35 Easier for clients with disabilities to access courts
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 36 | Easier to get witnesses to appear. Other attorneys and I have been noting that we have more time to devote to the real needs of our clients when we were no longer spending a lot of time driving to court and waiting in court for hearings. I return phone calls and emails faster now. My engagement in phone calls and emails are better, too. I have access to the client files and research materials when I call or email. Before, I often called clients back and emailed clients while I was out of the office.                        |
| 37 | easier to schedule  |
| 38 | Efficient...less discussion prior to actual hearing & able to keep everyone safer   |
| 39 | Eliminates or minimizes the possibility of contracting/spreading COVID-19   |
| 40 | Eliminates the need to disrupt psych services if a defendant is currently in a psychiatric hospital and travel to court may be a detriment to their progress for whatever reason (disruption, stress, etc.)   |
| 41 | Eliminating the need to bill hours for travel time.   |
| 42 | elimination of the need and expense of childcare  |
| 43 | Equal access to the courts.   |
| 44 | Extremely efficient. There is no small talk before or after court. We go on the record on time every court hearing.   |
| 45 | Fairness to out of state institutions   |
| 46 | Fewer people in person reduces spread of COVID-19   |
| 47 | For certain proceedings remote works. I do not believe it can work for trials.  |
| 48 | For non evidentiary hearings (pretrials, status conferences etc...) these afford the litigants significant benefits. For adversarial/evidentiary hearings these are not as effective as in person hearings/trials.  |
| 49 | For pretrial and status conferences that are just to set dates and to report a quick update in the case, video hearings have been great.  |
| 50 | For small matters, client would not have to miss a whole day of work traveling to and from court. Increases access to justice.  |
| 51 | For some matters, remote hearings lower the temperature and make resolution more doable.  |
| 52 | General health and safety   |
| 53 | Great when only continuance is needed   |
| 54 | greater access for pro se defendants, less missed time from work  |
| 55 | greater balance in work/life  |
| 56 | Has allowed the court to continue, if less effectively and efficiently, during the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions.  |
| 57 | health and safety   |
| 58 | health concerns   |
| 59 | Health safety   |
| 60 | Health while Covid19 remains an issue.  |
| 61 | Health/safety of participants who can physically stay apart   |
| 62 | Hearings are on time and tend to proceed much more quickly. NO waiting time at Court as Judges and Magistrate's have better time management   |
| 63 | Hearings tend to start on time; less waiting around   |
| 64 | Heath and safety.   |
| 65 | Helps Court's conduct timely hearings and avoids backing up docket  |
| 66 | Honestly, not having to fight traffic to get to a hearing or pretrial that is going to last 15 minutes is an improvement to the work life balance and happiness of the legal professionals practicing in your court. I cannot tell you how frustrating it is to have a judge set a pretrial for 8 a.m. and I have to make childcare arrangements and fight traffic to be there timely and respectfully only to have the judge either not appear, or appear late, or dump us onto staff -- all when the same matter could have been accomplished |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

with a phone or zoom call. Lawyers have some of the highest rates of depression, suicide and mental health/addition problems nationwide, but courts routinely ignore how small changes in how they do business could significantly improve work/life balance for the bar. In some ways, Co-Vid has improved my overall happiness with the practice. How sad is that to say? After over 20 years of litigation practice, that's a pretty sobering realization.

67 How about protecting the health of all?

68 I am sure that some pretrial proceedings can be done via ZOOM, but hearings should be done in the courtroom.

69 I don't believe in remote contacts

70 I dont believe that technology is less intimidating especially with older lawyers and lay persons

71 I feel safer and concentrate better because I'm not worrying about distancing, masks, etc when I'm just alone in my office

72 I practice state wide. Avoiding driving cuts down on the risk of accidents.

73 I think that, in the civil context in which I practice, everything short of trials could and should be conducted remotely.

74 I want to snowbird and this could allow me to do so. Also, I sustained injuries and was unable to drive for months; I was able to continue working.

75 If I attend court, I am almost certainly going to be exposed to COVID-19, especially because courts are often very crowded. If I attend remotely, I will not be exposed to COVID-19.

76 If the schedule is adhered to.

77 In family law, limits opportunities for unprofessional posturing, encourages decorum. Significant improvement!

78 Inability to show client courtroom lay out and dynamics to increase credibility

79 increase access to justice and allow parties to realize that few cases go to trial and you can mediate

80 Increased access to justice (it's just easier compared to driving and parking)

81 increased court efficiency-less wasted time all around

82 Increased safety for the parties, attorneys, attorneys' staff and families, and court staff. Montgomery County Common Pleas Court had at least 2 staff test positive and closed one floor for cleaning but proceeded to hold all criminal dockets in person for the other courtrooms. Scheduling conferences do not require an in-person appearance. But, by having the in-person scheduling conferences, attorneys are within six feet of the prosecutors, clients, and the judicial staff to obtain dates.

83 Increased safety only

84 initial pre-trial/scheduling conferences. i have literally driven hours roundtrip (as many as 6 hours on more than 1 occasion) for an initial pre-trial that lasted 5 minutes and all we did was pick a trial date. There is also a judge in Cuyahoga County who (pre Covid) required all counsel to appear for the initial CMC only to be handed a scheduling order by the judicial attorney with all dates pre-selected - a complete waste of my client's money and my time.

85 It depends on the court. Some still have cattle call days by Zoom

86 It is crazy to have clients show up for pretrials in person or even on zoom when nothing of note will occur. We all know know when a client really needs to be there

87 it is easy to review my electronic files while on a video conference, and I don't have to worry about remembering to bring paper versions of all potentially useful documents for any given hearing

88 it is extremely situational...sometimes better, sometimes worse

89 It seems by this survey that some state courts allow clients to participate. This has not been my experience.

90 It works until people are late and then everything is backed up.

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**ATTORNEYS**

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*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 91  | It's really only beneficial to attorneys to handle more clients and do more work. It is not good for clients.  |
| 92  | I've worked remotely for the last 10 years so this has been extremely convenient. For all the reasons mentioned above, meeting together is extremely inefficient for everyone except in certain instances like trials where it's actually more convenient and effective to have everyone together physically.  |
| 93  | Judge is on time   |
| 94  | Judges and attorneys more prepared to start and end at times certain. Less time and thus more focused presentations.   |
| 95  | Juvenile cases are continued routinely for a variety of different reasons that cannot be controlled. If the sole purpose of the hearing is to simply get a new court date, then it makes total sense to do these hearings by Zoom. Another example would be a case plan hearing. These could easily be done by Zoom. Finally, annual review hearings are a perfect fit for a Zoom hearing.   |
| 96  | less chance for disease exposure & spread  |
| 97  | Less continuances of cases/greater accessibility to the court  |
| 98  | Less expensive for the clients, more pressure for courts to run on-time for hearings, reduces traffic and congestion downtown for the environment, safer especially during pandemic or even during normal cold and flu seasons, allows working parents flexibility to balance home life  |
| 99  | Less exposure to COVID-19  |
| 100 | Less intimidating for attorneys too and performing better during the hearings  |
| 101 | Less operation cost to the court   |
| 102 | Less personal interaction has significantly deteriorated our profession. Lawyers are not establishing the relationships we use to establish. There is less trust since we don't get to know our fellow attorneys. While it may save the clients in the short run, in the long run the cases last longer. It is more probable a case will resolve when all parties and counsel are together at one location.  |
| 103 | Less risk of spreading covid   |
| 104 | Less scheduling conflicts with clients because they do not need to take part or all of the day off to appear and children do not have to be removed from school for long periods of time.  |
| 105 | less security concerns   |
| 106 | Less strain on courts for crowding, security   |
| 107 | Lesser need to drop what doing in the office to hurry to court to wait for the case to be called. Can do the hearing and immediately go back to work on prior item. Also easier for clients in jail to attend hearings.  |
| 108 | Let's not continue trying to make it easier on courts- please, they're presently part-time, many were working half days Pre-COVID & appellate divisions rarely, when did serving Justice become so unpopular for our courts. How much technology has been granted, delivered & pushed-down to our Trial courts from court cost proceeds, clients' trust accounts, etc. Please place the focus on criminal Defendants where it belongs not the ease of our judges staying home. Remember we're still going out to COVID cluster sites: Co. Jails & prisons, to earn a living, to pay our taxes, so courts can opt-out & we are left taking the risk, footing the bill & explaining to our clients why they won't get a Trial while some courts-stay home. |
| 109 | Makes parties be more on time.   |
| 110 | Minimized exposure to others during COVID-19   |
| 111 | Minimized risk of exposure to COVID-19   |
| 112 | More accessible for wheelchairs - courthouse parking is a problem  |
| 113 | More convenient to out-of-state decision-makers  |
| 114 | more cost effective for client   |
| 115 | More efficient   |
| 116 | More efficient   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
117	More efficient for NON-EVIDENTIARY proceedings
118	More efficient scheduling
119	More efficient use of everybody's time regardless of whether they have multiple matters in different courtrooms
120	More efficient use of time—don't have to sit and wait for defense counsel to talk to clients
121	More efficiently creating a record in case matters.
122	More opportunities for younger attorneys (perhaps more hearings, young counsel more familiar and comfortable with technology)
123	Most efficient use of courts time, gives attorney more time to prepare and conduct more business throughout the state
124	Most of the above do not directly apply to a prosecutor.
125	Most of these options presume clients have access to technology. Most of my remote hearings with the court included me and a client in my conference room connected to the court. They still have to travel. They still don't have the tools.
126	much easier to review evidence, discovery, court dockets, and other paperwork in my office with multiple screens to work from, as opposed to having actual paper documents and a laptop in court.
127	much more efficient for non-evidentiary hearings or motion argument; the efficiency does not justify use when evidence is being presented and particularly where witnesses are called.
128	My answers might be different if I was working in a larger/urban county
129	my clients are taxpayers and travel is not a barrier.
130	My court has been requiring the clients to appear in person for hearings, aside from pretrials. Most of my clients do not have reliable access to technology to appear remotely themselves. The attorneys are remote and the judge is in the courtroom.
131	No advantage whatsoever. This is an awful idea, poorly instituted.
132	No wasted time
133	On time participation able to keep schedule on track
134	other than the risk of spreading the virus, I see no advantage
135	Our Common Pleas court has returned to full, in person schedule including trials. No pandemic here
136	Our hearing officers in Lucas County Juvenile Court are NOT wearing masks. With remote hearings, at least we would not face the risk of exposure if the judges or magistrates are contagious.
137	personal safety
138	Personal safety of parties and court personnel. Not just COVID related.
139	Privacy for certain sensitive matters (human trafficking expungement hearings)
140	Promotes social distancing in a pandemic
141	protection from illness
142	public health
143	reduce exposure to COVID-19
144	Reduced expose to potential COVID
145	Reduced personal contact and disease control
146	Reduced use of interpreters thereby reducing client costs
147	Reduces resources associated with transporting criminal defendants for preliminary hearings (e.g., bond, arraignment)
148	Reduces the risk of infection
149	Regarding "cattle calls", I have found some courts give you a time, such as 10:00 a.m. and just leave you hanging on until the judge/magistrate is ready to see you. I've waited for 45 minutes and thought I was disconnected. Fortunately I can do other work while I wait in my office.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 150 | Relevancy of Courts. I believe that if public courts do not embrace technology, parties, especially large commercial companies will have forum provisions that require remote proceedings. |
| 151 | Remote hearings for non-trial matters are superior in every way.   |
| 152 | Remote proceedings are more productive and efficient.  |
| 153 | Safer  |
| 154 | Safer  |
| 155 | safer and easier for client to participate   |
| 156 | safer in a pandemic  |
| 157 | Safer to do a hearing remote. Most of the courts I practice in do not follow recommended covid safety guidelines   |
| 158 | Safety   |
| 159 | safety - first and foremost  |
| 160 | safety and health of all participants.   |
| 161 | Safety during pandemic   |
| 162 | safety during pandemic   |
| 163 | Safety during the pandemic   |
| 164 | safety from COVID  |
| 165 | safety from virus as well as violence  |
| 166 | Safety if have dangerous criminal defendant  |
| 167 | Safety of court and jail staff   |
| 168 | safety of participants   |
| 169 | Safety!  |
| 170 | SAFETY!  |
| 171 | Safety/security for victims  |
| 172 | Saved time re travel, which then can be spent handling other matters.  |
| 173 | Saves on court expenses in operating, maintaining courtroom and dockets.   |
| 174 | saving time-less cost to clients   |
| 175 | Should be used only for preliminary matters, motions, reports to Cort, etc. Not final pre-trial or trial.  |
| 176 | Significant witness convenience/ease of access/comfort with participation in proceedings   |
| 177 | So many CMC's and pre trials are nothing more than setting dates   |
| 178 | social distancing during COVID-19  |
| 179 | Some cases are uneventful pretrial or status hearings so it helps with not wasting people's time but going to the courthouse   |
| 180 | Some people behave better - defendants, attorneys, court staff, judges . . .   |
| 181 | Sometimes the intimidation factor is beneficial to the process.  |
| 182 | Stay safe from Covid and keep others safe  |
| 183 | still think there are minuses to the plusses.  |
| 184 | Stop COVID exposure  |
| 185 | Substance of case addressed more quickly; less banter  |
| 186 | The elimination of travel time and expense has some benefit to the client, but it really doesn't help us as attorneys.   |
| 187 | The judges I am assigned to in Hamilton County do not use technology. I have been required to appear in person for every court appearance during this pandemic.                            |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 188 | The most significant benefit is medical safety. When Covid is gone, each of the above will be benefits to an extent, but will have to be balanced against the great benefit of in person appearances. Perfunctory scheduling hearings or pretrials certainly may be simpler if done remotely.  |
| 189 | The only benefit is not transmitting COVID-19.   |
| 190 | The only benefit is protecting the health of participants.   |
| 191 | The only benefit is social distancing during the pandemic.   |
| 192 | the only reason to hold remote hearings is COVID-19. When the pandemic ends, the courts should again hold in-person sessions, at least for oral arguments  |
| 193 | the outcome is the same in phone or video appearance, with much less stress and difficulty for the parties and counsel   |
| 194 | The safety and security of NOT transporting inmates. Our deputies are low staffed and sometimes one deputy transports multiple inmates, through town, in the buildings, in unsecured areas. It's not safe and it's expensive. This is a terrific alternative.  |
| 195 | there are benefits to remote for basic events like CMCs  |
| 196 | There are pros and cons to every type of court hearing. In Probate Court and for Personal Injury Cases, I prefer not using remote technology since I believe that traditional in person proceedings are necessary in these type of cases.  |
| 197 | There are several benefits to using remote technology for court proceedings when forced to do so. However, I strongly believe that the use of remote technology should only replace court appearances when required in current pandemic or similar circumstances.  |
| 198 | There are trade-offs involved, courts should be discerning with their future policies.   |
| 199 | This is a mixed bag question. If you are just looking at being more efficient, then the use of remote technology will promote that efficiency, but as explained in response to Question 12, it makes it more difficult to examine witnesses, confer with parties/counsel/co-counsel more difficult, technology issues, confidentiality of proceedings when using remote technology, ability to fully and fairly assess witnesses and counsel, and related issues. Thus, as stated previously, the preference would be to maintain in-person proceedings for most case-related activities. Activities such as status conferences may or more case administrative type matters may be more efficient to use technology for such purposes (much like many courts will use a telephonic status conference). In addition, it is also more difficult for court reporters to hear all of the participants in a totally virtual environment. |
| 200 | This is a poor survey question, which seems designed to generate as many advantages as possible.   |
| 201 | This is good for scheduling, but very ineffective for mediation or hearings.   |
| 202 | this is only good for routine matters  |
| 203 | This is only when the client is medically unable this way they can still be available. Otherwise, court appearances should be in person.   |
| 204 | This will make access to law more affordable as attorneys won't have to bill hours for a 10 minute status conference.  |
| 205 | This works really well for the "cattle call" days but not as well for specific hearings.   |
| 206 | Travel time for short, ministerial hearings is an enormous benefit for non-local counsel. For judicial release, savings of major time and expense for all parties concerned.   |
| 207 | Unforeseen health issues   |
| 208 | Using remote technology should be based solely on the impact of the client or individual seeking justice not whether it is cost effective to us as the attorneys. I do believe there are inherent problems with remote proceedings as noted in the issues raised above.  |
| 209 | Victims of domestic violence are not exposed to perpetrator  |
| 210 | video from jails   |

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 211 We lose the benefits of personal appearance in evidentiary hearings. Remote hearings works well for non-evidentiary hearings.
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- 212 when judges cannot be bothered coming out of their chambers or not having parties appear at the bench, then phone calls are more efficient because the judge's secretary just gives out trial dates, etc. Of course, then how does an attorney ever get to know judges at all? Knowing the local county bench was always an advantage and selling point. Now judges cannot be bothered to even meet attorneys unless it is an election year.
- 
- 213 While I see a few benefits, I am concerned that trying a significant case remotely will be extremely difficult and not in the best interests of my client. Determining the credibility of the witnesses is crucial to our cases.
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**CASA and GALs**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1	Ability for family members in other states or countries to participate
2	All of the above.
3	Also gives clients who are barely getting by financially an opportunity to attend Dependency review hearings that may take 20 minutes as opposed to having to miss a whole or partial day of work
4	As a working CASA, it was difficult to find the time drive to the court house when you were in the court room only 20 minutes. T
5	Avoid parties being in each others physical presence -- sometimes that's an issue.
6	case management, time management
7	Dealing with no parking and no free parking.
8	Easier to schedule hearings with various professionals' calendars; less attorney time billed to public defender's office
9	Easy for procedural hearings, not substantive
10	For the most part, I would still prefer in person and so do clients
11	Health safety!
12	I have no experience with remote hearings.
13	I'd be okay using it for doctors, rather than asking them to take a half day or more off work.
14	It is often difficult for participants to take a day off for this.
15	Just safety during a pandemic. Otherwise no net benefit
16	Less intimidating for children who must testify. Parent's should understand the seriousness of the court proceedings and be prepared to attend in person if needed.
17	Less time waste by the court's running behind or attorneys' arriving late; you can multitask at your desk with other work while you wait
18	more productive by being able to keep working on matters while waiting on the court if the judge is behind schedule
19	Other (please specify)
20	reduced wasted effort for the times court is postponed
21	safety in cases of domestic violence and child abuse
22	Starting on time
23	staying safe during a pandemic or other emergency situation
24	This is fine for requesting continuances, but terrible for contested issues.
25	Time, cost and efficiency deserve mentioning twice.
26	Use of attorney conferences
27	You said "remote setting less intimidating"... that is not a good thing. There is a gravity and significance to being in a courtroom. That is lost using media. The pressure to tell the truth is greater in a witness box than it is at home in your basement sitting in jockey shorts.
28	Zoom hearings are only useful when all parties are in agreement.

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 Allows parties fearful of COVID to feel more comfortable
  - 2 Court Administrator would have this information
  - 3 Eliminate Prisoner Transports.
  - 4 Elimination of travel time transporting inmates
  - 5 health issue benefits with COVID and Beyond
  - 6 Helpful with voice & sign interpreters who would long distance travel
  - 7 I cannot speak on behalf of the Courts
  - 8 In Juvenile Court, we have a significant number of our participants have difficult circumstance that range from issues of poverty, housing instability, lack of access to transportation and mental illness. While we have a small number of litigants who don't have computer access, it has been surprising how many of our litigants have the ability to participate remotely.
  - 9 It decreases the spread of the virus by having less contact.
  - 10 It does not matter when or how hearings are scheduled; parties will continue not to appear, especially pro se individuals. Pro se individuals will be the biggest losers in Courts that rely solely upon remote technology to conduct proceedings. A remote setting may be less intimidating but may also be taken less seriously.
  - 11 Keeping all parties safe
  - 12 Less exposure of potential infected people.
  - 13 less exposure to groups of people
  - 14 Less foot traffic from criminal defendant's family/friends coming to court on the days they have hearings.
  - 15 Less people to be screened at security checkpoints.
  - 16 less safety risk to litigants and staff
  - 17 Lessens transmission of COVID
  - 18 no longer having to convey defendants serving prison time
  - 19 Reduced exposure to COVID especially individuals that are high risk
  - 20 Reduced foot traffic to keep parties safe from virus
  - 21 reduces transportation barriers
  - 22 Reduction of the risk of spread of illness
  - 23 Safety of staff: covid. Less waiting times.
  - 24 should be used only during COVID\_-19
  - 25 travel costs for Sheriff's office to transport prisoners to Court for arraignment process
  - 26 We are the Clerk of Courts. These questions are geared more towards the Courts.
  - 27 We aren't worried about exposure to the virus
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**COURT REPORTERS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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|----|---|
| 1  | a court reporter's job is difficult enough in the best of conditions, these conditions, although convenient for the attorneys and their clients, remote reporting makes it even more difficult and frankly exhausting mentally.   |
| 2  | All the above except "None" and less excuses for non-participation by everyone  |
| 3  | Allows only one person to speak at a time. Most people seem less agitated than appearing in person to court.  |
| 4  | Because I use an external speaker for Zoom I can hear people better than when they are standing in the courtroom. It is also a massive advantage to me as a parent because I can be home with my child for Covid shutdowns/quarantine under our current situation, or sick days, summers break, etc., and still do my job, not putting a burden on co-workers or leaving the Court shorthanded. It also puts us at a lower risk by not having Defendants in the courthouse, and lessens the burden on court security for transports. It also allows for families to view proceedings w/o coming to court, and saves a great deal of expense and lost time for witnesses that are out of town. |
| 5  | eliminates those who are sick from having to appear in person   |
| 6  | having the inmates appear over videoconferencing for arraignments, pretrials, and lower level felony pleas, saves sheriff's department resources  |
| 7  | I can mute those whose case is not called and hear only participants.   |
| 8  | It forces people to slow down whether they want to or not   |
| 9  | Less contact with people  |
| 10 | Less exposure to others, i.e., social distancing.   |
| 11 | less traffic in courthouse  |
| 12 | Less wasted time due to my court staff's organization and planning  |
| 13 | More convenient for the parties   |
| 14 | More coverage for jobs from those outside the specific area to fill the demand.   |
| 15 | Other (please specify)  |
| 16 | Post-trial hearings. Eliminates having to bring inmates from institution  |
| 17 | Reduces spread of any illness   |
| 18 | Remote technology is only as good as the judges conducting the proceedings who are requiring clear speech and no cross talk, muting of mics, etc. With judge and court reporter control, the record, I would say, is just as good as in-person.   |
| 19 | Some proceedings, pretrials, are now held by phone and do not include the court reporter anymore. This cuts down on my court time and is easier for the participants.   |
| 20 | Sometimes the reporter is muted on the call/video and can't unmute due to no control over the proceedings. We can't interrupt when we need someone to slow down or repeat.  |
| 21 | The ability to conduct court business in a pandemic. There are glitches with internet connections that result in dropped dialog, necessitating starting over and repeating.   |
| 22 | The docket moves faster without the shifting of parties from lobby to courtroom and the check-in/check-out process.   |
| 23 | The possibility of less failure to appear warrants for defendants.  |
| 24 | There is less background noise, particularly in the call day setting where numerous attorneys sit in the jury box chatting while waiting for their case to be called.   |
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**INTERPRETERS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of virtual remote interpretations?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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|----|---|
| 1  | Allows for social distancing required by COVID-19. If it weren't for that, I would advocate for in person assignments   |
| 2  | Avoid risk being exposed to COVID-19 as some courts jam pack people in one court room like before pandemic. I needed to ask to excuse myself to step outside until my LEP is called upon. 3-5 people sitting on the bench before judge. |
| 3  | Courts have access to better more higher skilled interpreters that are from other areas of the state.   |
| 4  | Covid 19 protection   |
| 5  | during the pandemic, this will keep every participant and their contacts safe; more emergency situations, where a live interpreter is needed but none is available or could travel in time to the scene                                 |
| 6  | for an interpreter working in an agency, there is no significant benefit  |
| 7  | For courts in rural areas, increases access to qualified interpreters   |
| 8  | I can't answer since I've never been solicited to work  |
| 9  | It's good during this "social distancing" time.   |
| 10 | much safer health-wise  |
| 11 | Much safer, social distancing. Extremely important - minimizes risk and spread and exposure to Covid  |
| 12 | No Mask. Easier to understand everyone.   |
| 13 | Only benefit I see is for very routine hearings (status call) and to address COVID fears.   |
| 14 | Protection from virus   |
| 15 | Protection of health. Otherwise, in-person is better.   |
| 16 | Safety, especially due to COVID-19  |
| 17 | While there are benefits (and you do not mention health reasons during a pandemic) an in-person proceeding will almost always be better, clearer communication for all parties.   |
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**JUDGES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Any possible benefits are equally offset by participants not knowing how to use technology on their end, proper hardware, etc.  |
| 2  | By decreasing the number of people in court we are decreasing risk of COVID.  |
| 3  | Can be used for civic education   |
| 4  | Especially good for parties who should be present but are in a hospital or nursing home, or because they are elderly it would be difficult for them to physically appear in court.  |
| 5  | Fewer transport of inmates  |
| 6  | Have had attorneys double book themselves because the hearings are remote. They do not realize the court has a schedule to keep.  |
| 7  | Health and safety during COVID-19   |
| 8  | health and safty  |
| 9  | Health safety with less people in and out of the courthouse   |
| 10 | helps reduce the risk of the spread of Covid to staff and other court personnel   |
| 11 | In a previous question I was asked if I would want to use technolgy when we are out of COVID. Prior to covid I used technology for many rudimentary contacts with civil attys and with Crim atty only ptrials. However, I think settlement conferences should be in person and most criminal matters should be in person other that new date setting. |
| 12 | increased opportunity for court to monitor progress in a case; increased use of expert with live testimony; insurance that attorneys are moving the case along in a timely fashion  |
| 13 | Increased security as prisoner hearings no longer require transportation and supervision within the courthouse.   |
| 14 | less contact between participants, safety and security  |
| 15 | Less exposure to public buildings (e.g. transport from jail to courthouse)  |
| 16 | Less spreading of disease   |
| 17 | Medical/Expert witnesses are more willing to testify by video knowing they do not have to travel and wait to be called.   |
| 18 | more procedural matters, such as pre-trials in civil cases, can be more effectively and quickly handled by phone/remotely.  |
| 19 | Most attorneys in my court come from the state capital, a contiguous county; they would prefer all proceedings be telephonic; I only schedule one hearing prior to trial and I require it to be in person. I want to personally meet the attorneys, I want them to know where the courthouse is, where the parking is, and to meet opposing counsel.  |
| 20 | Off site arraignments promote court security  |
| 21 | Only advantage is social distancing.  |
| 22 | parties do not have to lose half or full day of work  |
| 23 | Public Health/Covid-19  |
| 24 | quarantine  |
| 25 | Reduce transport from jail  |
| 26 | Reduced failure of witnesses to appear, and less wasted time for witnesses.   |
| 27 | Reduces exposure to germs.  |
| 28 | Reduces personnel needed to transport defendants from the jail.   |
| 29 | Safety ! Say in CPOs the victim could feel less intimidated. Plus health safety COVID avoidance   |
| 30 | Safety and security   |
| 31 | Safety of staff, parties, attorneys and judges.   |
| 32 | safety/health/time  |
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**JUDGES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

33 Security in court facility by limiting the number of persons in the facility

34 Security of staff

35 Specifically, parties don't miss work, ie. have to take a day off for court.

36 Speed of hearings, limit human interaction

37 The problems and the benefits cancel out.

38 We call parties on the phone who are not in court for pre trials,

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**MAGISTRATES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Ability of parties to attend from remote location who would otherwise be unable to appear.  |
| 2  | Ability to conduct hearings without protective face masks   |
| 3  | Allows for participation of out of state parties  |
| 4  | Better for parties who have transportation constraints  |
| 5  | Convenient for out of area witnesses, Ability to have incarcerated parents present when transport is not feasible   |
| 6  | Covid-19 protections for parties, counsel and the court   |
| 7  | During pandemic less risk of exposure; in non-pandemic, elimination of travel time and expense.   |
| 8  | Ease of appearance for experts; police officers and ease in moving a case forward with pretrials.   |
| 9  | eliminates the need for parties to take off work, and assists parties who do not have transportation.   |
| 10 | Elimination of travel time and expense for the court in civil commitments   |
| 11 | enhanced ability for unrepresented parties to attend  |
| 12 | flexibility for scheduling and for non traditional schedules- evenings holidays, etc.   |
| 13 | Forces court to keep to a schedule better than in person.   |
| 14 | Health benefits   |
| 15 | Health concerns   |
| 16 | I like that a lot of parents are able to attend from work and on a flexible schedule.   |
| 17 | Increased ability to schedule status conferences and pretrials without delay, and to resolve discovery disputes promptly.   |
| 18 | Increased ability to serve the public, particularly individuals who are unable to come court due to disability or other concern   |
| 19 | Increased access to the court for those parties who would otherwise be unable to attend (ie. incarcerated parents to attend a hearing regarding their minor child in a children's services case, or parents who have transportation issues but do have access to a cell phone).   |
| 20 | Increased comfort level for mediation   |
| 21 | It does allow persons with illness to appear or in civil matters, a witness or party to appear who might be out of the state  |
| 22 | It helps to keep everyone safe in these perilous times;   |
| 23 | It sometimes allows us to adjust quickly to make sure a party can be present and get things done.   |
| 24 | Less people in the courthouse to reduce the spread of COVID 19  |
| 25 | May be less traumatic for Juveniles, whether alleged delinquents, victims, witnesses or otherwise court involved  |
| 26 | More efficient in general   |
| 27 | More efficient use of scheduled time.   |
| 28 | Note: Remote proceedings are equivalent to phone conferences with video. We find there is A LOT of benefit to making parties appear in person - often times it is the only times that counsel actually talk to each other other than email. We get A LOT of things accomplished at in-person hearings. Forcing the parties/counsel to appear in person also gives a "cost" to the hearing, which tends to promote acceleration of settlement discussions (a lot of cases settle right before the required appearance at pretrial - Anecdotally, I believe that those settlements would not take place until the day before trial if the pretrial was a phone-in). Resolving things earlier frees up docket time and, potentially does not waste jurors time if the trial is settled early enough to avoid calling them in). |
| 29 | Prevent unnecessary exposure to virus   |
| 30 | primarily COVID-19 related benefits   |
| 31 | Reduced exposure to illness   |
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**MAGISTRATES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

32 Reduced transmission of disease

33 safety and security in cases where an issue

34 safety during a pandemic

35 should be used very sparingly and be the exception rather than the rule

36 Still too early to tell

37 They tend to be less time consuming for all involved

38 Whatever the benefits, they are far outweighed by the negatives of worshipping day and night at the altar of the Electronic Gods. Please Stop these electronic obsessions.ri

39 You can't always reach the parties by phone at the scheduled time. If the call goes to voicemail, it drops everyone on the conference call.

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### MEDIATORS

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct mediations of pending court cases?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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|----|--|
| 1  | 1-4 and breakout rooms on zoom   |
| 2  | additional follow-up mediation sessions are also easier to schedule.   |
| 3  | At least for the time being, avoiding unnecessary exposure to other people.  |
| 4  | Can join by phone meaning that parties can continue with their lives until it's time to call in to the mediation   |
| 5  | Courts are able to schedule more sessions  |
| 6  | covid  |
| 7  | Covid concerns predominate.  |
| 8  | Covid-19 related health and safety concerns  |
| 9  | Health concerns  |
| 10 | Health risks   |
| 11 | I find that the cases best suited to remote mediation are foreclosure mediations for the reasons I listed above. All others should be in person if possible.   |
| 12 | I think the benefits don't impact the quality of the mediation.  |
| 13 | I think the nature of virtual mediations results in less inter-personal conflict between the parties.  |
| 14 | My experience lately has been that attorneys and parties do not want to meet in person   |
| 15 | Physical safety and peace of mind not traveling to one of the busiest trial courts in the state.   |
| 16 | Protects the health of all participants. Generally, it is usually better to conduct mediation in person but not at the expense of risking the health of those participants.  |
| 17 | Reduce risk of spread of viruses and other illnesses   |
| 18 | Safety in the COVID era and in the future  |
| 19 | Safety issues per Covid-19.  |
| 20 | social distancing for the safety of all  |
| 21 | The biggest benefit, which is not listed above, is that remote technology keeps everyone safe and less stressed. If people are required to be in close quarters for significant time, they become anxious about contracting the virus. |
| 22 | There should be an additional component that if video mediation starts and isn't productive to refer it to in person without penalty.  |
| 23 | to maintain Covid protocols to reduce risk   |
| 24 | With COVID-19 it is the only way to get it done.   |
| 25 | With COVIT this is the reasonable option   |
| 26 | You are lowering barriers to participation, including discomfort on the part of the parties entering an Institution (the Court) in which they may not feel welcome or heard, especially if they are not White and middle class.        |
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**PROBATION OFFICERS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct probation services and activities?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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|----|--|
| 1  | eliminates transportation issues   |
| 2  | Eliminating the stigma and "shame" of reoprtng to a court and/or probation department  |
| 3  | great for those who have transportation issues. Our court will let us flex time so we can use remote technology to have meetings in the evenings from home. Probationers have one less bariier for employment. |
| 4  | increased safety for all parties when defendant is in custody and not being granted bond.  |
| 5  | It prevents fewer germs throughout the small courthouse.   |
| 6  | Less contact in person to spread disease, more opportunity for home visits in a surprise "pop up" visits   |
| 7  | Not haing to transport those in custody to a hearing   |
| 8  | Parent do not have to miss work to pre trials that keep being cont.  |
| 9  | Safety   |
| 10 | There are no valid reasons at all to use this.   |
| 11 | They are adults and should be expected to be able to make it to an appointemnt. Especially if it is a felony case.   |
| 12 | They do not have to leave work and potential risk getting fired.   |
| 13 | Very helpful as offenders can not miss work and still make it to office visits.  |
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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 1 If it is really expensive or far, then remote means are justified just as before the pandemic.
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**VICTIM ADVOCATES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant benefits of using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 client and advocate can confer, more support from advocate than in court room
  - 2 During pandemic, there is less chance for spread
  - 3 Elimination of work conflicts for parties.
  - 4 it eliminates speculators and only people that have a court case are involved.
  - 5 It makes the system a lot more user-friendly in a modern era. It's more respectful of a victim's time and puts less strain on their work responsibilities.
  - 6 Jail/prison transport costs are down and less personnel needed to bring offenders to and from court
  - 7 Less fear and anxiety of seeing abuser if a domestic violence case
  - 8 Our court still requires victims to come to the courthouse so these benefits don't apply as much
  - 9 Safety concerns in DV cases when defendant knows when and how the witness may arrive.
  - 10 The participants may not have to take off of work.
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | "more significant benefits" (can't have multiple "most significant benefits")  |
| 2  | Ability to have privileged conversations with clients during proceedings   |
| 3  | ability to observe on-verbal cues of others whose video function may be disabled   |
| 4  | Access issues for witnesses without remote capabilities  |
| 5  | Access to remote capabilities for some clients   |
| 6  | Admission of evidence is more difficult  |
| 7  | After the first time, clients are proficient in connecting, but first time is often a challenge  |
| 8  | Again, really concerned that the poor (a majority of my clients) would be unable to provide themselves the necessary materials to participate.   |
| 9  | All of the above referenced drawbacks inhibit an attorney's ability to represent the client  |
| 10 | Although I don't think a jury trial would be appropriate for videoconferencing - the evidence would be difficult to manage and it would be too easy for jurors to not pay attention.   |
| 11 | Although the above can be problematic at times; they have not been widespread in my experience. Overall, I believe the benefits far outweigh any difficulties.   |
| 12 | Answer is for non-evidentiary hearing. For evidentiary matters, believe the face-to-face/non-verbal is important   |
| 13 | as long as not used for issues where a decision is being made by a trier of fact, i.e., where in-person observation is necessary   |
| 14 | As we as lawyers learned to use the technology it became much easier with fewer technical problems   |
| 15 | attorney/client relationship changed for the worse   |
| 16 | Barrier to Atty-Client communication w/i the hearing   |
| 17 | Because there's a slight lag and we can't see each other, multiple people often try to talk at once. This occurs over and over.  |
| 18 | Cannot communicate with client during the hearing like you could in courtroom using notes or whispers. Objections can be more easily missed on video conferencing or harder to capture.  |
| 19 | Cases harder to settle/advance when folks sitting in their living rooms.   |
| 20 | challenge to communicate with clients during an actual live remote hearing   |
| 21 | Clients are disengaged from the courtroom activity - often the requirement that a client appear in court facilitates meaningful interaction between parties to assist in a resolution short of litigation. Without that in person contact, it is easier for the client to be resistant to engaging in settlement discussions.  |
| 22 | Clients are fearful of the use of technology.  |
| 23 | Clients may lack the appropriate technology.   |
| 24 | clients who are not technologically inclined   |
| 25 | Clients' lack of understanding of technology   |
| 26 | Cloaks the procedure in secrecy and is incompatible with the Ohio and Federal Constitution in criminal matters.  |
| 27 | Concerned about the record for a reviewing court   |
| 28 | Concerns about serving protection orders when technology is down and d is arraigned  |
| 29 | Contrary to a suggested answer in question 18, there appear to be more "cattle call" situations: a court will schedule a particular time, blow past it, call when I am on the phone with another court, and be displeased that I was not available. The general line of thinking seems to be that since attorneys are doing much more from their offices, they should always be available. |
| 30 | Counsel tend to "talk over" and interrupt each other more often  |
| 31 | Court may not see/appreciate the condition of the client.  |
| 32 | courts need to master the process before it will be effective - e.g. handling evidence   |
| 33 | COURTS THAT HAVE REFUSED OR FAILED TO KEEP ELECTRONICALLY SAAVY  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
34	credibility determinations and other soft-skill communications and empathy are lost for evidentiary hearings.
35	Credibility hard to assess
36	Credibility is harder to ascertain fairly on a remote connection.
37	criminal issues which implicate right to confrontation
38	Cross examination is affected.
39	custody cases are less likely to settle with remote hearings
40	Depending on cameras can narrow opportunity to view reactions of judge/ALJ and opposing counsel.
41	depositions are lasting longer because attorneys are less prepared.
42	Difficult to communicate with client separate from the proceedings
43	Difficulty of attorney-client privileged communication and lack of access to remote proceedings for the indigent.
44	Difficulty of community with clients and having outside conversations with opposing counsel. Difficult to reach a meeting of the minds. Further, it is difficult to address preliminary matters if not in person beforehand.
45	difficulty of presenting evidence in evidentiary hearings
46	Discovery in many courts is shared at pretrials and not all have compensated by providing discovery effectively by other means.
47	Dissemination of remote hearing to all parties/counsel (e.g. Zoom or Skype links)
48	Document management issues for non-tech users
49	documents not submitted into evidence are more difficult to exchange. Instead of examination in Court, one party must rely on the other to transmit the required documentation timely, often resulting in a continuance
50	Does not insure separation of witnesses; does not insure that someone is not coaching the witness does not insure that witness is not testifying from notes or prohibited documents
51	economic barriers to access for poor people
52	Elimination of papers to hand to witnesses, etc.
53	enhances client's feelings their case is unimportant
54	Exhibit intro and sharing protocol should be established by ru
55	exhibits
56	Exhibits can be cumbersome if not properly planned in advance by all parties and court personnel.
57	Failure of defendant to appear seems to have increased
58	Feeling of a lack of connection with people on other side of screen
59	fewer settlement discussions
60	for evidentiary matters, I don't think it works well. More so with complex matters. If the wifi connectivity is bad, it is often difficult to discern answers or questions. I prefer live on matters that involve testimony.
61	For some low income people, technology may be a barrier.
62	For testimony where the trier of fact needs to observe demeanor, it isn't ideal but for administrative purposes, the positives outweigh the negatives.
63	For the type of proceedings previously selected I see no drawbacks
64	Generally Sentencing Hearings, but had one and it went well. Hated doing cross examination via video and hated having to do an Oral Argument for an appeal.
65	Hard to provide exhibits
66	I am concerned about raising a generation of lawyers who will not know how to stand up in a formal courtroom and litigate. I work with a lot of younger lawyers and teaching them how to litigate via teleconference does not prepare them to learn how to litigate in court.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 67 I believe that only I'm extreme circumstances should video conferencing be used for adversarial witness testimony.
- 
- 68 I didn't experience any tech issues when I've had remote conferences or mediations. However, I can see where that could potentially pose an issue
- 
- 69 I do not believe remote proceedings can or should be used for evidentiary hearings because of the difficulty for the fact finder to eyeball witnesses which is a traditional function to determine credibility.
- 
- 70 I don't know how a court can gauge credibility without in person testimony. Also it makes the legal system look bad overall. Doctors, nurses, grocery workers, etc., all work in person. This makes the legal system appear less important.
- 
- 71 I got laid off. My firm needs fewer attorneys to do the work when they can appear virtually.
- 
- 72 I have a serious concern for new lawyers and all lawyers not being able to have "water cooler" style talks with colleagues. I think these discussions promote better understanding of the law, better bonding, and an overall better legal community. I have tried to make an attempt to reach out to new lawyers that I know and grab lunch with them because they deserve extra attention right now.
- 
- 73 I think evidentiary hearings where credibility is important should be done in person, to promote the Court's ability to make credibility determinations
- 
- 74 I think it depends on "venues". Having the "other party" at his/her atty.s off. or court etc is a lot better than someone in their car at the C store. Also prep is important. any documents need to be premarked and at all locations, FAX or Scanners available in case of suprise docs. , Notary needs to be present to swear in all witnesses. There is a provision in the interstate child support law mandating electronic appearances. While they are not as good as personal they do solve the issue of people who can't afford the travel expense and give them an opportunity to participate One issue not mentioned may be can the "remote party" have an atty in his/her venue participate?. In one case the womans atty was in Qubec and not a primary english speaker. To her credit she did find an associate whl was.
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- 75 I think it should be up to the judge and participants ... If everyone agrees to remote, then it should be the option. I would compare it to consenting to the Magistrate Jurisdiction in federal court.
- 
- 76 I think most criminal matter should be in person. Both for the sense of seriousness for the defendant but also so the victim feels like their voice is being heard and considered by the prosecutor and the Judge.
- 
- 77 If witnesses appear remotely, this could be very dangerous in determining credibility, access to outside materials, etc.
- 
- 78 Impaired interactions with counsel and court
- 
- 79 Impossible to communicate with client as much as normal
- 
- 80 In cases where the Internet is slow, participation by phone typically will work sufficiently.
- 
- 81 In Family Law I worry about other observers in the room. It would be wonderful if Judges/Magistrates had a standardized confidentiality statement.
- 
- 82 In person appearances put more effective pressure on the parties to settle their cases, or at least to settle some issues at hand
- 
- 83 inability for all to judge credibility of witnesses over the phone (video is better for this); inability to communicate with client during proceedings.
- 
- 84 Inability for Attorneys to meet at Court and discuss cases with both clients present but in other areas.
- 
- 85 inability of parties to connect - poor internet or familiarity with system
- 
- 86 Inability to confer with clients
- 
- 87 Inability to have private communication with clients during remote hearings
- 
- 88 Inability to judge whether a witness is lying.
- 
- 89 Inability to talk privately with other attorneys or clients when necessary
- 
- 90 Inability to talk to clients privately.
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
91	Increased difficulty with introduction of evidence - screen sharing is not as efficient as handing copies to parties and the judge in a courtroom
92	Increased need for written directions and notifications regarding remote access and changes to proceedings which have not been provided in different languages.
93	Indigent client's lack of access to a suitable electronic device, lack of access to electricity to charge devices, and/or lack of access to internet.
94	Indigent defendants do not always have remote capabilities
95	ineffective sense of the moment
96	Introduction of evidence, particularly audio/video.
97	Issues will be different for criminal and civil matters
98	It can be incredibly challenging to clients and an almost insurmountable barrier for some pro se parties
99	It can be more difficult to establish a productive professional relationship with opposing counsel in a remote setting.
100	it has not proven to save time; it's difficult if not impossible to attend more than one hearing in the court at time whereas before I could physically walk from one courtroom to the next to handle several cases at a time.
101	It is a bit difficult to use exhibits in depositions and other proceedings requiring exhibits
102	It is a less persuasive means of communicating
103	It is difficult to communicate in confidence when lawyer and client in different locations
104	it is difficult to confer with your client during the proceeding
105	It is harder if it is an evidentiary hearing as you cannot read body language. For everything else it is great.
106	It just takes away from the personal aspect of the practice
107	It may lead to further disassociation with local bar organizations and negatively impact the benefits of having local practitioners who understand the courts and community.
108	It reduces the court proceeding to a television show.
109	judges and lawyers not wanting to modernize
110	Judges become too moody and think that they are able to say whatever they want to parties and counsel, specifically the Judge in the Mahoning County Domestic Relations Court.
111	Jury trials seem to be too difficult to handle via videoconference.
112	Jury trials, an assessment of competency in a guardianship, etc., those need the in person experience to read nonverbal cues. Administrative hearings and bench trials the need for in person is significantly reduced.
113	just to easy for clients to believe that "this is easy".
114	Juveniles and Millennials will think Court is just another LARP.
115	Lack of ability to communicate confidentially with clients.
116	lack of ability to share documents outside of the actual hearing, such as a private chat room with ability to share documents or to have a private discussion while the Court is in session, or waiting to start. There is no way to capture signatures as well on documents with clients appearing remotely.
117	lack of access to technology for some clients
118	Lack of contact with court personnel and colleagues
119	lack of in-person experience with court, court personnel and other counsel.
120	lack of oversight to maintain ethical participation and process
121	Lack of pressure on defense counsel
122	lacks the formality of a courtroom. Also, handling exhibits is very difficult.
123	lawyers and clients less likely to make a connection that will lead to resolution of the case

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
124	Less ability to make arguments with time constraints and less ability to get the attention of the Magistrate or Judge to speak.
125	less ability to observe surrounding and related activity
126	less investment in the proceedings when not physically present
127	Less opportunity for informal interaction with court and opponents
128	Litigants just don't understand process
129	logistical issues in presenting documentary evidence
130	Long waits
131	Loss if compelling advocacy- lack of empathy by courts & degradation of determining credibility.
132	Loss of a sense of seriousness needs to be expounded on. I was in court the other day and a defendant was smoking a blunt on the zoom hearing. Nearly every docket there is at least one person without a shirt or pants. Victims also have a hard time because their statements do not carry the same weight virtually.
133	Loss of income from attending hearings
134	Loss of privacy to confer with client; you have to request to be placed in a breakout room as opposed to whispering. As to due process, we'll have to wait and see if this becomes an appellate issue.
135	Minor hearings are not an issue, but unsure of the future where evidence is required. I do not believe most mediations between the primary parties are suitable for virtual settings; however, minor parties should be able to participate virtually.
136	More difficulty for eldering and disabled persons. The distraction of trying to understand the technology or understand who is talking and what is being said causes the individual to lose focus and harms his/her ability to present properly.
137	Most of these options presume clients have access to technology. Most of my remote hearings with the court included me and a client in my conference room connected to the court. They still have to travel. They still don't have the tools.
138	My hearings have been Adoption finalizations and there is a loss of the celebration aspect of the hearing and I realize this is the only type of hearing that would have that aspect.
139	Need for tech support and lack of coordinated uniform tech
140	need to clarify process of introducing exhibits
141	No all client understand the technology and what is transpiring making it difficult to communicate with them during the proceedings.
142	No bonding & networking with other attorneys, judges, court personnel, etc. like you do in real life. Heck, I miss the cafeteria workers and custodial staff at this point. Some people's powers of persuasion include characteristics of their physical presence. In a way, digital levels the playing field and makes things just about the transactions. This can be good, but it is not good when there is a need to be more compelling and physical appearance, gestures, etc. affect the way people take you in real life and it is lost in your Zoom head shot..
143	NO criminal trials
144	Not as much opportunity to discuss settlement with the opposing party
145	Not everyone has access to good technology and/or understands how to use it
146	Nothing ever gets done until we eventually get to the courtroom in person. Just wasting time and money on the digital industrial complex.
147	Often people out of camera range are "assisting" - sometimes even children in custody cases!
148	Older clients have a harder time with it.
149	Only drawback is if you really need to be in person for final trial
150	over-scheduling of events creates less efficiency, not more. counsel spend more time on zoom and less time preparing for their next appearance

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
151	Parties, attorneys, and judges are not great with technology.
152	potential for witnesses using notes, phones, others in room to assist with testimony
153	POTENTIAL loss of seriousness or adverse impacts on DP - if hearing officers are not especially careful
154	Presentation of documentary evidence is difficult
155	Presentation of evidence, cross examination of witnesses, etc., is more difficult and less effective.
156	Prevents meaningful cross-examination in an adversarial proceeding
157	problems in mediation-- lack of neutral site, problems in getting signatures on agreements immediately
158	Procedures and expectations vary greatly from courtroom to courtroom and county to county.
159	Reduced client sense of seriousness could be an issue, but not with my clients so far
160	Reluctance of courts to use technology.
161	Remote participation does away with a lot of the nuances of court. It's difficult to read body language etc. Harder to tell if the opposition or judge is holding something back.
162	Remote process needs a moderator to control the order of non-evidentiary hearings. Zoom works well for this but it is more difficult by telephone. A standard protocol is needed.
163	Remote setting for incarcerated clients can be more intimidating.
164	Remote technology protects the courts, but almost all clients want to come to the lawyer's office to participate, so clients are still in contact with lawyers in small spaces. Also some attorneys do not have the ability to use technology--I have been required to cross examine witnesses at trial which could not be visible because the attorney's technology did not work.
165	Remote technology should be used only in times like these, not as a substitute for live appearances.
166	Remote testimony of witnesses is unacceptable substitute for live testimony.
167	Resolutions are more difficult to accomplish when you are not in person.
168	Reviewing documentation is far more difficult.
169	Right of confrontation
170	see above drawbacks of not having meaningful discussions with opposing counsel and the judge in person.
171	separation of witness and ensuring no one is being coached by others in the room unknown to the court.
172	Sidebar and client conference is very difficult
173	Significant potential to violate clients' constitutional rights (no in-person confrontation of adverse witnesses, ability to communicate with attorney limited, difficult to introduce exhibits)
174	So many initial hearings are nothing more than setting dates and it makes no sense to require in person attendance
175	Some clients have no access to internet
176	Some courts are hesitant to utilizing remote technology.
177	Some courts being unable to keep a timely schedule thereby not eliminating the "cattle" call experience
178	Some litigants do not have good technology. I solve that issue by identifying that issue ahead of time and having those clients come into my office for the hearing. It is usually not difficult to identify the issues ahead of time, as those clients usually are the ones who lack the technology to engage in electronic communication effectively, have a lot of dropped calls, etc.
179	Some parties are more comfortable in face-to-face settings. Also, sometimes, it was helpful to have a "day in court" to meet with opposing counsel, and negotiate. That is not possible when everyone connects remotely (without advance planning to reconvene to do so).
180	Sometimes it is necessary to see the nonverbal cues of the parties.
181	sometimes the personal one on one and meeting with the opposing attorney is beneficial in settling cases
182	Sometimes, people don't know how to mute their microphones but the court is usually good at telling them to do so and what is expected of them.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
183	Suspicious of scripts/notes, witness coaching, other off-camera shenanigans undermine trust in evidentiary proceedings.
184	Technology not so far an issue for me but I recognize that not everyone has the same access that I have.
185	the ability to privately confer with clients
186	The above applies to evidentiary hearings
187	The above are potential drawbacks. All can be prevented with appropriate safeguards, though.
188	The handling of evidence is very awkward and cumbersome. The effect is that uncooperative witnesses can drag things out.
189	The inability to present evidence contemporaneously
190	The only issue is when some people are in court while others are in zoom.
191	The possibility of adverse impact on procedural due process can be lessened if parties and the Court are patient with one another. I would not recommend remote hearings for contested Permanent Custody hearings or for contested adjudications and dispositions for this reason.
192	The possibility of improper communications or access to documents while testifying, is a potential problem that could be solved with technology.
193	The practice of law is about developing relationships with opposing counsel and court personnel. Remote technology retards the development of these relationship.
194	The process is not completely smooth yet -- but we should expect that at the beginning. All aspects of remote court proceedings will become better in time.
195	the reduced ability to speak confidentially with client during hearing
196	The seriousness is not lost at all.
197	The technology issue is whether all citizens can get the same access to the technology required for remote proceedings as compared to coming to the courthouse
198	The use and quality of Interpreters
199	the witness in the other attorney's office, with the opposing party, with no way to supervise
200	There are glitches with quality but those are isolated incidents. Yet it is very frustrating.
201	There may be drawbacks but I haven't experienced any problems so far
202	there would need to be practice sessions for evidentiary proceedings
203	These are minor and typically corrected immediately.
204	This drawback can be avoided by offering participants access to high quality equipment
205	This may be part of "general tech issues" but being able to use exhibits/getting copies to counsel and court during proceedings
206	This question is also poorly designed - meaningful contested proceedings must be conducted in person. One of the options here should be that trying contested proceedings remotely is simply wrong. It's unacceptable.
207	Trials or evidentiary hearings should never be done this way.
208	Unable to control an attorney or others assisting witnesses
209	Unclear rules for production of evidence and the security of the same
210	use of evidence in an evidentiary hearing is more cumbersome.
211	Use of exhibits is more difficult / cumbersome.
212	Use of physical exhibits and documents.
213	Victims do not have the opportunity to be heard and to face the defendant
214	wait times for zoom meetings are long and of uncertain duration
215	wasting too much time waiting to be called for your case. You don't know what is going on while you wait. Unable to confer with other prosecutors that may be available



