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CABARRUS COUNTY
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

NORTH CAROLINA BY: F. Saffell

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
25-R-000601-120

CABARRUS COUNTY

IN RE:)
)
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN) REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER¹
) 25-09
SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS)

The undersigned Senior Resident Superior Court Judge enters this Administrative Order that replaces and supersedes the Court's order entered on July 23, 2024. Effective immediately, it applies to all civil and criminal proceedings in the Superior Court of Judicial District 25 (Cabarrus County). This Order is designed to establish a clear structure for how and when issues involving artificial intelligence (AI), including Generative AI, are identified, disclosed, and addressed in legal proceedings. It is not intended to stifle innovation. It does not forecast or prejudge how any particular evidentiary question related to AI will be resolved. The Court recognizes that Generative AI is increasingly used in legal work. This Order establishes safeguards for the responsible use of AI and clarifies that lawyers and self-represented litigants share a duty to understand the implications of AI for legal work and practice.

1. **Applicability and Purpose.** This Order governs the use of AI tools in both civil and criminal matters in the Superior Court of Judicial District 25. Its purpose is to ensure that AI-related issues are identified early, addressed through structured procedures, and resolved in ways that preserve fairness, efficiency, confidentiality, and the integrity of the judicial process. Nothing in this Order alters the Rules of Evidence, the Rules of Civil Procedure, the Rules of Criminal Procedure, or any party's burden. Instead, it provides a framework for disclosure, meet-and-confer, and case-specific management of AI issues.
2. **Permissible Use and Prohibitions Regarding AI.** This Order applies in civil and criminal matters. Parties and counsel may use AI tools and other automated technologies for litigation-related purposes, including research, drafting, discovery support, out-of-court transcription (e.g., depositions and interviews), summarization, translation, classification, privilege review support, analytical modeling, and privacy-protective masking or redaction of audio/video (including automated blurring of juvenile faces), subject to Human-in-the-Loop (HITL) oversight and independent verification of accuracy, validity, and reliability, in

¹As with its prior administrative order addressing AI filed on July 23, 2024, the Court invites recommendations for improvements to this Order. Those recommendations can be sent to martin.b.mcgee@nccourts.org. The prior order can be found here: <https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/local-rules-forms/Administrative%20Order%20Generative%20AI.pdf> The Court used AI tools to assist in preparing this Order.

compliance with the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure 11, 26(g), and 37; the North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct; the North Carolina Rules of Evidence; applicable protective orders and confidentiality statutes; any local rules or directives of the presiding judge; and, in criminal proceedings, Chapter 15A of the North Carolina General Statutes, together with all other applicable statutory and constitutional requirements.

The submitting party remains responsible for the content of any filing, representation to the Court, or presentation, whether or not AI tools were used. AI-assisted outputs that may be offered in evidence (including transcripts, summaries, analyses, and redacted or masked audio/video) must be validated for accuracy, retained with accompanying documentation sufficient to permit authentication, and will be subject to subsequent determinations of admissibility and weight by the Court. Nothing in this Order alters certification, disclosure, or authentication obligations under Chapter 15A in criminal matters.

No person—other than the official court reporter, digital court reporter, or the clerk in their official capacity—may use any AI tools or automated technologies to capture, record, transcribe, process, or alter audio or video during court proceedings without express authorization from the presiding judge. Use of legal research tools during in-person or remote hearings is permitted so long as it does not disrupt the proceedings, and the advocate complies with HITL oversight.

3. Definitions. For this Order, the following terms apply:

- a. AI (Artificial Intelligence). Computer systems that are designed to perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence, such as recognizing patterns, making predictions, classifying information, or making decisions.
- b. Generative AI. A type of AI that produces new content – text, images, audio, video, code, or other outputs – based on patterns learned from large datasets and user prompts.
- c. AI vs. Generative AI. “AI” includes analytic tools that do not create new content (for example, sorting, clustering, classifying, or transcribing). “Generative AI” refers to tools that produce new content in response to prompts.
- d. Large Language Models (LLM). A type of Generative AI model trained on very large collections of text to predict and produce human-like text.
- e. Synthetic Media. Content created or materially changed by AI - including text, images, audio, or video - that presents events or statements that did not occur as depicted in the real world.