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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 216 Where evidence must be presented and identified, there are obvious hurdles not present when in-person.
- 
- 217 Working out the logistics of presenting evidence and the use of exhibits. I would not want to have a jury trial by remote access at this time.
- 
- 218 You cannot conduct a contesting hearing by Zoom. The hearing officers have no idea what they are doing. Yhrrr is no such thing as effective cross examination.
-

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**CASA and GALs**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 As we get more proficient at using technology and the court gets funding for better audio quality and more stable internet access, many concerns will be eliminated. It has surprised people that many of the parents in our cases have not have access issues and appreciate not having to navigate public transportation or the lack of it.
  - 2 At one time or another, each one of these things has been a minor issue. The courts that I have dealt with have fixed them and addressed them immediately and moved on. I don't feel that the video loses the sense of seriousness. Phone only, maybe.
  - 3 Availability of technology for participants
  - 4 Awkward and difficult for those with limit technology.
  - 5 can't observe witnesses, tribunals, attorneys
  - 6 Client control. Some parties do not have internet access or know how to use the video technology
  - 7 Clients are unable to whisper feedback into attorney's ear.
  - 8 Coaching and cueing of witnesses
  - 9 Communication is key-
  - 10 Concern over separation of witnesses
  - 11 Despite the elimination of travel time to the courthouse, it actually takes more time to conduct the hearing/trial remotely and is thus, inefficient from a time-management perspective
  - 12 Different courts have different procedures and use different video conferencing programs, which can create confusion when the Court is waiting for me to call, and I am waiting for the Court to call me.
  - 13 Difficult to judge the truthfulness of participants.
  - 14 Don't have opportunity to discuss the case with professionals in professional waiting room prior which sometimes helps work case out.
  - 15 Don't like for conducting trials
  - 16 feels like an excuse for parties to be fully understanding the seriousness of the hearings
  - 17 FWIW, I think the general quality of communication is also degraded behind face masks and plexi-glass, but these mitigation factors are unavoidable for the near future.
  - 18 good alternative for pretrials and uncontested proceedings. Important part of contested proceedings are personal observations of those testifying.
  - 19 Hard to "meet" with clients immediately prior to hearings or have last minute negotiations with counsel.
  - 20 Having person speaking being watched or listen in on, loss of some privacy.
  - 21 How do you sentence someone to jail if they're not physically present?
  - 22 I am satisfied people will attend and participate, everyone has a cell phone. Often people have children with them, not true in court so there are distractions and delays. Ther is more confising "cross talk" than in court where a magistrate can be traffic cop for te discussion more easily.
  - 23 I believe there are challenges but the positive aspects outweigh those challenges.
  - 24 I do not have direct experience with remote hearings
  - 25 In criminal matters, I believe it to be problematic. I do not believe it to be as much as an issue with custody proceedings absent trials.
  - 26 Inability to call in a court reporter when someone becomes unprofessional, irrational, or starts bullying.
  - 27 It is almost impossible to communicate with your client privately during contested hearings, which feels a lot like you're trying a case without your file.
  - 28 It is difficult to gage the credibility of witnesses.
  - 29 lack of availability to have confidential consult with client
  - 30 Lack of in person comms btw all court personnel, prosecutors, attorneys, case workers, etc
  - 31 Less pressure on parties to come together and negotiate
  - 32 Loss of ability to interact prior to proceeding and less ability to assess nonverbal communication
-

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**CASA and GALs**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 33 Loss of opportunity for negotiations, and loss of opportunity for parties to sign agreements, notices, etc.
- 
- 34 minor children listening in
- 
- 35 No ability to have parents drug tested
- 
- 36 Not everyone has technology available
- 
- 37 Other (please specify)
- 
- 38 Parties regard Zoom hearing as phone calls, not as testifying in court.
- 
- 39 Privacy and space controls
- 
- 40 some of our clients may not have easy access to internet
- 
- 41 Some parties do not have access to technology. Also, there is less likelihood of tracking down someone not present if everyone participates virtually
- 
- 42 The opportunity to speak to parties and ask for signatures on releases before or after hearing.
- 
- 43 Trial concerns
- 
- 44 Unable to observe parties, conduct drug tests following a hearing, ability to meet with parties before or after the hearing
- 
- 45 unsure who is present offscreen and whether a witness is having contact with someone while testifying.
- 
- 46 Very difficult to effectively cross examine witness, ensure sequestration of witnesses. Should not be used for contested hearings
-

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | As Clerk, I cannot speak on behalf of the Courts  |
| 2  | Attorneys do not have as much contact with the families.  |
| 3  | Court Administrator would have this information   |
| 4  | Difficulty getting a good quality record  |
| 5  | Funding to have better remote technology.   |
| 6  | Lack of technological understanding/access by court users.  |
| 7  | lots of time spent getting litigants accustomed to it, but worth the time   |
| 8  | More funding as we move forward and find ways to make remote technology better for the Court and proceedings  |
| 9  | Not all parties have the ability or access to adequate bandwidth or technology due to education, skill or economic reasons. It could create an unequal playing field.   |
| 10 | Rural area-less access for defendants   |
| 11 | Staff resistance (some)   |
| 12 | tech. failure during a recorded court proceeding  |
| 13 | The Court being located in a rural area there are spots where the internet is not reliable.   |
| 14 | We don't have the original documents for filing. The hearings take longer to connect with prison/jail, and we have to continually leave the meeting so that counsel can speak to their client .   |
| 15 | While I recognize these as problems, I want to be clear that I do not believe they outweigh the benefits of remote technology in any way. I also believe these issues can be overcome by some advanced planning and customer service focus. |
-

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**COURT REPORTERS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 1 All participants need a headset. That will help with audio tremendously. Also, better education about videoconferencing features such as echo cancelling in Zoom. A few small adjustments would make a huge difference in the quality of audio.
- 
- 2 As a court reporter it's much better in person!
- 
- 3 cross-talk; defendants feel more free to address the court since they're not next to their counsel to advise them not to speak. Delay in transmission lends to the overlap of speaking
- 
- 4 Defendant's don't take the proceedings as seriously as opposed to in person, in court
- 
- 5 It is more difficult to enforce any kind of courtroom decorum, and there are far more interruptions as parties in remote locations cannot always see or hear parties in the courtroom that are speaking. The record is often muddled.
- 
- 6 occasional bad reception and so we have to interrupt to ask to have them repeat
- 
- 7 participants driving a vehicle, poor WiFi connections
- 
- 8 People talking over each other more than usual because of the time delay with attorneys appearing remotely. If people are wearing masks in addition to being remote, it can be hard to understand them.
- 
- 9 People talking over each other
- 
- 10 People who don't understand the technology.
- 
- 11 Possibly getting answers from another person in the room that we cannot see.
- 
- 12 Talking over each other because of lag
- 
- 13 unable to verify no other recording of the hearing is taking place, participants still cross talk, they cannot reference exhibits, the video/call will drop mid hearing
- 
- 14 We have courtrooms that have more than one microphone in the same area that cause humming noises.
- 
- 15 Whoever staffs the proceedings (in charge of zoom), knowing they have control to mute any and everyone who is not pertinent to a case to keep out background noise. In other words, training of staff.
- 
- 16 WiFi issues. Buffering
- 
- 17 Would be very easy for defendants to get occupied with something else and forget their appointment.
- 
- 18 you have to literally mute some participants in order to hear and there's usually none one doing that, let alone thinking about it. Talking over over each other is bad enough in a court room, remote reporting is nearly impossible, so record accuracy suffers.
-

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**INTERPRETERS**

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*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks of virtual remote interpretations?*

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**ID   Other (please specify)**

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- 1   Connection issues that cause delays in a proceeding. Often, the LEP is not familiar with how to use the remote platform.

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- 2   Courts are not flexible in trying to use technology or courts do not have the bandwidth or knowledge of technology

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- 3   Deficient moderation skills

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- 4   I can't answer since I've never been assigned work

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- 5   LEP's and even attorneys often seem distracted

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- 6   No chance to get information in advance through the docket or clerk office.

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- 7   poor quality of sound and/or image, either because of the equipment used or internet speed, can have a negative impact

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- 8   Variability of technology, courts lack technical support

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- 9   Whoever present must be reminded of general protocol to cooperate for clarity of voice/audio.

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**MEDIATORS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct mediations of pending court cases?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 Clearly privacy is an issue as is the idea clients seem to have that they can drive, clean house, put away groceries, etc. while mediating as though just talking with the other person in their home. I had one man take his shirt off and wash himself on screen.
  - 2 Clients not responding to times and dates or No shows
  - 3 difficult to manage surroundings of participants-are others present in background/children
  - 4 Further elaboration on access: not everyone has equal technological access.
  - 5 I don't speak English, Only understand a little bit
  - 6 I really thought not being in person would cause an issue being unable to read non-verbal cues, but I did not find that to be true for the 2 mediations I did. I do think some non-verbal cues may be lost onscreen, but if you are paying attention, you can still see them. If anything, I think the parties did not talk over each other as much as in person because of the Zoom format so that was actually helpful. They seemed to actually be listening and paying attention more than in person simply because it is impossible to hear if more than one person talks at the same time on Zoom.
  - 7 I think sometimes a party may not understand how important it is to appear and the magistrate cant default or dismiss as she could with face to face mediation
  - 8 Inability to sign agreements that need to be handled at mediation
  - 9 it is difficult to confirm that the participants are alone
  - 10 Just a comment on screen fatigue. Videoconferencing is being used for so many things now -- school, church, etc., many people find one more Zoom meeting to be an irritant.
  - 11 Not having lawyers with the parties
  - 12 Parties being directed by others on what to say / agree to.
  - 13 Potential loss of confidentiality, others may be around but off camera.
  - 14 Privacy- confidentiality may be compromised if parties are not in a secured location with privacy.
  - 15 Privacy issues.
  - 16 Risk of party distractions, but not too many; risk of privacy issues
  - 17 The above all all possible drawbacks, but in my experience they have not been "significant"
  - 18 Third parties that may be present in the room, unknown to the mediator and other parent
  - 19 Unapproved participation of others in Mediation or observing Mediation
-

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**PROBATION OFFICERS**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct probation services and activities?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | Attorneys are not contacting the families.   |
| 2  | Difficult to discuss Probation Violations via Zoom   |
| 3  | Extra steps/barriers involved in obtaining signatures on various documents, release of information forms, etc. |
| 4  | Feel like they can get away with more  |
| 5  | inability to take defendant into custody when they appear remotely   |
| 6  | lack of human contact  |
| 7  | Not being able to drug test.   |
| 8  | not drug testing as often  |
| 9  | pros and cons to both use and non-use- Hybrid would be the answer  |
| 10 | Reliable cell service in our area and lack of resources for some offenders to have a working cell phone        |
| 11 | We can't drug test remotely and the offenders know these and they are using while we are remote                |
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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | I believe that trials and significant hearings should be held in person.  |
| 2  | I feel it has been used right along where the parties are distant.  |
| 3  | It is obviously the wave of the future. My preference is for in person proceedings. I recognize that at some time in the future it will be a common thing and perhaps most matters will be dealt with in this way.  |
| 4  | more continuing legal education and public viewing of court proceedings   |
| 5  | Pretrial conferencing. Uncontested divorces dissolution   |
| 6  | Pretrials and other proceedings where counsel are involved  |
| 7  | should become de rigeur for pretrials....but there is a lack of collegialities for the attys  |
| 8  | The only significant use that I would endorse would be in the case of expert witnesses. I have had good experience with the direct and cross examination of experts in other cities ( and even countries). Obviously this is a major savings to litigants. The other use that would be beneficial is in those perfunctory scheduling or status reports where it's really just a matter of exchanging information or selecting future dates. |
| 9  | They should pay for visiting judges zoom accounts and not force extra unreimbursed expenses for visiting judges to provide their own zoom accounts as does Franklin County DR/J court   |
| 10 | Use only when necessary   |
| 11 | where it is needed it is a great substitute but not a replacement   |
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**VICTIM ADVOCATES**

*Which of the following do you believe are the most significant drawbacks to using remote technology to conduct court proceedings?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 1 Court often does not happen at scheduled time

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  - 2 Difficulties of understanding with ESL folks and interpreters

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  - 3 Harder to accomplish things—attorneys aren't able to discuss things with client in timely manner and it draws out the process more in some cases.

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  - 4 have a help desk is useful for people who are not familiar with zoom.

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  - 5 I cannot stress enough how the quality of technology impacts the success of remote court. When it runs smoothly, it is great, when it is slow, it makes everything miserable.

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  - 6 Not everyone has access to technology

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  - 7 not good idea for low vision and Deaf disabled people

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  - 8 Possible lack of computer/access to Zoom from home

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  - 9 Scheduling issues (Some hearings take five minutes, some take 20 and this can be difficult to schedule around)

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  - 10 There are less opportunities to communicate directly with the prosecutor before or after the proceedings.

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  - 11 Trying to find adequate space for numerous victims that may have different cases at the same time.

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  - 12 Victim's ability to face the aggressor when testifying/reading a victim impact statement, if this is what they see as justice

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  - 13 victims rights, defendants rights, and protection orders.
-

## ATTORNEYS

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Every time	1	Absolutely.
Every time	2	Actually it worked better than in person
Every time	3	As the mediator, I've been able to prepare them for the breakout room experience and confidentiality issues that could arise from others walking in on one of the participants while in the breakout room. Kids or spouses or coworkers are the likely interrupters!
Every time	4	Breakout rooms have been great for private conversations and to further plea negotiations.
Every time	5	But I can only think of one time where I needed to. The other times I have been with my client
Every time	6	Could always text or email, or ask client to step out and call me.
Every time	7	Court always permits breaks to confer by telephone with client if requested
Every time	8	During one mediation the Court set up the proceedings and it worked wonderfully.(Cuyahoga) In the other mediation, we hired a private court reporter to take care of the set up etc. The reporter followed the Mediator where ever he was needed so he did not need to know the technology. (which he did not). It too was a great experience.
Every time	9	I find the Magistrates are always willing to allow time for a breakout room, and it is very helpful. Clients, unfortunately, often seem reluctant to openly admit their confusion or need to confer even when offered the opportunity.
Every time	10	I just think it needs a bit of getting used to.... But great convenience with minimal interruption in clients' schedule and responsibilities.
Every time	11	I'd especially like to note Judge Tammy O'Brien of the Summit County Common Please Court is outstanding with this scenario.
Every time	12	In many ways better than in traditional courtroom setting
Every time	13	In some cases, the court offered a break-out room. In others, I had an opportunity to speak with my client before the other participants were allowed to join the meeting. We also can email and text our clients during the virtual hearings.
Every time	14	It is easier than in person.
Every time	15	It worked quite well, but in-person communication certainly makes things easier.
Every time	16	It worked very well with no problems.
Every time	17	It worked very well. The court was very understanding and accomodating.
Every time	18	Judges always offer it. Worked well and it was a minor issue
Every time	19	Most of my remote proceedings have been by phone, which does not allow break out sessions. Two of my proceedings that have been by Zoom had break out sessions, and we were able to use that.
Every time	20	My judge takes this very seriously and always offers this opportunity at any time during proceedings. I feel very comfortable with it when it is at my request, but I have never had a client request it on their own and that worries me that they don't feel comfortable requesting it.

**ATTORNEYS**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Every time	21	Nervous about confidentiality and/or privacy concerns. We spoke separately via cell phone....not ideal, but workable.
Every time	22	No. Slow and cumbersome.
Every time	23	OK
Every time	24	Private breakout meetings during a recent civil mediation worked great.
Every time	25	Problem of sitting in same room for this reason results in sound feedbacks and loops.
Every time	26	The court and or the prosecutor simply left the room so I could privately confirm with the client.
Every time	27	The court would put us in "break out rooms"
Every time	28	The use of breakout rooms works very well
Every time	29	There was no problem.
Every time	30	This is not an impediment at all.
Every time	31	This occurred only once, and it went well.
Every time	32	Used landline phone to talk. Worked perfectly
Every time	33	usually. In couple instances we had to reschedule and reconvene at a later time because the court had no break out rooms available
Every time	34	Very well
Every time	35	very well, especially in mediations.
Every time	36	We are provided breakout rooms easily. If not, we can simply communicate via telephone off screen or even via email or text.
Every time	37	We have relied upon the court and other parties leaving the room for private video conference while proceeding are "live" or taken a short recess for a private phone call with clients, rather than the features mentioned, but these options have allowed for private communications when needed.
Every time	38	Well enough
Every time	39	Well enough given the proceedings in which it occurred.
Every time	40	We've used private chat features or I gave the defendant my google voice number to text me.
Every time	41	Worked fabulously.
Every time	42	Worked fine
Every time	43	Worked well. Breakout room or via text
Every time	44	Works fine but out of an abundance of caution i also use my cell phone
Every time	45	yea for video conferencing
Every time	46	yes
Every time	47	Yes
Every time	48	yes
Every time	49	yes
Every time	50	Yes
Every time	51	yes
Every time	52	yes
Every time	53	yes
Every time	54	yes

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**ATTORNEYS**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Every time	55	Yes
Every time	56	yes
Every time	57	yes
Every time	58	yes
Every time	59	yes
Every time	60	Yes
Every time	61	Yes
Every time	62	YEs
Every time	63	Yes
Every time	64	yes
Every time	65	Yes
Every time	66	Yes
Every time	67	Yes
Every time	68	Yes
Every time	69	Yes
Every time	70	yes
Every time	71	yes
Every time	72	Yes
Every time	73	Yes
Every time	74	Yes it worked fine.
Every time	75	yes it worked well and the courts are pretty good at chat rooms.
Every time	76	Yes, but I usually kept a separate phone line for my clients because I do not trust the platform to keep things anonymous nor do I trust the technical competency of some of the parties to make sure that the privacy settings are correctly input.
Every time	77	Yes, it was very good.
Every time	78	Yes, it worked extremely well.
Every time	79	Yes, it worked well.
Every time	80	Yes, video conferencing during mediation or settlement conference works very well.
Every time	81	Yes, worked just fine.
Every time	82	Yes.
Every time	83	Yes.
Every time	84	Yes.
Every time	85	yes.
Every time	86	Yes.
Every time	87	Yes.
Every time	88	Yes.
Every time	89	Yes.
Every time	90	Yes.
Every time	91	Yes. I have conducted Mediation by Zoom conferences. We also can text message directly during the conference.
Every time	92	Yes. In fact, it worked more effectively than "in person" proceedings.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Every time	93	Yes. Initially some court personnel were learning how to use this function but were always able to figure it out and make it happen. The question that still remains unanswered is if a hearing is being recorded, are the waiting rooms also recorded? If so, that's a problem as it would violate attorney-client privilege.
Every time	94	Yes. The one time it did not work well, we reverted to texting.
Every time	95	Yes. We muted the video conference and/or turned off video and talked via phone to ensure confidentiality is maintained.
Every time	96	Yes. Several mediations conducted by Zoom. The Mediator was able to switch between groups easily. Some minor connectivity issues.
Every time	97	Yes. Using the zoom function during depositions has allowed this to happen.
Every time	98	Yes. Very easy.
Every time	99	Yes., breakout room provided.
Every time	100	Yes--no concerns.
Every time	101	Zoom has been used successfully for several mediations.
Every time	102	Zoom works well for mediations.
Almost every time	103	Absolutely.
Almost every time	104	Best way is to have client on laptop as well. Mute teleconference and call on cell phone.
Almost every time	105	Client's were paranoid that the government was eavesdropping on attorney/client communications.
Almost every time	106	Even if the technology was difficult to switch to a breakout room, then I would simply call my client to discuss the matter off-camera and while both of us are muted.
Almost every time	107	Fair
Almost every time	108	I'm not really sure. Provided both I and the Court did everything correctly I believe it did.
Almost every time	109	It appeared to. Most jurists are pretty accommodating.
Almost every time	110	It has worked well with most clients. There are some clients who are quite low on the tech savvy scale and there have been problems with communicating with these clients
Almost every time	111	It truly depends on the jurist. Not all jurists are fair or open to flexibility
Almost every time	112	It was okay
Almost every time	113	It worked fairly well.
Almost every time	114	It worked well because those who used it were well trained.
Almost every time	115	My clients and I text message back and forth to confer with each other during pretrial conferences just as if we were sitting next to each other at counsel's table. For hearings which require the presentation of evidence and testimony, we appear in Court in person.
Almost every time	116	OK
Almost every time	117	Only had this a few times. Worked fine.
Almost every time	118	Some courts knew how to use this feature while others did not. I also called my clients on the phone.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Almost every time	119	Summit County's Mediation Department uses videoconferencing and it has been extremely effective with breakout rooms.
Almost every time	120	The breakout rooms work well and permit confidential conversations when needed.
Almost every time	121	This worked fine in a mediation.
Almost every time	122	Use of Zoom private rooms works great.
Almost every time	123	Usually not an issue except for one court that appeared not to utilize the breakout room feature which made it impossible during criminal pretrials to confer with the client.
Almost every time	124	Usually.
Almost every time	125	we usually use another method to communicate - i.e. online chat or text outside of the court system
Almost every time	126	We utilize text messaging and break out rooms when needed
Almost every time	127	We were able to speak but not sure of how the technology works for privacy.
Almost every time	128	When the court or court staff are familiar with break out rooms I have been able to do so with no issue. On one occasion the court staff was not familiar therefore unable to enter me into a breakout room with a client. Staff should be trained on this feature.
Almost every time	129	Yes
Almost every time	130	Yes
Almost every time	131	Yes
Almost every time	132	yes
Almost every time	133	Yes
Almost every time	134	Yes
Almost every time	135	yes
Almost every time	136	Yes
Almost every time	137	Yes
Almost every time	138	yes
Almost every time	139	Yes
Almost every time	140	Yes
Almost every time	141	yes
Almost every time	142	yes
Almost every time	143	yes
Almost every time	144	yes
Almost every time	145	yes
Almost every time	146	yes
Almost every time	147	yes
Almost every time	148	Yes breakout rooms when used excellent
Almost every time	149	Yes, although I try to discuss confidential things in advance as I don't fully trust the breakout rooms to protect confidentiality.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Almost every time	150	Yes, and the times we did not have a break out room provided by the software used by the court, we were able to leave the conference temporarily and speak over the phone or another videoconferencing platform without any issues.
Almost every time	151	Yes, but due in large part to the novelty of Zoom and WebEx to me as a practitioner, I mostly resorted to private phone calls for breakout.
Almost every time	152	yes, considering the separation of persons in a human sense, it worked well. sometimes we were cut short, but if we were returned to the main room and asked for more time, we were given it
Almost every time	153	Yes, when it was able to be implemented. There was a learning curve for the court.
Almost every time	154	Yes, when it was available
Almost every time	155	Yes.
Almost every time	156	Yes.
Almost every time	157	Yes.
Almost every time	158	Yes. On other times, we maintained a telephonic connection.
Almost every time	159	Yes; I say almost every time only to account for the early days when no one knew how to make break out rooms.
Sometimes	160	Again - I go to the jail to be with my clients. I don't want to be a drama king, but clients simply deserve to have their lawyer sitting next to them during almost all court proceedings.
Sometimes	161	almost always requires approval and disconnect with the actual method of participation.
Sometimes	162	Always rushed due to time constraints of hearings.
Sometimes	163	At times we were able to go into a breakout room but that is not feasible in all cases each time one needs to get a message to the other.
Sometimes	164	Breakout rooms generally worked well, although in some instances we opted to speak via telephone.
Sometimes	165	Cell phones are the main option.
Sometimes	166	Depends on the mediator and platform. Seemed to work best on Zoom.
Sometimes	167	For the mediations I was involved with, it did work well. I have not used during a full hearing.
Sometimes	168	Frankly it was easier to text outside the zoom or go to meeting ap
Sometimes	169	Hard to do when it is Call day and many many cases.
Sometimes	170	I am concerned that breakout room conversations are also being recorded and are not confidential. No one had been able to assure me of the contrary.
Sometimes	171	I am not comfortable with this option. This would be especially true for complex hearings or criminal trials, especially with an incarcerated client who may have a corrections officer in the room. The need to confer directly and privately with the client cannot be understated. Proceeding remotely from a different location than that of my client during standard pretrials, etc is fine, but during hearings or trials it would significantly hamper the client's ability to assist in the defense.



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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Sometimes	172	I am not concerned about others on the call hearing but please stop assuming clients have access to a private setting. What if a client is housing insecure? What if they live in a small space and their children are in the room (for school), or they are in a public space because that is where they have access to wifi?
Sometimes	173	I have used email to communicate during a video proceeding. It worked fine.
Sometimes	174	I prefer to do so independently.
Sometimes	175	I think the need for a breakout room is particularly important to talk to prosecutors and clients.
Sometimes	176	I typically used an outside source like texting through a cell phone to ask the client to privately conference with me so as to risk violation of their(the client's) privilege
Sometimes	177	It depends on the proceeding. In mediations, we have had difficulty communicating where my client is remote and there is a concern regarding the overall security and confidentiality of discussions. With depositions, there are instances where it becomes very difficult to confer with a remote client to confidentially review a document and have meaningful discussion. As for status conferences and pretrial conferences with the court, it has been less of an issue.
Sometimes	178	It does work. We also use our cell phones to text each other or stay on the phone to discuss while we mute the zoom conference.
Sometimes	179	It hasn't. The Court controlled the "break out" and that leaves the client concerned about monitoring. Candid discussions are thwarted by these means. My best opportunity has been to message client's outside of the court-provided platform.
Sometimes	180	It is very difficult, time consuming and a pain.
Sometimes	181	it only works as well as the least sophisticated computer system or person's level of technology.
Sometimes	182	It was largely dependent on the client's tech savviness and whether they were using a smartphone (worse results) or computer (better results).
Sometimes	183	It was ok, but I have also situations where attorneys thought they were muted during their conversations with clients and they were not.
Sometimes	184	It worked best when the Court employed technology that permitted the host to send parties to a remote "breakout room". Otherwise, I would communicate with my client via separate devise (cell phone, text messaging, email)
Sometimes	185	It worked I am not sure it could be stated it worked well.
Sometimes	186	It worked reasonably well, but because some proceedings are recorded, and because these recordings tend to memorialize chat functions and private discussions in breakout rooms, confidential and privileged communications are generally conducted outside of the application.
Sometimes	187	It's more difficult but perhaps that is because I'm not as used to the new process.
Sometimes	188	I've participated in several Zoom mediations where separate rooms were available to each group. Generally speaking, they worked well.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Sometimes	189	Many clients would text outside of the Zoom software as they were nervous the conversation would not be private.
Sometimes	190	mediation could not get me into the break out room, had to use cell phone
Sometimes	191	Most often the client and I text during the hearing when we need to confer. If there is something more involved we ask for a break out room.
Sometimes	192	N. it is difficult to ascertain the confidentiality of the conversations, especially with incarcerated clients, who clearly can be overheard by staff. Even with clients at home it is very hard to establish rapport with juvenile clients over zoom and impossible to tell who can overhear our conversations. Confidentiality has gone by the board!
Sometimes	193	NO
Sometimes	194	no
Sometimes	195	no
Sometimes	196	no
Sometimes	197	NO
Sometimes	198	No, but no choice
Sometimes	199	NO. Insufficient time. I find it very amusing... if a JUDGE was about to have his or her life destroyed and/or permanently altered for the worse, they wouldnt think a 15 or 30 minute conference was adequate. Certainly not, to go over 72 hours worth of discovery. But I guess that's ok for the poor schmucks targeted by the system ONE set of rules for THEM, ANOTHER set for the RULERS
Sometimes	200	No. In many of these cases, I called my client on a separate phone call.
Sometimes	201	No. It required clearing the courtroom and sitting in the judge's chair, often with other people moving throughout the courtroom. Also, in criminal cases, there were other people present in the room with the defendant at the jail.
Sometimes	202	None with criminal clients, Juvenile Court - all the time
Sometimes	203	Not optimal.
Sometimes	204	not really
Sometimes	205	Not really
Sometimes	206	not really
Sometimes	207	Not really. We had to make sure a telephone line was available, and It took time to get everyone on, which probably delayed proceedings.
Sometimes	208	Not very. Very limited time to do so in view of the court's desire to move the docket along.
Sometimes	209	OK
Sometimes	210	Okay. Not perfect but something
Sometimes	211	Only when the court allowed the defendant to return to the private conference room for further discussion
Sometimes	212	Some clients did not understand this feature.
Sometimes	213	some times yes and some times no
Sometimes	214	Sometimes it did. Mostly, it did not. It was clearly quietly discouraged by the courts

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Sometimes	215	Sometimes. In a mediation I conducted, the attorneys at a firm had a Zoom Room and you can't put a Zoom Room in a Breakout Room, so we had to leave them in the main room and the rest of us go to a Breakout Room. Sometimes going mute and turning off video and using cell phones can assist with Zoom service gaps
Sometimes	216	Somewhat. It was a bit difficult to manage, and I didn't 100% trust that we were private and confidential, so mostly we communicated externally by phone.
Sometimes	217	sort of text on my cell phone
Sometimes	218	So-so, cuyahoga county mediation department had conference call breakout "rooms" that were helpful. Otherwise, I emailed/text back and forth with client.
Sometimes	219	The goal should be to talk with parties prior to the Court hearing. With Zoom hearings only being 1/2 hour long, there really isn't time to discuss much in a break out room. It forces attorneys and parties to be prepared for the Court hearing, which I like. It also give parties who reside in another county or another state easy access to the Court hearings.
Sometimes	220	The one time I used it, it worked well.
Sometimes	221	There was concern about whether opposing counsel would hear
Sometimes	222	This is an area where judges could use additional training.
Sometimes	223	This is happening case-by case with the magistrates and judges. Some are open to this, others seem annoyed when attorneys want to confer with clients.
Sometimes	224	This is not something that everyone running the conferencing is adept with, but definitely needs to be an option. The remains a concern among the clients about how private/confidential those separate sessions actually are.
Sometimes	225	This is the one flaw in video conferencing--it's not easy to break away without needing a technical person to facilitate.
Sometimes	226	We could still see the other party, but we had the microphone muted.
Sometimes	227	Well
Sometimes	228	Well enough.
Sometimes	229	When breakout rooms were used, it worked with some technical difficulty. When breakout rooms were not available, we planned to speak by cell phone and mute ourselves on the videoconferencing platform.
Sometimes	230	when client's are in jail it is impossible
Sometimes	231	When it worked, it worked well. However, it did not work every time and then I had to call them separately by telephone
Sometimes	232	When necessary we'd use the phone
Sometimes	233	When the magistrate/judge knew how to create and funnel people into breakout rooms, it worked well. However, if the magistrate was lacking in that capability, it became frustrating to confer on-the-spot with remote clients. Texting and muting to do traditional phone calls is far more of a distraction during a hearing.
Sometimes	234	who knows IF it was truly a "breakout" that no one listened to?

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Sometimes	235	Works well; best to have those conversations prior to Court
Sometimes	236	Yes
Sometimes	237	Yes
Sometimes	238	yes
Sometimes	239	Yes
Sometimes	240	Yes, but you couldn't verify the confidentiality of the private room
Sometimes	241	Yes, it worked well.
Sometimes	242	Yes.
Sometimes	243	Yes.
Sometimes	244	Yes. If not offered by the court, we were able to communicate separately via smartphone. This was in a mediation context.
Sometimes	245	Yes. It was sufficient.
Sometimes	246	Yes. Would be in favor of this always being an option. Otherwise you're anxious about making sure the conference is muted and you're off camera and your client's conference is muted so you can chat via phone to the side--it's just a cluster.
Almost never	247	I am concerned about the ability for the host to monitor the breakout room or monitor private chat.
Almost never	248	I don't trust zoom use; and other platforms owned and run by court reporters and required for court/depos favors those who understand it and use it.
Almost never	249	I found that I needed to call my client separately in order to ensure privacy.
Almost never	250	I have had several hearings go awry when other parties left because of time while I was trying to remotely conference with my client. I can see benefits of using technology for certain administrative hearings such as pretrials and arraignments, but believe things work much better when all parties are physically in court. I hope that this resumes soon
Almost never	251	I prefer to mute the hearing and call my client on a separate line to ensure that confidentiality is preserved.
Almost never	252	I talk to my client separately by phone when we are both remote.
Almost never	253	I typically have my client in my office with me. Only in rare occasions has my client not been present. When this was the case we had to terminate the conference while I called my client.
Almost never	254	I typically made my own arrangements either to have them in my office sitting across the room and leave my mic on mute so I can converse if need be. If they are attending separately by remote I leave emails open for them to communicate with me.
Almost never	255	I would rely on stepping away from the computer and would use my cell phone to contact the client.
Almost never	256	It could be done before or after a hearing. Private conversations are tough to accomplish mid-hearing without being together physically.
Almost never	257	It was ok
Almost never	258	It worked just fine to use other communications. I wanted to ensure the privacy of the communications.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Almost never	259	Lifesize does not offer a private chat function. I have to text with my clients and most of them do not have multiple devices to connect to hearings, so they use their cell phones and when the text with me it turns off their video connection and disturbs the hearing
Almost never	260	Most judges do not know how to use the breakout rooms. I have used text messaging on my phone to communicate privately with my clients during videoconferencing.
Almost never	261	Most jurists do not know how to use this feature
Almost never	262	Need wasn't there; satisfied with full connectivity.
Almost never	263	Never been offered a breakout room. This is where we need improvement. We solve the issue by texting clients while logged into a video proceeding.
Almost never	264	No
Almost never	265	No
Almost never	266	No
Almost never	267	No - there was apprehension of the privacy of the breakout.
Almost never	268	No it did not. I had to end Zoom meeting and call my client and then get back on Zoom. Very inefficient.
Almost never	269	No.
Almost never	270	No. It was ineffective and took away from the proceeding.
Almost never	271	Not done as the delay and time pressure to get back is different than in person meetings
Almost never	272	Not to me.
Almost never	273	One juvenile court was very adept at granting us privacy in a virtual lobby. One mediator was able to do the same as he bounced between group calls. Most of the other courts were unable to do so and that necessitated having many things worked out in advance or sticking to a script.
Almost never	274	Only when the court has someone specifically trained in how to do this, and available to do it when needed.
Almost never	275	Sometimes.
Almost never	276	That has been one draw back to the remote access is that you have to set up a separate method of email or texting with your client in advance of the hearing or settlement conference. It is more significant at settlement conferences where private communication is essential.
Almost never	277	The only way we were able to get this option to work well was to be on text or phone with client and mute the court/other parties. Not the easiest way to work with clients who are elderly, not tech-savvy, or have little access to internet.
Almost never	278	There are certain privacy issues when conducting a teleconference or zoom meeting between opposing counsel, opposing parties and the court or mediator
Almost never	279	This is a problem. Many court staff are unaccustomed to using break out room technology
Almost never	280	This is probably an additional, necessary feature.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Almost never	281	This was very difficult - especially when a client is addressed by the judge with an open ended question. This should not be allowed - you have no way to protect the client
Almost never	282	unsure how that would work
Almost never	283	Usually ended up communicating using other platforms like email and/or text messages.
Almost never	284	we mostly are forced to text or call one another on cell phones.
Almost never	285	We muted and stepped away from the videoconference to speak by phone instead.
Almost never	286	When client is in jail, he / she is in a video room with a Deputy. Therefore while the Judge, Prosecutor and probation will momentarily leave the Deputy cannot
Almost never	287	When this occurs at arraignments, we have to stop the entire arraignment and have the defense attorney leave the room and call the jail and speak on the phone with their client. This happens often as defendants always, understandably, have questions at arraignment.
Almost never	288	when we set video conferences, jail often does not transport inmate to the video room. When we want to speak to a client that is on the judge's video, it is difficult if not impossible to make that happen with all of the participants present.
Almost never	289	yes
Almost never	290	Yes. The breakout made it easier.
Never	291	afraid to use it. Court reporter was reluctant to arrange for it.
Never	292	By choice, I have used a land line for that communication.
Never	293	did not use break out room. used phone
Never	294	Had to use text messaging or telephone.
Never	295	I didn't even know that possible until last week.
Never	296	I do not think that private chat via the videoconferencing application is safe to do, primarily because a client can very easily reply to the entire group rather than to his or her attorney. However, emails and text message has seemed to work fairly well. Breakout rooms have been very useful provided the host of the videoconference knows how to organize them.
Never	297	I don't know how to do this. Even if I did would take practice with clients, and again, their tech savvyness varies.
Never	298	I had to mute the conference and use a different line to call client which has been complicated for clients who do not have a computer/tablet--their smart device is the only means they have of connecting.
Never	299	I have gone into another room and called my client(s) while others waited on Zoom. Was not offered option for private chat.
Never	300	I have never seen this as an option. We are forced to rely on text messaging
Never	301	I have not used this function, because I do not believe it preserves attorney-client confidentiality. I always call the client separately.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Never	302	I haven't done this yet, but I am concerned about being able to do with ease or the learning curve involved in trying to teach a client what to do to set up the technology properly.
Never	303	I prepare my clients in advance as to the questions being asked and if there are potential issues to be address. My clients and I do not like surprises.
Never	304	I used a separate telephone line to speak to my clients. I did not want to risk a problem with confidentiality.
Never	305	I was not able to communicate with the client being in a different location while the hearing was going on.
Never	306	I wish our courts would consider this. So far, I have had to log off to contact my client via the phone. This has not been adequately addressed by our courts as of yet.
Never	307	In the one instance where this happened, we hung up and I had a private phone call with my client. The court called us back about 10 minutes later to proceed with the hearing.
Never	308	It does not work and you guys know it.
Never	309	It was not possible, I have been forced to demand all hearings where such concerns exist be in person.
Never	310	It worked well enough. During a mediation, we disconnected from Zoom, called each other, and then reconnected to Zoom. It would have been nice to have a separate room inside of Zoom.
Never	311	I've only had hearings over the phone, not over Zoom or another video conference. For those clients, if they are talking on the phone, it's really difficult to also send/receive text messages especially depending on the client's comfort with tech.
Never	312	Magistrates/Judges have not given opportunities for breakout rooms
Never	313	My client in one hearing lost contact altogether, which was never restored during the hearing; nevertheless, the hearing continued without my client's participation.
Never	314	My clients and I would text each other to maintain privacy of communications.
Never	315	NO
Never	316	No it didn't. I need to be able to confer with a client during the hearing. It is completely unacceptable not to do so otherwise as it has potential negative effects and outcomes for the matter. And, having to stop a hearing is inefficient and frustrates the jurist.
Never	317	Nope!
Never	318	Not applicable to courts, but I do a lot of workers' comp hearings via telephone. I try to have clients call from landline and have cell phone available for texting or side calls if needed.
Never	319	That's a real problem & no fix yet.
Never	320	The jurists have tried this option, but seem unsure that it is available or working properly. They usually exit the call and call each other and return to the call afterward. I typically text my client or other parties during the hearing for specific questions.

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<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Never	321	The option may have been available, but I felt it was more secure to leave the online platform and make a separate phone call to the client.
Never	322	These types of discussions have always taken the form of myself texting the client.
Never	323	To be honest, not sure that was an option
Never	324	Was not given the option when client appeared via video from DRC.
Never	325	Was unable to have private communication. Case would have to be re-set to another date.
Never	326	We actually had to log off the software and speak by telephone. This form of communication is not near as beneficial as "in person" communication.
Never	327	we have never tried that. we have texted each other while the video was going on
Never	328	We have separate phone calls.
Never	329	We just call on their cell phone.
Never	330	We text each other during the hearing.
Never	331	We used separate telephone calls, rather than work inside the conferencing program, to be sure there was no chance of being overheard.
Not applicable (no need)	332	As a prosecutor I do not face this issue generally. However I have seen it occur to defense counsel. Clients who have smart phones can sometimes make it work, but often clients are in the courtroom and do not have a phone, so putting them in a breakout room would cause the whole docket to come to a halt.
Not applicable (no need)	333	As a prosecutor, I don't need to confer with a client during hearings
Not applicable (no need)	334	As a prosecutor, I have not had this issue, but the program the Court uses does not allow for a "break off session" to allow for these discussions. The work around we have developed is to have everyone log off and log back on once signaled by Counsel. It is slow and not as secure as I would want if I were defense counsel.
Not applicable (no need)	335	Has not come up, but the courts have provided the opportunity to do so if necessary
Not applicable (no need)	336	Haven't had to worry about that, yet.
Not applicable (no need)	337	I always have my client come to my office and I put my telephone on the speaker so that the client and I can both hear it. I am surprised that I have been satisfied with it. At first I was very leary of it.
Not applicable (no need)	338	I am required to zealously represent my client. If I can't see my own client's non verbal cues, then I am at risk of failing to meet my burden of duty to my client. I will always participate in a hearing with my client present with me.
Not applicable (no need)	339	I do not have clients as I am a prosecutor.
Not applicable (no need)	340	I do not see how this could possibly work well.
Not applicable (no need)	341	I do not use videoconferencing because the state agency before which I practice does not use videoconferencing. We use telephones. If we want to privately talk to our client outside the presence of the other party or hearing officer, we have to use a different line. Nightmare and hearing officers do not care about confidentiality--they just care about managing their docket.



**ATTORNEYS**

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Not applicable (no need)	342	I generally have conferences with the client before and after hearings. My contingency plan is usually that we would ask for a break and I would call the client separately, if we had to talk during the hearing. One concern with remote hearings is that witnesses could receive information by text or email or something similar while testifying and the Court and attorneys might not even know it was happening.
Not applicable (no need)	343	I have attended one virtual hearing with a client. We attended in the same location, masked and socially distant, with open windows.
Not applicable (no need)	344	I have been in the same remote location as my clients
Not applicable (no need)	345	I have been texting with my clients during proceedings rather than using a breakout room. But it feels like our ability to communicate freely is more limited when we are not in the same room.
Not applicable (no need)	346	I have my clients come to my office. We do conference/hearings together wearing a mask.
Not applicable (no need)	347	i have not participated in video conferencing
Not applicable (no need)	348	I used my cell phone, not any feature within the call.
Not applicable (no need)	349	I'm the prosecutor
Not applicable (no need)	350	insurance claims representatives are prepared to communicate with me via mobile phone outside of the proceedings, but it would be helpful if we knew we had a private breakout room
Not applicable (no need)	351	It is very easy to do in a zoom breakout room, but I haven't had to do it in a Court proceeding (just mediation).
Not applicable (no need)	352	It was not clear to me that such an option would be available in advance of the proceedings so the clients have been coming to my office to participate. Break out room availability should be clearly noted as an option in the notice of the proceeding.
Not applicable (no need)	353	It would be nice to do it but I never needed the ability.
Not applicable (no need)	354	I've always had the client in the room with me
Not applicable (no need)	355	my clients have not been comfortable attending from their own remote location. Thus far all my clients have elected to attend their hearing with me from my office
Not applicable (no need)	356	My clients/witnesses have gathered together for the video/"Zoom" hearing--with masks and spacing.
Not applicable (no need)	357	My concern is that civil litigants will participate even less in the process
Not applicable (no need)	358	N/A to my role but others in hearings I have been in, this is always offered as needed. Sometimes there are technical difficulties with the breakout rooms, but usually can work through them.
Not applicable (no need)	359	Not looking forward to such an occasion I can tell you that
Not applicable (no need)	360	The defense was able to easily
Not applicable (no need)	361	The need has arisen, but I have not attempted to confer with clients (or co-counsel) within the remote application. We privately used a separate communication method because of a lack of confidence in the privacy of communications through the remote application.
Not applicable (no need)	362	The State of Ohio is my client so I don't have to confer privately with the other participants because I don't represent them.

## ATTORNEYS

*In instances where you and your client were each participating from independently remote locations—and you wanted to confer privately with your client during the remote proceeding—to what extent were you able to do so within the videoconferencing application using, for example, a breakout room/private chat/other feature?*

<b>Main Response</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Did it work well? (Optional)</b>
Not applicable (no need)	363	This is an adequate first step in surveying the issues, but each type of communication (visual vs audio vs some participants with the hearing officer) bears scrutiny. Post-pandemic groundrules and practices should not be the same as those in these present times.
Not applicable (no need)	364	Typically hearings that are remote are attorney's and court personnel. I have my clients at my office in a separate room. If I need to confer with my client we take a brief "recess" and I excuse myself to confer with my client.
Not applicable (no need)	365	Used cell/texting
Not applicable (no need)	366	we used a separate phone conference line
Not applicable (no need)	367	We've always texted via cell phone.
Not applicable (no need)	368	When defense Attys need to stop and talk, we all just get off the videoconference and leave them alone to talk. Then we receive a text/call to return or have a presets listed time to return. They can see that they are alone on the video. It seems to work well.
Not applicable (no need)	369	While I commented on this above, as a prosecutor I won't comment on this here since it does not directly apply to me.
Not applicable (no need)	370	Will not participate if my client is not with me
Not applicable (no need)	371	Worked well when defense counsel needed to speak with clients. As the prosecutor I would leave the room as would any other court personnel or visitors to allow privacy.
No Response	372	I had to handle an appeal based on the lack of a Rule 43 advisement because of this type of issue between a defendant in jail and his attorney in the courtroom.
No Response	373	No experience
No Response	374	just starting
No Response	375	if possible I am with our client during the remote conference or hearing
No Response	376	I insist that my client is present with me simply to avoid these issues. The client is in an emotional situation and needs to feel that they are receiving the attention that they are paying me for.

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## ATTORNEYS

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | Absolutely any thing that is solely for scheduling or 26F  |
| 2  | Administrative Appeals   |
| 3  | Administrative hearing before boards of revision and the Board of Tax Appeals.   |
| 4  | Administrative hearings such as attorney disciplinary cases. Other types of proceedings, I'm unsure about, as I don't actively litigate in those areas.  |
| 5  | ADR proceedings, ie mediations   |
| 6  | All Case Management Conferences/Initial Civil Pretrials/Scheduling Conferences should be remote  |
| 7  | All civil scheduling and status conferences.   |
| 8  | All civil scheduling conferences, status conferences, and mediations; all foreclosure proceedings  |
| 9  | all CMC and Pretrials  |
| 10 | All forms of ADR   |
| 11 | All hearings should have remote access as an option.   |
| 12 | All hearings should have the choice of public appearing by videoconferencing so that elderly victims or other parties or observers can view proceedings online.  |
| 13 | All non-evidentiary proceedings should be conducted electronically and some uncontested evidentiary hearings should be as well. The only hearings that should be in person are those where exhibits and witnesses are involved.  |
| 14 | all non-evidentiary/oral argument matters like status conferences, pretrial conferences, and oral arguments  |
| 15 | All of the above.  |
| 16 | All pre-trial conferences  |
| 17 | All pretrial issues - service, discovery, status conferences, motion hearings  |
| 18 | All pretrial matters that do not involve evidence presentation.  |
| 19 | all pre-trials   |
| 20 | All pretrials should be remote. Having counsel drive hours to sit in front of a court (often not even the judge -- just a staff member) to schedule civil dates, etc., is a waste of resources and unnecessarily drives up litigation costs which impacts a litigant's ability to afford access to the courts. Wherever possible, courts should handle matters remotely. |
| 21 | All pretrials, discovery disputes, court status conferences, scheduling conferences should be conducted using remote technology. Testimony by witnesses, especially expert witnesses, should be presented via remote technology when requested by a party.   |
| 22 | All proceedings.   |
| 23 | All routine case management conferences should be done by phone and/or video.  |
| 24 | All scheduling and report conferences  |
| 25 | All status conference, pretrial conferences, scheduling conferences, motion hearings, discovery disputes.  |
| 26 | All those status conferences, civil & criminal, where the lawyers get together in court to report the status of preliminary processes and schedule the next status conference.   |
| 27 | Any and all civil case management conferences  |
| 28 | Any civil conference or hearing without witnesses  |
| 29 | Any civil pre-trial should be conducted remotely. The first or second criminal pre-trial should be conducted remotely. Many misdemeanor criminal and traffic pleas/sentencings can be conducted remotely. Family non-evidentiary hearings can be conducted remotely. Uncontested divorce proceedings, and/or dissolution hearings can be conducted remotely.             |
| 30 | Any hearing where the client would not traditionally be in the room and where no evidence is to be presented. However, Courts need to allow for a scheduling of a separate evidentiary hearing to ensure that discovery has been properly completed and to settle any evidentiary disputes prior to trial.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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31 Any non-motion request to confer with the Court (e.g., pre-motion discovery dispute conference)

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32 Any pre-trial could be handled remotely and save everyone so much time.

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33 Any procedural hearings

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34 Any proceeding to discuss the case posture.

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35 Any where there is not an issue of confronting a witness.

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36 Any.

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37 as agreed upon by the parties which may include some trials to the court

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38 bankruptcy

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39 Bankruptcy

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40 Bankruptcy, foreclosure, civil suits and tax valuation hearings and SSI hearings

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41 basic juvenile court review and annual review hearings

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42 bond hearings

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43 Bond hearings, status conferences

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44 Case Management Conference, Initial Status Conferences

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45 case management conference, status conference, final pretrial, mediation

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46 Case management conferences, pre-trials and settlement conferences all work via Zoom

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47 case management conferences, status conf, and pretrials (civil)

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48 Case Management Conferences; Mediations; Pre-trials

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49 case management conferences-non-evidentiary motions and some pre-trials

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50 Case plan hearings in JU court; Abuse, neglect, and dependency cases that are uncontested; post-disposition motions.

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51 cases that are not contested

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52 Child support hearings

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53 chronic/habitual truancy cases....basically any juvenile case that is not an actual trial with evidentiary requirements

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54 Civil- all pretrial and Motion Practice. Post Judgment hearings.

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55 Civil case management and status conference, mediations

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56 civil case management and status conferences

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57 civil mediation

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58 Civil Mediation, settlement conferences, final pretrials

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59 Civil Mediations

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60 Civil Mediations (non-family law)

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61 CIVIL MENTAL HEALTH HEARINGS

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62 Civil post-judgment collection hearings (Garnishment, bank attachment, debtor exam).

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63 civil pretrials

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64 Civil pre-trials

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65 Civil Pretrials and civil status conferences

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66 civil pretrials and mediations

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67 Civil pre-trials, conferences, motion practice

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68 civil pretrials, final pretrials, scheduling conferences, mediations, etc

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69 Civil Pre-trials, mediation hearings, small claims trials.

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70 Civil pre-trials, non-evidentiary motion hearings

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71 civil pretrials, Probation violation hearings

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72 Civil status

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
73	Civil Status conferences
74	Civil Status Conferences
75	CMC and discovery disputes in civil cases.
76	CMCs and some mediations
77	CMCs, discovery disputes, status conferences
78	CMCs, Status Conferences, and Motion hearings
79	competency hearings when the client is hospitalized for restoration
80	Conferences with the Court
81	Court conferences or hearings regarding discovery, scheduling and motions (including SJ and motions related to trial proceedings and motions in limine
82	Court Mediations if the parties agree
83	court ordered mediations
84	court ordered mediations/settlement conferences
85	CPO ex parte hearings
86	Default hearings and case management conferences.
87	Depositions
88	Depositions, Settlement Conferences/Mediations
89	Detention hearings
90	Disciplinary proceedings
91	dissolution hearings and uncontested divorce proceedings
92	estate accounting
93	every status conference and case management conference
94	evictions
95	Evictions
96	Family law dissolutions/uncontested proceedings
97	Family law if a final agreed settlement. Goes a lot faster and no wasted time and expense to client at court waiting.
98	Final evidentiary in person is best but it is possible on zoom
99	First meeting of creditors in Bankruptcy cases. I do not do any criminal law cases.
100	general motions, scheduling conferences
101	Grand Jury
102	I also think that while trials should go back to being in person, certain witnesses should testify remotely.
103	I am a probate lawyer--I have little experience to opine on the other proceedings.
104	I am sure I do not know all the areas where this is appropriate.
105	I believe many if not all of the above could be conducted by remote technology BY AGREEMENT. Requiring parties to appear remotely infringes on their due process right.
106	I don't do civil or juvi, so I don't know about those.
107	I don't have any experience with non-civil matters, and thus think it improper to project my own beliefs on another practice type.
108	I feel that for family law pretrials and status conferences (non-evidentiary) they are much more efficient and save time waiting at court and driving.
109	I limit the above list to those cases which pertain to me.
110	I think all hearings are suitable for the use of some remote technology post-Covid. I don't think they're all suitable to be fully remote, but I think that allowing the use of some remote technology will give everyone fuller access to justice.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

111	I think attorneys are in a better position to judge on a case by case basis if an evidentiary hearing should be in person or not. I would not want to exclude the possibility. For adoptions, there is a personal piece that might be important to families to be in court. I think judging competency and personal ability to communicate with ward is important to be in person. I did not respond to any criminal proceedings because I do not practice in this arena.
112	I think evidentiary hearings should be remote by agreement and should also depend on the particular circumstances of the case.
113	I think plea and sentencing is ok remote when the penalties are agreed and/or for low level charges
114	I think the use of remote technology has improved the process and should be used more often in all cases. That said civil matters are all I am in a position to comment on.
115	I view the remote access most appropriate for simple hearings that generally don't involve producing testimony. Remote hearings for more complicated matters should only be done if absolutely necessary.
116	I'm open to even civil trials, but I think we need to explore the technology more because you would need at least 14 boxes (using Zoom for instance) to view 8 jurors, 2 attorneys, 2 clients, 1 witness, and 1 judge. It would be difficult to watch all of those screens while examining a witness. Plus, the attorneys would likely need another counsel to operate a laptop showing jurors exhibits via Zoom. The screen is rather small when showing exhibits.
117	In foreclosure realm, very few things need to be in the Courtroom. Mostly, the Courts hold the in-person conferences to give the parties a chance to talk face-to-face. That is largely unnecessary and can be solved by telephones.
118	In general hearings that are either preliminary such as status hearings and hearings that are not really contested proceedings should continue to be remote
119	Initial criminal pretrials
120	Initial pretrials and status conferences.
121	Initial pre-trials, CMC's Some judges still refuse.
122	It depends on the clients and what they have access to. This should not be about the very privileged courts and attorneys.
123	It should be discretionary with parties. I.e., not just up to the judges, as there is a potential for minimization of people & other prejudice if safeguards aren't followed.
124	Judgment debtor exams
125	Judicial Release, Probation Revocation, Status Conferences
126	Juvenile Adjudicatory hearings that are settled dispositional juvenile hearings where there is joint agreement
127	Juvenile Pretrial
128	Less complicated civil hearings (evictions, small claims)
129	many hearings in commercial receiverships can be remote
130	Many of these depend on the case. Trials are not conducive to Zoom hearings or other highly contested matters.
131	Many probate type hearings
132	mediation
133	mediation
134	mediation
135	mediation
136	Mediation
137	Mediation
138	Mediation.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
139	Mediation/Settlement Conferences via Zoom/Video Conferencing
140	Mediations
141	mediations
142	Mediations
143	Mediations
144	mediations
145	mediations
146	mediations
147	mediations
148	mediations
149	mediations
150	Mediations
151	Mediations
152	Mediations
153	Mediations
154	mediations and arbitrations
155	Mediations and pretrial hearings
156	Mediations, CMCs
157	Mediations, discovery hearings, dispositive motion hearings, depositions, final preferable, all scheduling conferences, settlement conferences.
158	mediations, initial pretrials, motion hearings, status conferences, discovery disputes
159	mediations, pretrials
160	Mediations.
161	Might be appropriate for certain witnesses to appear in trials-not sure
162	Modification of Sentence/Judicial Release
163	Most non-jury proceedings could be effectively done remotely. Jury proceedings could be done also, but attorneys might need to be with Judge and very large screen to view all jury panel easily at the same time.
164	Motion hearing, civil pretrials
165	Non criminal pre-trials
166	Non-contested civil hearings such as a dissolution
167	None.
168	NOT criminal jury trials
169	Not sure about the other ones not checked
170	Others might apply but I have no experience there, eg criminal pretrials
171	Perfect for civil pretrials ten minutes instead of two hours sitting around
172	Pleas with inmates in prison or jail elsewhere
173	pre trial and scheduling
174	Pre trial and status conferences and mediations
175	pre-hearings, status conferences, CMC,
176	Pre-trial conferences and status checks should be done remotely.
177	pretrial and preliminary hearings that involve primarily just lawyers and verbal presentations.
178	pre-trial conferences, discovery conferences, case scheduling order conferences
179	Pretrial conferences, settlement confs., mediation. The judges want to "hold court" in person, but in person attendance has proven it is not necessary to a full and final resolution of matters.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
180	Pretrials
181	pre-trials
182	Pre-trials
183	Pretrials (Civil)
184	Pretrials and attorney conferences if done by remote technology save the clients the attorney expense and inconvenience of court attendance.
185	pretrials and miscellaneous court hearings or status conferences
186	PreTrials, Mediations, Arbitrations, Civil Hearings
187	Pre-Trials, Motion Hearings
188	Pre-trials, review hearings and uncontested motion hearings in child protection cases.
189	Pre-trials, status conferences, emergency motions, resolving discovery disputes
190	Pretty much anything that doesn't involve a jury can be effectively conducted using remote technology.
191	Probate
192	probate hearings
193	Probate Hearings
194	Probate hearings - Release of Assets, Inventory, Account
195	probate insolvency
196	Probate non-evidentiary hearings and all types of status conferences
197	probate procedural hearings, i.e. appointment of guardians, etc.
198	Probation Violations
199	Psych hearings where the defendant is currently in a psychiatric hospital.
200	psychiatric hearings
201	Purely ministerial proceedings--status and scheduling conferences--should be done remotely whenever possible. Nearly all other proceedings, in my experience, are less effective remotely. That is especially true for evidentiary proceedings, where witness demeanor and composure are important indicia of credibility. But even oral argument (whether at the appellate or trial level) loses something in the absence of personal presence.
202	Regulatory hearings
203	review hearings that are typically quick. I don't think any hearing that involves a person's constitutional rights should be held remotely.
204	Routine Bankruptcy Hearings and First Meetings of Creditors
205	Routine Probate filings requiring court approval (requests for expenditures, account filings, expense requests, etc.
206	routine status reports or scheduling. not substantive.
207	Scheduling
208	Scheduling and Status Conferences
209	scheduling conferences
210	Scheduling conferences, pretrial hearings
211	Sealings/Expungements
212	Sentencings for non-jailable offenses
213	situations where the defendant is in custody. security risks are minimized if the defendant does not need to be physically transported to the courthouse unnecessarily.
214	Some civil trials.
215	Some family law evidentiary proceedings but not all. Depends on amount of documentary evidence and number of witnesses.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*Which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
216	some matters can be remote. I dont believe trials or settlement conferences should be remote
217	Specifically, court date setting and initial hearings. Alot of courts still want someone to come to court simply to set a date. Default hearings as well
218	Standard Case Management Conferences and Status Reports
219	Status and Scheduling Conferences in Civil matters
220	Status conferences
221	status conferences / pretrial conferences / discovery conferences / when agreed to by the parties'
222	Status Conferences, Pretrials and other procedural matters
223	status conferences, pre-trials, initial conferences
224	Status conferences, pretrials, mediations
225	Status conferences, scheduling conferences, pre trial conferences.
226	status conferences; case management conferences
227	status hearings
228	Status/attorney conferences
229	Summary Proceedings (Evictions)
230	Temporary hearings, pretrials, status hearings, initial hearings, dissolutions, uncontested should all be remote
231	There is no reason to have people in for status conferences. Cincinnati courts do this routinely. It requires travel time, gas, mileage, parking, sometimes meals, etc. Very inefficient. Also no reason to hold in-person scheduling meetings.
232	This is the future.
233	This might be included, but most hearings involving only argument on a motion; or scheduling conferences.
234	This would depend on the circumstances of the case (the court, facts, issues, client, etc.). I think that there is a bit more to this question than space to answer. I'd be happy to discuss I'd you'd like to call.
235	uncontested family law and some probate
236	When defendants are in prison
237	with the Covid problem under control, most proceedings should be at the courthouse.
238	workers compensation hearings
239	Workers compensation hearings
240	workers' compensation hearings.

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*Regardless of your court's subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 1 Child Support pretrials
- 
- 2 Civil pretrial hearings
- 
- 3 civil pretrials, scheduling conferences
- 
- 4 Civil protection order hearings done by remote means has an added safety component that cannot be accomplished with all parties being present at the courthouse. The logistics involved in assuring the safety of victims and witnesses, and the associated expense, is eliminated by utilizing remote means for full hearings.
- 
- 5 Criminal Judicial Releases could be done remotely; Probation Violations could also be done remotely; Treatment in Lieu of convictions could be done remotely or telephonically; Motion for Expungements could be done by way of video/telephonically; Dismissals or Nolle Prosses could be done by way of video/telephonically; Appearance with counsel; Jury Waivers; and Bond Revocation and Review on Probation Violation hearings can all be done remotely, to name a few.
- 
- 6 criminal trials by consent
- 
- 7 I could have checked all of the above, but after we conducted a mock jury trial from selecting a jury to verdict, we ran into a number of issues that could violate the rights of the parties and society's expectation that due process rights are preserved and that all parties receive a fair trial. If the issues we encountered could be resolved, I would then be in a better position to check all of the above.
- 
- 8 Initial probation violation hearings
- 
- 9 Only when transportation / distance is a barrier.
- 
- 10 Our Judge prefers in-person whenever possible
- 
- 11 Preliminary hearings when defendants are in jail.
- 
- 12 The choices are a bit too broad. I think there are child protection hearings that can be heard remotely such as pretrials, review hearings, annual review hearings and even some objections to case plans. So much of this is case and fact dependent--requires a balancing analysis.
- 
- 13 The Court will decide this
- 
- 14 Youth in placement via video
-

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**JUDGES**

*Regardless of your subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | a variety of Probate Hearings  |
| 2  | Abuse, neglect, and dependency review hearings   |
| 3  | All of the checked above can work to some extent, but not always   |
| 4  | Any hearing where witness credibility is not a factor, nor the right of confrontation.   |
| 5  | arraignments from jails  |
| 6  | Board of Prof Conduct hearings, Character/Fitness hearings   |
| 7  | civil commitments  |
| 8  | Civil non-jury trials, but not jury trials.  |
| 9  | civil pretrials  |
| 10 | Civil summary judgment and similar non- evidentiary hearings   |
| 11 | contested hearings present the most barriers. This is improving as attorneys become familiar with the technology.  |
| 12 | Debtor Exams, Wage Garnishment hearings,   |
| 13 | ex parte DV hearings only  |
| 14 | Excluded from the above should be all contested proceedings.   |
| 15 | Family law evidentiary proceedings in dissolutions. Delinquency dispositional hearings. Pretrials or status conferences in any types of juvenile or DR proceedings. I do not believe I can adequately comment on types of cases that I do not hear.                              |
| 16 | I don't think its the type of hearing that matters. Any hearing should be tried provided it is effective. I'm in favor of experimenting and seeing where all this goes. Yet maintaining dignity of the process. Still should be dress code etc.                                  |
| 17 | I think some of the types of proceedings above which I did not check could be conducted remotely - but it would be determined on a case by case basis.   |
| 18 | I think that a hybrid can be utilized. Some parties/witnesses in person and others can be remote- i.e. an expert witness- where their veracity is not called into question and all parties stipulate to remote testimony. in hwere . e, shountys                                 |
| 19 | In the family law world any prowhich is not a contested hearing on major issues. I prefer in person appearance in contested matters.   |
| 20 | Non-essential hearings (status conferences, etc.) with a party or counsel who are out of town.   |
| 21 | note: while generally suitable, not necessarily the best choice in all types of matters identified above   |
| 22 | Post-conviction proceedings  |
| 23 | Pretrials, Petitions forProtective Service Orders, Uncontested Guardinship Hearings, short hearings with maybe one or two witnesses. Full trials, hearings with numerous witnesses or involving complex matters, and mediations and settlement conferences are better in person. |
| 24 | Review hearings in child protection proceedings  |
| 25 | Status review hearings   |
| 26 | unable to provide an answer to adoptions and guardianships. I have not experience with either one.   |

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**MAGISTRATES**

*Regardless of your subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Any pretrial or arraignment   |
| 2  | Any pretrial or other administrative conferences. Hearings for military and other out of state parties.   |
| 3  | Any pretrials in civil, criminal, juvenile, or domestic relations.  |
| 4  | anything without hard copy evidence, or video evidence, etc. Unless there is a way to get that evidence into everyone's hands prior to the hearings.  |
| 5  | Arraignments where the attorney is able to privately to their client.   |
| 6  | Bond hearings, civil pre-trial hearings   |
| 7  | Civil Commitments   |
| 8  | Civil Default Hearings  |
| 9  | Civil pre-trial conferences   |
| 10 | Civil protection order ex parte hearings  |
| 11 | dissolutions and uncontested divorces   |
| 12 | Dissolutions and uncontested matters  |
| 13 | Estate hearings, name changes   |
| 14 | Evictions   |
| 15 | evictions, garnishment hearings, revivor hearings   |
| 16 | Evidentiary Hearings/Trials upon agreement of the parties   |
| 17 | ex parte civil protection but not full hearings   |
| 18 | Ex Parte civil protection Order Hearings (not full evidentiary hearing)   |
| 19 | foreclosure hearings  |
| 20 | Garnishment asnd post judgment collection proceedings   |
| 21 | Hearings other than adjudication and evidentiary hearings where both parties are represented by counsel   |
| 22 | I think most settlement conferences can be on Zoom, although I can be helpful to have client present in final settlement discussions. Simple evidentiary hearings when credibility is not a major factor can be helpful on Zoom. Lastly, cases that have long distance parties, or absent parties such as criminal defendants in post release matters may be appropriate. |
| 23 | I want to clarify that contested adoptions and guardianships are not suitable for remote hearings.  |
| 24 | Initial matters such as traffic and misdemeanor criminal arraignments.  |
| 25 | Interim and settlement hearings where no evidence or party statements taken   |
| 26 | Juvenile detention, initial appearances, and probation violations   |
| 27 | Mediation   |
| 28 | Mediation, oral arguments on motions in civil cases   |
| 29 | most cases that are reports/status/scheduling in nature are good for this type of hearing. trials and contested matters should generally not be done remotely.  |
| 30 | Motions for sealing/expungement of criminal convictions.  |
| 31 | Plea Hearings if separate from sentencing. Sentencing in traffic, or non-jail, non-prison sentence cases.   |
| 32 | preliminary hearings of any kind, pretrials   |
| 33 | Pretrial/Status Hearings; CPS reviews   |
| 34 | Pre-trials  |
| 35 | pre-trials  |
| 36 | pre-trials or settlement conferences for dependency docket  |
| 37 | Pretrials, discovery conferences, non-evidentiary hearings (i.e. basically for everything, except the actual trial on the merits, unless all parties stipulate)   |
| 38 | pretrials, settlement conferences, initial appearance   |
| 39 | Pretrials/status conferences  |

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**MAGISTRATES**

*Regardless of your subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

40 probate civil commitment hearings

41 Sentencing in some cases but not all types

42 Should be used when criminal defendants are incarcerated

43 some brief evidentiary hearings like merit hearings in divorce

44 speicalized docket

45 Status conference

46 This is to explain my answer. Some dispositional hearings can be done telephonically and be effective. Some child protection proceedings are stipulated and can be done telephonically.

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**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*Regardless of your subject matter jurisdiction, which of the following types of proceedings do you think are suitable for the use of remote technology in the future?*

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**ID    Other (please specify)**

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- 1    sealing criminal records
  - 2    Sealing record of conviction, or sealing dismissal of charge(s).
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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|----|--|
| 1  | (1) Easy to use & navigate websites/online dockets, with document images (2) Remote appearances for procedural events and less-serious proceedings, ideally with a uniform state-wide system so courts can get easy guidance and lawyers can master one system to work efficiently   |
| 2  | 1) Eliminate all in-person CMCs and oral arguments (non-evidentiary motion arguments and appellate arguments) 2) The Courts must rigidly insist on appearance as with in-person hearings, so technology can't be an obstacle to participation.   |
| 3  | 100% online CLE; voluntary agreements between courts so participants can use local equipment at one courthouse to attend remote proceedings elsewhere in the state or nation.  |
| 4  | A lot of the minor hearings (e.g. arraignments) can be done via technology - many courts were already doing that with video appearances. Any time the client does not have to appear is certainly fodder for remote hearings (e.g. evidentiary hearings, case management conferences, etc.).   |
| 5  | A state-wide, uniform online system for all 88 counties and their clerks of courts. There should not be different systems for each county.   |
| 6  | ABOVE MY PAY GRADR   |
| 7  | Accepting electronic offer sheets from Prosecutors should continue.  |
| 8  | Access filings   |
| 9  | Access to Clerk's office for questions, limited mediation use  |
| 10 | Additional synchrony between courts and technology would be great. Broad partnerships with technology would be helpful. Practicing within multiple Ohio courts means that I and my paralegals need to know many different e-filing software formats, and my laptop probably has about a dozen different video technology applications on it. It is difficult to keep them straight sometimes to ensure connectivity. |
| 11 | adopt uniform rules to establish the proceedings that will always be conducted via remote technology   |
| 12 | Again, CMC, pretrials and mediations are ideally performed via Zoom. Telephone is ok, but seeing everybody is, I believe, beneficial.  |
| 13 | Agreement to mediate disputes; arbitration and agreement to participate in online small claims courts.   |
| 14 | All pretrials. Involve courts in these at final pretrial stage   |
| 15 | All 88 counties should use electronic filing systems and consider whether certain court proceedings can proceed virtually, for example attorney only proceedings such as civil pre-trials/scheduling conferences/status conferences.   |
| 16 | All attorneys should have access to court databases like CourtView to access docket information for cases that they are assigned to.   |
| 17 | All case management conferences  |
| 18 | All case management conferences should be by phone or video. Frankly, all pretrials can be done by phone or video. Trials should still be in person.   |
| 19 | all case management conferences should be done by remote technology. It is time consuming, and not to require travel is much safer.  |
| 20 | All case management, pre-trial, mediations. Post-judgment civil collection matters.  |
| 21 | All case management, Pretrial, scheduling, settlement and final pretrial conferences. Permit parties to consent to remote attendance to evidentiary hearings. Permit non party witnesses to attend trial remotely.   |
| 22 | all civil case management conferences and Pretrials should be via phone--much more efficient and cost effective for clients.   |
| 23 | All civil pre trial matters should be conducted via Remote technology.   |
| 24 | All civil pretrials  |
| 25 | all civil pretrials and CMC conferences  |
| 26 | All civil pre-trials should be handled remotely. I think remote technology is particularly useful for resolving discovery disputes non-evidentiary hearings, oral arguments and appellate arguments.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- However, the technology is also available to hold evidentiary hearings remotely and it would just take time for lawyers to learn to use the technology.
- 
- 27 All CLE requirements should be able to be met without in person meetings. The pandemic has forced the Court system to enter the technology age with gusto and what has been learned is that if works well, is more efficient and allows non-evidentiary proceedings to occur in a convenient less costly time consuming manner.
- 
- 28 all common pleas and appellate courts should have electronic filing. Initial pretrials/scheduling conferences should be done by phone or video. Civil rules should be revised to facilitate video and audio conferences
- 
- 29 All conferences that do not involve witnesses (civil pretrial, civil scheduling) could be by remote technology. It saves significant travel. It also saves waiting time, as I usually get to court 30-45 minutes ahead of time to ensure I am not late. My practices is all over the state so this could save me hours each time I have to go to court.
- 
- 30 All court records should be publicly available by remote means. It is outrageous that in 2020 many courts still do not provide this. With respect to court proceedings, remote technology should be used more frequently for ministerial or clerical matters, but should be used sparingly for other proceedings (e.g., evidentiary proceedings and arguments on motions or appeals).
- 
- 31 All courts making pleadings available online. Some only have dockets available. Uniform e-filing system for all courts such as PACER in the federal courts. Uniform designation/filing/distribution of exhibits and e-format for exhibits (pdf) for all courts in remote hearings.
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- 32 All courts need to allow electronic filing and make documents available online for viewing
- 
- 33 All courts should have a robust electronic docket and filing system. Forcing filing in person and by fax is a terrible system. Courts without electronic systems are antiquated and doing a disservice to the public.
- 
- 34 All courts should have electronic filing. Depositions should definitely continue to be remote. Remote testimony should remain an option--I had a client from Texas who was able to testify remotely on contesting subject matter and personal jurisdiction in Ohio courts; his inconvenience for an improperly filed case was minimized.
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- 35 All courts should have online filing and dockets.
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- 36 All courts should have online filing and notification systems, period and always.
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- 37 All courts should use telephone/Zoom for status or scheduling conferences and other basic hearings. It'd be nice if courts left it up to counsel to decide whether other hearings or proceedings take place in person or remotely. Every court should offer e-filing and online dockets; it's inexcusable for courts not to have these at this point. Expanding e-filing capabilities to other media (beyond PDFs) and enhancing the e-filing platforms would also be nice. Ideally, it'd make attorneys' lives much easier if all the counties in the state moved to a single online docket and e-filing platform (similar to Indiana).
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- 38 All courts using electronic filing must make all filed documents accessible online. Too many courts permit or require electronic filing, and then do not post the filings online, or require registration in order to view documents. This should be determined to be unacceptable. Public is public. The transparency and technology requirements on the court itself should be no less than those on litigants.
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- 39 All dockets and case documents should be available online. In the event the documents are private, provide a way for only counsel of record to access the documents.
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- 40 All dockets should be online with access to the documents on the docket. Zoom/ remote/ telephone proceedings should be used for CMCs, pretrials and possible in other situations if the parties agree to it.
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- 41 All domestic relations courts should have online filing and online access to case information. Also video conferences for status and pretrials decreases attorney fees and increases efficiency - so I would like that to continue.
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- 42 All filings should be electronic with paper only to be used as an emergency backup. All public records of court proceedings should be available online. Other documents should be available to counsel with log
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## ATTORNEYS

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- in password. No handwritten signatures should be required. Paper/fax filing is wasteful and inefficient and should only be used in an emergency.
- 
- 43 All filings should be online and everything filed should be available for public access.
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- 44 All filings should be online. Oral arguments and pre-trials can be online. Zoom works very well for attorney conferences with the court.
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- 45 All hearing notices should be served electronically. All Magistrate Orders and Magistrate's Decisions should be served electronically because of the short response periods.
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- 46 All hearings and arguments short of evidentiary hearings and trials should be done remotely. The benefits, cost savings and ease of use all outweigh any perceived benefits of face-to-face communication.
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- 47 All initial pretrial should be by phone in civil matters.
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- 48 All initial status conferences should be conducted by video conference, even after the pandemic is over. And clerks of court that have not yet made their documents available for viewing on line should be encouraged to do so--we're already almost a quarter of the way through the 21st century and online records are no longer a fancy new technology!
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- 49 All non testimonial hearings should be held remotely for cost savings and efficient use of time.
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- 50 All non-evidentiary hearings, such as court status reports and pretrials, should be held using remote technology in the future.
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- 51 All of the county courts should go to e-filing. The OSC and legislature should assist those counties with the financial costs to make that happen.
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- 52 All Ohio Courts need to build internet infrastructures that allow attorneys and the public to access information remotely the include docket information and actual court documents. All Clerk of Courts should be given funds to build infrastructure so that all attorneys and pro se litigants can file electronically.
- 
- 53 All Ohio courts need to have e-filing and searchable e-dockets. This is the bear minimum of what should be available. Teleconferences (typically for status conferences, scheduling with the courts) should be by video (eg, Zoom); this would encourage better relationships with the court/court staff, and opposing counsel. Seeing one another is a benefit. No court should be calling all counsel to get everyone on the same line; there are always issues, lawyers' schedules often change and cell phones are discouraged; the time it takes to simply assemble the call could be alleviated.
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- 54 All Ohio courts should have electronic filing.
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- 55 All oral arguments on motions filed. All pre-trials. Mediations.
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- 56 All paperwork; scheduling and status conferences.
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- 57 All pre-trial non-evidentiary hearings should be conducted remotely.
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- 58 All pre-trial, preliminary hearings, conferences, discovery and supporting communications should be capable of being conducted online at the election of the parties and counsel; online access should be available to all clerical data at least on non-domestic civil matters, with a uniformly adopted technology and software, and supporting CLE and tech support service vendors available to counsel and clients to coordinate online access. In addition, librarians should be used to better organize and present data bases and online key words used to access clerical and court functions online, with supervision on setting standards state wide, and financial assistance in smaller counties with limited resources.
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- 59 All pretrials and attorney conferences should be remote
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- 60 All pretrials and settlement conferences
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- 61 All pretrials should be remote. Keep all appellate oral arguments remote.
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- 62 All proceedings open to the public should be remotely viewable. The more use of online technology, the better.
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- 63 All routine case management and pretrial conferences should be conducted remotely.
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- 64 All routine scheduling and status conferences.
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 65 | All scheduling conferences and other status conferences should be conducted electronically unless specifically requested by the parties.   |
| 66 | All scheduling conferences should be online or telephonic. Some mediations can be online. Simple trials and oral arguments should be online.   |
| 67 | all scheduling conferences/status PTs should be remote - either by phone only or with video  |
| 68 | All status calls could be done by Zoom.  |
| 69 | all telephonic or video pre-trials; they are so much more time efficient   |
| 70 | all the time   |
| 71 | all things can use remote technology   |
| 72 | Allow access to images for Franklin County Probate Court cases.  |
| 73 | Allow attorneys to view juvenile/TPO/CPO/DV case information using their attorney portal, and allow e-filing of related documents.   |
| 74 | Allow counsel of record or parties to have access online to documents and docket in DV and Stalking cases  |
| 75 | Allow document flow and filing with a 'chat' capability with the court. Whereby lawyers can ask specific questions in real time.   |
| 76 | Allow for more conferences and mediations to be held via phone   |
| 77 | Allow for more telephonic and/or video conference hearings for pretrial matters.   |
| 78 | allow out of state witnesses to testify remotely!  |
| 79 | Allow remote lookup of actual case documents and not just the case   |
| 80 | Allow victim impact statements at plea, revocation hearings and modification hearings to given remotely  |
| 81 | Allowing for access to documents filed with the Clerk. In the county that I practice, we only have access to the docket and not the individual papers that have been filed. In my opinion, such documents can be allowed for viewing by practitioners and if the court does not want public access for some reason, the attorneys can be given an access site. |
| 82 | Allowing people to remotely access the hearing so that they are more accessible to the general public.   |
| 83 | almost all proceedings could be done remotely expect trials  |
| 84 | Alternative Dispute Resolution   |
| 85 | Always attempt mediations/settlement conferences remote before in person.  |
| 86 | Always use efilng and have dockets available online, even for smaller courts.  |
| 87 | Any and all ways possible. I have come to really appreciate the remote options and hope they continue and become a normal part of the court system. Please help the smaller counties that have fewer resources or feel that the traditional ways are the only way. They need the technology upgrades even if they feel like the old ways are best.             |
| 88 | any initial pre-trial in a civil matter where only dates are being selected (and substantive issues are not being addressed) should be via remote technology   |
| 89 | Any non-dispositional setting as long as the technology is reliable  |
| 90 | Any non-evidentiary hearing or pretrial proceeding.  |
| 91 | Any time clients' presence is not required; upon motion for safety/peace-of-mind of victims.   |
| 92 | ANYWHERE POSSIBLE  |
| 93 | Appellate Oral Arguments, Motion Oral Arguments  |
| 94 | Arraignments   |
| 95 | Arraignments & Bond Hearings, only in those limited proceedings in which the Rules of Evidence are excepted.   |
| 96 | Arraignments and pretrials are fine by phone or video. Everything else should be in person   |
| 97 | Arraignments and pretrials only would minimize damage to public trust.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 98  | Arraignments, fine. But not for civil actions unless adjuster is required to attend, and distance prevents attendance.   |
| 99  | Arraignments. Not pleas or sentencings   |
| 100 | Arrest hearings, revocation hearings   |
| 101 | as a way to keep track of matters pending on the dockets and keep them moving, ie have status calls more frequently  |
| 102 | As a way to preserve the record. Why not store the video as part of the record? Appellate counsel would certainly find it handy I'm sure.  |
| 103 | As an appellate advocate, the oral hearings and appellate mediation have been the primary uses for remote technology for me. My area of practice is ideal for remote arguments/mediations, as some courts are far from my office. I would encourage appellate courts to continue to use the technology even after the pandemic.  |
| 104 | As future remote technology becomes more advanced and more available, I think the court should explore using these resources.  |
| 105 | As least as possible.  |
| 106 | As little as possible. Much is lost in the "remote" nature of communication and respect for the system.  |
| 107 | As much as possible  |
| 108 | As much as possible if all parties agree.  |
| 109 | As much as possible. Especially for needless Pretrial Hearings that are often a colossal waste of time.  |
| 110 | As noted above, remote technology is well suited to all forms of ADR and should be encouraged.   |
| 111 | As provided above, for brief hearings to set dates and to provide short updates on the case, video hearings have been great. Clients have been supportive of this, particularly those who do not have to request an entire day or half day off work for a 5-10 minute hearing.   |
| 112 | As responded to earlier, for attorney conferences, pre-trials, and evidentiary hearings. As guardian ad litem, I've also attended trials with pro se parties. These are time-limited and seem to be effective. Remote technology in criminal matters and day-long trials are better served in court. Remote filings have been a major time-saver. Perhaps mediation and settlement conferences would benefit. I know that some mediation departments have scaled back. They could possibly be revived. |
| 113 | Assignment notices going to digital calendars. Digital delivery of documents to parties that create a secure account with a signed waiver.   |
| 114 | At a minimum, all Ohio courts should have efilings and dockets available online.   |
| 115 | At every opportunity.  |
| 116 | Attorney communication with court staff  |
| 117 | Attorney Conferences and some Pretrial hearings  |
| 118 | Attorney notifications   |
| 119 | Avoid time-consuming pretrial conferences in person.   |
| 120 | Basic early connection. I have a mediation coming up on zoom. I disagree it should be done this way. Remote clients or lawyer scheduling is unimportant.   |
| 121 | be consistent in process   |
| 122 | Be sure that there is uninterrupted human support staff available during hours. Great example is the staffer(s) in Cuyahoga County. The filing website has correctable glitches in it --which remain uncorrected and waste enormous time for an unknown population of attorneys and staff-- but the human personnel have been pleasant and extraordinary without failure.  |
| 123 | Better software and hardware needs to be developed that would allow for private conversations between parties and lawyers.   |
| 124 | Both parties in a case, without clients, could discuss case plans and questions with the Judge just by making the Judge aware of the fact that parties want to speak with the court.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 125 | Brief uncontested hearings for certain, still not sure about trials.   |
| 126 | Butler County should not require in-person appearance for scheduling. No one else requires it.   |
| 127 | call days  |
| 128 | Calls and other remote technology should be used for everything except evidentiary hearings and trials.  |
| 129 | Can it. It's awful. Open the courts. Let's get back to work. This is crazy.  |
| 130 | Case Management and Mediation  |
| 131 | Case management conference   |
| 132 | Case Management Conferences and civil pre-trials   |
| 133 | Case management conferences and pre trials should be conducted remotely. So much time is wasted sitting in court waiting.  |
| 134 | Case management conferences and pretrial conferences are perfect for remote technology.  |
| 135 | Case management conferences and status conferences that don't require in-person appearances and save all parties time and costs, make the most sense for remote technology.  |
| 136 | Case Management Conferences, General Pretrials and Mediation   |
| 137 | Case management conferences, status conferences, and reports   |
| 138 | Case Management Conferences/scheduling   |
| 139 | cattle call hearings were always a waste of time. I ran 2-3 counties when I was actively practicing and some judges even had their clerks do a docket setting meeting. A total waste of drive time and parking expense, etc  |
| 140 | Certain evidentiary matters and things that turn on credibility of witnesses still need to be in person. Trials, especially jury trials, should be in person. There is a great deal (almost all) of pretrial work that should be done remotely as it is best for all involved.   |
| 141 | Certain things like status conferences are great for remote. Others, like oral argument and trial for civil cases need to be in person. Create barriers +HEPA Purifiers so masking is not needed during the hearing/trial.   |
| 142 | Certainly for all civil pretrials and many final settlement pretrials. I think it can also be effectively used for civil case mediation.   |
| 143 | Certifications of notice   |
| 144 | change Sup.R. 45(A) so that the clerks in 'people courts', municipal and county courts, allow electronic access for attorneys. The common pleas clerk in the county where my office allows such access (as do the common pleas clerks in all adjoining) and the municipal or county court clerks in adjoining counties pretty much allow public access (which, of course, means attorneys can use the tools in the tool box) but the curmudgeon naysayer/doer municipal court clerk in the county where my office is does not... |
| 145 | checking on the status of settlement discussions--increased use of remote status calls and some pre-trials.  |
| 146 | Civil case management conferences and Pretrials  |
| 147 | Civil case management conferences, status conferences, final pretrial conferences  |
| 148 | Civil discovery disputes, oral argument opportunities for younger attorneys  |
| 149 | Civil insurance defense attorney here. I like the remote hearings and flexibility. Most courts doing it by phone. I think more video conferences would be better for larger group settings. I like it especially when the court coordinates the hearing with their own zoom or conference call-in number.  |
| 150 | Civil pretrial and discovery issues  |
| 151 | civil pretrial proceedings, mediations, settlement conferences can all be done by video, saving time and money   |
| 152 | Civil pretrials  |
| 153 | civil pretrials - scheduling and status  |
| 154 | civil pretrials and status reports   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 155 | Civil proceedings like scheduling conferences and case management conferences should always be remote.   |
| 156 | Civil status conferences and pretrials would often be better suited for remote   |
| 157 | Clerk of Court filings and mediations  |
| 158 | Clerks of courts should provide the same access to criminal and juvenile delinquency case documents to private and appointed counsel as their public defenders (e.g. case management systems). That would eliminate the need to go to the clerk's offices for information that defense counsel sorely needs. At least Hamilton County provides some access while many other courts do not provide much access to case documents at all. However, it is still not on the level of what the public defenders have access to. In regard to hearings and trials, courts should think long and hard about how to allow defense counsel to confer with their clients in a manner which will guarantee the privacy of their conversations; or maybe counsel should log off and log into a separate meeting with their client.             |
| 159 | CLEs   |
| 160 | Client meetings  |
| 161 | Clients who have since relocated or where transportation would be a hardship.  |
| 162 | Cmcsa and pretrials  |
| 163 | Communication  |
| 164 | Communications with the court and staff  |
| 165 | Conduct motion hearings remotely. So much time is needed for the courts to conduct a live hearing that these type of hearings rarely occur in my practice. Remote hearings should make it more convenient for everyone, which should increase the frequency of scheduling such hearings.   |
| 166 | Conduct pleas and sentencing from jails and prisons in different locations.  |
| 167 | Conduct trials remotely.   |
| 168 | Conducting appellate arguments remotely has been wonderful. At first, it was strange and I wasn't sure how much I cared for it. As time has gone on, I hope this continues to be an option for us in the future. I do think that it has tended to make the proceedings less formal. By that I do not mean less serious, but less intimidating and more relaxed. I think that's led to some cases being argued better than they would have been when attorneys felt the weight of the room instead of the weight of their arguments. Adding to that the convenience of not having to drive hours to and from a court to conduct a 15-minute hearing... I'm sure the judges will be in a better position to say whether I'm right about better arguments, but I feel that this forced experiment could have great long-term effects. |
| 169 | Conducting CMCs using remote technology.   |
| 170 | Conducting public information meetings so people are aware of what the court does and the services that it offers.   |
| 171 | Conducting routine matters by telephone or videoconference remains effective, as it was prior to the pandemic. Conducting more substantial hearings remotely should be discouraged.  |
| 172 | Conducting settlement conferences with the Judges. Conducting mediation sessions.  |
| 173 | Conferences with judges and lawyers  |
| 174 | Consider case management conferences via telephone when it is handled by court staff instead of the assigned judge.  |
| 175 | Considering many courts held civil pretrials by phone prior to the pandemic, that should continue but should also be extended to criminal pretrials. Generally any hearing that, on average, lasts ten minutes or less should at least carry the option of participating remotely.   |
| 176 | Contact with clerks of courts  |
| 177 | Continue allowing remote access to hearings and mandate e-filing in probate courts across the states. Even where other courts allow it, probate courts are behind. We need to cure this. The technology exists to protect privacy, and this would save clients significant cost expenses and time delays if the attorneys could e-file and appear for hearings remotely in private courts long after the pandemic has subsided.  |