- f. Deepfake. A subtype of synthetic media that uses AI to create or alter images, audio, or video in highly realistic ways, potentially depicting people saying or doing things they did not say or do.
- g. AI-Assisted. Work or evidence is “AI-assisted” if AI is used in its creation, editing, analysis, or enhancement.
- h. AI-generated evidence. Any item of proof – such as text, images, audio, video, data analyses, or transcripts – that is created, synthesized, or materially altered by a generative artificial intelligence tool. This includes outputs produced directly by AI systems (e.g., chat responses, synthesized images or voices) and content significantly modified or enhanced by AI (including deepfakes), as opposed to evidence captured from real-world events without AI-driven generation or alteration.
- i. Public vs. Enterprise: “Public AI Tools” are consumer-facing or open tools hosted by a third party where user inputs may be processed, stored, reviewed by humans, or reused for model training unless the provider states otherwise. “Enterprise/Protected Tools” are offered with contractual and technical safeguards (such as data segregation, “no-training commitments,” logging, and administrative controls) or are deployed locally with appropriate security protections.
- j. Hallucination. Output from a Generative AI system that appears plausible but is inaccurate, fabricated, or unsupported by the underlying data or sources, including invented citations, quotes, or facts.
- k. Human-in-the-Loop (HITL). A qualified human decision-maker must independently review, verify, and approve any AI output before it is relied on, acted on, or submitted in any court proceeding. The human must have full authority to override, modify, or reject the AI output and remain solely responsible for the content, accuracy, legal sufficiency, and ethical compliance of any AI-assisted work product.

4. Technological Competence and Professional Responsibility.

- a. Duty of Technological Competence. Counsel and self-represented litigants must maintain technological competence regarding the use of AI, including understanding the benefits, limitations, risks of hallucination or error, confidentiality implications, and vendor practices. The duties under the North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct - including, but not limited to, Rules 1.1 (Competence), 1.4 (Communication), 1.6 (Confidentiality of Information), 3.3 (Candor Toward the Tribunal), and 4.1 (Truthfulness in Statements to Others) - apply fully to AI use. Counsel should be mindful of Comment 8, Rule 1.1, that “a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, including the benefits and risks associated with the technology relevant to the lawyer’s practice.”

- b. Candor, Accuracy, and Certifications. All filings, discovery responses, and evidentiary submissions remain the ultimate responsibility of the signing attorney or party, whether assisted by AI or not. Counsel and self-represented litigants must understand that these tools hallucinate and can produce inaccurate information. Hallucinated authorities, misquoted sources, or fabricated facts violate duties of candor. In civil cases, counsel and self-represented litigants must comply with Rule 11, Rule 26(g), and Rule 37 of the Rules of Civil Procedure, including the duty to make reasonable inquiry and to ensure accurate, nonfrivolous filings and discovery certifications. In criminal cases, counsel and self-represented litigants must comply with all applicable statutes, Rules of Evidence and Rules of Criminal Procedure, constitutional obligations, and discovery rules.
 - c. Education and Training on AI. The Court encourages independent learning and participation in continuing legal education focused on AI's benefits, risks, and limits, including issues of confidentiality, privilege, discovery, and evidentiary foundations.
- 5. Confidentiality, Privilege, and Data Security. Users must protect confidentiality and privilege when employing AI tools. Absent reliable assurances that inputs will not be (i) stored, (ii) reviewed by humans, or (iii) used to train models, public AI tools shall not be used with confidential, privileged, sealed, proprietary, or otherwise protected information. Counsel should consider enterprise/protected AI tools with appropriate contractual and technical safeguards or locally hosted tools with adequate security. Counsel remains responsible for client consent where required, for supervising nonlawyer assistants and vendors, and for compliance with Rule 1.6 of the North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct and any applicable protective orders, statutes, or court rules.
- 6. Early Identification, Disclosure, Meet-and-Confer, Scope, AI Disclosure Guidance Chart, and AI Disclosure Checklist Form.
 - a. Identification and Disclosure. If a party generates, offers, materially alters, enhances, or analyzes evidence² using AI, then that party must promptly disclose the nature and scope of the AI use and any material

² Background: Courts and commentators often distinguish between two types of AI-influenced evidence not otherwise named in this Order. These terms are provided for background only and do not alter the standards or obligations in this Order. "Acknowledged AI evidence" means everyone agrees AI helped created, change, or enhance the item (for example, a transcript, summary, or cleaned-up photo or video). "Unacknowledged AI evidence" means authenticity is disputed – one side says the item is a real recording of events; the other side says it was fabricated or materially altered by AI (a suspected deepfake). This distinction matters because the first category is mainly about whether the AI process was trustworthy, while the second is about whether the item is sufficiently authenticated for presentation to the jury. Maura R. Grossman et al., *Judicial Approaches to Acknowledged and Unacknowledged AI-Generated Evidence*. 26 Colum. Sci. & Tech. L. Rev. 110 (2025).

implications for authenticity, validity, reliability, completeness, privilege, or confidentiality. If a party reasonably suspects that the opposing party has failed to disclose or improperly used AI, then the suspecting party shall promptly seek to address the issues with the opposing party or seek a hearing on the issue with the Court. Absent extraordinary circumstances, AI-related issues that could affect admissibility, authenticity, privilege, trial management, or scheduling must be raised and addressed pretrial to avoid surprise or delay.

- b. **Timing, Gatekeeping, and Notice.** The timing of AI-related disclosures is critical, in part, because the Court's gatekeeping obligation under the Rules of Evidence cannot be meaningfully exercised without advance notice and adequate opportunity for motion practice. Absent a contrary scheduling order, disclosure must occur no later than 90 days before trial. If AI-related evidence is discovered inside that window, disclosure must be made immediately. Learning of an AI-related authenticity or reliability issue in the midst of a trial or hearing may deprive litigants of a fair opportunity to be heard and the Court the time necessary to make informed rulings consistent with the Court's gatekeeping responsibilities.
- c. **Meet-and-Confer.** "Meet-and-confer" means the parties communicate in good faith, at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner, to discuss the issue, explore reasonable options, and attempt to reach an agreement without court intervention. If an AI-related issue arises, parties must promptly meet-and-confer regarding: (i) what was disclosed and any needed supplementation; (ii) scope and timing of additional discovery, including disclosure, authentication protocols, expert needs, and protective orders, (iii) technical discovery concerning AI systems, and timelines for motion practice, and (iv) a schedule for motion practice. Agreements should be memorialized in writing, and disputes should be clearly identified for the Court, with any remaining disputes specifically enumerated.
- d. **Scope.** Routine word processing, spell-check, grammar, or formatting tools that do not materially influence content need not be disclosed. Mere use of AI for non-substantive administrative tasks (e.g., calendar tools) does not trigger disclosure. If AI could reasonably affect the substance, accuracy, or authenticity of evidence or litigation positions, disclosure is required. No disclosure is required if an official court reporter, digital court reporter, or AOC-approved transcriptionist uses AI to help prepare a certified transcript and the reporter certifies its accuracy. This method of preparation need not be disclosed unless a party has a specific, good-faith basis, to question the transcript's accuracy. This Order does not require disclosure of the use of technology-assisted review ("TAR"), predictive coding, clustering, classification, or other AI tools used solely to search, prioritize, filter, or review documents for production in discovery, so long as those tools are

not used to generate factual statements, summaries, or conclusions that are offered or served as evidence. Use of AI tools to generate or materially shape factual narratives, summaries, chronologies, or timelines intended to be submitted as proof remains subject to disclosure under this Order. Any concerns about TAR workflows, training sets, validation methods, or recall/precision may be addressed by the parties through the meet-and-confer and discovery-planning process.