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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 178 | Continue current practices   |
| 179 | continue getting courts online for filings (reduces travel, provides almost instant electronic access to all parties and court);   |
| 180 | Continue pretrial practice remotely and in person trial  |
| 181 | Continue remote appearances for CMCs, routine status hearings, settlement discussions, and any other hearings without testimony or jurors. Having to travel downtown and pay to park near a courthouse is often a barrier to participation for my clients.   |
| 182 | continue remote filing   |
| 183 | Continue the remote hearings for all non-evidentiary hearings/conferences. Remote hearings work well for any hearings that do not involve clients (i.e. contempt for failure to produce discovery).  |
| 184 | Continue the same standard and give clients/attorneys the option to appear in person or remote   |
| 185 | Continue the use for anything other than hearings. Small issue hearings can be remote. They should all use electronic filing.  |
| 186 | Continue the ways they have used it now.   |
| 187 | Continue to allow fax or email filing of pleadings.  |
| 188 | Continue to allow motion hearings and conferences by either telephone, or zoom/etc; have clerks of courts (especially in rural counties) be allowed to exchange information by fax or email. Some courts are still requiring it to be done by snail mail and there is just no good reason for this. And the courts should not be charging "filing" fees" every time a transaction comes in the door. That is ridiculous. |
| 189 | Continue to implement remote technology as it is a time and financial saver to both lawyers and clients.   |
| 190 | Continue to permit appearing for hearings by zoom  |
| 191 | Continue to set meditations, pretrials, status conferences and other events via video or telephone. It saves so much travel time and keeps costs down for parties.   |
| 192 | Continue to use innovative ways to allow for testimony and document sharing remotely to avoid the cost of having witnesses appear from out of state. And use of technology for routine hearings to cut down on time and expense  |
| 193 | Continue to use it for filing and CMC's and other ministerial type hearings.   |
| 194 | Continue to use it for status conferences and other matters that do not take much time.  |
| 195 | Continue to use it whenever and wherever possible. Put differently, if you do not HAVE to have people in your courtroom (e.g. jury trials require people to appear in person), then don't.   |
| 196 | Continue to use remote technology for Criminal arraignments, pre-trials and guilty pleas.  |
| 197 | Continue to use when attorneys and Court staff are the only participants. When clients involved, proceedings should be in person and in Court.   |
| 198 | Continue use for civil scheduling conferences, pretrials and mediations/settlement conferences.  |
| 199 | Continue use for pretrial and status reports. Evidentiary hearings need to be in person  |
| 200 | Continue using it for pretrial matters especially early on in the case. Make e-filing more widespread and available, including in DV matters and municipal courts.   |
| 201 | Continue using it. Far too often, courts conduct in-person hearings just for scheduling dates. This is a complete waste of time and terribly inefficient. All scheduling hearings should be remote. Also, the courts need to stop requiring parties to fax items or provide "copies" of filed documents. All documents that are electronically filed are available to the court. Let's move toward paperless system.     |
| 202 | Continue using remote technology for civil proceedings and docket management.  |
| 203 | Continue utilizing remote technology to the same degree after the pandemic that it is being used during the pandemic. There are still some courts that have been resistant to remote technology and I wish they would get on board as well.  |
| 204 | continue what we are doing.  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 205 | Continue with all hearings remote. Cannot see any reason for personal appearances in court, particularly in the early stages of civil litigation  |
| 206 | Continued to use it after the pandemic subsides   |
| 207 | Continued use of platforms such as Zoom, WebEx, Microsoft Teams, etc. to conduct hearings and conferences.  |
| 208 | Continued use of remote hearings (especially for non-adversarial, uncontested, and non-dispositional hearings)  |
| 209 | Continued use of remote technology for routine matters such as case management and status conferences and consideration of use of remote technology for mediation to save on the time and expense of travel for all involved  |
| 210 | Continued use of telephone pretrials and zoom hearings would be helpful in more courts.   |
| 211 | continued use when witness's live far away or would be greatly inconvenienced by appearing in person. Use for filing continuances.  |
| 212 | continuing as it has been for more things such as status conference, pre-trials, etc.   |
| 213 | Continuing to allow remote appearances on the right cases is beneficial to clients and to lawyers   |
| 214 | Continuing to allow some hearings to be done remotely   |
| 215 | Counties MUST use e-filing at the Common Pleas level  |
| 216 | Court could utilize bridge line for call-ins for PreTrial, Status call, etc. Enhance dockets with scanned orders and pleading for online review of docket.  |
| 217 | Court ordered mediations could be conducted online. Private mediators have shown that this is a viable option.  |
| 218 | Court should go to remote conferencing for as much as possible. Simply, it will save clients more money. I am not saying there is not a time for face to face interaction, but most items in today's world can be done via technology. The reality is that the courtroom of the future is going to be almost totally virtual.   |
| 219 | Court staff have greater access to electronic dockets on the ICASE system and attorneys would benefit from staff actually checking before randomly scheduling hearings by checking with assigned counsel, first.  |
| 220 | Courtroom webcasts  |
| 221 | Courts & Clerks using technology to put matter on line & available to print. Using technology more & making it more user friendly   |
| 222 | Courts (specifically the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court and Magistrates) need to allow parties to utilize the e-filing system to tender proposed orders rather than the "walk through" procedure. Further, the Hamilton Co Courts need to utilize remote proceedings such as telephonic proceedings. Instead, the courts are just continuing matters for a future in-person hearing during COVID pandemic. It is an inefficient process in Hamilton County and puts our health at risk considering the sheer number of persons in the courthouse at any given time due to the courts' requirements of in-person hearings which are simple cattle call proceedings and the inefficient and antiquated requirement to provide filed copy of a motion with proposed order rather than simply allowing parties to utilize the e-filing system in place. |
| 223 | Courts and judges could be available to communicate with counsel and conduct pre- trials easier   |
| 224 | Courts could help public defenders get "in the loop" by helping with funds for tech equipment and to bridge resistance gaps with other justice system participants, such as the sheriff or jail.  |
| 225 | Courts have to get better at using technology by investing in equipment and training, including training lawyers, not just their own staffs.  |
| 226 | Courts in Ohio should never require counsel and/or parties to drive to courthouse for a 5 minute CMC that can be done by phone. The Supreme Court shouldn't just recommend it; the Supreme Court should mandate it. CMCs should be in person only at request of and in agreement with parties.  |
| 227 | courts like cleveland muni need to have all records on line (e.g. can't see extended entries). mags and judges need to master the technology, then it can be used for many hearings.  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 228 | Courts must be especially careful when using remote technology as I believe it to be contrary to the hallmarks of our justice system as a whole.   |
| 229 | Courts should consider the use of online calendars for scheduling conferences and pretrial proceedings. This would eliminate the need to play phone tag with court personnel and clutter email inboxes, and would also free up court personnel's time to devote to busy dockets.   |
| 230 | Courts should continue to hold and encourage as many proceedings to take place through remote technology as possible. The Ohio state court system should also explore and implement a uniform electronic filing system for all courts of general jurisdiction statewide, as opposed to the current patchwork of different systems.   |
| 231 | Courts should continue to use remote technology even beyond the pandemic. And more courts should have online dockets.  |
| 232 | Courts should continue to use technology for non-evidentiary proceedings after the pandemic.   |
| 233 | Courts should continue to use the technology after the pandemic is over with discretion by the individual judge. I believe that it is a significant benefit to the client. To clarify a prior answer, I did not comment on the appropriateness for criminal matters because I do not practice criminal law and have no knowledge of the benefits and draw backs of technology. |
| 234 | COURTS SHOULD DEMAND RESPECT THEY ARE THE ARBITER OF DISPUTES AND MUST BE ABOVE THE ORDINARY. I BELIEVE THAT THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT ROOM AND COURTHOUSE MUST BE A CENTRAL LOCATION FOR THE DIGNITY AND RESPECT THE COURTS ARE DUE. YOU NEED TO SEE THOSE WHO ADMINISTER JUSTICE IN PERSON  |
| 235 | Courts should image documents on the online dockets and should continue to all parties the option to participate remotely.   |
| 236 | Courts should keep doing hearings via video!! I hate having to drive sometimes hours away for a fifteen minute hearing. This has been the best silver lining to come from this pandemic. It made me realize how behind the times our Ohio courts are.  |
| 237 | Courts should not use remote technology, period. People deserve their day in Court. The use of remote technology is a further step in creating an "elite" group of legal professionals who do not interact with regular people and don't understand their cares and concerns.  |
| 238 | Courts, especially municipal courts, should adopt UNIFORM procedures to allow e-filing and remote appearances, especially for civil cases. If a court cannot or will not modernize, it should be closed and have its territorial jurisdiction folded into another. There are too many petty fiefdoms run by fiat.  |
| 239 | Create a portal for pro se individuals to file online. It could have a built-in tool for indigency affidavits/fee waivers.   |
| 240 | Criminal municipal courts have not used zoom or any other Remote technology. The court continued cases some for three months each. This caused many failure to appears.  |
| 241 | Criminal non-testimony proceedings. Accounts/records filings hearings. Participants suffering significant mobility/health restrictions.  |
| 242 | Criminal Pretrials should be conducted by telephone. Cattle calls for scheduling dates are inefficient and wasteful.   |
| 243 | Dealing with pretrial matters and continuances   |
| 244 | Definitely for pretrials. Handling these remotely makes private client access to justice much more affordable. Also could use for remote learning/education.   |
| 245 | Definitely upload filings online. That is extremely convenient for everyone, attorneys, public, court staff. Scheduling conferences by zoom are fine. Not sure about other things, hearings, etc. Need the human element for just adjudication.  |
| 246 | Depending on the complexity, some pretrials could be held remotely. Such as those where if an agreement is reached, a later date would still need to be set for the agreement to be assented too on the record.  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 247 | Depends on the situation   |
| 248 | Depositions, especially when the travel time and expense would be burdensome to the client   |
| 249 | Determine what proceedings are essential or nonessential to the fair administration of the case.   |
| 250 | Develop uniform technology standards for all of the courts. Develop uniform standards for the protection of lawyers, litigants and court personnel to use during the next pandemic. Some judges did not take the pandemic seriously.   |
| 251 | Developing a state-wide electronic filing system.  |
| 252 | DeWine will keep the fake pandemic going as long as he is in office. Courts adding e-filing, documents available online, and telephone conferences for civil hearings would all greatly improve attorneys' ability to represent clients and keep fees and costs for clients down, making access to competent legal representation more affordable to those with modest financial means.  |
| 253 | Digital judge  |
| 254 | Discovery disputes, hearings on motions, and probate matters.  |
| 255 | Discovery disputes, pretrial conferences, status conferences. Basically all civil hearings or events prior to trial could utilize remote technologies.   |
| 256 | Discovery exchange   |
| 257 | Discovery, Motions, oral arguments on legal only issues, pre-trials. Mediation.  |
| 258 | Do as many virtual proceedings as possible   |
| 259 | Do in-home check-ins with children.  |
| 260 | Do it the way it was always done.  |
| 261 | do not prefer remote technology generally.   |
| 262 | Do not use remote technology. It creates a lack of instant communication b/w attorney and client and violates the clients rights to be adequately represented by counsel.  |
| 263 | Dockets should be on line. Initial case management conferences and status conferences should routinely be remotely held. While remote technology should never be considered as a substitute for all court appearances, it should be used to eliminate the need to travel for routine matters.  |
| 264 | Doing all pre-trials, pleas, and non jail-able sentencing hearings on pleas to expedite the process and save travel time   |
| 265 | Doing remote pre-trials (including all hearings where clients are not present) is extremely efficient. I have enjoyed the opportunity to do virtual hearings and meetings with the courts. I hope this continues after the pandemic is over.   |
| 266 | Don't use it at all. It makes everyone lazy  |
| 267 | Don't abandon the things that were successful through technology simply because the pandemic passes.   |
| 268 | E filing for all probate court documents.  |
| 269 | E filing.  |
| 270 | Easier and more cost efficient ways for rural counties to implement electronic filing options or fax filing options. Currently some rural counties have fax filing but then also require counsel to over-night the pleadings too. This is an unnecessary cost that the client should not have -especially when the clerk has received the pleadings via fax. Also, some courts place page limits on fax filing options. These limitations should be lifted. Also, for future court filings, counsel should have an option, when filing ALL cases, to state whether the proceeding can proceed remotely or in person. Moving many court proceedings to virtual platforms should cause the courts to run much smoother. This would leave in-person proceedings to proceed without as many interruptions. |
| 271 | E-check filing fees so there is no additional cost associated with filing remotely and we can utilize funds in our trust accounts instead of transferring funds into our operating accounts.   |
| 272 | Educate or mandate judges to use   |
| 273 | Efficiencies in document distribution and simple communication with the Court.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 274 | e-filing and non contested hearings can and should be available remotely   |
| 275 | E-filing and online dockets should be available in every court throughout Ohio. Video hearings should be a permissible option for any party to a non-evidentiary hearings. Video hearings should be used for evidentiary hearings only if all parties consent.   |
| 276 | E-filing is so convenient, it has become annoying when I am filing in a county and I have to mail something (Stark County, I'm talking to you!)  |
| 277 | E-filing should be optional for all cases. There are instances where filing in-person is clearly superior, but an e-filing option will save time and money.  |
| 278 | E-filing should be state-wide. There is no reason for e-filing not to be widely available. It reduces expenses when we're not in a pandemic.   |
| 279 | Electronic docket access is great. Otherwise, not sure.  |
| 280 | Electronic filing in ALL courts  |
| 281 | Electronic filing in all courts across the state. Access to electronic docket items in all courts across the state. Utilization of videoconferencing or telephone conferencing for status conferences and pretrial hearings.   |
| 282 | Electronic filing is a must! Besides conferences, oral arguments, and mediations, I'm not sure of other uses for remote technology.  |
| 283 | Electronic filing is a must. Saves paper, ink, copies.   |
| 284 | Electronic filing option (website or, at minimum, e-mail or fax) -- any alternative to paper mailing.  |
| 285 | Electronic filing should be made available in every court, as should video conferencing. Without uniform availability, practitioners and clients in rural areas may be disadvantaged due to longer travel times to other counties in which they practice, leading to unnecessary time out of the office, travel hassles for clients, etc. I had a video hearing in Vinton County. The hearing was 20 minutes. The drive from Ross County was 50 minutes one-way on a two-lane road. Video is the way forward.                  |
| 286 | electronic filing should be mandatory. The federal courts have PACER, it would be nice if there was a statewide system. I would also love to see Courts create a paperless system for documentary evidence. Rather than carry binders of documents for an evidentiary hearing there would be an option of uploading documentary evidence to a system prior to, during and at the conclusion of an evidentiary hearing. Evidence could be presented via computer screen and tablets to eliminate the need to pass paper around. |
| 287 | Electronic filing should be the standard. The pandemic has encouraged courts to allow filing by electronic means, including email. These procedures allow speedy filing and processing of documents and should be encouraged everywhere.   |
| 288 | Electronic filing should continue.   |
| 289 | Electronic filing systems should be instituted throughout the court system. There are many rural/less populous counties that do not have an electronic docket or filing system. There should be an emphasis post-pandemic, to ensure that all courts of common pleas have the technology for electronic filing.  |
| 290 | Electronic filing, sharing of discovery, posting court dockets   |
| 291 | Electronic filing, and the availability of pdf filings/orders, should be mandatory in all 88 Ohio counties.  |
| 292 | electronic filing, images online, and having court at better hours for people to work. Reduces need for physical court space which increases security and safety.  |
| 293 | Electronic portal for fee bills where you can type the information into a form, submit the bill online, and track the status of payment.   |
| 294 | Electronic service rather than service by mail   |
| 295 | Eliminate expenses of and clutter at courts with non essential hearings and conferences  |
| 296 | Eliminate in person pretrials and conduct as many pretrials remotely as possible - much easier for clients and lawyers.  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 297 | Eliminate the necessity of having counsel travel to the courthouse for a ten minute pretrial conference that can be done by phone of Zoom, etc.  |
| 298 | Elimination of all in-person status conference, scheduling conferences, and preliminary evidentiary hearings. Keep in-person hearings for final pre-trials and trials.   |
| 299 | Elimination of required "paper" filings for probate. Confirmation of non-evidentiary procedural hearings (appointment of Executor, Account hearings). Appearance of proposed ward by video when otherwise unavailable such as when in skilled care facility.   |
| 300 | email  |
| 301 | Email counsel judgment entries, notices etc., to ensure receipt, and to eliminate the need to have someone check mail at a physical location.  |
| 302 | emergency hearings   |
| 303 | Emergency/shelter care proceedings for A/N/D cases   |
| 304 | Encourage all government offices with recorded documents subject to public access to allow access for copying purposes and acceptance of such accessed documents in lieu of originals or certified.  |
| 305 | Encourage and facilitate live video testimony by experts, especially medical experts. Place several monitors close to or inside the jury box - using a big screen on the other side of the courtroom degrades the quality of the video feed.   |
| 306 | Enough is enough. Personal contact is essential to the practice of law   |
| 307 | Especially for pre trial conference status hearings. Parking downtown on street is \$5.50 per hour. If that is the only reason you are there it is often a waste.  |
| 308 | establish links between and among courts and other offices which are in the criminal justice system, i..e. jails, prisons  |
| 309 | Establish ONE e-filing system that ALL courts in all Ohio counties are required to use. See Indiana for an example   |
| 310 | Establishing central document repositories for exhibits, status of subpoenas, etc. Having worked in this area (Rennillo Deposition and Discovery - 1998-2010) we established secure online exhibits repositories. This would GREATLY enhance administration, speed and communication. Eliminate confusion. Expedite appeals. Happy to volunteer on task force on this issue. There are established paradigms for doing this and any future revision of court administration software must consider this. |
| 311 | Establishing private, disinfected areas inside the court where indigent persons can have access to remote technology   |
| 312 | Establishing rules that allow it for Grand Jury, pretrial hearings, plea hearings, and other hearings that will not impact the ability of fact finders to observe body language, etc. in adversarial proceedings.  |
| 313 | Even if the pandemic issues resolve, having this technology available for future emergencies, pandemics, etc. would be good.   |
| 314 | even just having phone hearings for status conferences will save so much time.   |
| 315 | Even some courts that have online dockets do not post the documents on the docket. It would be helpful to have more access to documents online.  |
| 316 | Every court in Ohio should have an on-line docket for e-filing and fax filing of documents in a case.  |
| 317 | Every court needs to move to e-filing and have a notification system when a docket has been updated.   |
| 318 | Every court should have an online docket, with downloadable images. Every court should have electronic filing.   |
| 319 | Every court should use e-filing. Many courts still use fax machines, and some require filing in person or by U.S. mail.  |
| 320 | Every way possible.  |
| 321 | Everything except evidentiary hearings/trials  |
| 322 | Everything other than jury trials should be done remotely  |
| 323 | Everywhere   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
324	Evictions, pre-trials, non-evidentiary hearings, mediation, arbitration
325	Expand the ability to file electronically. However, not the exclusion of in-person filing.
326	experiment with jury trials by agreement of the parties or for amounts proper for Small Claims, Municipal trials
327	Far more efficient for nearly everything. Also much easier to get attorneys to be on time. For example, for a simple pretrial we're waiting for attorneys to arrive because they're driving from a different courthouse. However, they can call in with far greater punctuality
328	Filing
329	Filing documents online as well as holding remote hearings
330	Filing on line.
331	Filing only. Remote hearings are horrible. Nothing is getting done and a trial or contested should never be done remotely.
332	Filings
333	Filings, pre-hearing conferences
334	First we need to make sure all the courts dockets are online and all documents are accessible. Conducting case management and status reports only by remote technology
335	For administrative events such as Case Management calls and Initial Pretrials.
336	For all non-evidentiary hearings
337	For all non-evidentiary hearings other than final settlement conferences.
338	For all pre trial hearings, in Court for Final Hearing
339	For all relatively minor or preliminary proceedings (e.g., case-management conferences, status conferences, scheduling conferences, pre-trial conferences, some settlement conferences) and for appellate and dispositive-motion oral arguments. Some mediations may benefit as well.
340	For all scheduling conferences that don't require client participation, I think telephonic or video participation should always be used.
341	For any routine hearings, it should be adopted going forward. It is too easy for all to participate and assists greatly with judicial economy.
342	For Case Management Conferences and Initial Pretrials in civil cases or telephonic means. It is a waste of time and fuel to travel several hours for a 5 minute conference. Further, when a Judge orders you to be at a hearing when the weather conditions are adverse, it becomes a safety concern.
343	For case management conferences in civil matters
344	For civil cases, I don't foresee a reason to not have remote technology in use, except when it comes to trials.
345	For civil litigation, I think most pre-trial hearings can be conducted remotely.
346	For civil trials - the ability to videoconference expert witnesses to testify at trial, without the need for them to travel or to give a trial deposition.
347	for continual updates on difficult cases
348	For continuances
349	For everything otherwise traditionally held in person it should be mandatory.
350	For everything. Especially for mediations and settlement conferences.
351	For first pre trial/scheduling conferences in civil cases as the only substance of those hearings is to set future dates. For criminal cases I have had some jurisdictions conduct arraignments and first pre trials via zoom which has been productive as well. Also - for felony criminal cases - one jurisdiction i practice in has permitted written waivers of arraignment for lower level non violent felonies where the client is out on bond. I find this keeps the courts foot traffic down on traditional "cattle-call" arraignment days.
352	For general civil matters, I believe that nearly all court conferences and non-dispositive hearings should largely be conducted remotely.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 353 | For in-chambers types of conferences among legal counsel and the judge/magistrate. For physically disabled participants on an as-needed basis. For questions to court staff for administrative matters.   |
| 354 | For initial scheduling conferences.   |
| 355 | For issues of import to a case, courts should certify remote rooms in order to ensure the proper procedural and due process interests of the parties are protected.   |
| 356 | for live testimony remotely to increase the accessibility to the 7th amendment  |
| 357 | For low level offenders, let's use ankle bracelet to a much greater extent.   |
| 358 | For non important hearings, such as pretrials, status conferences, etc.   |
| 359 | for non-evidentiary hearings  |
| 360 | For non-evidentiary hearings remote technology works well but not for evidentiary hearings.   |
| 361 | for non-substantive hearings between judges and lawyers without testimony.  |
| 362 | For pre-trial hearings, and perhaps other civil hearings other than trials.   |
| 363 | For pretrials.  |
| 364 | for pretrias, status hearings or non contested matters, remote technology works great   |
| 365 | For remote appearances of witnesses in proceedings where they cannot appear in person--such as when they are incarcerated in another state. Otherwise we should not continue with remote participation in court proceedings.  |
| 366 | for routine information gathering and for accessing dockets/clerks of courts/court personnel. In the counties where I typically appear, communication is generally lacking from the judge or his courtroom. Use of technology such as email, texting, etc. would make it easier. With some of these courts, its almost impossible to reach court personnel since they are often not in the courtroom or courthouse. Pretty backward.  |
| 367 | For settlement hearings   |
| 368 | For status conferences and "light" procedural matters remote hearings are fine.   |
| 369 | For status conferences or pretrials that do not involve the parties, remote attendance is a far more efficient and preferable option. But it CANNOT and SHOULD NOT replace in-person hearings that require client participation.  |
| 370 | for status conferences where nothing substantive is at issue and merely a discussion of future court dates or updating the court as to discovery progress. no need to personally appear for those sort of misc informal hearings.   |
| 371 | For status conferences, discovery disputes, temporary restraining orders, e-filing (in all Ohio courts should be mandatory), mediations and arbitrations  |
| 372 | For status conferences, not Pre-trials, Final Pre-trials, Mediations.   |
| 373 | For status reports, telephone is great. For hearings, I think they should resume in person hearings once the pandemic is over.  |
| 374 | for testimony by parties in other states or who cannot travel to Ohio for the hearing/trial.  |
| 375 | For the convenience of the parties and to keep costs under control for the clients.   |
| 376 | For the vast majority of civil matters, especially status conferences and non-evidentiary matters, including oral arguments on motions. The access to filed documents needs to be greater.  |
| 377 | For those courts that are reluctant to let the general public view the digitized versions of the pleadings (i.e., the docket only) enable licensed attorneys to be qualified with username and password to access them. Conduct all pretrial conferences via telephone or other remote means (and on the record).   |
| 378 | Foreclosure matters are typically very light on fact evidence and heavy on status conferences, mediation, and dispositive motion hearings. All of which could be done with remote technology. Further, most plaintiffs representatives are out-of-state and defendants have inflexible work schedules. A remote-access foreclosure docket with a dedicated magistrate and staff (who are specifically trained on remote access technology) could streamline these dockets in county courts of common pleas. |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 379 Franklin County Municipal Court should use remote technology to allow landlords to "appear" in court for eviction hearings. Also, it seems to me that not all that court's judges and magistrates have remote technology set up.
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- 380 Give an option for civil cases of modest value to be tried remotely
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- 381 Give it 4 minutes thought then forget you thought about it.
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- 382 Go beyond the online docket to provide access to filed documents via scanned images.
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- 383 Great for people who are incarcerated out of county or out of state to resolve cases.
- 
- 384 Great for uncontested matters (dissolutions) but does not work with contested hearings
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- 385 Greater online docket access/document imaging
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- 386 Guidelines on what hearings can be held by telephone conference vs video conference. Video and telephone conference should be used for as many hearings as possible to reduce wait times for attorneys and clients
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- 387 Hamilton County Juvenile Court must introduce e-filing.
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- 388 handle more preliminary matters by remote
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- 389 Handling routine status conferences and other proceedings remotely could significantly reduce travel expenses, cost to the client, and time spent traveling.
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- 390 have a chat function with the clerk's office for questions. continue to conduct mediations, initial pretrials, discovery disputes, motion hearings, status conferences remotely.
- 
- 391 Have attorney conferences remote.
- 
- 392 Having a "remote location" in the courthouse so indigent clients can show up and do hearing remotely and not be "up in court" but have access to the technology
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- 393 Having a way to connect online to someone for help
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- 394 Having attorney access to download docketed, time-stamped documents rather than wait for their arrival via mail (e.g., motions, orders). Uncontested final hearings where agreements are simply memorialized-- particularly, when parties are represented. Filing. Requests for public records.
- 
- 395 having electronic filings and remote hearings when ever possible
- 
- 396 Having professional witnesses such as doctors, accountants, engineers, etc. appear at trial by using technology rather than using depositions.
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- 397 Having search warrant information available on line. Not blocking internet access for designated cases (at least for the attorneys on the cases).
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- 398 Having the ability to have a witness who is from out of the area be able to testify remotely instead of in-person. Also, clarifying the due process issues through statute or court rule.
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- 399 Having witnesses testify by live video (i.e. Zoom) but only by consent of the party and not by rule or court order. Live testimony, in the courthouse, should still be the standard and live video testimony should be the exception.
- 
- 400 hearing notices and decisions
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- 401 Hearings should return to in-person settings,
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- 402 Hearings where one of the parties lives far from the court
- 
- 403 Hearings where testimony or formal presentation of evidence is not needed should continue to be virtual.
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- 404 Hold seminars on use of remote tech.
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- 405 holding in person jury trial during a pandemic is reckless and unless there is some constitutional reason to do so jury trials should be halted
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- 406 Holding PT conferences, meetings, mediations, non-criminal pre-trial hearings, depositions remotely unless either party objects.
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- 407 Honestly haven't given it any thought. We may need rule revisions re remote depositions, perhaps long distance witnesses are not "unavailable" if they can testify remotely
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 408 | Honestly, a comprehensive state-wide docket system would be valuable. Further, using remote conferencing to achieve some of the new discovery procedures within the civil rules may be valuable.  |
| 409 | hopefully more dockets will have the images of entries available  |
| 410 | Hopefully never   |
| 411 | hopefully, they do not  |
| 412 | However possible, while keeping in mind the financial concerns of clients/families. Even in 2020, not all families are tech-savvy or, have a computer or smartphone, or have access to a stable wifi connection. Courts take this for granted, and they shouldn't.  |
| 413 | I am extremely hesitant to do any jury trials via remote technology. But. I would be interested to hear how a bench trial could be done effectively remotely. I could see how some cases would lend themselves to a remote bench trial. Remote mediation/settlement conferences is also a good option.  |
| 414 | I am very hopeful it is hear to stay. It is of tremendous benefit to the public and my clients and it significantly reduces their expenses in having an Attorney representing them and the ability to record a conference if they want to listen again. It is a great benefit to the Bench, Bar and public.   |
| 415 | I am very much in favor of routine, non-evidentiary proceedings in civil matters be conducted via remote technology. The time and expense savings to the clients is significant and it allows the attorneys to be more efficient as well.   |
| 416 | I believe a return to in person court appearances lend more dignity and seriousness to the practice of law.   |
| 417 | I believe all legal proceedings can be conducted virtually or by phone.   |
| 418 | I believe ALL pre-trial hearings should be done remotely. I do arraignments and pleas by jail videos and they work very well. However, when it comes to trials; we need to be in the courtroom.   |
| 419 | I believe anything non-contested, non-evidentiary oral arguments, and other court proceedings that would normally occur with the Judge's law clerk or in chambers should move to 100% online  |
| 420 | I believe remote hearings should continue for status / review hearings, pretrial, and the like. Trial and evidentiary hearings should be in person once that pandemic has subsided.   |
| 421 | I believe the domestic and juvenile court should continue to use remote technology for all non-evidentiary hearings; however, I believe strongly that evidentiary hearings should be held in person before the judge/magistrate.  |
| 422 | I believe the use of remote technology to file pleadings, to research case information, and obtain documents is extremely helpful and should be increased with an emphasis on proper security to ensure an individual's information such as expert doctor's evaluations and guardian reports in guardianship cases is not available on-line for the public at large.  |
| 423 | I believe there are many non-evidentiary conferences and hearings that could be done by video conference instead of in-person. I would like to see the ability to use video become commonplace.   |
| 424 | I believe this is the best time for our courts to be upgraded to almost paperless filings. The courts should take the lead in demonstrating the trustworthiness of the system. The ability for all to access the information and creating the most transparent look at what we do inside our courts. Ohio has an opportunity to lead the nation should those who lead the court implement a standardized system of filing |
| 425 | I believe videoconferencing is underused. I am very impressed with Courts that use zoom conferencing and i would hope this will continue.   |
| 426 | I don't interact with the courts in person very often; most of what I do is resolved through pleadings. For me, the increased access to efilings and the ability to view filings online has been very helpful.  |
| 427 | I don't know. I'd mention one very negative impact. Across the board, where institutions put computers in place of people, they often cut out phone receptionists to assist with access difficulties. This is not helpful. A person should be able to call a court and rapidly get to a person in an office that handles their  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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	problem, I sometimes think that personnel use technology to escape responsibility for doing their job well.
428	I don't see an issue with it for pretrials, arraignments, and other preliminary matters so long as they are otherwise public. Testimony, sentencing, and oral arguments suffer from the lack of gravity.
429	I don't think most judges are concerned with justice...just turnover the criminal cases as fast as possible to get them shipped out and delay the civil cases til attorney fees break one side or the other quits spending...after 46 years in practice i am diappointed by 80% of judges and attys...the allmighty BUCK is the driving force for all too many...when i look at the pay scales at every court level and see the help available to every judge i am SHOCKED by how little JUSTICE actually gets done...from Mayors Courts to the Ohio Supreme
430	I don't think that they should
431	I don't want the courts to use it as a substitute for attending in person. In person makes cases move faster and gets them settled.
432	I feel it can be used for mostly all causes and hearing besides trials. It seems to be convenient and effective
433	I feel that all status conferences, hearings on discovery issues and pretrial conferences should be handled remotely
434	I handle mostly personal injury cases. And having to travel far for a 5 to 10 minute CMC or other similar hearing does seem like a big expense to my clients.
435	I have done pleas, sentencings, arraignments, and everything in between, it has been great. Everyone seems to appreciate the technology especially the clients. I hope we never go back. It is more efficient, convenient, and safer then being stuffed in rooms sitting on top of each other being exposed to Who knows what. It has been great, I hope it continues long after the pandemic.
436	I have had success with depositions by video conferencing but generally, the court is not involved and connecting to a unique platform could make it challenging for a court to join if it becomes necessary. If the Courts had a preferred service/technology/platform for video conferencing court reporting, it would make the process of scheduling and obtaining court intervention more efficient.
437	I have no idea
438	I have no other suggestions
439	I haven't considered it.
440	I hope more civil status and case management conferences are held by remote means, as well as non-evidentiary motion hearings too.
441	I hope the courts accept how advantageous it is to use remote technology and use it as much as possible in the future.
442	I hope they consider it for arraignments only
443	I hope they don't.
444	I hope they don't.
445	I hope to see remote technology continue after the pandemic. I would like to see indigent parties be able to complete and file pro se motions online.
446	I hope we maintain using it post-pandemic. It is soooo much more time effective and efficient and I feel muuuuch safer with these protocols.
447	I like the idea of electronic filings and the online docket. I think remote hearings should only be used if a client is unavailable to appear in person such as incarceration or lives out of state and the cost to travel to the hearing would be burdensome
448	I once arranged a skype in camera. child was in Texas. The court in Tex was very cooperative in providing a room with skype capable equipment. they were very couriouis about our 'en camera" system
449	I only recommend that they continue to utilize either/or video and telephonic hearings.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 450 I practice mainly in Family Law, so I believe conducting dissolution final hearings remotely would be beneficial in the long run. I handle about 3 or 4 cases a year where the parties have been separated for years before finally ending their marriages, and one of them now lives out of state and he/she does not want to come back to Ohio to appear for a dissolution hearing. Being able to appear remotely would be very appealing in those fact patterns.
- 
- 451 I prefer in person.
- 
- 452 I question whether, on balance, e-filing is any real benefit to the attorneys and their clients. There are improvements that could be made.
- 
- 453 I really like having the prison cases handled remotely. It's a lot safer for everyone in the courtroom. Additionally clients who are incarcerated are not asking for unnecessary hearings just to get the day outside of the prison. I think it's made managing those cases a lot better.
- 
- 454 I really think that procedural or non-evidentiary hearings should be done remotely going forward. They are far more efficient and would open up additional court time for evidentiary hearings which might decrease the time it takes cases to work their way through the system.
- 
- 455 I strongly support the use of remote tech for status conferences and other attorney-only conferences, where phones have already long been used and the relationship is more collegial than adversarial. I think expanding the online systems would be amazing, as half my practice has easy online dockets and files and the other half I have to be there in person to make copies. I do not support expansion for any hearing or trial where parties are in an active attempt to seek the judge's view (only when settlement or otherwise non adversarial hearing).
- 
- 456 I think criminal pretrials should be virtual.
- 
- 457 I think every hearing short of trial can be accomplished online, even oral arguments in the courts of appeal. This has been a revelation to me. I would run with it after the pandemic and save everyone on so much time and money. I would love to never do another deposition in person and do them all remotely.
- 
- 458 I think everything that we do now should be kept as an option, especially for preliminary hearings and the like.
- 
- 459 I think for any hearings involving attorneys only or where we aren't overly reliant on the client's technology, it works very well. Final dissolution hearings, final divorce hearings, status, pretrial, etc. Occasionally I have had the clients have issues with technology which can be an issue but it has been very minimal. This has been much more productive than driving, parking, etc. to get to the court house as well as going through security, etc. Evidentiary hearings I think should be in person after COVID as it is more cumbersome to do those online I would think although I have not actually had one yet during COVID.
- 
- 460 I think for general status conferences, procedural hearings, and most arguments that do not require significant documents, remote hearings are more efficient.
- 
- 461 I think increased use of telephone conferencing is equitable and helpful. Many of my clients are low-income individuals who do not have access to high speed internet, but most of them do have phones.
- 
- 462 I think initial appearances and status conferences CMCs, etc. should remain remote, or at least the option to be remote should be given. I do not think any court should require in person attendance for short hearings.
- 
- 463 I think it is appropriate for none contested evidentiary hearings; even for evidentiary hearings, separation from client is necessary at this point, so it is more difficult to represent a client during a contested trial.
- 
- 464 I think it is beneficial in non-criminal pretrial hearings. I think all other proceedings are negatively impacted by remote technology.
- 
- 465 I think it is extremely important for courts to have all court filings online and accessible.
- 
- 466 I think it makes sense to do it for CMCs but it may not be appropriate for all court proceedings
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 467 I think it should be encouraged and supported by all litigants before the court.
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- 468 I think it should be incorporated. However courts need to be consistent for the attorneys who have to practice in different courts.
- 
- 469 I think it works fine for routine, non-evidentiary proceedings such as pre-trial and case management conferences.
- 
- 470 I think it would be good to continue to use remote technology for non-evidentiary hearings
- 
- 471 I think it would be helpful with expert witnesses and perhaps others with disabilities or who are elderly.
- 
- 472 I think it's fine for initial pretrials, but that's about it.
- 
- 473 I think pretrial hearings should always be made available in a remote format. I think it provides flexibility for the attorneys and their clients.
- 
- 474 I think remote technology can be beneficial with the parties and/or counsel are located a great distance from the Courthouse. Remote technology can also be useful for non-critical matters like scheduling conferences or to discuss discovery disputes. But for more important matters, I believe in-person is best.
- 
- 475 I think remote technology is effective for 90% of a civil practice, from the initial case management conference, to hearing/oral arguments on motions, up to and including trials to the bench in smaller cases. It is a substantial cost savings to the litigants, and it helps conserve limited judicial resources as counsel can be on "stand-by" and, frankly, I can keep working at my desk while I am waiting on the court.
- 
- 476 I think remote technology should be used for many court functions, such as attendance at pre-trials, etc. Some courts require in-person attendance that is often unnecessary and a waste of time.
- 
- 477 I think remote technology should be utilized more in civil cases. I'm on the defense side, and I love it, and my clients love it, too. I can spend more time doing substantive work for my clients and less time traveling across the state to attend pretrial conferences and motion hearings, etc.
- 
- 478 I think some judges just like the power to call people in (regardless of how long they need to travel) to accomplish something that can easily be done over the phone, such as scheduling conferences, non-evidentiary hearings.
- 
- 479 I think status conferences, pre-trials, and non-court issues can be resolved with remote tech. But for full hearings, no thank you.
- 
- 480 I think that attorney-only arguments would be particularly well-suited for remote technology. Also, for witnesses who would have to travel, remote appearance is ideal.
- 
- 481 I think that criminal pretrials that don't involve bond hearings can continue to be done via Zoom, but trials have bigger problems that could have large appellate ramifications and should not be continued post-COVID.
- 
- 482 I think that filings should all be electronic or by fax, and pretrials can continue to be conducted by phone or zoom
- 
- 483 I think that the Court(s) docketing system needs to be quicker and more consistent i.e. I should be able to "see" what was filed in every Court. Some seem to pdf documents but many do not.
- 
- 484 I think that the courts that are utilizing remote technology are using them as much and as efficiently as possible.
- 
- 485 I think that this technology is constantly improving, and will soon be as good as in person proceedings.
- 
- 486 I think the best use of the remote technology is on pre-trials and limited motions, scheduling, and in mediation
- 
- 487 I think the courts should give the participants the choice to appear in person or by video and the right to object to that if one party doesn't agree. We have a lot of custodial parent mothers that can't appear in person for example for a contempt hearing against an absent parent father who isn't paying.
- 
- 488 I think the most important thing is the continued commitment to it; the pandemic has opened our eyes on new ways of doing things, in a field where "change" is often viewed as a negative or something that
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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bucks "tradition." I think what we're seeing is that the benefits of technology often outweigh the burdens in many applications, recognizing that human interaction is preferable, and perhaps required, for certain hearings, etc.

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489 I think the use of remote technology will save clients significant money. Many civil attorneys are often traveling across the state (and to different states) to participate in 5 or 10 minute status conferences in person. There is no reason these cannot be held remotely.

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490 I think the video technology is a world changer from a court perspective. I am licensed in three states and have been able to appear in all three on the same day. I would continue to encourage courts who have "cattle call" days to really give the option of video calling, especially for minor scheduling hearings or hearings that require short argument but little to no evidence.

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491 I think there should be a remote option for all attorneys and judges

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492 I think this has been covered above. Definitely in many pre-trial proceedings

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493 I think this questionnaire is a great start. I am absolutely certain that the use of technology will save attorneys, clients, and the courts plenty of time and money.

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494 I think we should continue to use remote technology and increase and improve it.

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495 I think we should go back to when everyone was down at the courthouse in person.

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496 I will use it for some home visits for GAL work where the child is far away; I will use it for client communication where it's difficult for client to make time to get to my office and for evening appointments. I see myself using it a lot in the future.

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497 I would be in favor of conducting virtually all non-substantive civil proceedings through remote technology.

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498 I would continue with the remote technology we have learned to use

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499 I would like to see Ohio Courts go to a uniform e-filing system. Further, I think Courts should consider remote Case Management Conferences, Pretrials, Mediations and other conferences before trial. Attorneys and clients are used to working with this technology. It saves time and money for the client and doesn't diminish the proceedings.

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500 I would love if pretrials would be conducted via zoom. I think it is invaluable and such a time saver.

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501 I would love to see municipal courts using electronic filing. I would love for East Cleveland's Court docket to be up and running. I would also love automatic notices from bankruptcy court to go directly to the other courts.

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502 I would love to see no more in-person hearings for civil cases. I would even love to see remote access for witnesses at trials in civil cases.

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503 I would make the current video-conferencing model the default model going forward

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504 I would not

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505 I would recommend the courts use technology on every level. I would like to see all courts change to a mandatory electronic filing system and use remote technology for all non-evidentiary hearings and uncontested hearings, as well as evidentiary hearings if agreed by the parties.

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506 I would strongly consider doing all pretrials with video conferencing. It's very easy, less intimidating and saves countless hours of travel and cheaper for clients.

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507 I would suggest continued use for arrangements and for pretrial hearings when the client is incarcerated.

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508 I would suggest it's use for all pretrial hearings and other hearings that don't require testimony in an adversarial setting.

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509 I would suggest that they don't

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510 I'd have to give this a lot more thought. Other than what I have already said in response to other questions, nothing particular comes to mind. Arguments on discovery and evidentiary matters in civil cases, I think, work great via remote technology. It would save a lot of trips to the courthouse for cattle-call motion dockets.

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511 Identity verification of the parties

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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 512 | IDK. I like to argue my cases in person, I feel less effective on a call or zoom  |
| 513 | If we're talking about e-filing, there needs to be statewide e-filing. It is 2020, the technology is there, and the benefit to everyone far outweighs the short-term costs and hurdles associated with e-filing.  |
| 514 | I'm an elder law attorney who handles a number of legal matters for my clients, including litigation. The litigation includes Will Contest actions, Contested Guardianships and the protection of seniors from physical, psychological and financial abuse. These are incredibly emotional legal proceedings. The inability for us to directly confront a witness makes a difficult job even more so. Remote technology should never be used in these matters.                                |
| 515 | I'm not really sure how to answer this. Perhaps it should be the default moving forward unless a timely request is made for an in-person hearing.   |
| 516 | I'm not sure I have an answer to this. I think future use of remote technology may depend on what technologies become available.  |
| 517 | imaging documents in addition to providing online docket access   |
| 518 | Improved ability for public to observe proceedings online   |
| 519 | Improving and expanding the use of electronic filing and availability of filed documents via online dockets would be great. There is a lot of discrepancy among the counties, and even among those with some electronic filing and/or access to documents, there are numerous different systems in use. A single statewide system for filing and online access to filed documents would be fantastic.   |
| 520 | In a lot of ways, it has forced us to look forward at our schedules so if the parties can agree on a resolution before, we do not have to have a hearing and this has made for better resolutions. I also believe it may be good for hearing such as pre-trials which in my county do not normally go on the record and if it is easier for the client to be available remotely, then I do not see the harm as it could avoid warrants, and the cycle of ending up in the county jail system. |
| 521 | In any way possible that makes sense.   |
| 522 | In any way possible.  |
| 523 | In civil cases, judges can and should be able to more quickly and efficiently focus on legal briefs and memoranda due to efficiencies created by the use of remote technologies. (i.e. judges can and should timely rule on substantive motions)  |
| 524 | In civil cases, remote should be utilized for CMC's. Most of my time is spent just traveling to courts.   |
| 525 | In Civil matters: continue to employ in respect of most all scheduling and status confs. Avoid using during motion hearings, final pre trials and trials.   |
| 526 | In connection with scheduling status conferences and motion hearings  |
| 527 | In my experience, the courts are predominantly using phone conferences, and delegating to staff. I believe the judges should hold video conferences to maintain direct contact with attorneys and parties. Judges should not be permitted to hide behind technology and staff.  |
| 528 | In my opinion, the use of remote technology is beneficial for proceedings such as attorney conferences and pretrials. However, I have significant concerns regarding the use of remote technology for evidentiary type hearings for the reasons listed above.   |
| 529 | In my practice, final hearings on divorce and dissolution and other agreed entries should always be remote if possible. The hearings take 5-10 minutes and there is no need for people to take off from work, travel, pay to park, etc.   |
| 530 | In non serious cases  |
| 531 | in same manner  |
| 532 | In the civil case setting, I believe that remote technology can be used in all aspects of litigation. Remote trials to the Courts can work. Remote jury trials could work if all parties agreed to the remote proceedings.  |
| 533 | In the exchange of discovery, e-filing, bond reconsideration, pretrial conferences, attorneys having the ability to video conference with inmates as part of pretrial preparation.  |

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 534 In the juvenile court, we would really like some sort of docket tracking and case look-up with the court that could be implemented privately so that just attorneys have access.
- 
- 535 In the probate court, it would be helpful to have Zoom (or some other form of video conferencing) when filing pleadings or other actions where a discussion with a magistrate would be helpful. This would save on the time issues with rejected filings where some guidance may have otherwise helped with providing the Court exactly what it needs.
- 
- 536 In the same manner. No reason for a connected court to require in person attendance in non-due process matters.
- 
- 537 In the very least, state-wide electronic (or at least email or fax) filing should be available to litigants in every county.
- 
- 538 Increase electronic filing to all matters in all courts. Where mandatory, the efile system should be flexible like Montgomery County Common Pleas and quite unlike the Franklin County Common Pleas. Service rules need updating for this technology including the certificate of service.
- 
- 539 Increase remote filing options. E.g., our court allows motions to be filed electronically but not subpoenas.
- 
- 540 Increase the number of status conferences to keep the court apprised of case development. Some (emphasis on "some") status conferences can be done remotely. It is still critically important to meet in person.
- 
- 541 Increase the use to eliminate inefficient processes.
- 
- 542 Increase video conferencing.
- 
- 543 Increased acceptance of fax filings
- 
- 544 Increased availability of electronic filing and use of remote proceedings for civil pretrials.
- 
- 545 increased bandwidth
- 
- 546 Increased e-filing
- 
- 547 Increased phone hearings for simple report type hearings.
- 
- 548 Increased use generally is a good thing. The court I work in is a busy, urban court, and general resistance to change is a significant impediment.
- 
- 549 Increased use of remote technology for pretrial, final pretrial and settlement conferences.
- 
- 550 Indefinitely
- 
- 551 Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois have statewide e-filing systems. Ohio should SERIOUSLY consider a statewide system for both municipal and common pleas courts!
- 
- 552 Informal pretrials on speaker phone are about the extent of what I believe should occur in place of in person hearings and proceedings.
- 
- 553 Initial conferences, status conferences, non-dispositive motions, appellate arguments
- 
- 554 Initial hearings/proceedings can easily be expedited using remote technology
- 
- 555 Initial pre trials and scheduling conferences
- 
- 556 Initial pretrial conferences and scheduling conferences are ideal for remote technology
- 
- 557 Inmate appearances from the jail; motion hearings; bench trials over video; status conference (attorney only).
- 
- 558 Interactions with attorneys only where clients do not need to be present. Control of client a problem in non-courtroom settings.
- 
- 559 invite court staff to participate for procedural purposes in settlement discussions so court can respond with hearings and calendars
- 
- 560 Issues occasionally come up that require immediate court attention or involvement. Courts could quickly tamp down a problem before it worsens or economically have a quick Conf. to address a matter that may not require a scheduled hearing too far off to be maximum benefit to parties or courts. Once we all have these capabilities, matters could be handled more quickly and less formally.
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 561 | It can reduce warrants for failure to appear   |
| 562 | It could eliminate the long lines to get an elevator at the Cuyahoga county justice center, often it took over 30 minutes to get an elevator, a totally unacceptable situation which has existed for over 30 years.  |
| 563 | It has been most effective as a substitute for in-person arraignments of defendants  |
| 564 | It has streamlined non-evidentiary and procedural hearings a great deal and should continue for efficiency.  |
| 565 | It is 2020; every court should have electronic filing.   |
| 566 | It is appropriate to most civil matters. However, it is easier for civil defendants to appear and contest the uncontestable since they do not have to get out of their houses and actually expend effort to engage in the civil matter. It makes for more senseless hearings.  |
| 567 | It is shocking to me that some courts still lack an online docket. Less shocking, but unacceptable that with todays technology, not all Ohio courts have the ability to retrieve documents on line.  |
| 568 | It isn't just the actual hearings; the Franklin County Probate Court magistrates and staff have begun using email with the attorneys to put out small fires. That court in particular is suddenly more accessible and I am able to quickly address issues. It has been really helpful.   |
| 569 | It may be helpful in times of bad weather/roads, like in rural areas that don't always have clear roads in the winter or may have flooding issues from time to time  |
| 570 | It should always be an option  |
| 571 | It should be used for filing purposes only.  |
| 572 | It should be used selectively, where benefits can be achieved. But don't use it every time without thinking about it.  |
| 573 | It should be used whenever possible  |
| 574 | It should not  |
| 575 | It should not be used.   |
| 576 | It should only be used when individuals are not able to be transported to the courts.  |
| 577 | It works for clients that are not able to travel to court for whatever reason, for trivial matters. But I would not recommend it for trials or hearings.   |
| 578 | It works well for pretrials and non-adviserial hearings.   |
| 579 | It would be beneficial in pre-trials and initial conferences. Discovery disputes could be easily resolved in this manner.  |
| 580 | It would be good for probationers who often miss appointments due to transportation problems. I think that it would help keep people working and prevent the risk of job loss due to probation appointments.   |
| 581 | It would be good to have pretrial conferences remotely after the pandemic has passed. In my practice, in-person is most desirable once it is safer to do so.   |
| 582 | It would be great if electronic dockets were required and the Supreme Court adopted / paid for a uniform system for all courts.  |
| 583 | It would be helpful if every court had online filing and online docket access, even if it's set up specially for attorneys and not available to the general public. It makes it so much easier to access the information that we need when it's available online. If not, we have to call the court or clerk and if they are not fully staffed, it can create a lot of headaches. It would also be nice if confidential case documents - like GAL reports and children's services records could be accessed by a GAL and/or attorneys using a secure system so that we are not forced to go to the courthouse to review documents and take further exposure risks. It also saves time for the attorney and money for the litigant if there were secured access to sensitive information. |
| 584 | It would be helpful if it could be available indefinitely upon prior application and entry. In person would be automatic but there could be exceptions for good cause on a case by case basis.   |
| 585 | It would be helpful to do some pretrials by video  |
| 586 | It would be much better to video with your clients who are in one of the jails.  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
587	It would be nice if journal entries from the court were automatically emailed to all counsel in a case. Right now the automatic notifications are for party filings, but not court action
588	It would be nice to have it as an available option in the area of family law if all parties consent. As for my criminal law practice, I believe continued use of remote technology in the future is not appropriate as there is too much room for error and infringement of a client's protected rights.
589	It's easy and convenient and saves money
590	It's difficult to think of another area to use more technology when the pandemic subsides, because I think we are using it in any facet we can now.
591	It's so much more efficient, I hope they consider it in every way
592	Judges and court staff are uneducated about the use of technology. CLE and trainings would be useful.
593	Judges need to be REQUIRED to conduct ALL hearings or conferences that can be conducted remotely by phone or video. If the hearing can be conducted remotely, why conduct it in person?
594	Jury selection
595	Just continue the use of remote technology and refine it to eliminate glitches.
596	Juvenile court filings, in parenting time / custody disputes between 2 unwed parents should be online, similar to DR Court filings.
597	Juvenile courts do not have an online filing system or case lookup. Actually, we have an incredibly antiquated database. It needs to be upgraded.
598	Keep allowing routine status conferences and motion hearings to be remote. Use in-person time only when necessary.
599	Keep basic "in and out" hearings like arraignments and first pretrials by videoconference, but insist that any critical stage where the court needs to really understand the client and vice versa in person (plea, sentencing, probation violations)
600	Keep doing it for all pre-trials, scheduling conferences, and non-contested hearings.
601	Keep doing what they're doing now
602	Keep handling hearings remotely.
603	Keep in person pretrials and non-evidentiary hearings remote. I see no detriments and many advantages.
604	Keep it for Judicial Release hearings; arraignments of inmates; settings that can cut down on inmate transport
605	Keep it for purposes of pre-trial and/or status conference but not for contested hearings
606	Keep remote virtual access for operations except where in person appropriate.
607	Keep using it for pretrial conferences and other proceedings.
608	Keep using it!
609	Leave remote hearings as an option for a special docket.
610	lessen hearings and free up judges for actual trials
611	Levering technology is a must for the practice of law. And arguments to the contrary are nothing more than resistance to necessary change.
612	Make all filings and dockets electronic
613	Make e-filing a requirement in EVERY court in the state. If necessary, appoint a task force to study this and to help implement it.
614	Make electronic filing easier & set specific guidelines on use in distance technology to allow attorneys & clients to have a more solid expectation on using videoconferencing capabilities
615	Make information available online. Some counties have docs imaged and some don't. The ones that don't are far behind the times especially with covid.
616	Make it always optional but never mandatory
617	make it an option for parties, but not a requirement

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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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|-----|---|
| 618 | Make it available for the parties to meet and confer face to face where necessary per the rules or desirable. That facilitation, since not everyone has adopted the technology, would make those proceedings more efficient and valuable  |
| 619 | Make it elective  |
| 620 | Make it permanent   |
| 621 | Make more hearings remote and more courts have ability to e-file be available.  |
| 622 | Make the Court more efficient by having some misdemeanor and felony cases resolved remotely.  |
| 623 | Make use of Zoom for depositions mandatory by notice, instead of being by agreement or "encouraged."  |
| 624 | make zoom meetings available for all hearings. Especially helpful if appearing for out of county hearings.  |
| 625 | making e-filing available across all court systems and even the same system throughout the state for consistency and ease of use.   |
| 626 | Making images of all docketed pleadings online. E filing in all courts  |
| 627 | Making more remote access available between prisoner and attorney; jails, despite the ease of use, make very little efforts to keep the systems running properly in rural areas.  |
| 628 | Making remote technology a regular practice.  |
| 629 | mandate all courts utilize online filing where available  |
| 630 | Mandate that all courts have an online docket as well as access to filed documents if I am the attorney of record   |
| 631 | Mandated, state-wide eFiling should be implemented. Option for video appearance in all non-evidentiary hearings and oral arguments should be permitted at all times.  |
| 632 | mandating the same tech for everything  |
| 633 | Many courts do not have the actual documents available online. Put all filings online to save time, travel and cost.  |
| 634 | Many courts do telephone scheduling conferences. I would like to see those go to Zoom, Microsoft Teams or something similar.  |
| 635 | many courts have an aversion to allowing witnesses to appear by videoconferencing. although it should not be the general rule once the pandemic is over, it should be allowed for individuals at risk from travel and others who are unable to attend in-person events. Allow appearance in court of jail inmates by video from the jail. If counsel need to consult with their client, they can make arrangements to talk to their client in a breakout room (generally) |
| 636 | Many courts have online dockets, but do not have images of filings available on line. Having images available is extremely helpful.   |
| 637 | many functions of the courts can run smoothly via telephone and/or videoconferencing, raising the efficiency of the courts as well as the lawyers practicing before them  |
| 638 | May allow incarcerated parties, out of state parties to participate and or make their wishes known especially in custody matters  |
| 639 | Maybe for counsel only conferences with the Court   |
| 640 | Maybe have ability for counsel to request items from file on-line and receive an email in 24 hours; provide more systems on-line to attorneys.  |
| 641 | Mediation   |
| 642 | Mediation and Arbitration   |
| 643 | mediation and arbitration   |
| 644 | Mediation and arbitration   |
| 645 | Mediation and arbitration would work  |
| 646 | Mediation and other ADR proceedings. Most can be done remotely.   |
| 647 | mediation, case settlement conferences, scheduling applications   |
| 648 | mediation, court conferences  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 649 | Mediations and settlement conferences  |
| 650 | Mediations can be conducted via video or teleconference fairly efficiently, especially in lower-stakes cases.  |
| 651 | Mediations have gone very well remotely  |
| 652 | Mediations, Status Calls, and Pre-Trials   |
| 653 | mediations. assisting people with disabilities to better access court services.  |
| 654 | Meetings and CLEs  |
| 655 | Meetings with defense attorneys and judges.  |
| 656 | Might consider whether remote technology could or should be used in civil temporary restraining order proceedings. I also believe that court reporters should be consulted for their input, and ground rules need to be established for whether hearings are recorded or chat features.  |
| 657 | Minimum requirements of and state uniformity of e-filing.  |
| 658 | Minor (quick status hearings, pleas, pretrials) can easily be held remotely and still afford due process.  |
| 659 | Minor hearings and conferences to continue by phone/video.   |
| 660 | Minor hearings on civil cases.   |
| 661 | Modify the rules to allow for easier and much less expensive video recording of depositions and such. For example, an inexpensive (<\$5.00) app can be paired with an iPhone to create videos that are 99.9% as good as those produced by expensive videographers, at less than 1% of the cost. Litigation costs continue to increase. That generally hurts civil plaintiffs, and gives the insurance industry one more economic weapon to put a thumb on the scale. |
| 662 | More acceptance of electronic or facsimile filings rather than hard copy original signature documents.   |
| 663 | More consistent availability of imaged court documents. Some courts make document images available to download or print, while others do not.  |
| 664 | More counties need more information / docket filings available online. More countries need electronic filing capabilities.   |
| 665 | more courts make filed documents available online with online dockets  |
| 666 | More courts need to completely open their dockets online. Otherwise we are handicap especially if the court is distant from our office   |
| 667 | MORE ELECTRONIC FILING AND HEARINGS TO SAVE TIME AND COSTS FOR ALL   |
| 668 | more electronic filing in smaller counties   |
| 669 | More electronic filing.  |
| 670 | More Electronic filings and notices  |
| 671 | More electronic filings.   |
| 672 | More frequent pretrials to keep cases moving. Video conferenced pretrials are not subject to the communal bull sessions that take place at courts. It is awful to be the guy needing to be someplace and waiting while the Court/prosecutor shoot the bull about some kids soccer game.  |
| 673 | More hearings conducted via video.   |
| 674 | more non evidentiary hearings remotely done Have all Courts have e-filing  |
| 675 | More online options  |
| 676 | More pretrials by phone  |
| 677 | More probate courts should embrace on-line filing and the on-line access to filed documents. I have an estate I opened a month ago and it took the probate court a month to get to it. Could have been handled in a day with on line filing.   |
| 678 | more proceedings - especially status conferences, non-dispositive oral arguments should be done remotely   |
| 679 | More remote scheduling   |
| 680 | More routine scheduling conferences.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 681 | More timely contact when it is clear hearings will not go forward.   |
| 682 | most critical, the elimination of in person attendance at CMCs and status calls that can be completed remotely in a 1/2 hr but can take a half day or more due to travel, parking, checking in, etc.   |
| 683 | Most hearings where it is just attorneys and the hearing officer can be done remotely. However, the second that evidence comes in to play or a situation where the client would normally be present should not be made remote unless absolutely necessary due to the parties health, age, inability to travel, or physical location.   |
| 684 | Most pre trial hearings and conferences can be conducted using remote technology.  |
| 685 | motions practice cattle calls status conferences   |
| 686 | Move scheduling pretrial to video rather than telephone only   |
| 687 | Move to the use of electronic exhibits for trial, whether those trials are in person or by video. Electronic exhibits would save clients a substantial amount of preparation time they are preparing for, make it easier for counsel to reference exhibits during testimony, and case no real costs - I say this because I try quite a few family law cases every year and I always handle exhibit exchanges electronically with opposing counsels and guardians ad litem. It only makes sense to, to me at least, to complete the shift to electronic only exhibits. I would think this would only require the purchase of a few tablets per courtroom - one for the judge, one for the witness, and one for pro se parties if they cannot bring their own. The cloud based software for sharing exhibits is readily available online for only a few dollars per month per user - I think Box or a similar product could suffice and keep information safe. |
| 688 | Much in the same way we now conduct multi-participant Zoom depositions, perhaps remote technology can be employed in jury trials as well to avoid future exposure risks and delayed adjudications.   |
| 689 | My biggest concern with the use of technology is access to justice. Those with poor or no internet access or lacking in technology tools / skills may be left behind. Some in-person options must remain. But overall, it saves a lot of time and money when counsel does not have to travel and attend every hearing, mediation, etc.   |
| 690 | My view is that all civil scheduling conferences can be done remotely. I think that settlement conferences and mediations have worked generally well over remote platforms. I think it would be very difficult to conduct a trial remotely and maintain the integrity of the process.  |
| 691 | Need to be able to access documents in family law and JU cases without entering an appearance, e.g. to make intake decisions. Suggest firms and attorneys be offered subscription for general, secure, access to all files.  |
| 692 | Need to consider pro se and low income people who may not have access. Should be provided as an ADA\Section 504 reasonable modification/accommodation for people with disabilities. Need to ensure effective communication with people who have communication disabilities as well as non-English speaking people.   |
| 693 | No consideration should be given to this topic unless and until new technology is available, like teleportation into the courtroom.  |
| 694 | Non evidentiary hearing and efilng have greatly increased ease of scheduling and time management   |
| 695 | non evidentiary hearings can always be done via zoom, which saves the attorneys and clients time and money. It also allows attorneys more flexibility to conduct business from remote locations, which is a great help to parents and solo practices.  |
| 696 | Non trial proceedings and filings are easily facilitated remotely and savings of travel time benefits attorneys and clients.   |
| 697 | None   |
| 698 | None other than mentioned. It is imperative that courts maximize the use of technology for the benefit of counsel, clients and to ameliorate climate change.   |
| 699 | Non-evidentiary hearings   |
| 700 | Non-evidentiary hearings should continue to be conducted remotely.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 701 | Non-evidentiary hearings should have a preference for remote technology. The cost savings to the client is staggering. I believe professional witnesses should be given the option to use remote technology for testifying.  |
| 702 | Non-substantive status conferences Arraignment Summary hearings Oral arguments, especially appellate arguments   |
| 703 | not all clerks have the actual pleadings scanned and available. It would be better if pleadings could all be available to view on line.  |
| 704 | Not all courts have the technology to view and download documents. I find this very helpful in the courts that offer it. Otherwise, an attorney for staff member needs to make a trip to the courthouse to review the file and request copies.   |
| 705 | not applicable   |
| 706 | Not at all - let's restore the integrity of our judicial process   |
| 707 | Not at all, earnestly hope we return to normal sooner rather than later. Remote tech is stop gap at best. I do not favor it and would rather not use it if at all possible.  |
| 708 | not enough of a technology person to say   |
| 709 | Not for hearings or trials   |
| 710 | Not sure what other uses are out there, but any should be taken advantage of   |
| 711 | Not sure. Pretrials and non evidentiary hearings might work; depositions. It is difficult to try a case via video.   |
| 712 | Notarizing of documents via video link would be helpful.   |
| 713 | Nothing else I can think of.   |
| 714 | Nothing other than what appears above in my previous responses.  |
| 715 | Offering it to improve efficiency if desired by the parties, but not mandating it  |
| 716 | Offering witness testimony   |
| 717 | Ohio tends an centralized filing system like Pacer and Kentucky state courts (Kentucky Court Net 2.0). Court Net 2.0 is a unified filing system for every county in Kentucky and works amazingly well and is incredibly easy to use. This would eliminate the need to e-file in some Ohio counties, fax file in others, and hand file in still others. |
| 718 | OK for simple things like a civil pretrial where the Court is just checking in with counsel. Terrible for substantive work, especially if testimony or exhibits involved.  |
| 719 | on civil cases, all CMC's should be telephonic and set at specific times instead of cattle call 9am  |
| 720 | On court in particular doesn't utilize electronic filing, yet is requiring fax and mail filing, which slows things down. Electronic filing should be implemented.  |
| 721 | on line or telephonic non-evidentiary hearings   |
| 722 | Online access to Court filings.  |
| 723 | Online docket  |
| 724 | Online dockets whereby I can access the entire file is beneficial.   |
| 725 | Online dockets. Telephone pre-trials. Judges and their staff appear to need extra training regarding the technology available to them.   |
| 726 | On-line document access should be mandatory across the state. Clerks Offices should be required to make every document, in every case, available to the general public online. The only exception should be if the Court grants a protective order. The Clerk of Courts should select one standard method to access documents online.                  |
| 727 | Online filings, fax filings, email filings   |
| 728 | ONLINE VIEWING OF DOCUMENTS  |
| 729 | ONLY for pretrial settings where the case will just be continued.  |
| 730 | Only for the most mundane of proceedings.  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 731 | OPEN THE COURTS.  |
| 732 | Oral arguments and e-filing documents should always be used.  |
| 733 | Oral arguments on appeal  |
| 734 | Other than filing and hearings, I'm not sure. E-filing must permit payment of filing fees on line.  |
| 735 | Other than using remote technology for short conferences, such as status conferences, and for docketing, I strongly feel that courts should revert to in-person hearings.   |
| 736 | our court has not embraced technology, but in speaking with defense counsel about other court's it is apparent that pretrials and similar style hearings can be accomplished quite successfully and efficiently remotely  |
| 737 | Our Municipal Court has not added any remote options. I believe that it should.   |
| 738 | Perhaps a statewide electronic calendar for each attorney number and the county that sets trial submits the dates to the calendar.  |
| 739 | Perhaps for attorney/judge only procedural hearings. For example, party planning meetings, or scheduling meetings. Not things involving legal argument or clients.  |
| 740 | Perhaps for pretrial matters.   |
| 741 | Perhaps reporting CLE hours should be online. Why do we still have to mail all of that in hard copy?  |
| 742 | Permit and encourage parties to use technology to conduct discovery (depositions, etc)  |
| 743 | Permit electronic filing everywhere.  |
| 744 | Permit orders, motions etc to be downloaded   |
| 745 | Permit remote proceedings.  |
| 746 | Permitting witnesses to testify via teleconference or other reliable offsite means.   |
| 747 | phone calls for purely scheduling conferences are a good thing  |
| 748 | Physical access to courts is one of the systemic (hidden) barriers to justice which has a disproportionate impact on certain socio-economic groups. Here is our signal: put resources into making justice available to all.   |
| 749 | Placing more actual documents on line rather than just a docket entry would be helpful  |
| 750 | Please have courts, particularly outlying courts, conduct remote status conferences and scheduling conferences.   |
| 751 | Please mandate that all CP and municipal courts have e-filing, or at least fax filing. We do not print/mail at home due to potential data breach so this was a real barrier for us at outset of COVID. Please standardize e-filing and online dockets as much as possible for all Courts.   |
| 752 | preliminary proceedings could always be remote (scheduling conferences, status conferences, pre-trial hearings on motions, etc).  |
| 753 | Pretrial and status conferences via phone. Settlement concerns and other hearings, mediations, etc. via video.  |
| 754 | pretrial conferences  |
| 755 | Pretrial conferences between prosecutor and defense counsel should be a simple phone call if appropriate with the scheduling of a new date agreed upon by both parties and the court. Aside from a plea, sentencing, bond or suppression hearing (and of course trials) trivial pretrial or plea offers should be held via remote technology. It also helps to prevent clients from appearing just to be told they have a new date to return. |
| 756 | Pretrial conferences could be held remotely.  |
| 757 | Pretrial conferences where client presence not required.  |
| 758 | Pretrial conferences, arraignment, pleas, and sentencing can usually be remote without issue. Anything that requires evidentiary findings needs to be in person.  |
| 759 | Pretrial conferences, small claims cases  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 760 | pre-trial hearings are almost always date-setting hearings. It is not really necessary that these be in person.   |
| 761 | Pre-trial hearings that do not require clients to be present - Scheduling conferences   |
| 762 | Pretrial hearings when the case is being continued and nothing of substance is at issue (waiting on discovery and time is not at issue)   |
| 763 | pretrial hearings, evidentiary hearings, eviction hearings, smaller matters in municipal courts.  |
| 764 | Pre-trial meetings and remote hearings when all parties agree would be a great option.  |
| 765 | Pretrial should remain remote and e-filing should always be an option.  |
| 766 | Pre-trial status conferences via teleconferencing to confer between counsel and court on pre-trial matters  |
| 767 | Pretrial. Mediations  |
| 768 | pretrials   |
| 769 | Pretrials all virtual   |
| 770 | Pretrials and attorney conferences are more efficient with remote access so long as it is video allowing lawyers to see and hear the other side and the Court   |
| 771 | Pretrials and conferences can be heard remotely where the parties agree to do so.   |
| 772 | Pretrials and final merits hearings in DR (and other types of) cases should continue by telephone or remote. I think actual trials should resume in person and am not comfortable doing them remotely because of the adverse procedural effects, but all other check-ins with the court should continue remotely or by telephone. |
| 773 | Pretrials and pre-hearing conferences where no evidence is being presented.   |
| 774 | PreTrials and Settlement Conferences are appropriate for remote technology. In person trials are necessary.   |
| 775 | Pretrials and status conferences. Reviews.  |
| 776 | Pretrials and status hearings   |
| 777 | pre-trials can all be held remotely   |
| 778 | pretrials for setting dates   |
| 779 | Pretrials in civil cases.   |
| 780 | pretrials or status only  |
| 781 | Pretrials with the judge would be my only suggestion  |
| 782 | pretrials, case management hearings, motion hearings  |
| 783 | Pre-trials, detention hearings  |
| 784 | Pretrials, motion hearings anything unrelated to a jury.  |
| 785 | Pretrials, nonclient issues are the best. No need to traipse to the court and be done in 5 minutes... then back to the office. I also thought the Court of Appeals oral arguments went well via zoom. I could see that continuing. we didn't have to wait until one or two other arguments ended.                                 |
| 786 | Pretrials, scheduling, status reports   |
| 787 | Pre-Trials, status conferences, mediation.  |
| 788 | PreTrials, Status Conferences, Mediations   |
| 789 | Pretrials. So long as an issue isn't actually being litigated, remote technology is great. Often clients get frustrated when they are forced to show up for pretrials and they never see the court room. Remote pretrials could solve that problem.   |
| 790 | previously addressed.   |
| 791 | Prior to the Pandemic, remote technology focused on criminal issues such as bond hearings and initial pleas. In civil cases, initial status conferences were held via phone conferences instead of in person meetings. I believe that this type of use should continue.   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 792 | Prior to the pandemic, status conferences were conducted by telephone often. It would be ideal to have the option for video participation. It is difficult to avoid talking over each other on the telephone or to assess reactions over the telephone.   |
| 793 | Prioritize events to those that are more ministerial but for substantive events in person allows knowing if people are engaged and taking matters as serious as they are and enables non-verbal feedback to be more accurately read. Its more professional and serious in resolving complex and emotional situations to be in person. |
| 794 | Pro se assistance can be provided by help desks remotely. Remote appearances keep parties apart when domestic violence (or other concerns) are at play.   |
| 795 | Pro se document preparation (with instructional videos), client/community education about the court process and other important topics, court "help desks" staffed by pro bono attorneys (remotely). Overall, keep seeking new uses... technology increases access to justice and court efficiency.                                   |
| 796 | Probate courts could increase the use of online filings   |
| 797 | Probate files should be available on-line.  |
| 798 | probate hearings re: approval of wrongful death and minor settlements. Status conferences, evidentiary hearings.  |
| 799 | Probate hearings such as Inventory, Insolvency and other hearings that typically no one attends but requires appearance of attorney and fiduciary in some courts.   |
| 800 | Procedural and non evidentiary hearings and conferences should be done virtually  |
| 801 | Procedural matters  |
| 802 | Provide access to documents to counsel of record.   |
| 803 | Provide automatic emails regarding scheduling matters   |
| 804 | provide grant money to rural counties to update software to promote efilng  |
| 805 | provide more docs online. For ex: complaints are not available in Cleveland Municipal court   |
| 806 | Provide online access to the public so they may download documents.   |
| 807 | Public outreach, training.  |
| 808 | purely administrative/ministerial process and procedure   |
| 809 | Put more information online, standardize storage /retrieval processes and eliminate incompatible personnel/systems.   |
| 810 | Quick administrative hearings such as arraignments and pretrials can and should be done remotely. Other substantiative hearing should really be in person, though   |
| 811 | Rather than having pre-recorded video dops for unavailable witnesses, Zoom could be utilized  |
| 812 | Real time access to clerks, help desks, providing evidence.   |
| 813 | Reconsider in-person initial/status Pretrial Conferences  |
| 814 | Remote CLEs are remarkably convenient, and they should be continued if the Court is satisfied that practitioners are taking them sufficiently seriously.  |
| 815 | remote CMC/scheduling/status conferences are much more efficient than in person and reduce expenses- hourly fees, parking, gas, etc.  |
| 816 | Remote hearing are a great idea for pre-trial, status, and scheduling conferences. For evidentiary hearing I have concerns that a remote hearing does not provide adequate due process  |
| 817 | Remote hearings should be the standard. It eliminates many pointless pretrials where the parties arrive just to pick new dates because discovery isnt ready, etc.   |
| 818 | Remote mediation and evaluation session can be down remotely as well.   |
| 819 | Remote pretrial and case management conferences via phone or zoom   |
| 820 | Remote sheriff sales, case management hearings, default hearings. A statewide filing system (like Kentucky).  |
| 821 | remote tech is an excellent tool for disabled clients/parties   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 822 | Remote technology appears to work for some hearings but is not ideal for trials. And all attorneys should be required to have the same ability to use technology.   |
| 823 | Remote technology can facilitate the live testimony of experts and other witnesses with busy or tight schedules, particularly if they live distant from the court. I expect that many judges will continue to use remote technology to conduct pretrials in the early phases of a case. It also lends itself to addressing discovery disputes more effectively than can be done by telephone, or a phone call followed by a hearing at court.   |
| 824 | Remote technology for scheduling conferences, status conferences, and non-dispositive hearings should be used going forward to help with costs and efficiency   |
| 825 | Remote technology increases access to justice. It reduces legal fees related to travel and prevents low income clients from missing work to pursue their legal rights. It is cruel not to use technology when it is a viable option.  |
| 826 | Remote technology is great when the proceeding is limited to just attorneys. However, whenever client's are involved things are done more easily in person.   |
| 827 | Remote technology is here to stay. It should be developed and used when it makes sense to do so. We have all adopted to remote technology is some form or fashion.  |
| 828 | Remote technology is very appropriate for mediations, status conferences, and any type of proceeding that does not require evidence to be admitted.   |
| 829 | Remote technology may work if the court actually considers how to implement the technology in a manner that protects all litigants' rights.   |
| 830 | Remote technology might be preferable for status conferences and some pretrials in which defendants/clients are not expected to attend. Video conferencing is preferable to phone conferencing because everyone knows who is speaking and who is participating in the hearing.  |
| 831 | Remote technology save an enormous amount of travel time and is very efficient for case management conferences and initial pretrials to establish a schedule for the case. It should be universally used for this purpose.  |
| 832 | Remote technology should be offered to parties not just as a last resort in the face of transportation/cost/time constraints, but as a viable way to appear before a court even when those issues are not present.  |
| 833 | Remote technology should be the preferred method for routine hearings. Too often "old school" courts, such as Butler County Common Pleas, insist on trivial hearings in person, such as an initial scheduling conference. I've seen Butler County deny motions to appear by phone from counsel 4-5 hours away, where the judge didn't even participate in the hearing. It was a 2-minute hearing with the Court's judicial assistant. The availability of remote technology must be used to eliminate this scenario and to curb the resistance of older judges that refuse to use the technology available. There is no benefit to having counsel drive 4 hours to set a trial date with a judge's assistant. |
| 834 | Remote technology should be used in all foreclosure proceedings other than contested trials.  |
| 835 | Remote technology should be used in just about every setting with the exception of trials and some criminal matters when custody is at stake.   |
| 836 | Remote technology should be utilized for all scheduling conferences and status conferences  |
| 837 | remote technology should never be used when credibility is or may be an issue   |
| 838 | Remote technology will improve, and the more it does I believe there will more uses for it, and greater confidence in it. I believe there is potential for its use in nearly every type of court proceeding, particularly instances where expert witnesses are based out of places far away from the court.   |
| 839 | Remote testimony at trials has been used by me in Federal Court with court personnel handling all the technical aspects. This worked well and, I believe, was more effective in commanding the jury's attention than video since at least some of the participants in the process were in the courtroom.  |
| 840 | Remote trial/expert depositions   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 841 | Remote video conferencing should be used to make preliminary, and intermediate courtroom proceedings more efficient and accessible (arraignment, pretrial conference, status conferences, certain motion hearings). Remote depositions should also be encouraged. However "serious" proceedings such as sentencing or trial should be conducted in person where possible to preserve respect for such occasions.   |
| 842 | Remote witness testimony   |
| 843 | Remote witness testimony based on distance from court. Continuation of discovery depositions by remote technology.   |
| 844 | Report and pretrial conferences.   |
| 845 | Require all courts in Ohio to move to electronic filing  |
| 846 | Require all courts to have e-filing and use remote technology in almost every instance other than trials.  |
| 847 | Require e-filing   |
| 848 | Require mandatory state-wide e-filing.   |
| 849 | require pleadings be available on-line   |
| 850 | Required email updates prior to pretrials so they are more effective.  |
| 851 | Review of presentence investigation reports and transcripts availability that was for a limited time   |
| 852 | Robot Judges. Let's do things in person. Who wants to be a computer geek?  |
| 853 | Routine civil status conferences could be done remotely in many instances.   |
| 854 | routine or settled adjudications and never for contested hearings with witnesses   |
| 855 | Routine scheduling conferences and discovery conferences should always use remote technology. More efficient for everyone.   |
| 856 | Routine scheduling hearings, status conferences, pretrials should all be done remotely.  |
| 857 | Routine status conferences are acceptable but that is about it   |
| 858 | Same   |
| 859 | Same as now; need to be sure people have access to high speed internet, though   |
| 860 | same way the courts are doing it now   |
| 861 | Scan all pleadings and entries, and make them available on line.   |
| 862 | scan/image all filed documents (muni court currently doesn't make these visible on the online docket) - encourage judges to wear robe for video proceedings to convey seriousness  |
| 863 | Scanned documents available for download.  |
| 864 | Scanned images available for the documents that have been filed would be helpful for all courts in Ohio (except juvenile/domestic violence-related).   |
| 865 | schedule all pretrials and status conferences remotely   |
| 866 | Scheduling and case management   |
| 867 | Scheduling and general housekeeping needs. Substantive hearings should always be held in-person.   |
| 868 | Scheduling and procedural matters primarily. More e-filing availability  |
| 869 | Scheduling conferences and preliminary matters should continue on zoom or remote.  |
| 870 | Scheduling conferences should be by telephone.   |
| 871 | Scheduling conferences should be conducted remotely 100% of the time in all courts unless the judge intends them to be settlement conferences (in which case there should be appropriate preparation and exchanging of demands in advance). This avoids the constant prospect of one party or its counsel's lateness or missed appointments requiring everyone to wait and travel, and it loses nothing in terms of substance. This is particularly true in rural counties where multiple counsel are often traveling from one of the urban centers-- but where mandatory in-person scheduling conferences are often used passively aggressively by courts and the local bar to deliberately inconvenience "city lawyers." |
| 872 | scheduling conferences, discovery dispute conferences, mediations  |
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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 873 | Scheduling conferences, pretrials, discovery issues   |
| 874 | Scheduling conferencez  |
| 875 | Scheduling court dates  |
| 876 | Scheduling emergency hearings, especially where some parties may not be local. also, in monitoring the status of a case on a periodic basis to assure progress is being made.   |
| 877 | Scheduling hearings, minor hearings   |
| 878 | Scheduling issues. I recently had to drive to court with covid issues just to schedule another hearing. Ridiculous. I think judge wanted an audience.   |
| 879 | Scheduling rather than cattle call. I get tired of herding cats. It makes defense counsel more prepared instead of using the day of the hearing to discuss the case with their client.  |
| 880 | Search warrants and added non-traditional hours.  |
| 881 | Seldom  |
| 882 | Seminars  |
| 883 | Sending notices for hearings and filings via email vs paper mailings  |
| 884 | Sentencings should always be in person, and having the defendant appear at least once prior to a plea is a good idea, but arraignments, especially if the defendant is in jail, can be done via video.  |
| 885 | Service of court proceedings electronically in state court proceedings; opting in for text reminders of hearings  |
| 886 | settlement conferences and mediations   |
| 887 | Should be used for all non-evidentiary settings and for evidentiary settings by agreement.  |
| 888 | similar use as currently applied during the covid19 pandemic  |
| 889 | Simple hearings do not need to be in person   |
| 890 | Since I practice in Franklin County Municipal Court, I don't think I'll live to see the day when the court employs one piece of technology  |
| 891 | Single biggest development would be universal e-filing for the State of Ohio. I also practice in Kentucky, which has it, and there is frankly no excuse not to have universal e-filing.   |
| 892 | Situations in which the parties need to get the Judge's input on a matter promptly and the Judge is the type that is willing to be active in that way, such as in discovery disputes; scheduling issues.  |
| 893 | Smaller counties are at a disadvantage with lack of technological access (population and courts). The technology gap needs to be addressed before meaningful remote use is viable.  |
| 894 | So case management conferences and other brief matters to avoid counsel having to travel.   |
| 895 | So much more efficient  |
| 896 | Some hearings, such as pretrial conferences, or preliminary hearings for incarcerated individuals, lend themselves well to remote hearings. I believe the ability of a court to determine appropriate weight of evidence, etc., requires in person hearings for evaluation of evidence and testimony.   |
| 897 | some of the uncontested hearings could be performed this way maybe in a written format vs. video  |
| 898 | Some pre-trial and case status conferences, but ONLY if all parties agree.  |
| 899 | Standardize remote technology, adopt Rules of Procedure to allow remote testimony.  |
| 900 | start a court-specific website or portal for secure hearings where clients have to sign up to use it and only the parties can access  |
| 901 | State uniformity in allowing e-filing should be the goal as well as being able to review filed documents online. Also, cattle call hearings are a relic and should be looked upon unfavorably. There is rarely a civil-side need for in-person attendance at status conferences, case management conference, or in regard to motion practice. |
| 902 | Statewide e-filing  |
| 903 | Status and Scheduling Conferences   |
| 904 | Status conference, pretrial are very useful   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
905	Status conferences
906	Status conferences
907	Status conferences
908	status conferences and pre trials should use this technology on a permanent basis
909	Status conferences and pretrials, civil.
910	Status Conferences do not need to be in a courtroom. Teleconferences work very well.
911	Status conferences only to go over procedural timelines and deadlines
912	status conferences with attorneys, meetings
913	Status conferences, collections related hearings in front of magistrates.
914	Status conferences, discovery hearings, scheduling hearings, pretrial hearings, and mediations can all be conducted via video or telephone.
915	Status conferences, mediations, and scheduling conferences are all reasonable with remote means. Oral argument and trial are not suited for remote means.
916	Status Conferences, Pre-Trial Conferences
917	Status conferences, Pre-Trials
918	Status conferences; uncontested divorces should continue after the pandemic
919	Status hearings
920	Status reports and Scheduling conferences
921	Statuses and pretrials only
922	Streaming matters online, particularly appellate oral arguments.
923	Submission of evidence during a trial
924	Taking non-party expert testimony in any proceeding subject to objection for good cause by the opposing parties.
925	Talk warningly about the bad old days when during COVID the remote access was required and how bad it worked for clients and for justice. Talk of this in hushed tones as a dark time of which we never want to return.
926	technology needs to be updated with all courts. every county is different and the tech used is often a decade-old interface making it extremely difficult to use. Also, every court and county accepts different documents with their old software making practice extremely time consuming and not efficient.
927	Teleconference meetings with clients in jail is very convenient and easy to schedule
928	telephone hearings; zoom mediations; zoom evidentiary hearings; E-FILING IS A MUST
929	Telephone retrial foe counsel only
930	telephonic conferencing
931	telephonic status conferences, non-evidentiary hearings,
932	That is an interesting question. I hope you revisit this question to us in the future.
933	The availability of documents is nice. In status hearings or pretrials, tech is alright. But it violates clients' rights for anything contested.
934	The Court could schedule more status conferences that would keep the clients and parties better advised as to the proceedings in their cases.
935	The court should consider using remote technology in the future to conduct criminal pretrial hearings and filings.
936	The court should continue to use these for non-evidentiary settings, such as pre-trials, case management conferences, etc...
937	The courts have done a fantastic job keeping us safe by conducting hearings remotely Use of same in the future will save time, expenses, attorneys' fees to clients and are overall just very practical.

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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 938 The courts must consider moving to online docketing and record keeping. Many rural courts across the state keep only paper files and some courts don't even have an email or fax for fulfilling records requests or filing.
- 
- 939 The Courts should automate most of the processes through remote technology. Automatic emails to the parties with links to the hearings or updates on the docket... It would be great if every Court in our state (Ohio) used the same remote technology system so that attorneys and clients don't have to learn a new system for every single Court. E-filing systems should be statewide. Filing cost should be the same. There are many barriers in the process that limits due process. Many issues, but many solutions.
- 
- 940 The Courts should consider it an option for any non-vedentiary proceedings.
- 
- 941 The courts would be well served to explore every possible manner of operating remotely.
- 
- 942 The e-filing systems could be updated to be more user-friendly for multiple attorneys filing at once (co-counsel).
- 
- 943 The essence of Court proceedings is their direct personal interaction, which is totally lost using remote technology.
- 
- 944 the information on court online dockets rarely if even actually allows you to see the filing. This is aseriously major drawback.
- 
- 945 The issue is not the Court's use of the technology, but rather whether everyone has access to the necessary technology to participate
- 
- 946 The only real benefit from my perspective so far has been the ability to have a witness testify who had moved several states away without the expense of getting that witness here.
- 
- 947 The pandemic has been MASSIVELY exaggerated and manipulated. Probably, for political purposes, and as a massive power grab by the state executive branches. Take away those with serious co-morbidity issues, and those practitioners and clients under 80 (ie, almost everybody) and what is the death rate? We now know, much less than the flu and or pneumonia. So... WHY the hysteria? Anyone asking these questions is immediately dismissed as a crank. ZERO review of any medical studies strongly dissenting from the official narrative. WHAT happened to a profession of cross examiners, and thoughtful questioners? The mindless lemming-like behavior, and sheer cowardice, is the most distressing thing I've witness in my 30+ years as a lawyer.
- 
- 948 The pandemic has shown us that technology can be used to achieve greater efficiency in the civil justice process.
- 
- 949 The real problem is that there is no consistent and private way to speak to inmates at local jails.
- 
- 950 The remote access platform should be uniform throughout the State. Zoom seems to work the best.
- 
- 951 The remote technology has appealed to the inner bureaucrat within certain Magistrates. I have seen troublesome people "muted" by the Court, who has administrative control over the digital proceeding. While digital court is very convenient, I fear that meaningful court appearances are being forfeited for the sake of convenience.
- 
- 952 The remote technology is fine for status conferences, CMC's and most motion hearings . Pre-trials and trials should be conducted in person as soon as it is safe to do so.
- 
- 953 The Supreme Court needs to adopt use guidelines and force lower court to adopt the use of technology. They should also force the publication of dockets and filing online.
- 
- 954 The Supreme Court needs to take a more active role to ensure judge's are adequately using remote technology. Quite a few judges still require in-person hearings for items such as a scheduling conference, whereby dates are set (something that can easily be done via telephone) because the Judge refuses to learn or set up available remote technology, despite the availability of the same in that court. This has forced my firm to put or attorneys, and sometimes clients or the opposing side, at risk for no plausible reason.
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 955 The Supreme Court should require that all non-evidentiary hearings be conducted through remote technology and provide judges in all courts with the technology to do so. It is wasteful to require lawyers to travel for non-evidentiary hearings. It will also save energy and reduce carbon emissions.
- 
- 956 The time has come for virtual civil jury trials.
- 
- 957 The use of remote technology in non-evidentiary proceedings such as pretrials, status conferences, reviews saves the client, the attorney and the court time and expense.
- 
- 958 The use of remote technology should be considered in all aspects of civil cases
- 
- 959 The use of telephonic pre-trials and status conferences has been very beneficial in terms of efficiency. My involvement is limited to civil proceedings. It helps to have zero travel time for a fifteen minute appearance. If the court continues its practice of telephonic proceedings in this manner, I would willingly participate. I am less convinced about conducting evidentiary proceedings remotely, but have not had the opportunity to experience the process in the court setting.
- 
- 960 The video conference technology needs to be wired into the courtroom recording system. All courtrooms should have large screens so witnesses and clients can join by video conference if they can't appear in person.
- 
- 961 The Zoom hearings work great for status hearings. Also, the ability to email magistrates and get responses back is very helpful. We can group email a magistrate about an issue prior to the hearing, which helps the hearing go smoothly while avoiding ex parte contact. Also, attorneys have to be prepared for the hearings in advance, which has really helped identify the issues and resolve cases.
- 
- 962 There are a few Clerk's of Court that still do not have online records access. Getting those imaged and online should be a priority. Once this is all over, I would like to see certain hearings continue to be conducted remotely, but not all of them. Case management conferences, pretrial conferences, and other hearings that sometimes would be conducted by a telephonic conference call, can and should be conducted remotely. But any hearing involving live witness testimony, or arguing a dispositive motion in a civil case, should be done in person.
- 
- 963 There are no possibilities.
- 
- 964 There are proceedings where in person appearances are necessary and/or more productive than phone or video, but too many Courts mandate in person appearances merely to hand the file off to a judicial attorney or even a bailiff to merely set dates or take down a status update for the judge. This is a waste of attorney time and is especially troublesome if the court mandate client appearance to then make them stand in the hall with no participation in the proceedings. I think video appearances can resolve this waste. Thank you.
- 
- 965 There is a limited place for it; Zoom would in many instances be an upgrade over telephone for routine things like CMC's. Conferences where an attorney or client is more than 50 miles away, etc.
- 
- 966 There is a lot of inconsistency from county to county and Ohio would benefit from a more uniform approach. For example, I also practice in Kentucky and there is one uniform e-filing system for the entire state. In Ohio I have countless user IDs and passwords and it can be a headache for our support staff. One login enables me to file in any court in Kentucky. It also enables me to check court records statewide, as opposed to having to go to individual court websites. It's also leveled the playing field for attorneys in rural areas.
- 
- 967 There is a significant problem with "locked" docket entries which are locked by the clerk without notice to counsel.
- 
- 968 There is no reason why remote technology should not continued to be used for pretrials and mediations.
- 
- 969 There is no reason why short, routine hearings cannot be done remotely (e.g., a scheduling conference that will last ten minutes). Most of the time, someone during these hearings always claims that he or she needs to "go back to the file" or "look into that with my office." If we're already at our offices with endless resources at our fingertips, we can simply pause a hearing and return after that person can research. There are advantages to remote proceedings beyond travel/costs; it can actually make the process more streamlined and efficient.
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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| 970 | There isn't a lot more in the criminal arena that I believe can be done properly in a remote setting.   |
| 971 | There may be wisdom in setting initial scheduling pretrials via remote technology. But actual adversary matters must be in person. There is something to be said for confrontation. Moreover, it is nearly impossible to take an effective cross-examination via zoom.  |
| 972 | There needs to be a unified statewide Efiling system. I am licensed in nine states. This is only one of two states without a statewide system and the other is moving that direction. It needs to be one system for the entire state so there is one login and it is easy to lookup information.  |
| 973 | There needs to be more consistency. Everyone uses a different system and process for remote hearings.   |
| 974 | There should be a more uniform system so it's not patchwork or piecemeal for all the courts. However, for criminal cases, all arraignments and pretrials should be conducted via remote technology. If the person doesn't need to be in court, we should avoid it. For civil cases, all case management conferences should be conducted by phone or remote technology.  |
| 975 | There should be a uniform e-filing system for the state of Ohio.  |
| 976 | there should be online scheduling for hearings--it shouldn't have to be done in person (Franklin County)  |
| 977 | There should never be an in-person CMC, PT or Final PT (where parties are not required) again.  |
| 978 | They should NOT use it unless it is an emergency.   |
| 979 | They should not use remote technology   |
| 980 | They shouldn't  |
| 981 | This answer remains to be seen as it is a predicate and determined by the combination of "long after the pandemic has subsided" and how life migrates or matriculates to the next normal of society and the judicial process. The changes resultant of the current condition will conceivably leave long lasting affects as discussed in this survey, including new ways to practice law. Finally, the Supreme Court of Ohio should issue dress code guidelines for members of the Court relative to virtual imaging to promote not only the decorum of our process, but respect for the proceedings and the serious nature of our legal process and tradition. |
| 982 | This can be fine for pre-trial conferences, status reports, etc. This is never good for hearings, trials.   |
| 983 | This has been a good time to test the waters of remote technology. Once the bugs are worked out it should make the court more efficient.  |
| 984 | This is a good start.   |
| 985 | This is great for routine scheduling and reports. But not for a hearing or a matter that requires arguement.  |
| 986 | This is something that I and others have been thinking about. I'm glad the question is here, but I'm not sure how to answer it. Pretrials and routine scheduling would be perfect for remote tech.  |
| 987 | This survey did not bring up the safety issues for counsel,   |
| 988 | To conduct Civil Pre-trials, Case management conferences and some mediations.   |
| 989 | To conduct more frequent communications or status calls.  |
| 990 | To conduct pretrials and conferences but not for trials.  |
| 991 | to continue using remote for pretrials in civil and criminal cases  |
| 992 | To do like the federal court system has done to lessen discovery disputes or at least to address and resolve them quickly.  |
| 993 | To do regular status checks with counsel regarding the status of discovery as a way to minimize discovery disputes and delays and become and stay more aware of the status of cases on the court's docket   |
| 994 | To increase overall efficiency and better manage a court's and attorney's and party's time - streamlining the "cattle call" type proceedings that could be conducted electronically.  |
| 995 | To keep dockets moving - 9:00 am means 9:00 am and cannot go on and on and on - it keeps everyone on task   |
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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
996	To make court hearings more accessible for litigants and attorneys in a wheelchair.
997	To permit appearances by parties who are a great distance away from the court.
998	To schedule hearings and conduct initial pretrials
999	To some extent, as they did before, i.e., for pretrials, case management conferences, etc. Remote technology is suitable for perfunctory court appearances with attorneys only participating.
1000	Too many counties, generally smaller ones, insist on in person appearances for 5 minute CMCs, which is ridiculous and a complete waste of time and money.
1001	Uncertain
1002	uncertain
1003	uncontested matters, scheduling
1004	uniform (statewide, common pleas & all municipal courts) filing system and fee structure. increased use of zoom/phone for standard Case management hearings. default hearings. and at all times if witnesses are out of county,
1005	Uniform statewide process for e-filing would be nice. A number of courts have over-the-top procedures for faxing, which complicates things. ...same for remote submission of evidence ( although, that is really an "attorney doing whatever they want "problem, rather than a court procedure problem.
1006	Unless an evidentiary proceeding is required, or a sufficiently serious need is shown, remote technology is a great way to handle the regular day-to-day business of litigation.
1007	Unless the Court feels the need to get parties together (which is sometimes very necessary), consider using teleconferencing for status conferences and pre-trials, especially when people have to travel. We travel a lot in our practice (OAG's Office) and can often spend hours in the car for a 10 minute pre-trial. It's a big waste of time, and quite frankly, taxpayer-funded resources. Also, attorney time is better spent devoted to tasks that will move the case along (e.g. reviewing docs, having a meet and confer) than commuting to the court.
1008	unsure - but they definitely need to
1009	Unsure note sometimes access is not easily to obtain even when listed as counsel on case.
1010	unsure, but initial case mgmt conferences perhaps
1011	Upgrade the current technology to include my suggestions. There should also be a way for attorneys to have free video conferencing with their clients at the jails and correctional institutions. Transporting prisoners between institutions is a huge cost in resources and is dangerous at this time.
1012	Upgrade their docket systems to allow electronic filing and availability of access to filed documents.
1013	Upgrading court websites.
1014	Upgrading their docket websites so that all filed documents (other than protected information) is able to be accessed.
1015	Upload filed documents to the docket
1016	Upon Motion and agreement between all parties.
1017	use for case management conferences; tro "hearings"
1018	Use it for testimony involving out of state witnesses during court hearings. This would limit travel expenses for the party calling the witness.
1019	Use of electronic filing in all courts in Ohio, and holding preliminary pre-trials, status conferences, CMCs, etc. telephonically or over video conference instead of in-person.
1020	Use telephone conferences or video conferences to resolve discovery disputes and general update hearings. Saves a lot of time.
1021	Use to conduct case management/status conferences, other non-evidentiary hearings.
1022	Use videoconferencing even in "live" trials for out of state witnesses, experts, medical witnesses, etc. Permit out of town or out of state counsel to appear by videoconference.

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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1023	Use Zoom for all non evidentiary proceedings, but any proceeding involving testimony or exhibits should be in person.
1024	Using remote technology for routine arraignments, pretrials, etc would greatly improve the system, especially for the defense bar. It should also reduce costs and improve efficiency of the courts. There is absolutely no reason that, given this technology, defendants and their attorneys need to be hauled into court in person on a first pretrial just to get a new date because the prosecution is still producing discovery and/or because negotiations are still ongoing. Further, the use of e-filing is a tremendous help. It would be wonderful to see an increased number of courts using this system and making documents publicly available on the online dockets, which would also reduce the burden on clerks offices to produce this material. I believe many criminal hearings and almost all trials should still be held in-person as you cannot diminish the importance of non-verbal cues and there is genuine concern regarding witness and juror distraction if they are remote. In instances where remote proceedings are held, however, safeguards need to be made for attorney-client privilege. The technology and implementation thereof are, in my opinion, too new for an opinion as to the safety in this regard.
1025	Using remote technology PRE-TRIAL to address discovery issues, finalize plea negotiations and status conferences with the court before scheduling an in-person plea and an in-person dispositional hearing.
1026	Utilize remote pretrials
1027	very limited and attorney court communications
1028	Very useful for out of county proceedings. Also efficient for incarcerated clients.
1029	Very useful for pretrials
1030	video arraignment of criminal defendants (assuming there are Sheriff/Court facilities to allow for the change, and that's a BIG assumption)
1031	Video arraignments would continue to be useful. It is a waste of time, money, and manpower to hold pretrials in person where there will just be continuances or requests for bond modification.
1032	Video conferencing for CMCs or similar.
1033	Video conferencing for most early conferences/hearings.
1034	Video conferencing for status pretrials. This works better than phone conferences. Non-verbal clues in video are better than those by phone only.
1035	Video court for inmates in local jails and state prisons.
1036	Video help desk for clerk of courts abs or advice clinics.
1037	Video pretrials would be good.
1038	Virtual hearings for "cattle calls," and ALL courts should have some sort of e-filing. Some clerks have now used email which is great.
1039	Virtual help desk with an on call clerk (similar to a walk in help desk, but all online) able to help guide individuals to the correct forms. Virtual town halls / question and answer events with a judge regarding new rules or procedures. Remote technology has the potential to better serve the limited English proficient community. Currently, if a court doesn't have a bilingual clerk or staff member available to assist with a walk in, for example, my experience is that most courts use language line. I think connecting the walk in through a device (iPad or desktop) to a "live" interpreter will help in conversing with clerks and other staff. Many hospitals use virtual meeting technology to help build rapport and trust between patients and doctors, for example. Using telephonic interpretation (no video) is not as effective. Using video / virtual interpretation is very beneficial. Remote technology also has the potential to improve access for people with disabilities who are otherwise confined to their home or have mobility issues due to injury, illness, etc.
1040	virtual visits for attorneys in clients in the jail to keep counsel out of the jail.
1041	We are doing OK.
1042	We are doing our best
1043	We have stopped using remote tech. We have returned to full, in person schedule including jury trials

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**ATTORNEYS**

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*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1044	We must develop rules and protocols that strongly support bench trials.
1045	We need to continue to use this tech. There is no reason to travel to a courthouse to talk with a prosecutor or opposing counsel for two minutes and then get a new date. We can do this remotely and it is better for EVERYONE!
1046	We need uniform rules for electronic filing. Some counties have awful systems that cause problems, while most have very efficient systems that are not remotely similar. All courts should continue to take filing by mail. It is unacceptable that a few counties with poor electronic filing systems that cannot be relied upon by litigants also refuse to take filing by mail. Filing a document should not be that hard or stressful!
1047	We recently lost an appeal where we lost the case because the online docket was not accurate. The court never called us about the hearing that was in the paper docket but assigned a week later on the online docket and went forward without us. We need to be able to rely on online, electronic publication of the docket. The online docket had a disclaimer saying it could not be relied on as do most online dockets as we have ascertained since.
1048	We should continue to use the technology for filing paperwork, conducting hearings that are not to put on evidence or correct a client, there should be a more streamlined way of doing this. As an attorney in practice for a long time, we need more instruction on Technology and setting up online docs, and flowing our practice. It is more difficult for me to get my clients and my staff to stay focused on timelines. I believe with the younger generation this might be better because their clients are used to it.
1049	we should explore remote trials, which would entail a lot of training
1050	We've all improved our technology and skills a great deal in the past 8 months so I think the courts can expect that attorneys will be more proficient in dealing remotely. I think scheduling and filing are areas that technology will be most helped.
1051	When all parties request it.
1052	When defendants are in prison or jails out of county
1053	When the connection is good and a defendant is in prison and wants to plead for concurrent time, it makes more sense to do that remotely. Otherwise, defendants should be in the courtroom given the gravity of the matter.
1054	Whenever practical
1055	While I dislike the holding some of the more serious involved proceedings remotely (trials, substantive hearings) I think using remote technology for status conference should be the norm. I also would like a "hybrid" approach that would allow witnesses to appear virtually even in an "in-person" hearing (e.g. videoconference into the courtroom).
1056	Why does Ohio not have one ECF system for the entire state?
1057	With civil practice, it would be advisable to conduct all non-evidentiary proceedings on a remote basis. This will in turn minimize both the Court's resources and counsel's time invested in any given case, moving them to resolution at a more expeditious pace.
1058	With the use of video streaming, civil trial appeals should consider using those as it would give a sense of jury issues for not paying attention and also help if used in appeals
1059	witness testimony
1060	Witnesses of all kinds should be permitted to appear by remote technology. It will keep the cases and the Courts moving forward.
1061	Would be great if prisons/jails would allow video conference with clients.
1062	You cannot do a contested hearing by Zoom in a court that 1) does not believe COVID is real and 2) by a jury that issued so many restrictions related to COVID that justice can't be served. The delays are unconscionable. Especially with people sitting in jail on warrants and child custody cases were a parent refuses to allow parenting time with hearing officers who do nothing 'because of COVID'
1063	you covered the area well here



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**ATTORNEYS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

<b>ID</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1064	Zoom attorney only pretrials or other discussions with the judge
1065	Zoom hearings for routine matters such as case management conferences, etc. should always be remote.
1066	Zoom or similar should be the future. Recalcitrant courts should be compelled to come up to speed. If they cant afford it consider merging court with a larger one nearby or provide funding.
1067	Zoom pretrial shave been good. Zoom hearings with exhibits and witnesses not so good.
1068	Zoom status conferences, pretrial conferences, oral argument on MTD and MSJ. Any non-evidentiary hearings, but not at trial.
1069	Zoom testimony of expert witnesses decreases cost and promotes flexibility.
1070	Zoom, Team Meeting and other platforms all work well. The court does need to be able to control the mute button to avoid talking over another person.
1071	zoom/teams/video conferencing

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 Arraignments
  - 2 As Elected Clerk, I cannot speak on behalf of the Courts
  - 3 Better use of time , can quickly move to the next case if something is canceled.
  - 4 By utilizing remote technology for criminal cases, it frees up our Sheriff's Office from transporting offenders back and forth. I believe the continual use of remote technology for criminal cases would be beneficial.
  - 5 Community Control/Probation - monitoring of probationers, interaction with other non-local Probation Officers, etc...
  - 6 Conferences, educational meetings, etc.. Continue the option of virtual court to all parties and cases.
  - 7 continue to allow remote appearance as an option if transportation, child care or other barriers to in-person appearance exist. continue to encourage it for pretrials/procedural hearings/appearances to encourage caseflow efficiency. allow hybrid hearings.
  - 8 Continue to have some of these proceedings to save time.
  - 9 continue to offer it as an option for oral arguments, especially for expedited cases
  - 10 Continue to use technology whenever possible to reduce the traffic in the courthouse.
  - 11 Continuing Education, small meetings which would normally require travel.
  - 12 Could be used for probationary purposes and treatment purposes
  - 13 E-filing
  - 14 Every courtroom should have these tools so the public can become comfortable with them.
  - 15 for institutionalized cases
  - 16 For less serious cases, it is more accommodating.
  - 17 For non adversarial cases, Marriage License appointments
  - 18 For our Court, move to electronic filing.
  - 19 for simple pretrial hearings only
  - 20 Giving parties a choice as to what they prefer.
  - 21 Great for Electronic Filing.
  - 22 I believe most non-evidentiary hearings should be conducted remotely unless there is some compelling reason not to do so.
  - 23 I believe that in time, we will have more uses that could assist all parties.
  - 24 I believe that remote technology should be the cornerstone of future court operations. The increase in participation and accessibility is more in line with the expectation of the population when it comes to providing government services and interacting with institutions. While some proceedings, such as dispositions, sentencing, etc...which present the possibility of physical detention, must continue to be conducted in person, the vast majority of court functions, at all level, can be done remotely. Adoption of a uniform case management system would assist in broader adoption of long term remote technology. A case management system, adopted by the state, would also increase the negotiation power of individual courts and counties. Currently, because all of the purchasing is being done on a consumer level, we as a state-wide group lose that collective purchasing and negotiation power when it comes to software. So, Courts might consider forming collective purchasing units or asking the Supreme Court to establish a limited list of vendors so that there is more negotiation power and cost savings for remote technology equipment and, most importantly, software.
  - 25 I believe that the possibilities are endless, but one of the main concerns would have to be cybersecurity issues. Safety and reliability.
  - 26 I do not have an opinion at this time.
  - 27 I feel it is difficult at the Municipal level as we are, for lack of better words, "The mash unit of the judicial system."
  - 28 I like virtual home visits and mediation; great way to get transcripts to parties and eFiling all show long-term value; ex parte / pre-trials are fine, but I would have final determinative hearings in person.
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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 29 I was probably not the person to complete this survey because I am not privy to the daily technological functions of the courts except as to what my office provides which is e-filing and assistance with seating jurors.
- 
- 30 ICOTS Transfers to other States
- 
- 31 In our Court we have been using video technology to save time for the transporting of prisoners. We will continue after pandemic.
- 
- 32 In staff trainings; webinars for CLEs; accommodate parties or attorneys to increase access to proceedings; mediations; continue networking with court partners; HR functions for staff (ie timekeeping, teleworking options)
- 
- 33 In the event of inclement weather
- 
- 34 Inter-Court meetings, meetings with community partners and county officials
- 
- 35 It is working well for our Pre-sentence Investigators to conduct interviews via ZOOM and it ensures their safety. I would like to see more of our hearings this way but our judge won't permit that.
- 
- 36 Judges meetings and other internal staff meetings.
- 
- 37 Litigants with long distances to travel, Review hearings, traffic hearings, hearings involving incarcerated adults in juvenile proceedings
- 
- 38 Many Judges will continue to use it due to the various benefits, however some will never use it again. I believe it is here to stay though, at least in some form. The benefits are just too great.
- 
- 39 Meetings, pretrials, accommodating parties that may live out of state
- 
- 40 More pretrials, civil hearings, matters that are not generally "contested" but more procedural should be held remotely going into the future.
- 
- 41 no additional thoughts. The big limiter for this topic is the technical skill level of defendants.
- 
- 42 No Court related meetings and programming
- 
- 43 Not Sure. A Consultant from the SCO to meet individually with Courts and make suggestions or recommendations would be a nice thing. We are all out here with I am sure hundreds or more variations of what and how we do this, or attempt to do this!
- 
- 44 Our Court plans on using remote technology far into the future. It has been a great tool for us. We hope to move the court into a more virtual setting moving forward.
- 
- 45 Our court will consider using remote technology for face to face meetings and informal docket matters.
- 
- 46 Out of state parties/witnesses; bad weather preventing travel by attorneys/parties/witnesses; proceedings involving defendants with violent propensities; CPO's
- 
- 47 Perhaps a kiosk for those participants who cannot connect remotely.
- 
- 48 possible CIVIL JURY SELECTION
- 
- 49 Pre trial and probation supervision meetings
- 
- 50 Pre trials with Attorneys only. Simple Sentencings with Judge and Defendant.
- 
- 51 probation meetings training for all staff
- 
- 52 Probation meetings/checks-ins, which Summit County Common Pleas Court has already started in a pilot program format
- 
- 53 Remote clerking for staff. Remote probation officer meetings.
- 
- 54 Remote office operation and interoffice communications.
- 
- 55 Remote probation meetings, group counseling, juvenile detention center visits, distance learning.
- 
- 56 Remote technology can be used effectively in some court hearings. Detention/Bail hearings, pre-trials, non-evidentiary hearings, pay or appears, review hearings, etc., can be completed remotely, however adjudications, change of pleas, sentencing, dispositions, contested cases, and trials, should be completed in person.
- 
- 57 Resource to contact those at local jail for various services.
- 
- 58 Simply continuing to use technology as we are into the future.
-

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**CLERKS and COURT ADMINISTRATORS**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 59 Some sort of remote meetings will remain after the pandemic is over
- 
- 60 Staff meetings, seminars, round table discussions
- 
- 61 Team/employee meetings, in groups such as Parenting Classes for parents unable to attend in person.
- 
- 62 Tele health has been a great tool for our Clinic and our probation department is using a blend of in-person monitoring and remote monitoring, which has worked well.
- 
- 63 Telework possibilities
- 
- 64 There are likely many more hearings that can be conducted via telephonic/video procedure that I have failed to mention.
- 
- 65 This will always be utilized for us going forward. We also use it for seminars. We recently conducted a Zoom webinar on LT issues for those in our district.
- 
- 66 To better assist other agency's such as Children Services cases, and those who are incarcerated .
- 
- 67 To send notice via email or text messaging; to capture witnesses testimony; capture expert witness testimony.
- 
- 68 Training activities, low level probation activities, cases involving translation issues (travel time and lack of interpreters in area are to be considered)
- 
- 69 Training and education.
- 
- 70 Training events and meetings
- 
- 71 Training instead of long/short distance travel.
- 
- 72 Uncertain
- 
- 73 Uncontested matters, dissolutions, status and pretrial hearings, child support hearings other than contempt.
- 
- 74 Unsure, maybe probation remote check-ins?
- 
- 75 Use for lesser charges or for defendants who are shut in or have other difficulties in getting to the Courthouse.
- 
- 76 Use it for less serious offenses, Minor misdemeanors, non-violent offenses.
- 
- 77 Use of technology beyond arraignments and minor criminal proceedings
- 
- 78 Useful for status type hearings to save time
- 
- 79 Utilize remote hearings in non-evidentiary matters for efficiency and assisting parties from taking extended time away from their jobs where they possibly do not get paid if they miss.
- 
- 80 Voice and sign interpretation, hearings with youth in juvenile detention (saves out-of-county transport and return for hearing)
- 
- 81 We also allow access for attorneys to talk to their clients regarding their case without having to meet with them in person to protect both parties
- 
- 82 We are the Clerk of Courts. These questions are geared more towards the Courts.
- 
- 83 We have no control in the Clerks office what our Courts do. Therefore, it is strictly the Courts decision
- 
- 84 We use it for all types of hearings so I'm not exactly sure what else we could use it for.
- 
- 85 Working with the local jails and prisons
- 
- 86 Zoom Hearings are a way to limit scheduling conflicts, etc. in matters/hearings that don't involve criminal cases.
-

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**JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Agreed cases such as dissolutions   |
| 2  | All bench trials.   |
| 3  | All Pretrial setting , where parties are in discovery stage, should be done pretrial  |
| 4  | All pre-trials and non-dispositive hearings can easily continue to be conducted by video.   |
| 5  | Allowing incarcerated defendants to observe their arguments. People losing their children in permanent custody hearings would be able to observe arguments.   |
| 6  | allowing staff to work remotely. reduces exposure to the workplace as a whole by allowing people who are symptomatic to stay home but still be productive   |
| 7  | Anyway the parties agree to so that justice can be served   |
| 8  | Arraignments and pretrials only   |
| 9  | arraignments.   |
| 10 | Attendance at court-related or community meetings.  |
| 11 | Avoid evidentiary and longer hearings and hearings with a large amount of attorneys and parties   |
| 12 | bond hearings, arraignments, and scheduling conferences in both civil and criminal.   |
| 13 | By allowing persons who cannot travel to the Court because of the distance or because of mobility issues. I have been using remote technology for about 8 years that allow U.S. service personnel to connect. |
| 14 | Can be used partially on a case by case basis. Jury trials cannot have jurors remote, ever  |
| 15 | Cannot think of any.  |
| 16 | civil hearings, arraignments  |
| 17 | Civil pretrials, scheduling conferences   |
| 18 | Clients that need to travel long distances; pre-trials; initial hearings; mediation, adoption. all probate hearings, traffic hearings   |
| 19 | committee meetings, some CLE matters  |
| 20 | Continue remote continuing education and training.  |
| 21 | continue conference and or committee meetings to save money going down to Columbus (with 20 or fewer people; otherwise, too difficult to see and follow)  |
| 22 | Continue to allow CLE's to be online. Continue to allow committees to meet online. Continue to allow video arraignments at the jails- this is extremely economical.   |
| 23 | Court committee meetings would be an excellent use  |
| 24 | court staff working from home   |
| 25 | Courts could participate in community activities (school presentations, community service meetings) more regularly.   |
| 26 | Courts should definitely consider remote proceedings for status conferences and pretrials. Our court is considering allowing one day a week for remote arguments if people request it.                        |
| 27 | Courts shouldn't  |
| 28 | Definitely, there are situations that arise that makes using this technology common sense!  |
| 29 | develop uniform and reliable software for video conferencing and support such with a Supreme Court general rule   |
| 30 | Do not use except in rare cases of need after the pandemic.   |
| 31 | education programs  |
| 32 | Find it most helpful with those defendants in custody. No jail transfers for initial proceedings  |
| 33 | Fine for scheduling conferences and pre-trials with counsel only.   |
| 34 | For most hearing types with the exception of evidentiary hearings. Out of state witnesses in trials. Expert witness to reduce travel costs to litigants.  |
-

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**JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