- e. AI Disclosure Guidance Chart. The attached Appendix A provides a non-exhaustive Practical AI Disclosure Guidance Chart summarizing common scenarios and whether disclosure is ordinarily required under this Order. The chart is intended solely as an educational aid to promote clarity and early issue identification. It does not create new obligations, does not alter the substance of this Order, and does not limit the Court's discretion to make case-specific determinations based on the Rules of evidence, the Rules of Civil or Criminal Procedure, or applicable law.
 - f. AI Disclosure Checklist Form. The attached Appendix B provides a standardized checklist form that parties may use to document and disclose the use of AI when disclosure is required under this Order. The form is offered as a convenient and streamlined method of compliance, but it is not the exclusive means of making disclosure. **No Appendix B form is required to be filed or served when disclosure is not required under this Order.** Required disclosures must be served on all parties and need not be filed with the Court unless included in a motion seeking court action. The checklist is intended to promote clarity, efficiency, and uniformity – without expanding, narrowing, or modifying the substantive disclosure obligations set forth herein.
7. Evidence: Authenticity, Validity, Reliability, and Deepfakes. This Order sets processes and expectations but does not predetermine evidentiary rulings. Parties must use best efforts to verify the authenticity, validity, and reliability of images, audio, video, datasets, or outputs where there is a reasonable basis for doubt, particularly when synthetic media, AI-generated, or AI-enhanced materials may be involved. When AI is used to enhance, transcribe, translate, summarize, or analyze evidence, the proponent should be prepared to describe the tool used, its process, known limitations, and error rates where reasonably ascertainable or reasonably available. Counsel and parties also have a duty to make reasonable inquiry and to supervise the creation of submissions, including by conferring with any expert preparing a report or testimony to determine whether AI tools were used, the nature of such use, and any implications for reliability, methodology, and disclosure. These obligations ensure that expert opinions are grounded in reliable methods and that parties provide complete and accurate disclosures concerning the tools and processes used to generate or analyze the data underlying those opinions. Absent extraordinary circumstances, reasonable concerns that evidence may be a deepfake or

otherwise AI-generated must be raised and heard pretrial. Arguments to the jury concerning deepfakes must be supported by evidence.

8. Jury. In addition to other prohibitions on independent research, jurors are prohibited from using AI to research, analyze, or summarize case information or for any other purpose.
9. Educational Guide to AI Tools. The following categories are provided solely for educational purposes to help identify commonly referenced tools. This is not an endorsement of any vendor, service, or technology. Users should independently evaluate accuracy, security, confidentiality, licensing, and data-handling practices before employing any tool in connection with court matters.
 - a. Legal research and drafting assistants. Tools that assist with research, drafting, summarizing, and generating work product; human verification is always required. Examples include Harvey and CoCounsel (legal-focused assistants) and general-purpose LLM interfaces such as ChatGPT, Claude, and Grok.
 - b. E-discovery and document review platforms. Platforms that support collection, processing, review, analytics, and technology-assisted review (TAR) or AI-assisted review in discovery. Examples include Relativity, Everlaw, and DISCO.
 - c. Data labeling and model-building utilities. Tools used to annotate datasets and create domain-specific models or classifiers that may support legal workflows. Examples include Protégé.
 - d. Transcription, translation, and media analysis tools. Services that convert speech to text, translate languages, enhance audio or video, detect anomalies, or provide metadata extraction for evidentiary review. Numerous commercial and open-source options exist.
 - e. Coding, automation, and workflow assistants. Tools that generate code, automate repetitive tasks, or integrate LLMs into practice platforms and case-management systems to streamline internal workflows.
10. Resources.
 - a. Maura R. Grossman et al., *Judicial Approaches to Acknowledge and Unacknowledged AI-Generated Evidence*, 26 Colum. Sci. & Tech. L. Rev. 110 (2025).
 - b. Maura R. Grossman et al., *The GPTJudge: Justice in a Generative AI World*, 23 Duke L. & Tech. Rev. 1 (2023).
 - c. Paul W. Grimm et al., *Artificial Intelligence as Evidence*, 19 Nw. J. Tech. & Intell. Prop. 9 (2021).

- d. Taurus Myhand, *Once the Jury Sees it, the Jury Can't Unsee it: The Challenge Trial Judges Face When Authenticating Video Evidence in the Age of Deepfakes*, 29 Widener L. Rev. 171 (2023).
- e. ABA, Formal Opinion 512, *Responsibilities of Lawyers Using Generative Artificial Intelligence* (2024).
- f. Jennifer Leonard & Bridget Mary McCormack, Host, *AI and the Future of Law* (Am. Arbitration Ass'n & Practicing Law Inst., 2024-present), www.adr.org/podcasts/ai-and-the-future-of-law/.