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- 35 For my court, zoom has been a great tool. Attorneys are able to hop on easily without travel and defendants can step outside at work without the need to take a whole day off for a simple misdemeanor or traffic case I have found it to be every bit as effective as being in the courtroom and feel that all parties completely appreciate the ease and convenience.
- 
- 36 for out of state defendants
- 
- 37 For pre-trials and non-evidentiary hearings. The lack of in person appearance demeans the seriousness of the Court proceedings.
- 
- 38 For safety and security of witnesses, the court has set up several zoom rooms/conference rooms where individuals can watch and/or participate without being in the same room as an offender. This is particularly true for victims of crime, when not testifying, but wishing to observe proceedings.
- 
- 39 Get yourself in the place where it is OK to say: "This was a needed thing to experiment with because a once in a century pandemic has occurred. Now let us put all of this COVID Industrial Complex gadgetry back in its box for the next hundred years until the next pandemic"
- 
- 40 hands on training in each court and uniform "applications for remote hearings
- 
- 41 Having access in community locations
- 
- 42 Help Desk!
- 
- 43 I am a proponent of the use of remote technology as my responses have indicated. I do think it would be tenuous for jury trials and maybe best not to be used for a few select hearings i.e. civil stalking protections hearings. The choices indicated above for potential drawbacks to remote in my opinion can be addressed with policies, safeguards and enforced by the judge/magistrate conducting the proceeding. COVID has been a challenge but one of the several silver linings I have found is the use of technology and the ability it affords us to perform our jobs, increase access to justice and not delay justice. COVID may have nudged the justice system toward the use of technology faster than it would have on its own and for me that has been a positive result of COVID.
- 
- 44 I am not likely to use remote for any bench or jury trial, and particularly not for a criminal trial. My primary use has been to deal with a variety of criminal cases with defendants held in jail. This process has decreased the transportation, safety, and staffing problems for the jail and courthouse security.
- 
- 45 I am totally opposed to using this technology for legal proceedings.
- 
- 46 I believe that some pretrial and status conferences may be better suited for remote appearance. Also, I believe some probation, diversion, and other appointments can be remote.
- 
- 47 I believe there are situations where it will benefit the court to have this in place however for the most part I think the in-person contact with the court is the best period our technology is behind and until we get it completely upgraded, the use of it is unreliable.
- 
- 48 I believe this response has been covered under the previous questions and answers
- 
- 49 I believe this will increase the efficiency of the court in general. I believe A courts docket will significantly accelerate by the use of remote technology. I'm hoping our court gets onboard soon
- 
- 50 I did not find an appropriate space to put my primary concern with the technology - it is much slower. I used to be able to do 5 dispositions in a municipal court within 30 minutes or so. With the use of remote dispositions, I schedule one every 15 minutes. If I did not have the caseload I have, I would conduct more proceedings remotely. However, I have a hard time now doing what I do during a work day. I have never worked harder than I am right now. Every week I am putting in at least 50 hours just to allow more time during the day to conduct what I can remotely. The extra time on the bench takes its toll.
- 
- 51 I don't think we will ever go back to 100% in person events. The lawyers really like staying in their offices for non trial hearings.
- 
- 52 I gave learned that all status reports can be done by phone and are more cost effective. We are slowly adding on remote document review and signature capabilities, which are very efficient.
-

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**JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 53 I have had 2 expungement hearings via remote which worked excellent because both parties lived out of state. Their attorney was still able to appear in the courtroom but they were available without having to schedule a plane ticket.
- 
- 54 I have not seriously considered this issue
- 
- 55 I have not tried it, but jury selection might be good! I use it for plea hearing at the prisons for inmates who want to clear up pending charges and warrants.
- 
- 56 I really like the idea of all pre-trial, status hearings, and review hearings by remote technology. I will probably continue to use remote technology for these hearings long after COVID.
- 
- 57 I think it is being used for all it can be used for here.
- 
- 58 I think it is useful for mediations and scheduling. It needs banned for substantive hearings.
- 
- 59 I think it would be extremely helpful to hear specifically how other similarly situated courts are using technology (especially as a new judge). It's hard to find the time and network to compile this information, but if it was put together for us, it would be helpful to see what other courts are doing and if the "new" ideas would be applicable in our own court setting.
- 
- 60 I think remote technology should only be used as a last resort.
- 
- 61 I think that Courts need to consider remote technology in modifying limits on remote CLE learning opportunities. Remote technology could also be used for swearing-in new members of the Ohio Bar.
- 
- 62 I think the best use of remote technology is pre-trial proceedings.
- 
- 63 I think we are capable of doing everything remotely in the General/DR Division, except for jury trials.
- 
- 64 I truly think that remote technology helps with those pretrial matters in both criminal and civil cases. It reduces the number of visits to the court just for lawyers to say are proceeding to trial or haven't reviewed the evidence yet.
- 
- 65 In all the ways we have been using and once we get even more comfortable, there are likely many more ways we can use it in our every day proceedings.
- 
- 66 In most instances, status, pre-trial hearings, and non-evidentiary/final hearings could be held using remote technology.
- 
- 67 Initial appearance, uncontested matters and pretrial conferences present the greatest advantages.
- 
- 68 Initial civil pre-trials or hearings do not need to be in person. Have been doing telephone conferences for initial civil pre-trials since 2009, and have never had a problem. continued that same policy at domestic relations court, and the attorneys appreciate it. Have far fewer requests to continue because I instituted this policy.
- 
- 69 Interpreters
- 
- 70 It all depends on funding.
- 
- 71 It could be used routinely in some civil bench proceedings, e.g. worker's comp bench cases with remote participation and submission of expert videos.
- 
- 72 It depends on the type of proceeding, the distance and parties may have to travel and other safety risks, ie flu season, covid, etc
- 
- 73 It is fine for minor traffic offenses.
- 
- 74 It is here to stay. Training via videos we could all use for lawyers and litigants would be very helpful.
- 
- 75 It will help attorneys to appear by telephone or video to set final pre-trial and trial dates and therefore save time and money and also with mediation
- 
- 76 Judges meetings and staff meetings due to having 4 suburban locations
- 
- 77 Judicial release hearings and other hearings from penal institutions.
- 
- 78 Jurors?
- 
- 79 Let's figure out a way to do jury trials!!
- 
- 80 Live streaming
- 
- 81 Live streaming all proceedings that are now open to the public.
-

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## JUDGES

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 82  | Make sure the acoustical environment is sufficient for remote hearings. We have had to upgrade our acoustical environment to hold extensive remote video hearings.   |
| 83  | Mandates will be needed to keep tech apps in place (like Covid is a mandate now). Also, use financial incentives / conditions to implement technology through future financial grant conditions.   |
| 84  | Many civil matters could easily be handled this way. Status conferences in all matters would be good. Criminal arraignments work well. The shorter the hearings, the better for remote technology.   |
| 85  | mediation, settlement hearings, probation/bond compliance,   |
| 86  | meetings NOT formal proceeding   |
| 87  | More education   |
| 88  | More interaction among courts  |
| 89  | Non adversarial hearings and Marriage License Appointments   |
| 90  | Non evidentiary matters; meetings; some trainings.   |
| 91  | Not sure but I think the Supreme Court should clarify that consent is not needed in misdemeanor non-jury proceedings and that good video technology sufficiently permits the defendant to confront witnesses.<br>Thank you   |
| 92  | not sure but the door is way open now  |
| 93  | On the appellate side, although remote oral arguments have worked very well and conferencing between judges about cases has also worked well, I still prefer to conference with fellow judges in person.   |
| 94  | Only when necessary  |
| 95  | participation in conferences, committees and meetings  |
| 96  | Perhaps works better for appellate jurisdiction which is usually limited to oral argument but not well suited to proceedings at trial court level.   |
| 97  | Police warrants  |
| 98  | Post-pandemic, there will likely be exceptions where remote technology could be useful, especially where a witness may be out of state.  |
| 99  | Pretrial and scheduling conferences, settlement conferences  |
| 100 | Pretrial and status conferences can all be by remote technology  |
| 101 | Pre-trial conferences between Judges and Attorneys; especially on evidentiary issues.  |
| 102 | pretrial proceedings seem to be appropriate to continue  |
| 103 | Pretrials  |
| 104 | Pretrials and status conference hearings. Uncontested hearings such as name changes and other agreed matters.  |
| 105 | Proceedings without the parties such as pretrial hearings and scheduling proceedings.  |
| 106 | Providing CLE's via local bar associations and Ohio Supreme Court; review hearings in DV cases as to counseling etc  |
| 107 | Remote appearances by witnesses who may be located great distances from the Court. This leads to a general saving of costs to the party or parties.  |
| 108 | remote signing of documents - bonds especially   |
| 109 | remote technology can free up a courts docket to so that trials and hearings can proceed without interruption.   |
| 110 | Remote technology has helped cases to continue to move forward, even in the absence of one of the parties from in-person appearance, so that has been a huge benefit that I can see to continue.   |
| 111 | Remote technology is appropriate for some types of hearings such as pre-trial conferences, debtor's exams, garnishments, plea hearings in minor offenses. Hearings where credibility is an issue should be done in person. While remote technology may be appropriate for certain types of hearings, some defendant's (both criminal and civil) will use any excuse to not appear in court and thus delay their case. Technology, and the excuse of it failing, will provide one more avenue for these litigants to delay justice. |
-



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**JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 112 | Remote technology may help facilitate appearances of lawyers or witnesses who are remote to avoid travel, at least for non-essential proceedings (status conferences, etc.).   |
| 113 | Remote technology works well for matters involving attorneys only.   |
| 114 | review and approval of search warrants.  |
| 115 | Routine scheduling   |
| 116 | scheduling dates can be managed, motions to compel can be managed  |
| 117 | Should be left to discretion of the judge. We don't need more mandates to do our jobs.   |
| 118 | Specialized docket treatment teams and review hearings.  |
| 119 | Status calls, mediation, ????  |
| 120 | status conferences; mediation  |
| 121 | Telephone scheduling conferences and remote hearings for civil seem to work great. Use of remote technology in criminal and traffic cases has increased failures to appear, non compliance with bond conditions, and non compliance with treatment   |
| 122 | The Supreme Courts have already permitted remote testimony of child witnesses as not violative of right of confrontation when procedures are put in place. How many criminal cases are dismissed for witnesses failing to appear? How many times do witnesses have to appear to testify only to have the cases continued? Couldn't we use technology to accommodate witnesses? Isn't that use consistent with the Ohio Constitution's victim protection provisions, expanding the use of technology for child victims to others? |
| 123 | The use of remote technology has, and will continue to have, an appropriate place in modern courts. However, the notion that a virtual hearing can accomplish the same things as a live hearing is wrong. Use of technology in appropriate situations helps to move and handle cases more quickly; but it cannot become the norm.  |
| 124 | There needs to be a uniform system for just the courts to use and there needs to be a lot of training. The training should be something that you can return to from time to time.  |
| 125 | Think it's useful, but greatest problem has been that in each trial at least one person participating (usually attorney) has limited or no idea how to use the technology which slows down the proceedings and creates significant delays.   |
| 126 | This is a great tool for those being held in a local facilities because it reduces the risks associated with transporting inmates.   |
| 127 | treatment meetings, probation, pretrials   |
| 128 | Use in all proceedings not considered a "critical stage".  |
| 129 | Useful for scheduling pretrials, only. Possibly for the attendance of counselors needed for non-jury criminal proceedings.   |
| 130 | very limited purposes - maybe Pre-trials only.   |
| 131 | We are a slave to our Vendor, BIS, for the performance of the hardware that has been troublesome on many more occasions than I care to mention. This has really hampered our ability to make the best use of the technology...making us reluctant to wrap our court procedures around such vendor dependence.  |
| 132 | WE ARE PUSHING THE CURRENT TECHNOLOGY TO ITS LIMIT..... WE ARE TRYING NEW THINGS EVERYDAY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE PUBLIC WITH ACCESS TO THE COURTS AND HAPPY TO DO SO!   |
| 133 | We have been using remote technology for arraignments for years, so we will continue using this technology. We will look for more ways to expand the use of technology.  |
| 134 | We need a rule of criminal procedure that allows courts to use video hearings without the necessity of obtaining a waiver from the Defendant. Also, we need a rule specifically allowing for sentencing by video. Technology has outpaced the rule and, as long as the Defendant can see and hear everything and have confidential access to her/his attorney in a break-out room, there is no real reason for the in-person requirement.  |
| 135 | We use them for video arraignments saving transport expense and reducing risk  |
-

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**JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID    Other (please specify)**

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- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 136 | We will continue to do our criminal pre-trials by telephone conference as it is more efficient and it takes far less time than doing them in person. We have always used closed circuit video to conduct arraignments of incarcerated defendants. We could do more traffic trials for out of state residents by videoconference if we work out the technological bugs. |
| 137 | We will probably use more video on judicial releases, but it is usually case by case depending on the case plan and where the person will be released to and their transportation availability to get there.   |
| 138 | Web Z and Zoom are great for pre-trials and scheduling but not for any type of hearing or trial.   |
| 139 | Well, more appellate oral arguments could be completed by remote video. There also should be focus on digital document sharing and signature to move documents around in a remote environment. We use cloud folders shared with individual attorneys or firms, so file size limitations associated with email are avoided.   |
| 140 | When Defendants are in prison or jail, arraignments and pretrial matters can be addressed by video. Dissolutions and uncontested divorces should be considered. Pretrials and attorney conferences also.   |
| 141 | would depend on the respective court   |
-

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**MAGISTRATES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 1 A silver-lining of the pandemic has been the judicial system's arrival into the 21st Century, technologically speaking. There are surely creative jurists and practitioners who will forge new trails and develop other applications.
  - 2 All courts should have Zoom like technology. This could eliminate some scheduling conflicts and would be a good alternative for some proceedings and litigants.
  - 3 ALL HEarings
  - 4 All non evidentiary proceedings, like pretrials, status ect should be remote
  - 5 All pre trial proceedings. Easier for everyone
  - 6 all pretrial proceedings
  - 7 Allow telephonic and zoom for hearings except for in person trials and request by party for in person
  - 8 Allowing for litigants who are in other states to appear. To allow for jurists to conduct hearings (not trials)
  - 9 Allowing out of state participants to appear by video
  - 10 Allows courts to do non essential hearings through video
  - 11 Appropriate for pretrials and status conferences, but remote evidentiary hearings are not workable long term
  - 12 Arraignments and pretrial hearings.
  - 13 Arraignments from jails, hearings with participants incarcerated, witnesses not in state
  - 14 Arraignments, traffic cases and civil pretrials.
  - 15 By the participation of parties by technology, I believe it helps move the docket because most parties appear promptly by phone whereas there seems to always be someone who is late for in-person court appearance.
  - 16 carefully and thoughtfully.
  - 17 case management conferences, discovery disputes, name change, application for a marriage license
  - 18 Certain preliminary proceedings are better suited to remote technology. I'm not sure its best for a formal argument to the bench - too casual.
  - 19 Certain types of hearings are ideal for the use of remote technology.
  - 20 civil pre-trials and depositions;
  - 21 Civil pre-trials/case management conferences/default hearings
  - 22 CLE remote
  - 23 CLE, conferences and many meetings. This may help budgets that will experience the impact of COVID-19 in future years.
  - 24 CLE's.
  - 25 Conducting meetings within the court remotely.
  - 26 Conducting non evidentiary hearings and other type of hearings where attendance is not specifically required
  - 27 continue to conduct hearings remotely and increase the number and usage of these remote hearings
  - 28 Continue to streamline video hearings. The more they are used the better we will get using them.
  - 29 Continue to use phone pre-trials before firm trial dates to reduce the cost involved with the proceedings
  - 30 Continue to use remote technology for cases where an in person appearance is not necessary to ensure justice is done.
  - 31 Continue to use technology in ways that work.
  - 32 Courts could use remote technology to conduct cross- training between jurisdictions for judicial officers and staff in an effort to improve consistency in the administration of justice and operations. Remote technology could also be utilized by courts in probation for routine check-ins, in juvenile intake departments for quick access to the intake process without having to physically appear and meet with an intake worker for an initial appointment, or at clerks offices to assist with attorneys and pro se litigants with e-filing of documents.
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**MAGISTRATES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

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**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 33 Create secure encrypted multi-user video platforms via sanctioned Supreme Court software, like zoom, instead if single person video platforms, for arraignment, civil and criminal Pretrials, change of plea if separate from sentencing, and non-evidentiary motion hearings.
- 
- 34 Creating ways to work from home for document creation, writing of decisions. Encouraging courts to enable their employees by providing hardware, software and internet connectivity so that employees can work effectively from home. Expecting the employees to provide all this themselves is not realistic.
- 
- 35 Criminal pre trials.
- 
- 36 Default hearings on collection cases. Pretrials & case management conferences.
- 
- 37 definitely for attorney conferences pretrials and non evidentiary hearings- or with limited exhibits. despite my criticisms i am really a proponent of increasing this technology for all courts. adapts well for prose litigation domestic violence cases and uncontested hearings of all types. i believe that there should be a mix of in person and virtual- and the flexibility will help docket management and access to justice as well as stake-holder satisfaction.
- 
- 38 Develop policies and procedures designating standard practice for remote proceedings.
- 
- 39 Digital submission of evidence. More use of out-of-state counsel as pro hac vice.
- 
- 40 E filing and cases where parties are not local
- 
- 41 Educational opportunities; for expert witnesses; limited hearings, i.e. pretrials, motions; meetings in house and committees, etc.
- 
- 42 Efiling and online document systems should be considered more in every court. I have worked in courts that use these systems and it lesses the transfer of paper from multiple people. It also allows everyone to have easy access to everything in the case.
- 
- 43 eFiling and technology for initial hearings is fine. But any final hearings / testimony is preferred in person.
- 
- 44 Efiling should be mandatory in Ohio. Payment by credit card for efiling should be mandatory. All pretrials of any kind should be done by video conferencing or telephone conferencing.
- 
- 45 electronic filing
- 
- 46 ensuring everyone has the technology to do remote video hearings.
- 
- 47 Filing
- 
- 48 For out of state witnesses or witnesses incapable of physically attending a hearing.
- 
- 49 for status reports it's good; for contested hearings it's not good
- 
- 50 For years I have believed in and promoted utilizing remote technology especially for attorney conferences and pre-trials.
- 
- 51 Guardianship hearings when the proposed ward is unable to travel, and wants to be present for the hearing
- 
- 52 Have it as a backup if another pandemic comes.
- 
- 53 I am not sure, to me the seriousness of Court is something that cannot be created in a virtual environment. So other than CMCs and Scheduling Conferences, I am not comfortable enough, as of yet to look beyond those types of events.
- 
- 54 I believe Courts should be cautious regarding use of remote technology. There are definite benefits, absent the pandemic, of in-person interactions.
- 
- 55 I believe courts should take a hard look at any proceeding that is more procedural than substantive and consider whether remote is an option. Particularly for working litigants, remote proceedings are less disruptive to their life and finances. Serious substantive hearings should remain in-person, as should opportunities to have conversations about possible resolution. I think virtual mediation works for some--but not all or even most--cases.
- 
- 56 I believe pretrials can be efficiently conducted either telephonically or by video. Certain witnesses are better served appearing by video and agreements resolving litigation are handled very well without in person hearings.
-

---

**MAGISTRATES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 57 I believe remote technology can continue to be used to allow court staff to work from home/conduct hearings from home or other remote location. It might be good to have meetings of judges/magistrates virtually to discuss ideas from all over Ohio where many people may not be willing or able to travel to such a meeting.
- 
- 58 I do not believe it should be used henceforth
- 
- 59 I do not believe that Courts should use remote technology.
- 
- 60 I don't think remote technology should be used when the pandemic is over.
- 
- 61 I don't think the post-pandemic use of remote technology should change from what we have now.
- 
- 62 I have had several CLE's remotely which was easier with scheduling and more cost effective.
- 
- 63 I plan to continue to use remote technology for pre-trials in the future and other hearings as necessary, especially for out-of-state defendants. I am not certain how to expand usage in the future because I am using it for everything now.
- 
- 64 I plan to use it for everything except trials going forward.
- 
- 65 I think all have been mentioned in survey
- 
- 66 I think it should be used whenever possible.
- 
- 67 I think it should only be for scheduling or pretrial conferences.
- 
- 68 I think remote technology is great for status conferences, scheduling conferences and pre-trial conferences.
- 
- 69 I think that certain functions of courts can certainly continue to use remote technology. However, I do believe that certain hearings and trials need to be conducted live, in a courtroom. We all acknowledge that things cannot, and maybe should not, go completely back to the way they were, but I still believe there are certain aspects of the courts that cannot be taken over by technology.
- 
- 70 I think that it works wonderfully for non-contested and non-evidentiary hearings.
- 
- 71 I think the use of remote technology to conduct the recent Magistrate's fall conference worked very well. In my particular case, I was able to focus in a quiet setting, rather than a full and busy conference room. Also, I didn't have to travel, which allowed me to stay home and continue my normal role with my wife and children.
- 
- 72 I think the use of technology for mediation hearings and depositions has been appropriate and think that line of use can continue to develop. However, I still like the idea of in-person mediation, if possible - it's easier to take proceedings less seriously and be unreasonable remotely than it is in person. Honestly, I think technological advances are great in some fields, but for legal proceedings, change - especially forced - is not for the better.
- 
- 73 I think we are trying it every place it can be used effectively.
- 
- 74 I think we would continue to use them for pre-trials; settlement conferences; and other evidentiary hearings when parties would be forced to travel a distance or have work related issues
- 
- 75 If it can be done remotely, it should be done remotely. I'm a fan. My court will never go back to in-person felony arraignments.
- 
- 76 In Juvenile hearings most post dispositional hearings and for preliminary hearings.
- 
- 77 In my circumstances we were using telephone conferences where appropriate even before COVID. Like to return to what we were doing before.
- 
- 78 In the DR area any non-contested matters should be held remotely.
- 
- 79 In time, technology may provide us with the tools we need. Funding is a huge barrier. We pay most court staff wages that are little better than retail stores. At that rate of pay, finding people with technical knowledge is, frankly, improbable. Given time, though, as connectivity and technology become more ubiquitous and easy to set up and use, I see virtual courts as a real possibility.
- 
- 80 Increase the use of it I don't think this is ever going to go away
- 
- 81 Increase use of electronic filing of pleadings
-

---

**MAGISTRATES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

82	It may work for parties that both agree to use it or for hearings that require minimal evidence like first cause in evictions and garnishment hearings
83	It will be useful for parties who live far away in another state, and it is much better than telephone participation.
84	It would be a great resource for witnesses who might otherwise have to travel or spend long periods of time in person waiting to be called.
85	It would be great for general jury orientation. I think it will also be helpful for debt collection/foreclosure pre-trials or settlement conferences to avoid persons taking time off work.
86	It's great for arraignment and pre-trial and agreements. Contested hearing or cases with interpreter should still come to Court.
87	It's ok for scheduling pretrials with counsel only or other non-serious matters, but you lose a sense of formality, dignity and respect over the phone. Video not a whole lot better than the phone. Still have technological problems and glitches.
88	Judges and Magistrates should have larger access to remote CLE courses...especially with the additional mandatory 40 hours. Also, as a standard practice, juvenile traffic proceedings should be scheduled online, even after hours.
89	Long distance cases and military
90	mandate online pay and self-filing/scheduling kiosks by a mandatory compliance date. mandate e-filing and use of e-signatures by a mandatory compliance date
91	Marriage License Applications, Dissolutions
92	Marriage license interviews of applicants, interviews of those in congregate settings, clerk functions such as filling out forms and witnessing signatures.
93	mediation
94	Mediation
95	mediations using remote technology has worked well for our court
96	More immediate hearings for most hearings.
97	More telephone pretrials.
98	N/A. I believe remote technology should be used sparingly. Once we go down that path, we will never be able to return to the public viewing court proceedings as serious as they are.
99	No new ways but some types of remote hearings are fine and use less resources.
100	nonevidentiary proceedings could be held virtually
101	Not a fan
102	Not sure - my court has not been very receptive to trying remote technology. I would try it, but I'm not calling the shots.
103	Online ADR Platforms for parties to try to resolve case before trial with settlement proposals
104	Only for non-evidentiary hearings
105	Only in extreme circumstances where in-person proceeding is simply not possible or exceedingly impracticable
106	Only in place of conference calls-not for anything substantive
107	Personally, I have really enjoyed the abundance and quality of the CLE Webinars that I have "attended" since March 2020. I hope this continues.
108	Pre trial conferences outside of normal business hours, or whenever a courtroom may not be available
109	Pretrial and Scheduling conferences; matters where both parties are represented; motion hearings with limited evidence or agreed upon exhibits.
110	Pretrial conferences.

---

**MAGISTRATES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 111 | Pretrials and arraignments are the most amenable to remote hearings. Discovery issues could be resolved without in-person hearings. Scheduling issues are also better served with everyone accessible at one time rather than the need for endless telephone calls.   |
| 112 | Pretrials and minor hearings  |
| 113 | Pretrials are better via video than just by telephone.  |
| 114 | Pretrials should all be remote unless the parties truly feel settlement can only happen if a client goes to Court.  |
| 115 | pretrials, attorney conferences, uncontested matters.   |
| 116 | Pretrials, probation procedures--home checks and conferring with a juvenile probationers family, etc.   |
| 117 | pretrials, scheduling and mediation   |
| 118 | pretrials,civil hearings  |
| 119 | Pretrials.  |
| 120 | Probation and intake meetings. Some court programming/classes could be remote as well.  |
| 121 | Programming   |
| 122 | Provide public access and education regarding the court and the judicial system.  |
| 123 | Remains to be seen. I am a person to person advocate  |
| 124 | Remote hearings, either by Zoom or telephone.   |
| 125 | Remote technology can be integrated into more traditional in-person hearings to allow people to avoid travel, etc. Whether or not people need to actually come to court is very case specific. In person hearings are still better for evidence-intense hearings and hearings with lengthy testimony. But experts, for example, can be much more cost effective if they don't have to travel... |
| 126 | Remote technology can be used to unclutter a jurist's docket.   |
| 127 | Remote technology would be very useful for hearings on continuances filed by parties or counsel that are not agreed to by the opposing parties.   |
| 128 | Remote technology would work well for mediations.   |
| 129 | Scheduling conferences with Assignment Commissioner - our phone system limits conference calls to 2 outside lines, therefore it has been difficult to schedule at times.  |
| 130 | Scheduling conferences.   |
| 131 | Scheduling, pretrial/prehearing conferences, mediation  |
| 132 | Self-help videos for pro se litigants showing how to conduct themselves; how to present evidence; and how to question witnesses; to be viewed and studied BEFORE coming to court.   |
| 133 | Should be used for all proceedings in which a party is incarcerated with the exception of jury trials.  |
| 134 | should be used for pre-trials and status conferences and for mediation  |
| 135 | Should be used unless a party has a specific objection  |
| 136 | Simply continuing with remote hearings under the discretion of the court. Should any significant issues appear in any matter, we can and should leave it to The jurist and/or court to address the issue as they deem appropriate.  |
| 137 | Some pre trials, status calls, and less formal matters.   |
| 138 | staff meetings and allowing staff to work from home like probation officers or admin professionals especially those with young families. This would promote family values and care  |
| 139 | Start using remote technology consistently and continually for certain hearings, especially non evidentiary hearings.   |
| 140 | status and scheduling conferences can continue to be held remotely. Uncontested divorce hearings and dissolution hearings can still be heard remotely. Domestic Violence cases could be heard remotely to lessen the petitioner's anxiety about seeing the respondent.  |

---

**MAGISTRATES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 141 | The biggest thing with which the court can assist would be to standardize the technology. But, this pandemic has shown us that many appearances were non-essential and we should do a better job of differentiating between what is important and what isn't in terms of pretrial matters.  |
| 142 | The continued use of technology for review hearings and pre-trial hearings will be beneficial to the Court and case parties.  |
| 143 | The so-called pandemic has never justified the protocols adopted by Ohio courts. Masks do not stop the virus and anyone with an active intellect knows this. Indeed, mask-wearing is unhealthy for most people. (We need oxygen, not carbon dioxide.) Ohio's Governor and courts have ill-served Ohio residents with a hysterical reaction to what is basically a variation of the flu. The dishonesty is breathtaking. |
| 144 | There are many foreclosure hearings that would only take few minutes to finish. It would save a lot of time and money for the attorney and client if counsel is permitted to use remote technology.   |
| 145 | There has been a big impact on the seriousness of many proceedings and I wouldn't encourage extending use of technology beyond phone pretrial proceedings.  |
| 146 | There may be certain pre-trials with attorneys that would be able to be conducted in this manner. Proceedings where their clients do not appear.  |
| 147 | They shouldn't use it if can be avoided.  |
| 148 | This method is very good for civil pretrial conferences.  |
| 149 | This will be the challenge. We need to identify what hearings work the best and how the hybrid process can be a benefit.  |
| 150 | To prevent people from having to travel long distances, especially expert witnesses. This would be helpful in a jury trial that is in person and has 1 witness remote.  |
| 151 | to reduce travel and costs  |
| 152 | To the fullest extent   |
| 153 | train us all on how to share screens, videos, documents. Have a uniform system in place for all Ohio courts. but that might be asking too much.   |
| 154 | Training, and committee meetings.   |
| 155 | Trainings   |
| 156 | Use for conferences with counsel and non-evidentiary hearings. Also use to reduce risks in hazardous situations, be those security risks, illnesses, etc.   |
| 157 | Use for expert witnesses in lieu of appearing   |
| 158 | Using other technologies like Microsoft Teams, so as not to be so dependent upon zoom   |
| 159 | Using remote technology for pretrials, discovery conferences, or long distance witnesses/parties (under special circumstances).   |
| 160 | using remote technology on a routine basis for specific types of uncontested cases - ie. agreements on the record, dissolution hearings, pleas, etc.  |
| 161 | Very good to use for doing Pre-Trials and status/attorney conference.   |
| 162 | Virtual probation check ins. Remote clerking.   |
| 163 | We could benefit from standardized rules on when counsel and parties may appear via remote access to avoid surprise.  |
| 164 | When parties are far away (i.e. a custody hearing in which one parent is in another (distant) state; mediations where one party is in another state (for example, foreclosure mediations).  |
| 165 | When there is an agreement.   |
| 166 | Why   |
-



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**REPRESENTED PARTIES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 1 Actually show up and do their jobs, which they have a hard time doing regardless of virtual or brick and mortar presence.

---

  - 2 all parties should be remote or in person. neither should have the advantage of being there in person if the other cannot.

---

  - 3 All prisoners in custody on the jails should use Videoconferencing for all court appearances.

---

  - 4 Better court website and and links to hearings

---

  - 5 BETTER QUALITY SOUND. USE ONLY FOR SIMPLE STATUS CONFERENVES AND POSSIBLY PRETRIAL

---

  - 6 By not using remote technology.

---

  - 7 by phone was good

---

  - 8 Continued use of Video Conferencing for most routine matters is a real time-saver for all concerned. Should continue.

---

  - 9 Courts should standardize the delivery platform - such as ZOOM.

---

  - 10 Discussion or process outline prior to control and coordinate the process

---

  - 11 Efiling, easy to use court websites for case record searches

---

  - 12 Electronic filing and searching court filing systems.

---

  - 13 Enable private conferencing between defendant and attorney

---

  - 14 Get consistent and easy to use remote platform.

---

  - 15 Holding pretrial conferences remotely would be helpful.

---

  - 16 I believe remote technology should be used as a last resort, and not to replace in person representation in court. Technology could be improved with higher quality equipment, better internet, and secure internet meeting locations. However, that is not likely to be improvements made across the board for all attorneys. There is likely to be continued disruptions.

---

  - 17 I did attend an in-person hearing at Licking County Probate Court last month where we arranged for the individual to participate by video conference from a nursing home. It took a few calls to get the nursing home connected, and a technician at the courthouse had to reboot their system before it would work properly, but once it was fixed, it worked great.

---

  - 18 I did not get to meet with my attorney right before the trial, so maybe a breakout room beforehand would help recreate that? A best-practices document would be helpful— my Zoom screen name had been changed for my child’s school the week before, but it was caught before the court date.

---

  - 19 I didn't use it so I'm not sure

---

  - 20 I think courts just need to embrace it as part of the "new norm," invest the funds in the technology and tech support. For 90% of things done in a court case, in-person appearances are unnecessary. It is a drain on resources (the court, the attorneys, and their clients) to require them to appear in person. This will help with more widespread consistency across Ohio courts and should provide more access to the justice system for litigants.

---

  - 21 I'll be better able to answer this after the next court date, but I like the ease of connecting at home.

---

  - 22 Idk. It isnt a great system and it lacks the easy transmission of evidence. Not to mention the stakes of a custody battle are far too high to remove the personal nature of an in person court date. I am unsure how much this affects the overall process but I cannot imagine it isnt detrimental to some degree.

---

  - 23 If courts consider continuing to use remote technology in the future they will have to provide plenty and ample advance notice prior to scheduling any such hearing via remote technology. They may also have to provide seminars and training sessions on how to participate to hearings conducted through remote technology tools.

---

  - 24 Improved microphone technology and a dual camera system to view the magistrate and anyone required to appear in person

---

  - 25 Increase ability for remote electronic filing. Some courts require paper filings.
-

---

**REPRESENTED PARTIES**

---

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 26 It is a little nerve wracking waiting for the host, and wondering if you are in the right chat etc. It would be nice if messages posted in the waiting room, like "welcome to juvenile traffic court, the host will let you in, in approximately ?? minutes".
- 
- 27 It is a matter of educating users on how to use the remote technology. To the court personnel who work with this everyday the technology is simple. Simple or not, it is not simple for older attorneys and judges to use the system. I am just stating this from my experiences. Everyone is not yet computer literate. It is best to make the technology simple; have clear instructions; and not to assume that a user automatically understands how to use the system. I believe that the technology (which is good) is out running some individual's ability to use it. Technology is here to stay, but not everyone is fully capable of using it without some basic education. I hope these comments help. I believe that the Ohio Supreme Court and its personnel are doing a great job under very difficult circumstances. Thank you.
- 
- 28 Its great!!
- 
- 29 Just to make sure if you are represented by council you still have the same rights and can still communicate with them during your hearing.
- 
- 30 Make certain that the technology is secure. Reminders from the court via text message regarding upcoming court dates and times.
- 
- 31 Make it more acceptable especially with Courts and Judges who want to resist using technology because of some personal reason or lack of knowledge.
- 
- 32 Make sure that everyone has access to that technology and are able to participate via Zoom or Skype
- 
- 33 Monday -Friday
- 
- 34 More tech instruction to attorneys.
- 
- 35 Much time would be saved for stays conferences and motion hearings.
- 
- 36 Offer mini seminars to educate the court personnel and attorneys.
- 
- 37 Our courts use video from the jail for Initial Appearances of incarcerated defendants. This allows for quicker access to the court for purposes of setting bond and eliminates the need for the Sheriff to take Deputies off the road.
- 
- 38 Provide hands-on training in advance of scheduled video or other technologically innovative sessions.
- 
- 39 Technology isn't the problem.
- 
- 40 The more it is used, the better and more familiar everyone will be with it. It will go much more smoothly.
- 
- 41 They should use it for calendaring and docket management alone. Parties and witnesses should appear live in a manner where they can be cross examined and not be coached (which happens alot more than the courts seem to beleive)
- 
- 42 Thus far the use of remote technology has been great.
- 
- 43 To ensure that all parties have access to adequate internet to allow for smooth connections between all parties. (maybe have a test operating session with a clerk prior to court appearance). Provide a location or hotspots for those who don't have adequate internet access.
- 
- 44 Totally get out of the Stone Age and use the technology ro have all filings be electronic. Have each practitioner or firm deposit a credit card with all Clerk's office with which to charge filing and other court fees.
- 
- 45 training
- 
- 46 Training for CLE credit would incentivise remote participation
- 
- 47 Use of pre-recorded responses to typical inquiries.
- 
- 48 Use the most user-friendly platform possible.
- 
- 49 work to reduce over all time to resolve issues
-

---

**REPRESENTED PARTIES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

50 You are missing a significant second leg of these matters, e-filing. Three or four times a week I would have to drive downtown to file in-person. That was charged to the client. Scraping the moss from the back of prehistoric concepts of information technology has provided a second, seriously efficient technology. Even in the Ohio sticks they are at least allowing faxing. It is only a few county offices, like the Medina recorder, that is still completely stuck in the tar pit of times past.

---

51 Zoom

---

---

**RETIRED ASSIGNED JUDGES**

*How else might courts consider using remote technology in the future long after the pandemic has subsided?*

---

**ID Other (please specify)**

- 
- 1 I believe that trials and significant hearings should be held in person.
- 
- 2 I feel it has been used right along where the parties are distant.
- 
- 3 It is obviously the wave of the future. My preference is for in person proceedings. I recognize that at some time in the future it will be a common thing and perhaps most matters will be dealt with in this way.
- 
- 4 more continuing legal education and public viewing of court proceedings
- 
- 5 Pretrial conferencing. Uncontested divorces dissolution
- 
- 6 Pretrials and other proceedings where counsel are involved
- 
- 7 should become de rigeur for pretrials....but there is a lack of collegialities for the attys
- 
- 8 The only significant use that I would endorse would be in the case of expert witnesses. I have had good experience with the direct and cross examination of experts in other cities ( and even countries). Obviously this is a major savings to litigants. The other use that would be beneficial is in those perfunctory scheduling or status reports where it's really just a matter of exchanging information or selecting future dates.
- 
- 9 They should pay for visiting judges zoom accounts and not force extra unreimbursed expenses for visiting judges to provide their own zoom accounts as does Franklin County DR/J court
- 
- 10 Use only when necessary
- 
- 11 where it is needed it is a great substitute but not a replacement
-

*Task Force on Improving Court Operations  
Using Remote Technology*

---

**APPENDIX B**

Task Force on Improving  
Court Operations Using  
Remote Technology *Litigant  
Survey Report*





**Task Force on Improving Court Operations by Using Remote Technology**

**LITIGANTS SURVEY RESULTS**

March 19, 2021

Brian C. Farrington  
Office of Court Services  
Supreme Court of Ohio

# Task Force on Improving Court Operations by Using Remote Technology

## LITIGANT SURVEY RESULTS

March 19, 2021

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## A. PURPOSE AND DEVELOPMENT

This report supplements the Survey Results report dated December 14, 2020, prepared for the Supreme Court of Ohio's Task Force on Improving Court Operations by Using Remote Technology (Task Force). As noted in that earlier report, in its operating guidelines issued by Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor, the Task Force was charged with reviewing Ohio courts' use of technology to ensure the continued and effective operation of the judicial system during the COVID-19 pandemic and make recommendations regarding the use of such technology in the future. To that end, the Task Force was further directed to survey judges and attorneys regarding their experience with remote appearances and trials.

Following the formation of the Survey Subcommittee of the Task Force, Supreme Court staff assisted the members of that subcommittee with the planning and development of a set of surveys to help the Task Force fulfill its duties. The subcommittee decided to survey the following groups:

- Attorneys
- Judges
- Retired assigned judges
- Magistrates
- Court administrators
- Clerks of court
- Court appointed special advocates (CASA)
- Guardians ad litem (GAL)
- Probation officers
- Court reporters
- Court interpreters
- Mediators
- Victim advocates
- Represented parties
- Self-represented litigants

The Survey Results report dated December 14, 2020, provided the Task Force with the results of the surveys of all of the above-listed groups with the exception of self-represented litigants. The development of a process to survey self-represented litigants required additional time and was conducted separately from the surveys of the other groups. Additionally, the process of surveying self-represented litigants allowed for the collection of additional responses from represented parties.

## B. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

The survey questions were entered into Survey Monkey, an online survey service. On January 21, 2021, a link to the online survey instrument was emailed to all trial court administrators with a request from Judge Rocky Coss, Task Force chair, that the court administrators distribute the survey to current and past parties who had a case in their court at any time during the period between March 2020, and the present. The court administrators were advised that the survey would close on February 28, 2021. Attached as an appendix is a copy of the survey instrument.

Although the survey was primarily designed to obtain input from self-represented litigants, it also allowed for responses from parties who were represented by counsel. The earlier surveys conducted in November 2020, included a survey of represented parties. That particular survey however was not distributed to parties, as such, but rather to attorneys who were then asked to forward it to their clients. The responses from the represented parties obtained through this recent survey have purposefully not been aggregated with the responses from represented parties obtained through the earlier survey. The parties who responded to the November survey were necessarily only those parties who were provided the survey by their attorneys. This responders to this recent survey are likely a more representative sample inasmuch as their awareness of the survey was not the result of their attorney choosing to forward to them the link. Some of the responses to the final open-ended question suggest that a portion of the represented parties' responses may have been provided by attorneys. This likely resulted from imprecise email address extracts being performed by one or more of the local courts that assisted in distributing the survey.

No questions were included in the survey that provided an indication of the specific court or county in which the litigant had a case or where the litigants reside. This ensured complete candidness in the responses, none of which can be tied to a specific court or county.

## C. RESULTS

### *Response Rates and Appearance Status*

A total of 597 litigants responded to the first question of the survey which asked: “*Since the pandemic began last year, have you appeared for a court date by video or phone?*” A total of 130 responders (21.8 percent) indicated that they had only appeared for a hearing in person. See Table 1.

**Table 1. Appearance Status**

Appearance Status	Responders	% of Total
Appeared Remotely	467	78.2%
Appeared In-Person Only	130	21.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The 467 responders that answered that they had participated in remote proceedings were then asked: “*Did you have a lawyer?*” A total of 147 responders (31.4 percent) skipped this question and ended the survey. Of the remaining 320 responders, slightly less than one-quarter (22.8 percent) indicated that they were self-represented. See Table 2.

**Table 2. Representation Status, Remote Participants**

Representation Status	Responders	% of Total
Represented by Counsel	247	77.2%
Represented by Self	73	22.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Skipped Question	147	

A margin of error for the survey results cannot be determined because we do not possess an estimate of the population size for the number of litigants who appeared before Ohio’s trial courts since March 2020. Even though we can estimate the number of cases pending in the courts over this time period, case counts are certainly not equivalent to person counts.

As noted above, this survey was primarily implemented to obtain the views of Ohio’s self-represented litigant population. The interpretation of the results should be tempered due to the small sample size of self-represented litigants. Fortunately, as described below, the distribution of the responders across civil, criminal, and family law cases is encouraging in that we at least obtained a reasonable cross section of subject matter (although very few traffic case participants).

### *Case Types*

All responders, regardless of appearance status, were then asked: “*What type of case(s) were you involved in? Select all that apply.*” A total of 51 self-represented litigants responded to this question, and nearly 57 percent were involved in a family law case. Among the 176 represented litigants who responded, slightly more than 59 percent were also involved in a family law case. See Table 3. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. As noted above, we do not know the identities of the specific courts that succeeded in distributing the survey. Accordingly, these findings are more suggestive of the types of courts that were able to distribute the survey rather than some broader finding regarding the extent to which the various types of cases generally were subject to remote proceedings.

**Table 3. Type of Cases with Remote Appearing Parties**

Case Type	SELF-REPRESENTED		REPRESENTED	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Civil (including small claims)	18	35.3%	87	49.4%
Criminal (felony or misdemeanor)	15	29.4%	27	15.3%
Family law (domestic relations, juvenile, probate)	29	56.9%	104	59.1%
Traffic (including misdemeanor O.V.I.)	7	13.7%	14	8.0%
Unsure	1	2.0%	3	1.7%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>176</b>	

As shown above, only 21 parties indicated that they had participated in a traffic case. Given that traffic cases constitute the vast majority of cases heard in the courts, this finding suggests that nearly all of the courts that were able to distribute the survey were courts of common pleas.

## *Manner of Participation, Device Usage, and Location of Participation*

Responders were asked: “*How did you participate? Select all that apply.*” As shown below in Table 4, most of their remote participation was by videoconference, although sizable percentages had either (or also) participated by telephone. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent.

**Table 4. Type of Remote Participation**

Manner of Participation	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Videoconference	43	84.3%	158	89.8%
Telephone (voice only)	21	41.2%	106	60.2%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>176</b>	

In response to the question: “*What type of device did you use to participate? Select all that apply.*”, laptop computers were the most commonly cited device used to participate in remote proceedings. Smartphones were the second-most commonly cited device. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. See Table 5.

**Table 5. Device Used to Participate**

Device Used to Participate	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Desktop computer	16	31.4%	65	37.1%
Laptop computer	28	54.9%	100	57.1%
Tablet	9	17.6%	30	17.1%
Smartphone	22	43.1%	93	53.1%
Regular telephone	11	21.6%	50	28.6%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>175</b>	

Responders were asked: “*Where did you participate from? Select all that apply.*” Most had participated their home or place of residence (78 percent of self-represented litigants and 69.1 percent of represented litigants.) Place of work, however, was identified by substantial majorities among represented and self-represented parties. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. See Table 6. The specified “Other” responses from the four self-represented litigants and four represented litigants answering “Other” are shown in Table 6a.

**Table 6. Location of Participation**

Location of Participation	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
My home or place of residence	39	78.0%	121	69.1%
My place of work	27	54.0%	106	60.6%
My attorney’s office	-	-	59	33.7%
A friend or family member’s home or place of residence	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
A court kiosk, self-help center, or designated area	4	8.0%	1	0.6%
Another public location	0	0.0%	6	3.4%
Other (please specify)	4	8.0%	4	2.3%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>175</b>	

**Table 6a. Location of Participation, Other Responses**

ID	Self-Represented Litigant Response
1	In court and from jail
2	In the car
3	Live court
4	My home and my place of work have been the same place.

ID	Represented Litigant Response
1	at the court, but the witness appeared by zoom
2	hotel room while traveling
3	Jail
4	Vacation location

***Source and Quality of Instructions***

Responders were asked: “How did you get the instructions you needed on how to appear by videoconference or telephone? Select all that apply.” Most litigants had received instructions from the court, via email. Text messages were rare, at least in terms of the source of instructions to connect and participate. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. A not insignificant percentage of responders also indicated that they received written information from the court. It is conceivable that many responders in fact received an email with an attachment and selected either or both of those particular options in responding to this question. See Table 7. The five specified “Other” responses provided by self-represented litigants are shown in Table 7a.

**Table 7. Source of Instructions to Appear Remotely**

Source of Instructions	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
From my attorney	-	-	76	43.4%
Email from the court	37	72.5%	123	70.3%
Written information from the court	18	35.3%	55	31.4%
The court's website	10	19.6%	17	9.7%
Phone call from the court	9	17.6%	26	14.9%
Text message from the court	2	3.9%	3	1.7%
Unsure	1	2.0%	1	0.6%
Other (please specify)	5	9.8%	-	-
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>175</b>	

**Table 7a. Source of Instructions to Appear Remotely, Other Responses**

ID	Self-Represented Litigant Response
1	Court personnel
2	Email from the attorney
3	I am a mediator for some of these. I create the Meeting and send the links.
4	I have appeared in person mostly
5	When I was in jail they told me and when I got out thru the mail

Most responders found the instructions to appear remotely that they had received to be helpful. Responders were asked: “*Were the instructions you received on how to appear by videoconference or telephone helpful?*” Nearly all represented litigants (96.6 percent) found the instructions helpful, and the vast majority of self-represented litigants (88.2 percent) found the instructions helpful. The minor differences in the experience of the two types of litigants may be explained by the role the attorneys likely played in ensuring their clients understood the information.

**Table 8. Helpfulness of Instructions**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	45	88.2%	169	96.6%
No	4	7.8%	1	0.6%
Unsure	2	3.9%	5	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

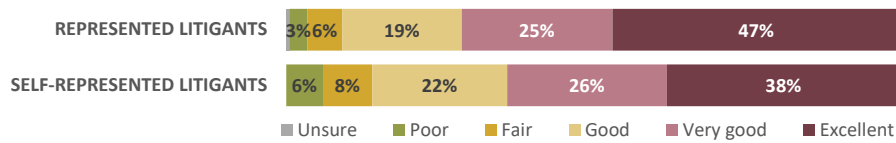
### ***Overall Experience***

The responding litigants were then asked: “*Regardless of the result, how would you rate the overall experience of appearing by videoconference or telephone?*” Most of the litigants reported the experience as either very good or excellent. As shown below in Table 9 and in Figure 1, 64.0 percent of self-represented litigants and 71.4 percent of represented litigants rated the experience as either excellent or very good.

**Table 9. Overall Experience of Appearing Remotely**

Rating	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Excellent	19	38.0%	82	46.9%
Very good	13	26.0%	43	24.6%
Good	11	22.0%	34	19.4%
Fair	4	8.0%	10	5.7%
Poor	3	6.0%	5	2.9%
Unsure	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 1. Overall Experience of Appearing Remotely**



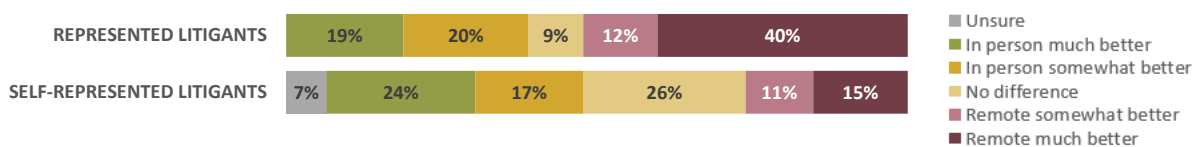
***Comparison with In-Person Participation***

Many responders had appeared in-person in a court proceeding prior to the pandemic and were able to compare the two methods of appearing. Responders were asked: “If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, how would you compare that overall experience to appearing by remote technology?” Shown below in Table 10 and Figure 2 are their responses. Notable differences exist between the two types of participants. Slightly more than 40 percent of represented litigants said remote was much better than in person, compared to 15.2 percent of self-represented litigants.

**Table 10. Comparison of Remote to In-Person Participation**

Comparison Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Remote was much better	7	15.2%	64	40.3%
Remote was somewhat better	5	10.9%	19	11.9%
No difference	12	26.1%	14	8.8%
In person was much better	11	23.9%	30	18.9%
In person was somewhat better	8	17.4%	32	20.1%
Unsure	3	6.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 2. Comparison of Remote to In-Person Participation**



Remote responders who had appeared in person before the pandemic were then asked: “*If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, did participating by remote technology make you generally more comfortable with the overall process of appearing before the judge?*” A majority of represented litigants (57.2 percent) responded in the affirmative, that appearing remotely did make them feel more comfortable. However, less than 40 percent of self-represented litigants shared this sentiment.

**Table 11. Remote Appearance and Comfort Level with Appearing Before a Judge**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	17	39.5%	91	57.2%
No	19	44.2%	48	30.2%
Unsure	7	16.3%	20	12.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In response to the question “*Do you think appearing by videoconference or telephone is as fair as appearing in person in a courtroom?*”, a majority of litigants of both types responded in the affirmative. See Table 12.

**Table 12. Remote Appearance and Perception of Fairness**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	28	56.0%	102	59.0%
No	12	24.0%	47	27.2%
Don't know	10	20.0%	24	13.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### *Ease of Connecting and Participating*

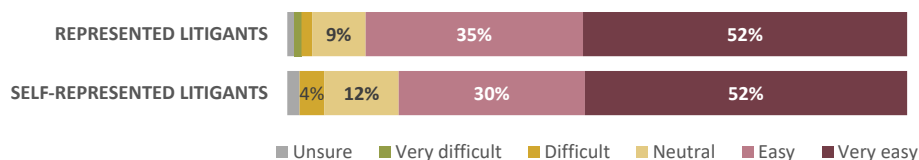
Responders were asked: “*How easy was it to connect and participate in the telephone or videoconference hearing?*” Clear majorities of both types of litigants indicated that connecting and participating was either very easy or easy (82 percent of self-represented litigants and 87.4 percent of represented litigants). Few indicated that connecting and participating was difficult or very difficult. See Table 13 and Figure 3, below.

**Table 13. Ease of Connecting and Participating**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Very easy	26	52.0%	91	52.3%
Easy	15	30.0%	61	35.1%
Neutral	6	12.0%	15	8.6%
Difficult	2	4.0%	3	1.7%
Very difficult	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Unsure	1	2.0%	2	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Figure 3. Ease of Connecting and Participating**



Regarding any specific difficulties, responders were asked: “*In what ways was appearing by videoconference or telephone difficult? Select all that apply.*” Their responses are shown in Table 14. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. Although majorities reported no difficulties, sizable percentages of both types of litigants (nearly one-third of each) indicated that it was hard to hear everyone speak, but few indicated that they were not able to understand the judge.

**Table 14. Specific Difficulties**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
No internet access at home	1	2.0%	4	2.3%
No equipment at home (webcam, computer, etc.)	2	4.0%	7	4.0%
Connecting was difficult, technical issues	9	18.0%	36	20.8%
Hard to hear everyone speak	15	30.0%	56	32.4%
Hard to understand judge	4	8.0%	14	8.1%
Unsure	2	4.0%	1	0.6%
None of the above (it was not difficult)	30	60.0%	102	59.0%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>173</b>	

Responders were asked: “*If you were asked to appear in the future for a court date by video, how might that be hard for you? Select all that apply.*” Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. Most indicated that it would not be hard (71.7 percent of self-represented litigants and 84.3 percent of represented litigants). See Table 15. The specified “Other” responses are shown in Table 15a.

**Table 15. Anticipated Difficulties for Future Remote Participation**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
No internet/slow internet at home	2	4.3%	10	6.0%
No computer equipment at home	3	6.5%	10	6.0%
No smartphone or tablet	3	6.5%	5	3.0%
Not sure how to use technology	4	8.7%	13	7.8%
It would not be hard	33	71.7%	140	84.3%
Unsure	4	8.7%	5	3.0%
Other (please specify)	4	8.7%	7	4.2%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>46</b>		<b>166</b>	

**Table 15a. Anticipated Difficulties for Future Remote Participation, Other Responses**

<b>ID Self-Represented Litigant Response</b>	
1	I am a lawyer. Pretrials and Status Hearings are fine; however, it is almost impossible to adequately examine a witness remotely, especially the opposing litigant. I also have reason to believe but can't prove that a couple of lawyers have given their clients answers, once by text and once sitting by them by note.
2	I hope to never have to go to court again
3	No issue
4	possible interruption - dog, doorbell, kids
<b>ID Represented Litigant Response</b>	
1	Better in person
2	Difficult to hear
3	Generally configuring office to conduct hearings by video
4	I would rather be in person
5	If the of I could have gotten the video meeting it would have been better to see the judge and lawyer but phone call was very clear and understandable
6	Lack of private, physical area to connect from.
7	Transportation

***Promotion of the Traditional Dignity and Seriousness of In-Person Proceedings***

Responders were asked: “How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness of in-person court proceedings?” Majorities of both types of litigants indicated that they were either very satisfied or satisfied (58 percent of self-represented litigants and 71.3 percent of represented litigants). See Table 16.

**Table 16. Promotion of the Traditional Dignity and Seriousness of In-Person Proceedings**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Very satisfied	20	40.0%	68	39.1%
Satisfied	9	18.0%	56	32.2%
Unsure	14	28.0%	24	13.8%
Dissatisfied	5	10.0%	21	12.1%
Very dissatisfied	2	4.0%	5	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***General Preference Between In-Person and Remote Participation***

Responders were asked: “Would you have preferred the hearing to be in person in a courtroom?” Shown in Table 17 are their responses. A narrow majority of represented parties indicated in the negative—that they would *not* have preferred the hearing be in person. However, fewer self-represented litigants (44 percent) shared that view.

**Table 17. Preference for In-Person Hearings**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	17	34.0%	61	35.1%
No	22	44.0%	89	51.1%
Unsure	11	22.0%	24	13.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Text Message Reminders***

The litigants were asked: “*Would text messages from the court reminding you of court dates be helpful?*” As shown in Table 18, clear majorities of both types of litigants indicated that text message reminders would be helpful.

**Table 18. Text Message Reminders**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	34	70.8%	118	69.0%
No	11	22.9%	37	21.6%
Unsure	3	6.3%	16	9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Use of Online Dockets***

Responders were asked: “*Did you use the court’s website to look up information about your case?*” Three-quarters of self-represented litigants, and nearly the same percentage of represented litigants indicated that they had used the court’s website to look up information about their case. See Table 19.

**Table 19. Use of the Court’s Website**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	36	75.0%	125	73.1%
No	11	22.9%	46	26.9%
Unsure	1	2.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Interest in Electronic Filing***

Responders were asked: “*If it was available, would you like to use the internet to file documents with the court (rather than delivering papers in person or putting them in the mail)?*” Most responders (83.7 percent of self-represented litigants and 91.8 percent of represented litigants) answered in the affirmative. See Table 20.

**Table 20. Interest in the Use of Electronic Filing**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	41	83.7%	157	91.8%
No	5	10.2%	8	4.7%
Don't know	3	6.1%	6	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Continued Use of Remote Technology, Generally***

Responders were asked: “Because of COVID-19, courts started holding many more hearings by video in order to keep everyone safe. Once the pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to hold some hearings by video?” Their responses are shown in Table 21. Large majorities answered in the affirmative (79.5 percent of self-represented litigants and 84.4 percent of represented litigants).

**Table 21. Continued Use Post-Pandemic of Remote Proceedings**

Response	SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS		REPRESENTED LITIGANTS	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total
Yes	35	79.5%	141	84.4%
No	7	15.9%	17	10.2%
Unsure	2	4.5%	9	5.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Management of Exhibits***

Self-represented litigants were provided a set of questions concerning the management of exhibits in their case. Responders were first asked: “In your hearing, did you or the other side testify under oath or show the judge some documents or photos?” Nearly 60 percent of self-represented litigants answered in the affirmative. See Table 22.

**Table 22. Submission of Exhibits**

Response	Responses	% of Total
Yes	30	57.7%
Don't know	4	7.7%
No	18	34.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The self-represented litigants that did have exhibits in their case were then asked: “How did you give the judge your documents or photos? Select all that apply.” Responders to this question provided a variety of responses. Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. The most-commonly cited method of submission to the court was via email (37.9 percent of responders). See Table 23. The three specified “Other” responses are shown in Table 23a.

**Table 23. Manner of Submission of Exhibits**

Response	Responses	% of Total
Email	11	37.9%
Dropbox (or similar online service)	7	24.1%
Mail	7	24.1%
Fax	1	3.4%
None of the above (I didn't give the judge any)	7	24.1%
Other (please specify)	3	10.3%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>29</b>	

**Table 23a. Manner of Submission of Exhibits, Other Responses**

ID	Self-Represented Litigant Response
1	Dropped off at the Court before my hearing
2	E-filing
3	Trial binder was taken to Court and handed to courtroom staff

Responders were then asked: “*How did you get documents or photos from the other side? Select all that apply.*” Because responders could select more than one option, the percentages shown do not sum to 100 percent. Email was again cited as the most commonly used method of receiving exhibits from opposing parties. See Table 24. The one responder indicating “Other” provided this response: “Zixencrypt or Matrix”.

**Table 24. Manner of Receipt of Opposing Party Exhibits**

Response	Responses	% of Total
Email	13	44.8%
Dropbox (or similar online service)	9	31.0%
Mail	6	20.7%
Fax	2	6.9%
None of the above (I didn't get any)	9	31.0%
Other (please specify)	1	3.4%
<b>Total Responders</b>	<b>29</b>	

Finally, responders in cases with exhibits were asked: “*How satisfied were you with how you got the documents or photos from the other side?*” As shown in Table 25, a majority of responders (55.2 percent) were either very satisfied or satisfied in the manner in which they received opposing party exhibits.

**Table 25. Anticipated Difficulties for Future Remote Participation**

Response	Responses	% of Total
Very satisfied	6	20.7%
Satisfied	10	34.5%
Unsure	0	0.0%
Dissatisfied	4	13.8%
Very dissatisfied	2	6.9%
None of the above (none were provided)	7	24.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Future Use, Open-Ended Question

In the final survey question, responders were asked: “*In what ways do you think courts can improve their use of remote technology (such as video) in the future?*” The responses from the 26 self-represented litigants who provided a response are shown in Table 26. The responses from the 69 represented litigants who provided a response are shown in Table 27.

**Table 26. Self-Represented Litigant Views on Ways Courts Can Improve Use of Remote Technology**

ID	Self-Represented Litigant Response
1	Although this was the first time and hopefully the last time that my son will have to go before a judge for speeding, I think that electronically it was an easy process and I feel that it was still as effective as if he were actually in a courtroom. Thank you for the opportunity allowing me to rate and review with you our experience, I hope that it was helpful. Have a nice day!
2	Can't think of anything
3	Doing a great job now!!
4	First, all courts in Ohio should use the same format (Ring, Zoom, etc.) Second, exchanging documents needs to be more user friendly.
5	From my perspective as the Mediator, it would be helpful if the Court paid for my Zoom account instead of this being a personal expense. It would also be helpful if the Court's administrative staff set up the Meeting rather than my having to do so. As an alternative, I think that we should be earning an additional amount on the Mediator fee for the added work and expense.
6	Have a system for sharing evidence and exhibits that is easy to use for all parties so that each marked exhibit can be shared instead of having to share a screen of a PDF (or other document). In my trial, I shared all of my exhibits this way, but the other party expected me to have printed off their exhibits, which came in clumped files of 1-10, 11-23, etc. with hundreds of pages and did not present the option of sharing them on the video. Not only did I not have access or funds for a printer, paper, and all of that toner, this made it hard to find their documents, which I had not printed because this was a trial by zoom and should not have needed to. It also made it hard for the Magistrate, as she had to thumb through physical copies of the pages to see what opposing counsel was talking about.
7	I felt that the technology was fine. However, not everyone was as savvy with it which created some inefficiencies in its usage.
8	I think it was very well done. The only issues I had was hearing all parties speak, and I think that is a technology issue. I think the Court did a great job with video hearings.
9	I think jails need to have this access as I have had to go to Covid infested jails to allow my client to participate
10	I think the courts in ohio either on video or in person is against the African American population. Because I'm a mother of 6 no felonies no record was thrown in jail and currently serving probation for a he say she say case I have lost my housing my home and my kids because a Kevin Coleman person lied on me and because she is a white woman I stand no chance even the public defender wanted me to take a plea never showing a real interest in my case that almost cost me a 41 year old mother of 6 a felony and 13 years in prison even though I had no record
11	I work with Juvenile Court and the majority of their hearings are over Zoom. This is safer and convenient. I think it would be nice if Domestic Relations Court would do the same.
12	If all courts used the same medium
13	It was fine. No complaints. It was a huge time saver. I think it is important to keep attorneys and court appearances in place.
14	Make it available period. Montgomery county does not have it available.
15	My experience was good and I can't see any improvements necessary from my one interaction.
16	not applicable for jury trials, phone calls for CMC's pretrials are okay
17	Not sure.
18	Nothing beats being able to confront in person the witnesses and not to do so I believe violates the Fourth Amendment
19	Provide zoom links earlier. I did not receive my emailed link until the morning of the hearing.
20	The use of technology should assist in communication with other government entities such as BMV .
21	training videos or a call center to assist

ID	Self-Represented Litigant Response
22	Unsure
23	Use it for more hearings
24	With notice of hearings, sending a link to connect to the meeting.
25	You should not
26	Zoom-like software with recordings available for an extended time depending on type of case

**Table 27. Represented Litigant Views on Ways Courts Can Improve Use of Remote Technology**

ID	Represented Litigant Response
1	All non-dispositive hearings (example: pre-trial conferences) should be telephonic. Some could be by videoconference (Zoom), but most can surely be done telephonically. Attorneys waste a tremendous amount of time traveling to the courthouse, paying to park, walking to the courthouse, then waiting around for pre-trial conferences. Those costs are passed on to clients. Most pre-trial conferences take 5 to 10 minutes and can easily be done telephonically. The court should do a better job of understanding that telephonic hearings are much, much more efficient.
2	all pretrials and status conference should be by remote or zoom for convenience of all parties
3	Allow every hearing to be conducted via video. It will save everyone, including the Court, time and money. How many times has the Court had to wait for a party or their attorney to show up as a result of traffic delays alone?
4	Allow video appearances for hearings.
5	Appearing in person with your client is always preferable. Technology should only be used for very minor perfunctory court appearances. E-filing however is a good thing
6	As mentioned above, I think video or telephone status/scheduling conferences that take just 5 to 10 minutes would be fine. Any substantive conference or hearing I believe would not be effective via video.
7	Be consist and have all hearing remote, not just random ones
8	Better access. Maybe some kind of chat feature so questions can be asked
9	Better connection for the internet and application interface that is more user friendly.
10	Clear requirements for the exchange of exhibits prior to any hearing
11	Clearer instructions and self-help assistance for pro se litigants to ensure full use of video, etc.
12	Consistent applications. Each court using different platforms requires knowledge and fluency of multiple programs and apps.
13	court is doing a great job. it's the clients who make it difficult. the clients still want to come to our offices as their attorneys (which defeats the purpose of using remote mechanisms)
14	Don't use it. You are entitled to your day in Court. It should be AT the Court. In person.
15	Ensure easy access to educational resources and remote technology for the technologically disadvantaged.
16	Establish trial procedures for exhibit presentation that are consistent throughout the court
17	Get better equipment to improve picture and sound
18	Get rid of it and do it in person.
19	Giving the option of remote technology
20	greater detail in advance notice of process
21	Have a place where litigants can use a computer to log in if necessary around the state (public library rooms?).
22	Have parties/attorneys identify cases where the majority of hearings can be handled remotely (such as on the designation form). Parties could always request in person hearings if necessary, such as discovery issues, but otherwise scheduling is much simpler as you do not have to account for travel / weather / parking.
23	Helpful to be used for hearings where dates are set. Helpful for status hearings. Saves time for travel Assists in keeping docket prompt by not having to wait for attys & clients to appear. Assists in time saving as many times social conversations occur and cause delay. Some clients experience less stress as they do not have to be face to face with opposing party.
24	I did not have any issues connecting to the court
25	I think continuing to use technology to make things more efficient would be helpful.
26	I think it was a nice fix during the pandemic and should continue to ease the time frame in which it usually takes to appear in court for a 10 min hearing. I didn't have to take off work to be on the phone it was very helpful

**ID Represented Litigant Response**

27	I think that the pandemic has shown us the future of law practice. Remote access to the court will make access to law more affordable for low and moderate income litigants who will not need to pay an attorney for several hours of work to travel and wait just to appear in person for a 10 minute status conference that can be just as effective remotely. Additionally, low and moderate income litigants must also take off a considerable amount of time from work to appear in person at court. These absences have an adverse affect on the litigants access to the courts. Reducing appearance time will also reduce the amount of fees that will be added to the debt burden carried by judgment debtors. There are many opportunities for the court to utilize remote access for the benefit of the litigants.
28	I think the use of remote technology, such as Zoom, is a much better use of the Court's and the Litigant's time and is much more efficient than in person hearings. I think remote technology should be used as much as possible, even after we get past the pandemic.
29	I think the video worked quite well and cannot think of any way to improve it.
30	id like to say it has been going good. but someone will prolly mess it up for the rest
31	In person meeting
32	In the civil arena, Courts should use technology for non-dispositive court appearances. All Courts in Ohio should have e-filing where opposing counsel is served through the Court's e-filing system.
33	Include a frequently asked questions section on court's website regarding webconferencing and/or telephone hearings.
34	It actually helps clients who may otherwise have scheduling conflicts with their work. Especially people who have to choose between trying to get a morning off from their job or appearing by Zoom for 15 minutes from their break room.
35	It is great for very minor proceedings and for persons with medical disabilities or who live very far away on minor matters. For everyone else, access to the courts is reduced for the general public and persons with interests in the proceedings. Verification of persons is suspect.
36	it would be great if they all used the same program
37	Just use it more and have IT on staff to help work through any problems that might arise. Give some leeway for people who struggle to connect at first. Allow them to call in via phone if all else fails.
38	keep status conferences, pre-trials and non testimonial hearings via zoom
39	Make it more widely available. All courts should pick the same technology to make it easier to learn.
40	Many hearings could be held via video
41	More clear instructions to participants on how to mute selves when not being addressed.
42	Provide information on the subject on its website; permit testing prior to appearances; offer questions & feedback for users.
43	Remote technology (hearings, conferences, etc.) by phone are much more efficient and do not waste half a day in travel time and waiting in Court. I greatly prefer use of remote technology over in-person Court appearances.
44	Remote technology should be used extensively for more mundane and simpler hearings. More complex matters should have in-person hearings.
45	remote technology training
46	Require every one to use video and appear on video and figure out how to make exhibits work.
47	Research and confirm free, most user friendly platform for the public to use
48	resend the link on the day of or the day before the hearing so that the link is easily accessible.
49	Routine matters only
50	Somehow identify who each person is and their role (ie. Judge, Prosecutor, Attorney, etc under their video picture), in case you can't remember their role after everyone's introduced.
51	Study the situations were it makes the process more efficient and safe but have levels of protection to address evidence, witness credibility and safeguards to promote fairness and documentation of the proceedings for any issues that may be necessary upon review, subsequent enforcement and also for appeals
52	TEST RUN ON SERVICES BEFORE
53	The curves - learning, comfort, ease and application - seem to be flatteneing.
54	The needs to be one set policy of how "video" court is accomplished, having different policies with different courts is difficult enough, but having different policies for each judge in the same court is extremely difficult.



**ID Represented Litigant Response**

55	The only issue I had was one of the cases (juvenile traffic ticket), the Zoom meeting invite was bad and they had to send a new one after the original start time. Also in the juvenile traffic case, there were too many other people on the call at once. It would be preferred to be 1:1 with the judge. Maybe have a “waiting room” and only the case being discussed is the one allowed in? It was distracting that some people were not muted and didn’t seem to understand the technology so separate time with judge would be preferred.
56	The only thing I struggled with was logging into the chat room everything else was decent. Maybe IT could work on the logging in part.
57	They need to recognize not everyone can do it. It puts us at a disadvantage. It's ok for meetings with the court but not when we have to testify and look at documents
58	Use a program like zoom that can be accessed from a cell phone, as well as a computer because most people have a phone with a camera now.
59	Use for initial hearings and scheduling - even without pandemic
60	use it more
61	Use it more
62	Use it only for pretrials, not hearings where witnesses appear. Also, hard to involve family and friends remotely
63	use more break out rooms to allow for collaboration and settlement
64	Use video more.
65	Utilize it more often, there are many hearing that can be conducting remotely, including all pretrials, at a minimum. Have a date set for marked exhibits to be emailed to all parties and the court ahead of time, and hold interim hearings, in cameras, temporary order hearings, contempts, etc. remotely.
66	Video conferencing was easy; e-filing for all courts and acceptance of pdf documents (rather than requiring originals) also helpful
67	Video is a poor substitute for in-person appearances and only marginally better (if at all) than teleconferencing. It should not be used for evidentiary hearings or trials, and instead be used for pre-trials, status conferences, etc., if at all.
68	video that is closer to the judge, to see facial expressions
69	Would like something to be done about how evidence is introduced. It can be awkward at times and fumbling through is hard for the attorneys and the parties. Wonder if there is a better way screen sharing can be used.

## Appendix (Survey Instrument)

### iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

\* 1. Since the pandemic began last year, have you appeared for a court date by video or phone?

- Yes  
 No

[Note: A response of "Yes" takes the responder to Q2. A response of "No" takes the responder to Q35 (question numbers in the online instrument vary depending on survey skip logic). This note does not appear in the online instrument.]

### iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

\* 2. Did you have a lawyer?

- Yes  
 No  
 Some of the time

[Note: A response of "Yes" takes the responder to Q3. A response of "No" or "Some of the time" takes the responder to Q21 (question numbers in the online instrument vary depending on survey skip logic). This note does not appear in the online instrument.]

### iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

3. What type of case(s) were you involved in? Select all that apply.

- Civil (including small claims)  
 Criminal (felony or misdemeanor)  
 Family law (domestic relations, juvenile, probate)  
 Traffic (including misdemeanor O.V.I.)  
 Unsure

4. How did you participate? Select all that apply.

- Video  
 Phone (voice only)

5. What type of device did you use to participate? Select all that apply.

- Desktop computer
- Laptop computer
- Tablet (like an iPad)
- Smartphone
- Regular telephone

6. Where did you participate from? Select all that apply.

- My home or place of residence
- My place of work
- A friend or family member's home or place of residence
- A court kiosk, self-help center, or designated area
- Another public location (public library, public WiFi hotspot, coffee shop, other business)
- Other (please specify)

7. How did you get the instructions you needed on how to appear by video or phone? Select all that apply.

- Email from the court
- Written information from the court
- The court's website
- Phone call from the court
- Text message from the court
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

8. Were the instructions you received on how to appear by video or phone helpful?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

9. Regardless of the result, how would you rate the overall experience of appearing by video or phone?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsure

10. If you appeared in person in a courtroom before the pandemic, how would you compare that experience to appearing by video or phone?

- Video/phone was much better     Video/phone was somewhat better     No difference  
 In person was somewhat better     In person was much better     Unsure  
 Not applicable (I only appeared by video or phone)

11. If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, did participating by video or phone make you generally more comfortable with the overall process of appearing before the judge?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure  
 Not applicable (I only appeared by video or phone)

12. Do you think appearing by video or phone is as fair as appearing in person in a courtroom?

- Yes  
 No  
 Unsure

13. How easy was it to connect and participate by phone or video?

- Very easy     Easy     Neutral     Difficult     Very difficult     Unsure

14. In what ways was appearing by video or phone hard? Select all that apply.

- No internet access at home  
 No equipment at home (webcam, computer, etc.)  
 Connecting was difficult, technical issues  
 Hard to hear everyone speak  
 Hard to understand judge  
 Unsure  
 None of the above (it was not hard)

15. How satisfied are you that the use of video or phone promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied     Satisfied     Unsure     Dissatisfied     Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)

16. Would you have preferred the hearing to be in person in a courtroom?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please explain (optional)

\* 17. In your hearing, did you or the other side testify under oath or show the judge some documents or photos?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

[Note: A response of "Yes" takes the responder to Q18. A response of "No" or "Don't know" takes the responder to Q21 (question numbers in the online instrument vary depending on survey skip logic). This note does not appear in the online instrument.]

## iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

18. How did you give the judge your documents or photos? Select all that apply.

- Email
- Dropbox (or similar online service)
- Mail
- Fax
- None of the above (I didn't give the judge any documents or photos)
- Other (please specify)

19. How did you get documents or photos from the other side?

- Email
- Dropbox (or similar online service)
- Mail
- Fax
- None of the above (I didn't get any documents or photos from the other side)
- Other (please specify)

\* 20. How satisfied were you with how you got the documents or photos from the other side?

- Very satisfied     Satisfied     Unsure     Dissatisfied     Very dissatisfied
- None of the above (no documents or photos were provided)

[Note: After answering this question, the responder is directed to Q35 (question numbers in the online instrument vary depending on survey skip logic). This note does not appear in the online instrument.]

## iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

## iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

21. What type of case(s) were you involved in? Select all that apply.

- Civil (including small claims)
- Criminal (felony or misdemeanor)
- Family law (domestic relations, juvenile, probate)
- Traffic (including misdemeanor O.V.I.)
- Unsure

22. How did you participate? Select all that apply.

- Videoconference
- Telephone (voice only)

23. What type of device did you use to participate? Select all that apply.

- Desktop computer
- Laptop computer
- Tablet
- Smartphone
- Regular telephone

24. Where did you participate from? Select all that apply.

- My home or place of residence
- My place of work
- My attorney's office
- A friend or family member's home or place of residence
- A court kiosk, self-help center, or designated area
- Another public location (public library, public WiFi hotspot, coffee shop, other business)
- Other (please specify)

25. How did you get the instructions you needed on how to appear by videoconference or telephone? Select all that apply.

- From my attorney
- Email from the court
- Written information from the court
- The court's website
- Phone call from the court
- Text message from the court
- Unsure

26. Were the instructions you received on how to appear by videoconference or telephone helpful?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

27. Regardless of the result, how would you rate the overall experience of appearing by videoconference or telephone?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsure

28. If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, how would you compare that overall experience to appearing by remote technology?

- Remote was much better
- Remote was somewhat better
- No difference
- In person was somewhat better
- In person was much better
- Unsure
- Not applicable (I only appeared via remote technology)

29. If you appeared in person in a courtroom prior to the pandemic, did participating by remote technology make you generally more comfortable with the overall process of appearing before the judge?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure
- Not applicable (I only appeared via remote technology)

30. Do you think appearing by videoconference or telephone is as fair as appearing in person in a courtroom?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

31. How easy was it to connect and participate in the telephone or videoconference hearing?

- Very easy
- Easy
- Neutral
- Difficult
- Very difficult
- Unsure

32. In what ways was appearing by videoconference or telephone difficult? Select all that apply.

- No internet access at home
- No equipment at home (webcam, computer, etc.)
- Connecting was difficult, technical issues
- Hard to hear everyone speak
- Hard to understand judge
- Unsure
- None of the above (it was not difficult)

33. How satisfied are you that the use of remote technology to conduct court proceedings promotes the traditional dignity and seriousness of in-person court proceedings?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Unsure
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Please explain (optional)



34. Would you have preferred the hearing to be in person in a courtroom?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please explain (optional)

## iCOURT Task Force - Litigants Survey

35. Would text messages from the court reminding you of court dates be helpful?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

36. Did you use the court's website to look up information about your case?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

37. If it was available, would you like to use the internet to file documents with the court (rather than delivering papers in person or putting them in the mail)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

38. Because of COVID-19, courts started holding many more hearings by video in order to keep everyone safe. Once the pandemic is over and it is once again safe to do business in person, do you think courts should continue to hold some hearings by video?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

39. If you were asked to appear in the future for a court date by video, how might that be hard for you? Select all that apply.

- No internet/slow internet at home
- No computer equipment at home (computer, webcam)
- No smartphone or tablet
- Not sure how to use technology
- It would not be hard
- Unsure
- Other (please specify)

40. In what ways do you think courts can improve their use of remote technology (such as video) in the future?

**Task Force** *on Improving Court Operations  
Using Remote Technology*

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**APPENDIX C**  
Proposed Rules & Rule  
Amendments



## Proposed Changes to the Rules of Civil Procedure

### **RULE 1.1 Definitions** (New Rule)

As used in these rules:

(A) “Appear” or “appearance” “in person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.

(B) “Attendance” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.

(C) “Open court” includes a court proceeding open to the public in person or by remote access to the live proceeding.

(D) “Personally” means the physical or remote presence of an individual except as provided by Civ.R. 4.1-4.5 and Civ.R. 45.

(E) “Remote presence” means the presence of a person who is using live two-way video and/or audio technology.

### **RULE 4. Process: Summons**

**(A) Summons: issuance.** Upon the filing of the complaint the clerk shall forthwith issue a summons for service upon each defendant listed in the caption. Upon request of the plaintiff separate or additional summons shall issue at any time against any defendant.

**(B) Summons: form; copy of complaint.** The summons shall be signed by the clerk, contain the name and address of the court and the names, ~~and~~ addresses, and e-mail addresses, if available, of the parties, be directed to the defendant, state the name and address of the plaintiff’s attorney, if any, otherwise the plaintiff’s address, and the times within which these rules or any statutory provision require the defendant to appear and defend, and shall notify the defendant that in case of failure to do so, judgment by default will be rendered against the defendant for the relief demanded in the complaint. Where there are multiple plaintiffs or multiple defendants, or both, the summons may contain, in lieu of the names and addresses of all parties, the name of the first party on each side and the name and address of the party to be served.

A copy of the complaint shall be attached to each summons. The plaintiff shall furnish the clerk with sufficient copies.

**(C) Summons: plaintiff and defendant defined.** For the purpose of issuance and service of summons “plaintiff” shall include any party seeking the issuance and service of summons, and “defendant” shall include any party upon whom service of summons is sought.

**(D) Waiver of service of summons.** Service of summons may be waived in writing by any person entitled thereto under Rule 4.2 who is at least eighteen years of age and not under disability. For any civil action filed in a Court of Common Pleas, the plaintiff may request that the defendant waive service of a summons pursuant to the provisions of Civ.R. 4.7.

**(E) Summons: time limit for service.** If a service of the summons and complaint is not made upon a defendant within six months after the filing of the complaint and the party on whose behalf such service was required cannot show good cause why such service was not made within that period, the action shall be dismissed as to that defendant without prejudice upon the court’s own initiative with notice to such party or upon motion. This division shall not apply to out-of-state service pursuant to Rule 4.3 or to service in a foreign country pursuant to Rule 4.5.

**(F) Summons: revivor of dormant judgment.** Upon the filing of a motion to revive a dormant judgment the clerk shall forthwith issue a summons for service upon each judgment debtor. The summons, with a copy of the motion attached, shall be in the same form and served in the same manner as provided in these rules for service of summons with complaint attached, shall command the judgment debtor to serve and file a response to the motion within the same time as provided by these rules for service and filing of an answer to a complaint, and shall notify the judgment debtor that in case of failure to respond the judgment will be revived.

## **RULE 4.1 Process: Methods of Service**

All methods of service within this state, except service by publication as provided in Civ.R. 4.4(A), are described in this rule. Methods of out-of-state service and for service in a foreign country are described in Civ.R. 4.3 and 4.5. Provisions for waiver of service are described in Civ.R. 4.7.

### **(A) Service by clerk.**

#### **(1) Methods of service.**

**(a) Service by United States certified or express mail.** Evidenced by return receipt signed by any person, service of any process shall be by United States certified or express mail unless otherwise permitted by these rules. The clerk shall deliver a copy of the process and complaint or other document to be served to the United States Postal Service for mailing at the address set forth in the caption or at the address set forth in written instructions furnished to the clerk as certified or express mail return receipt requested, with instructions to the delivering postal employee to show to whom delivered, date of delivery, and address where delivered.

**(b) Service by commercial carrier service.** Unless the serving party furnishes written instructions to the clerk that service be made pursuant to Civ.R. 4.1(A)(1)(a), the clerk may make service of any process by a commercial carrier service utilizing any form of delivery requiring a signed receipt. The clerk shall deliver a copy of the process and complaint or other document to be served to a commercial carrier service for delivery at the address set forth in the caption or at the address set forth in written instructions furnished to the clerk, with instructions to the carrier to return a signed receipt showing to whom delivered, date of delivery, and address where delivered.

**(c) Service by electronic means.** Unless the serving party furnishes written instructions to the clerk that service be made pursuant to Civ.R. 4.1(A)(1)(a), the clerk may make service of any process by electronic service using the e-mail address or other electronic media platforms as designated by the attorney or the party, provided that the following requirements are met:

(i) The party being served consents in writing to electronic service;

(ii) The certificate of service includes documentation that service was sent; and

(iii) There is acknowledgement that the party being served received the notice.

**(2) Docket entries; Return.** The clerk shall forthwith enter on the appearance docket the fact of delivery to the United States Postal Service for mailing, ~~or~~ the fact of delivery to a specified commercial carrier service for delivery, or the fact of delivery by electronic service was sent and make a similar entry when the return receipt is received. If the return shows failure of delivery, the clerk shall forthwith notify the attorney of record or, if there is no

attorney of record, the party at whose instance process was issued and enter the fact and method of notification on the appearance docket. The clerk shall file the return receipt, ~~or~~ returned envelope, or evidence of electronic delivery in the records of the action.

- (3) **Costs.** All postage and commercial carrier service fees shall be charged to costs. If the parties to be served are numerous and the clerk determines there is insufficient security for costs, the clerk may require the party requesting service to advance an amount estimated by the clerk to be sufficient to pay the costs of delivery.

**(B) Personal service.** When the plaintiff files a written request with the clerk for personal service, service of process shall be made by that method.

When process issued from the Supreme Court, a court of appeals, a court of common pleas, or a county court is to be served personally under this division, the clerk of the court shall deliver the process and sufficient copies of the process and complaint, or other document to be served, to the sheriff of the county in which the party to be served resides or may be found. When process issues from the municipal court, delivery shall be to the bailiff of the court for service on all defendants who reside or may be found within the county or counties in which that court has territorial jurisdiction and to the sheriff of any other county in this state for service upon a defendant who resides in or may be found in that other county. In the alternative, process issuing from any of these courts may be delivered by the clerk to any person not less than eighteen years of age, who is not a party and who has been designated by order of the court to make personal service of process under this division. The person serving process shall locate the person to be served and shall tender a copy of the process and accompanying documents to the person to be served. When the copy of the process has been served, the person serving process shall endorse that fact on the process and return it to the clerk, who shall make the appropriate entry on the appearance docket.

When the person serving process is unable to serve a copy of the process within twenty-eight days, the person shall endorse that fact and the reasons therefor on the process and return the process and copies to the clerk who shall make the appropriate entry on the appearance docket. In the event of failure of service, the clerk shall follow the notification procedure set forth in division (A)(2) of this rule. Failure to make service within the twenty-eight day period and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of the service.

**(C) Residence service.** When the plaintiff files a written request with the clerk for residence service, service of process shall be made by that method.

When process is to be served under this division, deliver the process and sufficient copies of the process and complaint, or other document to be served, to the sheriff of the county in which the party to be served resides or may be found. When process issues from the municipal court, delivery shall be to the bailiff of the court for service on all defendants who reside or may be found within the county or counties in which that court has territorial jurisdiction and to the sheriff of any other county in this state for service upon a defendant who resides in or may be found in that county. In the alternative, process may be delivered by the clerk to any person not less than eighteen years of age, who is not a party and who has been designated by order of the court to make residence service of process under this division. The person serving process shall effect service by leaving a copy of the process and the complaint, or other document to be served, at the usual place of residence of the person to be served with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. When the copy of the process has been served, the person serving process shall endorse that fact on the process and return it to the clerk, who shall make the appropriate entry on the appearance docket.

When the person serving process is unable to serve a copy of the process within twenty-eight days, the person shall endorse that fact and the reasons therefor on the process, and return the process and copies to the clerk, who shall make the appropriate entry on the appearance docket. In the event of failure of service, the clerk shall follow the notification procedure set forth in division (A)(2) of this rule. Failure to make service within the twenty-eight-day period and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of service.

Staff Note: With regards to the acknowledgment required in Civ.R. 4.1(A)(1)(c)(iii), this can be satisfied by an acknowledgement response by the party being served or documentation by the sender that the notice was read.

## **RULE 5. Service and Filing of Pleadings and Other Papers Subsequent to the Original Complaint**

**(A) Service: When Required.** Except as otherwise provided in these rules, every order required by its terms to be served, every pleading subsequent to the original complaint unless the court otherwise orders because of numerous defendants, every paper relating to discovery required to be served upon a party unless the court otherwise orders, every written motion other than one which may be heard ex parte, and every written notice, appearance, demand, offer of judgment, and similar paper shall be served upon each of the parties. Service is not required on parties in default for failure to appear except that pleadings asserting new or additional claims for relief or for additional damages against them shall be served upon them in the manner provided for service of summons in Civ. R. 4 through Civ. R. 4.6.

### **(B) Service: how made.**

**(1) Serving a party; serving an attorney.** Whenever a party is not represented by an attorney, service under this rule shall be made upon the party. If a party is represented by an attorney, service under this rule shall be made on the attorney unless the court orders service on the party. Whenever an attorney has filed a notice of limited appearance pursuant to Civ.R. 3(B), service shall be made upon both that attorney and the party in connection with the proceedings for which the attorney has filed a notice of limited appearance.

**(2) Service in general.** A document is served under this rule by:

- (a) handing it to the person;
- (b) leaving it:
  - (i) at the person's office with a clerk or other person in charge or, if no one is in charge, in a conspicuous place in the office; or
  - (ii) if the person has no office or the office is closed, at the person's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there;
- (c) mailing it to the person's last known address by United States mail, in which event service is complete upon mailing;
- (d) delivering it to a commercial carrier service for delivery to the person's last known address within three calendar days, in which event service is complete upon delivery to the carrier;
- (e) leaving it with the clerk of court if the person has no known address; or



(f) sending it by electronic means to a facsimile number, ~~or~~ e-mail address, or other electronic media platforms as designated by the attorney or the party provided in accordance with Civ.R. 11 by the attorney or party to be served, in which event service is complete upon transmission, but is not effective if the serving party learns that it did not reach the person served.

**(3) Using court facilities.** If a local rule so authorizes, a party may use the court's transmission facilities to make service under Civ.R. 5(B)(2)(f).

**(4) Proof of service.** The served document shall be accompanied by a completed proof of service which shall state the date and manner of service, specifically identify the division of Civ.R. 5(B)(2) by which the service was made, and be signed in accordance with Civ.R. 11. Documents filed with the court shall not be considered until proof of service is endorsed thereon or separately filed.

**(C) Service: numerous defendants.** In any action in which there are unusually large numbers of defendants, the court, upon motion or of its own initiative, may order that service of the pleadings of the defendants and replies thereto need not be made as between the defendants and that any cross-claim, counterclaim, or matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense contained therein shall be deemed to be denied or avoided by all other parties and that the filing of any such pleading and service thereof upon the plaintiff constitutes due notice of it to the parties. A copy of every such order shall be served upon the parties in such manner and form as the court directs.

**(D) Filing.** Any paper after the complaint that is required to be served shall be filed with the court within three days after service. The following discovery requests and responses shall not be filed until they are used in the proceeding or the court orders filing: depositions, interrogatories, requests for documents or tangible things or to permit entry on land, and requests for admission.

**(E) Filing with the court defined.** The filing of documents with the court, as required by these rules, shall be made by filing them with the clerk of court, except that the judge may permit the documents to be filed with the judge, in which event the judge shall note the filing date on the documents and transmit them to the clerk. A court ~~may~~ shall provide, by local rules adopted pursuant to the Rules of Superintendence, for the filing of documents by electronic means. ~~If the court adopts such~~ The local rules, ~~they~~ shall include all of the following:

- (1) Any signature on electronically transmitted documents shall be considered that of the attorney or party it purports to be for all purposes. If it is established that the documents were transmitted without authority, the court shall order the filing stricken.
- (2) A provision shall specify the days and hours during which electronically transmitted documents will be received by the court, and a provision shall specify when documents received electronically will be considered to have been filed.
- (3) Any document filed electronically that requires a filing fee may be rejected by the clerk of court unless the filer has complied with the mechanism established by the court for the payment of filing fees.

## **RULE 11. Signing of Pleadings, Motions, or Other Documents**

Every pleading, motion, or other document of a party represented by an attorney shall be signed, including by electronic signature, by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, whose address, attorney registration number, telephone number, facsimile number, if any, and business e-mail address, if any, shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an attorney

shall sign the pleading, motion, or other document and state the party's address. A party who is not represented by an attorney may further state a facsimile number or e-mail address for service by electronic means under Civ.R. 5(B)(2)(f). Except when otherwise specifically provided by these rules, pleadings, as defined by Civ.R. 7(A), need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit. The signature of an attorney or *pro se* party constitutes a certificate by the attorney or party that the attorney or party has read the document; that to the best of the attorney's or party's knowledge, information, and belief there is good ground to support it; and that it is not interposed for delay. If a document is not signed or is signed with intent to defeat the purpose of this rule, it may be stricken as sham and false and the action may proceed as though the document had not been served. For a willful violation of this rule, an attorney or *pro se* party, upon motion of a party or upon the court's own motion, may be subjected to appropriate action, including an award to the opposing party of expenses and reasonable attorney fees incurred in bringing any motion under this rule. Similar action may be taken if scandalous or indecent matter is inserted.

## **RULE 26. General Provisions Governing Discovery**

**(A) Policy; discovery methods.** It is the policy of these rules (1) to preserve the right of attorneys to prepare cases for trial with that degree of privacy necessary to encourage them to prepare their cases thoroughly and to investigate not only the favorable but the unfavorable aspects of such cases and (2) to prevent an attorney from taking undue advantage of an adversary's industry or efforts.

Parties may obtain discovery, either in person or by remote presence, by one or more of the following methods: deposition upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories; production of documents, electronically stored information, or things or permission to enter upon land or other property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; and requests for admission. Unless the court orders otherwise, the frequency of use of these methods is not limited.

**(B) Scope of discovery.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

- (1) In General. Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows:  
Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.
- (2) Insurance agreements. A party may obtain discovery of the existence and contents of any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which may be entered in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment. Information concerning the insurance agreement is not by reason of disclosure subject to comment or admissible in evidence at trial.
- (3) Initial Disclosure by a Party
  - (a) Without awaiting a discovery request, a party must provide to the other parties, except as exempted by Civ. R. 26(B)(3)(b) or as otherwise stipulated, or ordered by the court:

- (i) the name and, if known, the address, ~~and~~ telephone number, and e-mail address of each individual likely to have discoverable information - along with the subjects of that information - that the disclosing party may use to support its claims or defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;
  - (ii) a copy - or a description by category and location - of all documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things that the disclosing party has in its possession, custody, or control and may use to support its claims or defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;
  - (iii) a computation of each category of damages claimed by the disclosing party - who must also make available for inspection and copying as under Civ. R. 34 the documents or other evidentiary material, unless privileged or protected from disclosure, on which each computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered; and
  - (iv) for inspection and copying as under Civ. R. 34, any insurance agreement under which an insurance business may be liable to satisfy all or part of a possible judgment in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment.
- (b) The following proceedings are exempt from initial disclosure:
- (i) an action for review on an administrative record;
  - (ii) an action brought without an attorney by a person in the custody of the United States, a state, or a state subdivision;
  - (iii) an action to enforce or quash an administrative summons or subpoena;
  - (iv) a proceeding ancillary to a proceeding in another court; and
  - (v) an action to enforce an arbitration award.
- (c) A party must make the initial disclosures no later than the parties' first pre-trial or case management conference, unless a different time is set by stipulation or court order, or unless a party objects. In ruling on the objection, the court must determine what disclosures, if any, are to be made and must set the time for disclosure.
- (d) A party that is first served or otherwise joined after the first pre-trial or case management conference must make the initial disclosures within 30 days after being served or joined, unless a different time is set by stipulation or court order.
- (e) A party must make its initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably available to it. A party is not excused from making its disclosures because it has not fully investigated the case or because it challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures.
- (4) Trial preparation: materials. Subject to the provisions of subdivision (B)(5) of this rule, a party may obtain discovery of documents, electronically stored information and tangible things prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by or for that other party's representative (including his attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent) only upon a showing of good cause therefor. A statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously given by the party seeking the statement may be obtained without showing good cause. A statement of a party is (a) a written statement

signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the party, or (b) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement which was made by the party and contemporaneously recorded.

(5) **Specific Limitations on Electronically Stored Information.** A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom discovery is sought must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(B)(6). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(6) **Limitations on Frequency and Extent.**

(a) **When Permitted.** By order, the court may limit the number of depositions, requests under Rule 36, and interrogatories or the length of depositions.

(b) **When Required.** On motion or on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it determines that:

(i) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;

(ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity to obtain the information by discovery in the action; or

(iii) the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by Rule 26(B)(1).

(c) In ordering production of electronically stored information, the court may specify the format, extent, timing, allocation of expenses and other conditions for the discovery of the electronically stored information.

(7) **Disclosure of Expert Testimony.**

(a) A party must disclose to the other parties the identity of any witness it may use at trial to present evidence under Ohio Rule of Evidence 702, 703, or 705.

(b) The reports of expert witnesses expected to be called by each party shall be exchanged with all other parties. The parties shall submit expert reports and curricula vitae in accordance with the time schedule established by the Court. The party with the burden of proof as to a particular issue shall be required to first submit expert reports as to that issue. Thereafter, the responding party shall submit opposing expert reports within the schedule established by the Court.

(c) Other than under subsection (d), a party may not call an expert witness to testify unless a written report has been procured from the witness and provided to opposing counsel. The report of an expert must disclose a complete statement of all opinions and the basis and reasons for them as to each matter on which the expert will testify. It must also state the compensation for the expert's study or testimony. Unless good cause is shown, all reports and, if applicable, supplemental reports must be supplied no later than thirty (30) days prior to trial. An expert will not be permitted to testify or provide opinions on matters not disclosed in his or her report.

- (d) Healthcare Providers. A witness who has provided medical, dental, optometric, chiropractic, or mental health care may testify as an expert and offer opinions as to matters addressed in the healthcare provider's records. Healthcare providers' records relevant to the case shall be provided to opposing counsel in lieu of an expert report in accordance with the time schedule established by the Court.
  - (e) A party may take a discovery deposition of their opponent's expert witness only after the mutual exchange of reports has occurred unless the expert is a healthcare provider permitted to testify as an expert under subsection (d). Upon good cause shown, additional time after submission of both sides' expert reports will be provided for these discovery depositions if requested by a party. If a party chooses not to hire an expert in opposition to an issue, that party will be permitted to take the discovery deposition of the proponent's expert.
  - (f) Drafts of any report provided by any expert, regardless of the form in which the draft is recorded, are protected by division (B)(4) of this rule.
  - (g) Communications between a party's attorney and any witness identified as an expert witness under division (B)(7) of this rule regardless of the form of the communications, are protected by division (B)(4) of this rule except to the extent that the communications:
    - (i) relate to compensation for the expert's study or testimony;
    - (ii) considered in forming the opinions to be expressed; or
    - (iii) identify assumptions that the party's attorney provided and that the expert relied on in forming the opinions to be expressed.
  - (h) Expert Employed Only for Trial Preparation. Ordinarily, a party may not, by interrogatories or deposition, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial. But a party may do so only:
    - (i) as provided in Rule 35(b); or
    - (ii) on showing exceptional circumstances under which, it is impracticable for the party to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.
    - (iii) The party seeking discovery under division (B)(7) of this rule shall pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in deposition.
- (8) Claims of Privilege or Protection of Trial-Preparation Materials.
- (a) Information Withheld. When information subject to discovery is withheld on a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.
  - (b) Information Produced. If information is produced in discovery that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a receiving party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies within the party's possession,

custody or control. A party may not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. A receiving party may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material. If the receiving party disclosed the information before being notified, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

**(C) Protective orders.** Upon motion by any party or by the person from whom discovery is sought, and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending may make any order that justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following: (1) that the discovery not be had; (2) that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place or the allocation of expenses; (3) that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery; (4) that certain matters not be inquired into or that the scope of the discovery be limited to certain matters; (5) that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the court; (6) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the court; (7) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; (8) that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the court.

If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the court, on terms and conditions as are just, may order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. The provisions of Civ. R. 37(A)(5) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

Before any person moves for a protective order under this rule, that person shall make a reasonable effort to resolve the matter through discussion with the attorney or unrepresented party seeking discovery. A motion for a protective order shall be accompanied by a statement reciting the effort made to resolve the matter in accordance with this paragraph.

**(D) Sequence and timing of discovery.** Unless the court upon motion, for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, orders otherwise, methods of discovery may be used in any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery.

**(E) Supplementation of responses.** A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement his response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:

- (1) A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement his response with respect to any question directly addressed to (a) the identity and location of person having knowledge of discoverable matters, and (b) the identity of each person expected to be called as an expert witness as trial and the subject matter on which he is expected to testify.
- (2) A party who knows or later learns that his response is incorrect is under a duty seasonably to correct the response.
- (3) A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the court, agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to trial through requests for supplementation of prior responses.

**(F) Conference of the Parties; Planning for Discovery.**

- (1) Conference Timing. Except those matters excepted under Civ. R. 1(C), or when the court orders otherwise, the attorneys and unrepresented parties shall confer as soon as

practicable - and in any event no later than 21 days before a scheduling conference is to be held.

- (2) **Conference Content; Parties' Responsibilities.** In conferring, the parties must consider the nature and basis of their claims and defenses and the possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the case; make or arrange for the disclosures required by Civ. R. 26(A)(1); discuss any issues about preserving discoverable information; and develop a proposed discovery plan. The attorneys of record and all unrepresented parties that have appeared in the case are jointly responsible for arranging the conference, for attempting in good faith to agree on the proposed discovery plan, and for filing with the court within 14 days after the conference a written report outlining the plan. The court may order the parties or attorneys to attend the conference in person.
- (3) **Discovery Plan.** A discovery plan shall state the parties' views and proposals on:
  - (a) what changes should be made in the timing, form, or requirement for disclosures under Civ. R. 26(B), including a statement of when initial disclosures were made or will be made;
  - (b) agreed-upon deadlines for discovery and other items that may be included in a case schedule to be issued under Rule 16, any proposed modifications to a schedule already issued under Civ. R. 16, and compliance with Sup. R 39 and 42.
  - (c) the subjects on which discovery may be needed, when discovery should be completed, and whether discovery should be conducted in phases or be limited to or focused on particular issues;
  - (d) any issues about disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be produced;
  - (e) disclosure and the exchange of documents obtained through public records requests;
  - (f) any issues about claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation materials;
  - (g) what changes should be made in the limitations on discovery imposed under these rules or by local rule, and what other limitations should be imposed;
  - (h) any other orders that the court should issue under Civ. R. 26(C) or under Civ. R. 16(B) and (C); and any modifications required or to be requested under any scheduling order issued under Civ. R. 16.

### **RULE 30. Depositions upon oral examination**

**(A) When depositions may be taken.** After commencement of the action, any party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition upon oral examination. The attendance of a witness deponent may be compelled by the use of subpoena as provided by Civ.R. 45. The attendance of a party deponent may be compelled by the use of notice of examination as provided by division (B) of this rule. The deposition of a person confined in prison may be taken only by leave of court on such terms as the court prescribes.

**(B) Notice of Examination; General Requirements; Nonstenographic Recording; Production of Documents and Things; Deposition of Organization; Deposition by Telephone or Other Remote Means.**

- (1) A party desiring to take the deposition of any person upon oral examination shall give reasonable notice in writing to every other party to the action. The notice shall state the time and place for taking the deposition and the name and address of each person to be examined, if known, and, if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify the person or the particular class or group to which the person belongs. If a subpoena duces tecum is to be served on the person to be examined, a designation of the materials to be produced shall be attached to or included in the notice.
- (2) If any party shows that when the party was served with notice the party was unable, through the exercise of diligence, to obtain counsel to represent the party at the taking of the deposition, the deposition may not be used against the party.
- (3) If a party taking a deposition wishes to have the testimony recorded by other than stenographic means, the notice shall specify the manner of recording, preserving, and filing the deposition. The court may require stenographic taking or make any other order to ensure that the recorded testimony will be accurate and trustworthy. With prior notice to the deponent and other parties, any party may designate another method for recording the testimony in addition to that specified in the original notice. That party bears the expense of the additional record or transcript unless the court orders otherwise.
- (4) The notice to a party deponent may be accompanied by a request made in compliance with Civ.R. 34 for the production of documents and tangible things at the taking of the deposition.
- (5) A party, in the party's notice, may name as the deponent a public or private corporation, a partnership, or an association and designate with reasonable particularity the matters on which examination is requested. The organization so named shall choose one or more of its proper employees, officers, agents, or other persons duly authorized to testify on its behalf. The persons so designated shall testify as to matters known or available to the organization. Division (B)(5) does not preclude taking a deposition by any other procedure authorized in these rules.
- (6) The parties may stipulate or the court may, upon motion, order that a deposition be taken by telephone or other remote means. For purposes of this rule, Civ.R. 28, and Civ.R. 45(C), a deposition taken by telephone or other remote technology is taken in the county and at the place where the deponent answers the questions.

**(C) Examination and cross-examination; record of examination; oath; objections; written questions.**

- (1) Examination and cross-examination. Each party at the deposition may examine the deponent without regard to which party served notice or called the deposition. In all other respects the examination and cross-examination of a deponent may proceed as they would at trial under the Ohio Rules of Evidence, except Evid.R. 103 and Evid.R. 615. After putting the deponent under oath or affirmation, the officer shall record the testimony by the method designated under Civ.R. 30(B)(3). The testimony shall be recorded by the officer personally or by a person acting in the presence and under the direction of the officer.
- (2) Objections. An objection made at the time of the examination whether to evidence, a party's conduct, to the officer's qualifications, to the manner of taking the deposition, or to any other aspect of the deposition shall be noted on the record, but the examination still proceeds, the testimony taken subject to any objection. An objection shall be stated concisely in a nonargumentative and nonsuggestive manner. A person may instruct a



deponent not to answer only when necessary to preserve a privilege, to enforce a limitation ordered by a court, or to present a motion under Civ.R. 30(D).

- (3) Participating through written questions. Instead of participating in the oral examination, a party may serve written questions in a sealed envelope on the party noticing the deposition, who must deliver them to the officer. The officer must ask the deponent those questions and record the answers verbatim.

**(D) Motion to terminate or limit examinations.** At any time during the taking of the deposition, on motion of any party or of the deponent and upon a showing that the examination is being conducted in bad faith or in such manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass, or oppress the deponent or party, the court in which the action is pending may order the officer conducting the examination to cease forthwith from taking the deposition, or may limit the scope and manner of the taking of the deposition as provided in Civ. R. 26(C). If the order made terminates the examination, it shall be resumed thereafter only upon the order of the court in which the action is pending. Upon demand of the objecting party or deponent, the taking of the deposition shall be suspended for the time necessary to make a motion for an order. The provisions of Civ. R. 37 apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

**(E) Submission to witness; changes; signing.** When the testimony is fully transcribed, the deposition shall be submitted to the witness for examination and shall be read to or by the witness, unless examination and reading are waived by the witness and by the parties. Any changes in form or substance that the witness desires to make shall be entered upon the deposition by the officer with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making them.

The deposition shall then be signed, including by electronic signature, by the witness, unless the parties by stipulation waive the signing or the witness is ill, cannot be found, or refuses to sign. The witness shall have thirty days from submission of the deposition to the witness to review and sign the deposition. If the deposition is taken within thirty days of a trial or hearing, the witness shall have seven days from submission of the deposition to the witness to review and sign the deposition. If the trial or hearing is scheduled to commence less than seven days before the deposition is submitted to the witness, the court may establish a deadline for the witness to review and sign the deposition. If the deposition is not signed by the witness during the period prescribed in this division, the officer shall sign it and state on the record the fact of the waiver or of the illness or absence of the witness or the fact of the refusal to sign together with the reason, if any, given therefor; and the deposition may then be used as fully as though signed, unless on a motion to suppress the court holds that the reasons given for the refusal to sign require rejection of the deposition in whole or in part.

**(F) Certification and filing by officer; exhibits; copies; notice of filing.**

(1)

- (a) Upon request of any party or order of the court, the officer shall transcribe the deposition. Provided the officer has retained an archival-quality copy of the officer's notes, the officer shall have no duty to retain paper notes of the deposition testimony. The officer shall certify on the transcribed deposition that the witness was fully sworn or affirmed by the officer and that the transcribed deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness. If any of the parties request or the court orders, the officer shall seal the transcribed deposition in an envelope endorsed with the title of the action and marked "Deposition of (here insert name of witness)" and, upon payment of the officer's fees, promptly shall file it with the

court in which the action is pending or send it by United States certified or express mail or commercial carrier service to the clerk of the court for filing.

- (b) Unless objection is made to their production for inspection during the examination of the witness, documents and things shall be marked for identification and annexed to and returned with the deposition. The materials may be inspected and copied by any party, except that the person producing the materials may substitute copies to be marked for identification, if the person affords to all parties fair opportunity to verify the copies by comparison with the originals. If the person producing the materials requests their return, the officer shall mark them, give each party an opportunity to inspect and copy them, and return them to the person producing them, and the materials may then be used in the same manner as if annexed to and returned with the deposition.
- (2) Upon payment, the officer shall furnish a copy of the deposition to any party or to the deponent.
- (3) The party requesting the filing of the deposition shall forthwith give notice of its filing to all other parties.
- (4) As used in division (F) of this rule, “archival-quality copy” means any format of a permanent or enduring nature, including digital, magnetic, optical, or other medium, that allows an officer to transcribe the deposition.

**(G) Failure to attend or to serve subpoena; expenses.**

- (1) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition fails to attend and proceed with the deposition and another party attends in person or by attorney pursuant to the notice, the court may order the party giving the notice to pay to the other party the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred by the other party and the other party’s attorney in so attending, including reasonable attorney’s fees.
- (2) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition of a witness fails to serve a subpoena upon the witness and the witness because of the failure does not attend, and another party attends in person or by attorney because the other party expects the deposition of that witness to be taken, the court may order the party giving the notice to pay to the other party the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred by the other party and the other party’s attorney in so attending, including reasonable attorney’s fees.

**RULE 31. Depositions of Witnesses Upon Written Questions**

**(A) Serving questions; notice.** After commencement of the action, any party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition upon written questions. The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by the use of subpoena as provided by Rule 45. The deposition of a person confined in prison may be taken only by leave of court on such terms as the court prescribes.

A party desiring to take a deposition upon written questions shall serve them upon every other party with a notice stating (1) the name and address of the person who is to answer them, if known, and if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify him or the particular class or group to which he belongs, and (2) the name or descriptive title and address of the officer before whom the deposition is to be taken. A deposition upon written questions may be taken of a public or private corporation or a partnership or association in accordance with the provisions of Rule 30(B)(5).

Within twenty-one days after the notice and written questions are served, a party may serve cross questions upon all other parties. Within fourteen days after being served with cross questions, a party may serve redirect questions upon all other parties. Within fourteen days after being served with redirect questions, a party may serve recross questions upon all other parties. The court may for cause shown enlarge or shorten the time.

**(B) Officer to take responses and prepare record.** A copy of the notice and copies of all questions served shall be delivered by the party taking the deposition to the officer designated in the notice, who shall proceed promptly, in the manner provided by Rule 30(C), (E), and (F), to take the testimony of the witness in response to the questions and to prepare, certify, and file, ~~or mail,~~ or e-mail the deposition, attaching thereto the copy of the notice and the questions received by him.

**(C) Notice of filing.** The party requesting the filing of the deposition shall forthwith give notice of its filing to all other parties.

### **RULE 39. Trial by Jury or by the Court**

**(A) By jury.** When trial by jury has been demanded as provided in Rule 38, the action shall be designated upon the docket as a jury action. The trial of all issues so demanded shall be by jury, unless (1) the parties or their attorneys of record, by written stipulation filed with the court or by an oral stipulation made in open court and entered in the record, consent to trial by the court sitting without a jury or (2) the court upon motion or of its own initiative finds that a right of trial by jury of some or all of those issues does not exist. The failure of a party or his attorney of record either to answer or appear for trial constitutes a waiver of trial by jury by such party and authorizes submission of all issues to the court.

**(B) By the court.** Issues not demanded for trial by jury as provided in Rule 38 shall be tried by the court; but, notwithstanding the failure of a party to demand a jury in an action in which such a demand might have been made of right, the court in its discretion upon motion may order a trial by a jury of any or all issues.

**(C) Remote Trial.** A party may request or consent to a trial by jury being conducted remotely, in whole or in part, using live two-way video and audio conference technology. The court may set a date no later than twenty-one days prior to the scheduled trial date within which the parties must file their written request or consent for a remote trial. A party consenting to a remote trial should indicate in its request whether any special accommodations are required. The court, in its discretion, shall determine the manner in which the trial by jury will be conducted. The trial by jury shall be conducted remotely, in whole or in part, if agreed to by the parties, or if not, for good cause as determined by the court.

**(D) Advisory jury and trial by consent.** In all actions not triable of right by a jury (1) the court upon motion or on its own initiative may try any issue with an advisory jury or (2) the court, with the consent of both parties, may order a trial of any issue with a jury, whose verdict has the same effect as if trial by jury had been a matter of right.

### **RULE 43. Taking Testimony**

**(A) In open court.** At trial or hearing, the witnesses' testimony shall be taken in open court unless a statute, the Rules of Evidence, these rules, or other rules adopted by the Supreme Court provide otherwise. For good cause ~~in compelling circumstances~~ and with appropriate safeguards, the court may permit testimony in open court ~~by contemporaneous transmission from a different location~~ either in person or by remote presence.

**(B) Notice.** Notice of a desire to transmit testimony remotely shall be filed with the court as soon as practicable.

**(C) Evidence on a motion.** When a motion relies on facts outside the record, the court may hear the matter on affidavits or may hear it wholly or partly on oral testimony or on depositions.

**(D) Oath or Affirmation.** The oath or affirmation of the witness may be administered using live two-way video and audio conference technology that allows the person authorized to administer the oath to verify the identity of the witness at the time the oath is administered.

## Proposed Changes to the Rules of Criminal Procedure

### RULE 2. Definitions

Add the following definitions:

- “Appear” or “appearance” “in person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “In person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual except as provided by Crim.R. 17(D).
- “Open court” includes a court proceeding open to the public in person or by remote access to the live proceeding.
- “Personally” means the physical or remote presence of an individual except as provided by Crim.R. 4(D)(3) and (4).
- “Presence” includes the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Remote presence” means the presence of a person who is using live two-way video and/or audio technology.

### RULE 10. Arraignment

**(A) Arraignment procedure.** Arraignment shall be conducted in open court, and shall consist of reading the indictment, information or complaint to the defendant, or stating to the defendant the substance of the charge, and calling on the defendant to plead thereto. The defendant may in open court waive the reading of the indictment, information, or complaint. The defendant shall be given a copy of the indictment, information, or complaint, or shall acknowledge receipt thereof, before being called upon to plead.

#### **(B) Presence of defendant.**

- (1) The defendant must be present, except that the court, ~~with the written consent of the defendant and the approval of the prosecuting attorney,~~ may permit arraignment without the presence of the defendant, if a plea of not guilty is entered.
- (2) In a felony or misdemeanor arraignment or a felony initial appearance, a court may permit the **remote** presence and participation of a defendant ~~by remote contemporaneous video~~ provided the ~~use of video~~ **appearance** complies with the requirements set out in Rule 43(A)(2) of these rules. ~~This division shall not apply to any other felony proceeding.~~

**(C) Explanation of rights.** When a defendant not represented by counsel is brought before a court and called upon to plead, the judge or magistrate shall cause the defendant to be informed and shall determine that the defendant understands all of the following:

- (1) The defendant has a right to retain counsel even if the defendant intends to plead guilty, and has a right to a reasonable continuance in the proceedings to secure counsel.
- (2) The defendant has a right to counsel, and the right to a reasonable continuance in the proceeding to secure counsel, and, pursuant to Crim. R. 44, the right to have counsel assigned without cost if the defendant is unable to employ counsel.
- (3) The defendant has a right to bail, if the offense is bailable.

(4) The defendant need make no statement at any point in the proceeding, but any statement made can and may be used against the defendant.

**(D) Joint arraignment.** If there are multiple defendants to be arraigned, the judge or magistrate may by general announcement advise them of their rights as prescribed in this rule.

## **RULE 15. Deposition**

**(A) When taken.** If it appears probable that a prospective witness will be unable to attend or will be prevented from attending a trial or hearing, and if it further appears that his testimony is material and that it is necessary to take his deposition in order to prevent a failure of justice, the court at any time after the filing of an indictment, information, or complaint shall upon motion of the defense attorney or the prosecuting attorney and notice to all the parties, order that his testimony be taken by deposition and that any designated books, papers, documents or tangible objects, not privileged, be produced at the same time and place. If a witness is committed for failure to give bail or to appear to testify at a trial or hearing, the court on written motion of the witness and notice to the parties, may direct that his deposition be taken. After the deposition is completed, the court may discharge the witness.

**(B) Notice of taking.** The party at whose instance a deposition is to be taken shall give to every other party reasonable written notice of the time and place for taking the deposition. The notice shall state the name and address of each person to be examined. On motion of a party upon whom the notice is served, the court for cause shown may extend or shorten the time or fix the place of deposition.

**(C) Attendance of defendant.** The defendant shall have the right to attend the deposition. If he is confined the person having custody of the defendant shall be ordered by the court to take him to the deposition. The defendant may waive his right to attend the deposition, provided he does so in writing and in open court, is represented by counsel, and is fully advised of his right to attend by the court at a recorded proceeding. The court may permit the remote presence and participation of a defendant if the defendant has waived in writing or orally on the record the right to be physically present and agreed to appear by remote presence in accordance with Criminal Rule 43(A)(2).

**(D) Counsel.** Where a defendant is without counsel the court shall advise him of his right to counsel and assign counsel to represent him unless the defendant waives counsel or is able to obtain counsel. If it appears that a defendant at whose instance a deposition is to be taken cannot bear the expense thereof, the court may direct that all deposition expenses, including but not limited to travel and subsistence of the defendant's attorney for attendance at such examination together with a reasonable attorney fee, in addition to the compensation allowed for defending the defendant, and the expenses of the prosecuting attorney in the taking of such deposition, shall be paid out of public funds upon the certificate of the court making such order. Waiver of counsel shall be as prescribed in Rule 44(C).

**(E) How taken.** Depositions shall be taken in the manner provided in civil cases, including depositions using live two-way video and audio technology. The prosecution and defense shall have the right, as at trial, to full examination of witnesses. A deposition taken under this rule shall be filed in the court in which the action is pending.

**(F) Use.** At the trial or upon any hearing, a part or all of a deposition, so far as otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence, may be used if the witness is unavailable, as defined in Rule 804(A) of the Ohio Rules of Evidence. Any deposition may also be used by any party for the purpose of refreshing the recollection, or contradicting or impeaching the testimony of the deponent as a

witness. If only a part of a deposition is offered in evidence by a party, any party may offer other parts.

**(G) Objections to admissibility.** Objections to receiving in evidence a deposition or a part thereof shall be made as provided in civil actions

### **RULE 23. Trial by Jury or by the Court**

**(A) Trial by jury.** In serious offense cases the defendant before commencement of the trial may knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waive in writing his right to trial by jury. Such waiver may also be made during trial with the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecuting attorney. In petty offense cases, where there is a right of jury trial, the defendant shall be tried by the court unless he demands a jury trial. Such demand must be in writing and filed with the clerk of court not less than ten days prior to the date set for trial, or on or before the third day following receipt of notice of the date set for trial, whichever is later. Failure to demand a jury trial as provided in this subdivision is a complete waiver of the right thereto.

**(B) Remote Trial.** Any trial may be conducted remotely, in whole or in part, using live two-way video and audio conference technology. The court, in its discretion, shall determine the manner in which the trial will be conducted. A court may permit the remote presence and participation of a defendant provided the appearance complies with the requirements set out in Rule 43(A) of these rules.

~~(B)~~**(C) Number of jurors.** In felony cases juries shall consist of twelve. In misdemeanor cases juries shall consist of eight. If a defendant is charged with a felony and with a misdemeanor or, if a felony and a misdemeanor involving different defendants are joined for trial, the jury shall consist of twelve.

**(D) Trial without a jury.** In a case tried without a jury the court shall make a general finding.

### **RULE 40. Taking Testimony (New Rule)**

**(A) In open court.** Except as provided in division (B) of this rule, at trial or hearing, the witnesses' testimony shall be taken in open court.

**(B) Remote testimony.** The court may permit the remote presence and participation of a witness, including that of a defendant, for any proceeding if all of the following apply:

- (1) The court gives appropriate notice to all the parties;
- (2) The court finds that the remote appearance of the witness is based on important state interests, public policies, or necessities of the case.
- (3) The witness is administered the oath or affirmation using live two-way video and audio conference technology that allows the person authorized to administer the oath to verify the identity of the witness at the time the oath is administered.
- (4) The witness is subject to full cross examination.
- (5) The video arrangements allow the witness to speak, and to be seen and heard by the court, all parties, and the jury if applicable.

## **RULE 43. Presence of the defendant**

### **(A) Defendant's presence.**

- (1) Except as provided in Rule 10 of these rules and ~~division~~ divisions (A)(2) ~~and (A)(3)~~ of this rule, the defendant must be physically present at every stage of the criminal proceeding and trial, including the impaneling of the jury, the return of the verdict, and the imposition of sentence, except as otherwise provided by these rules. In all prosecutions, the defendant's voluntary absence after the trial has been commenced in the defendant's presence shall not prevent continuing the trial to and including the verdict. A corporation may appear by counsel for all purposes.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of division (A)(1) of this rule, ~~in misdemeanor cases or in felony cases where a waiver has been obtained in accordance with division (A)(3) of this rule,~~ the court may permit the remote presence and participation of a defendant ~~by remote contemporaneous video for any proceeding~~ if all of the following apply:
  - (a) The court gives appropriate notice to all the parties;
  - (b) The video arrangements allow the defendant to hear and see the proceeding;
  - (c) The video arrangements allow the defendant to speak, and to be seen and heard by the court and all parties;
  - (d) The court makes provision to allow for private communication between the defendant and counsel. The court shall inform the defendant on the record how to, at any time, communicate privately with counsel. Counsel shall be afforded the opportunity to speak to defendant privately ~~and in person~~. Counsel shall be permitted to appear with defendant at the remote location if requested.
  - (e) The proceeding may involve sworn testimony that is subject to cross examination, if counsel is present, participates and consents.
- (3) A court may conduct a trial by jury, a trial to the court, a sentencing proceeding or other substantive proceeding with a defendant appearing remotely if the defendant has waived in writing or orally on the record the right to be physically present and agreed to appear by remote presence in accordance with division (A)(2) of this rule subject to the approval of the court. ~~The defendant may waive, in writing or on the record, the defendant's right to be physically present under these rules with leave of court.~~

**(B) Defendant excluded because of disruptive conduct.** Where a defendant's conduct in the courtroom is so disruptive that the hearing or trial cannot reasonably be conducted with the defendant's continued physical presence, the hearing or trial may proceed in the defendant's absence or by remote contemporaneous video, and judgment and sentence may be pronounced as if the defendant were present. Where the court determines that it may be essential to the preservation of the constitutional rights of the defendant, it may take such steps as are required for the communication of the courtroom proceedings to the defendant.



## Proposed Changes to the Rules of Evidence

### **RULE 101. Scope of Rules: Applicability; Privileges; Definitions; Exceptions**

(A) **Applicability.** These rules govern proceedings in the courts of this state, subject to the exceptions stated in division (C) of this rule.

(B) **Privileges.** The rule with respect to privileges applies at all stages of all actions, cases, and proceedings conducted under these rules.

(C) **Definitions. As used in these rules.**

(1) “Present” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.

(2) “Remote presence” means the presence of a person who is using live two-way video and/or audio technology.

(D) **Exceptions.** These rules (other than with respect to privileges) do not apply in the following situations:

(1) **Admissibility determinations.** Determinations prerequisite to rulings on the admissibility of evidence when the issue is to be determined by the court under Evid.R. 104.

(2) **Grand jury.** Proceedings before grand juries.

(3) **Miscellaneous criminal proceedings.** Proceedings for extradition or rendition of fugitives; sentencing; granting or revoking probation; proceedings with respect to community control sanctions; issuance of warrants for arrest, criminal summonses and search warrants; and proceedings with respect to release on bail or otherwise.

(4) **Contempt.** Contempt proceedings in which the court may act summarily.

(5) **Arbitration.** Proceedings for those mandatory arbitrations of civil cases authorized by the rules of superintendence and governed by local rules of court.

(6) **Other rules.** Proceedings in which other rules prescribed by the Supreme Court govern matters relating to evidence.

(7) **Special non-adversary statutory proceedings.** Special statutory proceedings of a non-adversary nature in which these rules would by their nature be clearly inapplicable.

(8) **Small claims division.** Proceedings in the small claims division of a county or municipal court.



## Proposed Changes to the Rules of Juvenile Procedure

### **RULE 2. Definitions.**

Add the following definitions:

- “Appear” or “appearance” “in person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Attendance” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “In person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Open court” includes a court proceeding open to the public in person or by remote access to the live proceeding.
- “Personally” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Remote presence” means the presence of a person who is using live two-way video and/or audio technology.

### **RULE 41. Taking Testimony.**

At trial or hearing, the witnesses’ testimony shall be taken in open court unless a statute, the Rules of Evidence, these rules, or other rules adopted by the Supreme Court provide otherwise. In all juvenile matters, ~~except adjudicatory hearings in delinquency, unruly, and juvenile traffic cases and adult criminal trials,~~ the juvenile court, with appropriate safeguards, ~~court may~~ **shall** permit testimony in open court ~~by contemporaneous transmission from a different location~~ either **in person or by remote presence** with the agreement of the parties or for good cause shown.



## Proposed Changes to the Rules of Superintendence

### **RULE 2. Definitions.**

Add the following definitions:

- “Appear” and “appearance” “in person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Attendance” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Open court” includes a court proceeding open to the public in person or by remote access to the live proceeding.
- “Remote”, “remotely”, and “remote presence” mean the presence of a person who is using live two-way video and/or audio technology.

### **RULE 5. Local Rules.**

#### **(A) Adoption of local rules**

- (1) Nothing in these rules prevents a court or a division of a court from adopting any local rule of practice that promotes the use of any device or procedure to facilitate the expeditious disposition of cases. Local rules of practice shall not be inconsistent with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.
- (2) A local rule of practice shall be adopted only after a court or division of a court provides appropriate notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed rule. If the court or division determines that there is an immediate need for the rule, the court or division may adopt the rule without prior notice and opportunity for comment, but promptly shall afford notice and opportunity for comment.

#### **(B) Filing of local rules upon adoption**

Upon adoption of a local rule of practice, a court or division of a court shall file the rule with its clerk, the clerk of the Supreme Court, and, if the rule relates to the use of information technology, the Supreme Court Commission on Technology and the Courts.

#### **(C) Annual filing of local rules**

On or before the first day of February of each year, each court or division of a court shall do one of the following:

- (1) File with the clerk of the Supreme Court a complete copy of all local rules of practice of the court or division in effect on the immediately preceding first day of January;
- (2) Certify to the clerk of the Supreme Court that there were no changes in the immediately preceding calendar year to the local rules of practice of the court or division.

#### **(D) Case and jury management plans**

In addition to local rules of practice adopted pursuant to division (A)(1) of this rule and any other Rule of Superintendence, each court or division of a court, as applicable, shall adopt the following by local rule:

- (1) A case management plan for the purposes of ensuring the readiness of cases for pretrial and trial, and maintaining and improving the timely disposition of cases. In addition to any

other provisions necessary to satisfy the purposes of division (D)(1) of this rule, the plan shall include provisions for an early case management conference, referral to appropriate and available alternative dispute resolution programs, establishment of a binding case management schedule, and a pretrial conference in cases where the trial judge determines a conference is necessary and appropriate. A municipal or county court may establish separate provisions or exceptions from the plan for small claims, traffic, and other types of cases that the court determines would not benefit from the case management plan.

- (2) A jury management plan for purposes of ensuring the efficient and effective use and management of jury resources. In addition to any other provisions necessary to satisfy the purposes of division (D)(2) of this rule, the plan shall address the provisions of the Ohio Trial Court Jury Use and Management Standards adopted by the Supreme Court of Ohio on August 16, 1993 and also procedures for conducting a trial by jury, whether in whole or in part, remotely using live, two-way video and audio technology where applicable.

### **(E) Technology Plan**

In addition to local rules of practice adopted pursuant to division (A)(1) of this rule and any other Rule of Superintendence, each court or division of a court, as applicable, shall adopt the following by local rule:

- (1) A technology plan for the purposes of ensuring the efficient and effective use of technology in the delivery of court services. The plan shall address the court's comprehensive strategy for implementing and maintaining technology solutions for conducting remote hearings, electronic service, the acceptance of electronic signatures, and any other technology-related solution utilized by the court.
- (2) The plan shall also include procedures for notifying and providing instructions to the public on how to use these technology solutions implemented by the court and also how the solutions will meet any accessibility accommodations such as any applicable Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.

## **RULE 13. Videotaped Deposition Testimony and Evidence.**

### **(A) ~~Videotape depositions~~ Depositions.**

- (1) **Authority** Use of depositions. ~~Videotape depositions~~ Depositions are authorized by Civil Rule 30(B)(3).
- (2) **Notice.** The notice requirements of Civil Rule 30(B)(3) regarding the manner of recording, preserving, and filing depositions apply to ~~videotape~~ depositions. Notice is sufficient if it specifies that the ~~videotape~~ deposition is to be taken pursuant to the provisions of this rule.
- (3) **Persons authorized to take depositions.** The officer before whom a ~~videotape~~ deposition is taken shall be one of those persons enumerated in Civil Rule 28.
- (4) **Date and time recording.** A date and time generator shall be used to superimpose the year, month, day, hour, minute, and second over the video portion of the recording during the taking of the deposition. The total deposition time shall be noted on the outside of the videotape, disc, or other storage device.
- (5) **Objections.** The officer shall keep a log of objections referenced to the time of making each objection as superimposed on the video portion of the recording. If the deposition

is transcribed, the log shall include the page of the transcript on which each objection occurs.

- (6) **Copies of the deposition.** Upon the request of a party, the officer shall provide ~~an audio cassette~~ recording of the deposition at the conclusion of its taking. Upon the request of a party, the officer shall provide a copy of the deposition in the medium of videotape, disc, or other storage device or a written transcript of the deposition within a reasonable period of time. The requesting party shall bear the cost of the copy requested.
- (7) **Submission to witness.** After a ~~videotaped~~ deposition is taken, the ~~videotape~~ pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony shall be shown immediately to the witness for his examination, unless the examination is waived by the witness and the parties.
- (8) **Certification of original ~~videotape~~ deposition.** The officer before whom the ~~videotape~~ deposition is taken shall cause a written certification to be attached to the original videotape, disc, or other storage device. The certification shall state that the witness was fully sworn or affirmed by the officer and that the videotape, disc, or other storage device is a true record of the testimony given by the witness. If the witness has not waived his or her right to a showing and examination of the ~~videotape~~ deposition, the witness shall also sign the certification.

When an officer makes a copy or a transcription of the ~~videotape~~ deposition in any medium, he or she shall attach a written certification to the copy or transcription. The certification shall state that the copy is a true record of the ~~videotape~~ pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony of the witness.

- (9) **Certification of edited ~~videotape~~ depositions.** The officer who edits the original ~~videotape~~ deposition shall attach a written certification to the edited copy of the ~~videotape~~ deposition. The certification shall state that the editing complies with the rulings of the court and that the original ~~videotape~~ deposition has not been affected by the editing process.
- (10) **Filing where objections not made.** Where objections are not made by a party or witness during the deposition and, if pursuant to Civil Rule 30(F)(1) a party requests, or the court orders, that the deposition be filed with the court, the officer shall file the deposition with the clerk of the court.
- (11) **Filing where objections made.** When a deposition containing objections is filed with the court pursuant to Civil Rule 30(F)(1), it shall be accompanied by the officer's log of objections. A party may request that the court rule upon the objections within fourteen days of the filing of the deposition or within a reasonable time as stipulated by the parties. In ruling upon objections, the court may view the ~~videotape~~ recording in its entirety or view only those parts of the ~~videotape~~ recording pertinent to the objections made. If the parties are not present at the time the court's rulings are made, the court shall provide the parties with copies of its rulings on the objections and his instructions as to editing.
- (12) **Editing alternatives.** The original ~~videotape~~ recording shall not be affected by any editing process.
  - (a) In its order and editing instructions the court may do any of the following:
    - (i) Release the ~~videotape~~ recording to the officer with instructions to keep the original ~~videotape~~ recording intact and make an edited copy of the ~~videotape~~ recording that deletes all references to objections and objectionable material;

- (ii) Order the person showing the original videotape recording at trial to suppress the objectionable audio portions of the videotape recording;
  - (iii) Order the person showing the original videotape recording at trial to suppress the objectionable audio and video portions of the videotape recording.
- (b) If the court uses alternative in division (A)(12)(a)(i) of this rule, the officer shall cause both the original videotape recording and the edited videotape recording, each clearly identified, to be filed with the clerk of the court. If the court uses the alternative in division (A)(12)(a)(ii) of this rule, it shall, in jury trials, instruct the jury to disregard the video portions of the presentation when the audio portion is suppressed. If the court uses the alternative in division (A)(12)(a)(iii) of this rule, it shall, in jury trials, instruct the jury to disregard any deletions apparent in the playing of the videotape recording.
- (13) **Storage.** Each court shall provide secure and adequate facilities for the storage of videotape recordings.
- (14) **Inspection or viewing.** Except upon order of the court and upon such terms as it may provide, the videotape recordings on file with the clerk of the court shall not be available for inspection or viewing after filing and prior to use at trial or disposition in accordance with this rule. Upon the request of a party under division (A)(3) of this rule, the clerk, without court order, may release the videotape recording to the officer to allow the making of a copy of the videotape recording.
- (15) **Objections at trial.** Objections should be made prior to trial, and all objections shall be made before actual presentation of the videotape recording at trial. If an objection is made at trial that has not been waived pursuant to Civil Rule 32(D)(3) or previously raised and ruled upon, the objection shall be made before the videotape deposition is presented. The trial judge shall rule on objections prior to the presentation of the videotape recording. If an objection is sustained, that portion of the videotape recording containing the objectionable testimony shall not be presented.
- (B) Videotape trials Use of deposition testimony at trial.**
- (1) **Authority.** ~~Videotape trials~~ Presenting deposition testimony at trial includes pre-recorded in-person and remotely-presented testimony as are authorized by Civil Rule 40. ~~In videotape trials, videotape~~ A recording is the exclusive medium of presenting testimony irrespective of the availability of the individual witness to testify in person. All testimony is recorded on videotape, disc, or other storage device and the limitations of Civil Rule 32 upon the use of depositions shall not apply.
  - (2) **Initiation of videotape trial with deposition testimony.** By agreement of the parties and with the consent of the trial judge all or a portion of testimony and appropriate evidence may be presented ~~by videotape~~ via a recording. The trial judge may order the recording of all or a portion of testimony and evidence on videotape, disc, or other storage device in an appropriate case. In determining whether to order a videotape trial by pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony, the trial judge, after consultation with counsel, shall consider the costs involved, the nature of the action, and the nature and amount of testimony.
  - (3) **Procedure.** Divisions (A)(3) to (13) and (D) apply to videotape trials by pre-recorded remote testimony. The sequence of taking the testimony of individual witnesses and the



sequence of presentation of that testimony shall be at the option of the proponent. In ordering or consenting to the recording of all of the testimony on videotape, disc, or other storage device, the trial judge shall fix a date prior to the date of trial by which all recorded testimony shall be filed with the clerk of the court.

- (4) **Objections.** All objections shall be made and ruled upon in advance of the trial. Objections may not be made during the presentation of the ~~videotape~~ evidence.
- (5) **Presence of counsel and trial judge.** In jury trials, counsel for the parties and the trial judge are not required to be present in the courtroom when the ~~videotape~~ pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony is played to the jury. If the trial judge leaves the courtroom during the playing of the ~~videotape~~ recording, the judge shall admonish the jurors regarding their duties and responsibilities. In the absence of the judge, a responsible officer of the court shall remain with the jury. The trial judge shall remain within such proximity to the courtroom that he or she can be readily summoned.

### (C) Equipment.

- (1) **Standard.** There are several recording formats ~~format standards~~ used in the trial courts of this state. Proponents of ~~videotape~~ pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony or evidence shall determine the format utilized by the trial court in which the ~~videotape~~ recording is to be filed and shall make the ~~videotape~~ recording on the appropriate format ~~machine~~. If a party records testimony or evidence ~~on videotape~~ in a format that is not compatible with the trial court equipment, the party shall be responsible for the furnishing of reproduction equipment of institutional quality or for the conversion of the ~~videotape~~ recording to the ~~standards~~ format used in trial court equipment, all of which shall be at the cost of the party and not chargeable as costs of the action.

Each court shall provide for the availability of playback equipment. As may be appropriate, the court may purchase or lease equipment or make contract for the equipment on occasions of need. The court shall provide for the adequate training of an operator from the personnel of the court or for the services of a competent operator to operate the equipment when ~~videotape~~ pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony or evidence is presented in court.

- (2) **Minimum equipment.** At a minimum, facilities for playback at trial shall consist of a videotape player and one monitor, having at least a fourteen-inch screen. Color facilities are not required.
- (3) **Maintenance.** The trial court shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the equipment is maintained within operating tolerances. The trial court shall provide for competent regular maintenance of equipment that is owned or leased by the court.

### (D) Costs; ~~videotape~~ depositions.

- (1) The expense of ~~videotape~~ recording as a material shall be borne by the proponent.
- (2) The reasonable expense of recording pre-recorded in-person or remote testimony ~~on videotape~~, the expense of playing the ~~videotape~~ recording at trial, and the expense of playing the ~~videotape~~ recording for the purpose of ruling upon objections shall be allocated as costs in the proceeding in accordance with Civil Rule 54.
- (3) The expense of producing the edited version of the ~~videotape~~ recording shall be costs in the action, provided that the expense of the videotape, disc, or other storage device, as a material, shall be borne by the proponent of the testimony.

- (4) The expense of a copy of the ~~videotape recording and the expense of an audio tape recording of the videotape sound track~~ shall be borne by the party requesting the copy.

**(E) Disposition of ~~videotape~~ recording filed with the court.**

- (1) **Ownership.** ~~Videotape~~ The videotape, disc, or other storage device used in recording testimony shall remain the property of the proponent of the testimony. ~~Videotape~~ The videotape, disc, or other storage device may be reused, but the proponent is responsible for submitting a recording of acceptable quality.

(2) **Release of ~~videotape~~ recordings.**

- (a) The court may authorize the clerk of the court to release the original ~~videotape~~ recording and the edited ~~videotape~~ recording to the owner of the ~~videotape~~, disc, or other storage device upon any of the following:

- (i) The final disposition of the cause where no trial occurs;
- (ii) The expiration of the appeal period following trial, if no appeal is taken;
- (iii) The final determination of the cause, if an appeal is taken.

If the testimony is recorded stenographically by a court reporter during the playing of the ~~videotape~~ recording at trial, the ~~videotape~~, disc, or other storage device may be returned to the proponent upon disposition of the cause following the trial.

- (b) The court shall order release by journal entry.

## **RULE 16.06. Meetings.**

### **(A) Manner**

The Commission on Dispute Resolution may meet in person or by telephonic or other electronic means available to the Supreme Court.

### **(B) Frequency**

The commission shall meet as often as required to complete its work, provided the commission shall meet in person, by telephone, or other electronic means a minimum of two times per year. The commission may meet at the call of the chairperson or at the request of a majority of the commission members.

### **(C) Scheduling**

All commission meetings shall be scheduled for a time and place so as to minimize costs to the Supreme Court and to be accessible to commission members, Supreme Court staff, and the public.

### **(D) Public attendance and notice**

All commission meetings shall be open to the public. Public notice of all commission meetings shall be provided on the Supreme Court's website.

### **(E) Member attendance**

For a fully effective commission, a commission member shall make a good faith effort to attend, in person, by telephone, or other electronic means, each commission meeting. ~~A commission member who is unable to attend a meeting due to an unavoidable conflict may request the chairperson allow the member to participate by telephonic or other electronic means available to~~

~~the Supreme Court. A commission member participating in this manner shall be considered present for meeting attendance purposes.~~ Should a commission member miss three consecutive meetings, the commission or the commission secretary may recommend to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court that the member relinquish the member's position on the commission.

## **RULE 36.08. Meetings.**

### **(A) Manner**

The Commission on Specialized Dockets may meet in person or by telephonic or other electronic means available to the Supreme Court.

### **(B) Frequency**

The commission shall meet as often as required to complete its work, provided the commission shall meet in person a minimum of two times per year. The commission may meet at the call of the chairperson or at the request of a majority of the commission members.

### **(C) Scheduling**

All commission meetings shall be scheduled for a time and place so as to minimize costs to the Supreme Court and to be accessible to commission members, Supreme Court staff, and the public.

### **(D) Public attendance and notice**

All commission meetings shall be open to the public. Public notice of all commission meetings shall be provided on the Supreme Court's website.

### **(E) Member attendance**

(1) For a fully effective commission, a commission member shall make a good faith effort to attend, in person, by telephone, or other electronic means, each commission meeting. Should a commission member miss three consecutive meetings, the commission or the Supreme Court employee who staffs the commission may recommend to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court that the member relinquish the member's position on the commission.

~~(2) A commission member who is unable to attend a meeting due to an unavoidable conflict may request the chairperson allow the member to participate by telephonic or other electronic means available to the Supreme Court. A commission member participating in this manner shall be considered present for meeting attendance, quorum, and voting purposes.~~

~~(3)~~ A commission member may not designate a replacement for participation in meetings.

### **(F) Minutes**

Minutes shall be kept at every commission meeting and distributed to the commission members for review prior to and approval at the next meeting.

### **(G) Quorum**

There shall be a quorum of the commission present when a majority of commission members is present for the meeting, including those members participating by telephonic or other electronic means.

### **(H) Actions**

At any commission meeting at which a quorum is present, the commission members may take action by affirmative vote of a majority of the members in attendance.

**RULE 57. Filings and Judgment Entries.**

(A) All filings, except wills, shall be on eight and one-half by eleven inch paper, without backings, of stock that can be microfilmed.

(B) All filings shall contain the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and attorney registration number of the individual counsel representing the fiduciary and, in the absence of counsel, the name, address, and telephone number of the fiduciary. Any filing not containing the above requirements may be refused.

(C) Failure of the fiduciary to notify the court of the fiduciary's current address shall be grounds for removal. Not less than ten days written notice of the hearing to remove shall be given to the fiduciary by regular mail at the last address contained in the case file or by other method of service as the court may direct.

(D) Filings containing partially or wholly illegible signatures of counsel, parties or officers administering oaths may be refused, or, if filed, may be stricken, unless the typewritten or printed name of the person whose signature is purported to appear is clearly indicated on the filing.

(E) All pleadings, motions, or other filings are to be typed or printed in ink and correctly captioned.

(F) Unless the court otherwise directs, counsel for the party in whose favor a judgment is rendered, shall prepare the proposed judgment entry and submit the original to the court with a copy to counsel for the opposing party. The proposed judgment entry shall be submitted within seven days after the judgment is rendered. Counsel for the opposing party shall have seven days to object to the court. If the party in whose favor a judgment is rendered fails to comply with this division, the matter may be dismissed or the court may prepare and file the appropriate entry.

(G) When a pleading, motion, judgment entry or other filing consists of more than one page, each page shall contain the case number in the upper portion of the page.

## Proposed Changes to the ~~DgWa~~XTraffic

### **RULE 2. Definitions.**

Add the following definitions:

- “Appear” or “appearance” “in person” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Attendance” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Open court” includes a court proceeding open to the public in person or by remote access to the live proceeding.
- “Personal” or “Personally” means the physical or remote presence of an individual except as provided by Traf.R. 3(E)(1).
- “Present” means the physical or remote presence of an individual.
- “Remote presence” means the presence of a person who is using live two-way video and/or audio technology.



**Task Force** *on Improving Court Operations  
Using Remote Technology*

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**APPENDIX D**  
Sample Documents





## Sample Local Rule: Remote Appearances

The intent of this rule is to promote uniformity in the practices and procedures related to remote appearances in cases where such an appearance is permitted by these rules, court order, statutory or other rules of court. “Remote” is defined as the use of live two-way video and/or audio technology. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this rule, a judge may order a party's personal appearance in court for any conference, hearing, or proceeding.

(A) Telephone Appearances. The court on its own motion or upon the request of any party may in its discretion conduct conferences, hearings, and proceedings via telephone with attorneys and unrepresented parties.

(1) A party may appear by telephone at the following conferences, hearings, and proceedings:

(a) Case management/scheduling/status/review hearings;

(b) Non-evidentiary motion hearings;

(c) Hearings on discovery matters;

(d) Scheduling conferences and status conferences;

(e) Pre-trial hearings; and

(f) Any hearing approved in advance by the court for appearance by telephone.

(2) All evidentiary proceedings involving telephone appearances must be recorded and reported to the same extent as if the participants had appeared in person.

(3) The court may specify:

(a) The time and the person who will initiate the conference;

(b) Any other matter or requirement necessary to accomplish or facilitate the telephone conference.

(4) Upon convening a proceeding involving telephone appearance, the court shall recite the date, time, case name, case number, names and locations of parties and counsel, and the type of hearing.

(5) The court may require a party to appear in person, including video conferencing, at a hearing, conference, or proceeding in which a telephone appearance is otherwise permitted if the court determines that a personal appearance would materially assist in the determination of the proceedings or in the effective management or resolution of the particular case.

(6) If at any time during a hearing, conference, or proceeding conducted by telephone the court determines that a personal appearance, including video conferencing, is necessary, the court may continue the matter and require a personal appearance.

(B) Video Conferencing.

(1) The court on its own motion or upon the request of any party may in its discretion conduct conferences, hearings, and proceedings by the use of a live two-way video and audio conferencing platform with attorneys and unrepresented parties with the following exemptions:

(a) INSERT ANY EXCEPTIONS YOU MAY WANT TO INCLUDE.

(2) All evidentiary proceedings involving video conference appearances must be recorded and reported to the same extent as if the participants had appeared in person.

(3) Upon convening a proceeding involving video conference appearance, the court shall recite the date, time, case name, case number, names and locations of parties and counsel, and the type of hearing.

(4) The court may require a party to appear in person at a hearing, conference, or proceeding in which a video conference appearance is otherwise permitted if the court determines that a personal appearance would materially assist in the determination of the proceedings or in the effective management or resolution of the particular case.

(5) If at any time during a hearing, conference, or proceeding conducted by video conference the court determines that a personal appearance is necessary, the court may continue the matter and require a personal appearance.

(C) Confidential Attorney-Client Communication. Provisions shall be made to preserve the confidentiality of attorney-client communications and privilege.

(D) Witnesses. In any pending matter, a witness may testify via telephone or video conference.

(E) Technical Standards and Equipment. The equipment and platform used in any hearing or proceeding conducted under this rule must conform to the following minimum requirements:

(1) All participants must be able to see and/or hear and communicate with each other simultaneously.

(2) All participants must be able to see, hear, or otherwise observe any documents, physical evidence, or exhibits presented during the proceedings, either by video, facsimile, or other method.

(3) The telephonic or audiovisual technology must generate a verbatim record of the proceeding.

(4) The use of telephonic or audiovisual technology in conducting hearings and proceedings shall in no way abridge any right of the public.

(5) The telephonic or audiovisual technology must be able to be used by people with disabilities to accommodate their disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

## Sample Local Rule: Live Streaming Court Proceedings

It is the intent of the **INSERT COURT NAME** that court proceedings shall be open to the public unless otherwise required by law. The court may use live streaming as an appropriate method to allow public access to court proceedings.

### Use of Live Streaming

1. Live streaming of court proceedings may be used:
  - a. At the court's discretion to preserve public access; or
  - b. During times when the public is prohibited from, or otherwise limited, from attending proceedings at the courthouse.
2. Livestream does not create, replace, or supplement the official record of the proceeding.

### Unauthorized Recordings

1. Notwithstanding Rule 12 of the Rules of Superintendence, no person has the right to record, photograph, livestream, or otherwise reproduce, any court proceeding without the express permission of the judicial officer presiding over the court proceeding.
2. No person shall disseminate or share via social media or other means any livestream feeds or content of any court proceeding without the express permission of the judicial officer presiding over the action.
3. Violations of this rule are punishable by contempt.
4. This rule does not govern the use of recording and transmitting devices to accommodate those with disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

### Request to Limit Livestream

1. If a request to limit or close public access to the proceeding is made by counsel or a self-represented litigant due to extremely sensitive or confidential evidence, the court shall determine the matter on the record prior to the admission of the extremely sensitive or confidential evidence.
  - a. The movant must describe the evidence in question and clearly identify the overriding interest that will be prejudiced if the evidence is publicly presented.
  - b. The court should obtain the agreement or objection to the request of all counsel and self-represented litigants on the record.
2. A court may also initiate the limitation of the public access via livestream sua sponte.
  - a. Before halting or terminating the livestream, the court shall find on the record that the evidence is of such a nature that the protection of the evidence or witness overcomes the presumption of public presentation.
  - b. The court shall consider on the record all reasonable alternatives to terminating the livestream.



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

\_\_\_\_\_  
DIVISION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY, OHIO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name Case No. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Address Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State and Zip Code Magistrate \_\_\_\_\_

Plaintiff

vs.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Address  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State and Zip Code

Defendant

**SAMPLE REQUEST FOR REMOTE HEARING – **

I, \_\_\_\_\_  Plaintiff or  Defendant request that the court schedule a remote hearing for the in-person hearing currently set for: Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ .

I am requesting a  **video hearing** or  **telephone hearing**.

I have or have access to an electronic device with an internet connection, camera, microphone, and speaker. This may include a smartphone, mobile tablet, laptop, or desktop computer.  **YES** or  **NO**

I request a remote hearing because:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Email Address\*: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) I authorize the court to email me court documents in this case to the email address listed above.

### Certificate of Service

I certify that on \_\_\_\_\_ (date), I sent a copy of this request to [list below everyone served.

Use extra pages if needed]:

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

By:  Regular U.S. Mail

Fax

Hand Delivery

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Your Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Name (print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Phone Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Email Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supreme Court Reg No. (if any)

**ORDER ON REQUEST FOR REMOTE VIDEO HEARING**

The request for a remote hearing is:

DENIED

GRANTED

The hearing is set for \_\_\_\_\_ (date) at \_\_\_\_\_ (time).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date





IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

\_\_\_\_\_  
DIVISION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO : Case No. \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_  
V. : \_\_\_\_\_  
: Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_  
(DEFENDANT)

SAMPLE REQUEST FOR REMOTE HEARING – „ &L E' ° Ž

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Defendant) request that the court schedule a remote hearing for the  
the in-person hearing currently set for: Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ .

I am requesting a  video hearing or  telephone hearing.

I have or have access to an electronic device with an internet connection, camera, microphone, and speaker.  
This may include a smartphone, mobile tablet, laptop, or desktop computer.  YES or  NO

I request a remote hearing because:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Email Address\*: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) I authorize the court to email me court documents in this case to the email address listed above.

## Certificate of Service

I certify that on \_\_\_\_\_ (date), I sent a copy of this request to [List below everyone served.

Use extra pages if needed]:

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person served: \_\_\_\_\_

By:  Regular U.S. Mail

Fax

Hand Delivery

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Your Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Name (print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney Email Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supreme Court Reg No. (if any)

**ORDER ON REQUEST FOR REMOTE VIDEO HEARING**

The request for a remote hearing is:

DENIED

GRANTED

The hearing is set for \_\_\_\_\_ (date) at \_\_\_\_\_ (time).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# THE SUPREME COURT *of* OHIO

## SAMPLE JUROR MOBILE DEVICE RECEIPT FORM

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Name) acknowledge receipt of the mobile device and accessories listed below from \_\_\_\_\_ (Court Name) to be used for the sole purpose of participating in a jury trial.

Make	
Model	
Serial Number	
Accessories	Power supply cord, standard AC cord, and carrying case/cover

I understand that this property has been loaned to me and is the sole property of the Supreme Court of Ohio and loaned to the local trial court. I agree to exercise due care in my use of this property and to utilize the property for this authorized jury trial only. Negligence in the care and use of this device and accessories will be considered cause for legal action.

I presented my government issued identification to verify that I am the juror listed on the panel to the local trial court employee listed below to receive the device and accessories. Additionally, I have taken a picture of the property to document verification of receipt and the condition of the items as they were given to me.

Finally, I understand that the property must be returned to local trial court listed above within 24 hours of completion of the trial in accordance with the instructions given to me. I understand I may be prosecuted if the property is not returned in the condition it was received.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Juror Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth

\_\_\_\_\_  
Juror Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Received by Juror

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Returned by Juror

\_\_\_\_\_  
Delivered by

\_\_\_\_\_  
Return Received by



**IN THE \_\_\_\_\_ COURT**  
\_\_\_\_\_, **OHIO**

STATE OF OHIO : Case No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 :  
V. :  
 : Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
 :  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(DEFENDANT)

**SAMPLE WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO BE PHYSICALLY PRESENT FOR ARRAIGNMENT**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Defendant) understand that I have the right to be physically present for the arraignment on the indictment returned against me on \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

I wish to waive my physical presence at arraignment and appear remotely as permitted under Ohio Rule of Criminal Procedure 43.

I understand the Court will proceed on the arraignment remotely. I, the undersigned, defendant, acknowledge receipt of a copy of the complaint(s) in writing and waive reading of the complaint(s). I hereby enter a plea of NOT GUILTY to the indictment. I understand a plea of not guilty is a denial of the charge(s) filed against me.

Defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Defendant), through his or her counsel, states as follows:

1. Defendant has received a copy of the [Indictment or Information], in this case. Defendant has been charged with \_\_\_\_\_ (state nature of misdemeanor offense in indictment or misdemeanor information) and, through counsel, fully understands the nature of the charges against him or her and the maximum penalties for those charges.
2. Defendant understands that, pursuant to Rules 10 and 43 of the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure, he or she has the right to attend the arraignment with counsel in open court and voluntarily waives that right. Having conferred with counsel, defendant expressly waives the right to personally appear at the arraignment with counsel and waives the reading of the [Indictment or Information] in open court.

3. Through this waiver, Defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (name of defendant) tenders a  
tenders a plea of not guilty to [each of] the charges in the [Indictment or Information]. Defendant  
understands that entry of this plea concludes the arraignment in this case.

Defendant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Defendant's Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for Defendant's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for Defendant's Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supreme Court Reg. No.



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

\_\_\_\_\_  
DIVISION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO : Case No. \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_  
V. : \_\_\_\_\_  
: Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_  
(DEFENDANT)

**SAMPLE WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO BE PHYSICALLY PRESENT FOR TRIAL**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Defendant) am scheduled for a trial on \_\_\_\_\_  
(date) in the above case number, including charges of \_\_\_\_\_ .

I previously filed a *Request for Remote Appearance* on \_\_\_\_\_ (date).

I understand that I have the right to appear for and defend in person under Article I, Section 10, of the Ohio Constitution. I waive this right in favor of appearing remotely and in accordance with Ohio Rule of Criminal Procedure 43.

Defendant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Defendant's Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Counsel for Defendant's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for Defendant's Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supreme Court Reg. No.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for the State Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for the State's Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supreme Court Reg. No.

**ORDER ON THE DEFENDANT’S WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO  
BE PHYSICALLY PRESENT AT TRIAL**

The Court has determined that the Defendant has voluntarily requested to appear at trial remotely. The court finds that:

- All parties have been notified of the Defendant’s request, including the Prosecuting Attorney and any listed victims;
- Video arrangements have been made to allow the defendant to hear and see the proceeding;
- The defendant has the ability to speak, and to be seen and heard by the court and all parties;
- The court makes provision to allow for private communication between the defendant and counsel. The court has informed the defendant and counsel on how to request to speak privately, and how to communicate privately.

The defendant:

- Does wish to testify. The court has inquired with counsel if he or she consents, and ensures that counsel is present and participates.
- Does not wish to testify.
- Is undecided on whether to testify.



THE SUPREME COURT *of* OHIO

65 South Front Street Columbus Ohio 43215-3431