11. Sanctions and Enforcement.

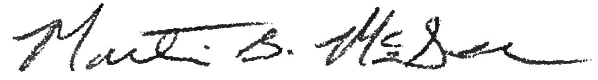
- a. The Court's goal is to avoid sanctions. This Order is issued in part for educational purposes to promote ethical and transparent use of AI, encourage early identification and disclosure of AI-related issues, foster meaningful meet-and-confer, prevent surprises, encourage education, and reduce the need for sanctions.
- b. Sanctions. When necessary, appropriate sanctions remain available. In civil matters, sanctions may be imposed under the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure (including Rules 11, 26(g), and 37), applicable statutes, the North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct, and the Court's inherent authority. In criminal matters, sanctions may be imposed under Chapter 15A of the North Carolina General Statutes (including N.C.G.S. Section 15A-910 and related discovery provisions), the contempt provisions of Chapter 5A, applicable constitutional and statutory authorities, the North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct, and the Court's inherent authority.
- c. Proportionality. Remedies shall be tailored to prejudice, culpability, and the materiality of the violation.
- d. Safe Harbor. Absent bad faith, willfulness, or substantial prejudice that cannot be cured, parties who:
 - i. make timely, good-faith disclosures under this Order;
 - ii. take reasonable steps to verify authenticity and reliability; and
 - iii. cooperate in good faith on validation, testing, or protective measures; will ordinarily not be subject to sanctions for inadvertent AI-related errors.
- e. Consequences of Noncompliance. Failure to provide required disclosures or to raise deepfake challenges pretrial, absent good cause, may result in exclusion, adverse evidentiary rulings, cost-shifting, dismissal, other sanctions as provided above, or other appropriate relief.

12. Quick Reference Guide. To assist practitioners and self-represented litigants, the Court maintains a concise Quick Reference Guide summarizing disclosure

triggers and procedural expectations under this Order. The Guide is provided for convenience only, does not alter the substance of this Order or its Appendices, and may be updated periodically as technology and practice evolve. The Quick Reference Guide is available on the Court's public website.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATE: 12/8/2025
12/8/2025 2:23:07 PM

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Martin B. McGee", written over a horizontal line.

Martin B. McGee
Senior Resident Superior Court Judge
Judicial District 25 (Cabarrus County)

APPENDIX A

AI Disclosure Chart

Bright-Line Function Rule: AI that affects evidence = disclosure.
AI that affects advocacy only = no disclosure.

Use of AI need not be disclosed when employed solely to assist in drafting legal argument, including briefs, motions, or pleadings, where the lawyer reviews and adopts the work as advocacy. However, when AI is used to generate factual summaries, narratives, timelines, descriptions of evidence, or similar statements that are served or relied upon as factual assertions in discovery or may reasonably be used as evidence or party admissions at a hearing or trial, the use of AI must be disclosed. The distinction rests upon function: drafting advocacy does not require notice, but AI-generated factual content offered as truth does.

If disclosure is not required, nothing must be filed or served – no form, no certification, no notice. This Order imposes no additional burden unless disclosure is affirmatively required under this Order.

1. Evidence Creation/Alteration/Enhancement

Scenario	Disclosure Required?	Why?	Controlling Paragraph(s)
Using an AI tool to create an image, audio clip, transcript, graph, or video offered as evidence.	YES	AI-created <i>evidence</i> must be disclosed because it affects authenticity, reliability, and validity.	Identification and Disclosure; Definitions – “AI-generated evidence,” “Synthetic Media,” “Deepfake”; Evidence section. (¶ 6, ¶ 3)
Using AI to materially alter or enhance an existing video (sharpening faces, removing noise, isolating voices).	YES	Material alteration = authenticity implications.	Identification and Disclosure; Evidence section; AI-generated evidence definition. (¶ 6, ¶ 7, ¶ 3)
Using AI to run deepfake detection tests on opponent’s video.	YES	AI analysis that could affect admissibility or authenticity must be disclosed.	Identification and Disclosure; Evidence section. (¶ 6, ¶ 7)
Using AI to summarize, translate, or transcribe evidence that will itself be offered into evidence (e.g., AI transcript admitted as exhibit)	YES	AI-created content offered as proof must be validated and disclosed.	AI-assisted outputs offered as evidence; Definitions; Evidence section. (¶ 3, ¶ 7)
Using AI to redact a juvenile’s face in discovery footage.	YES (if offered as evidence)	Masking alters video; must be validated for accuracy.	Permissible Use and Prohibitions; AI-assisted outputs. (¶ 2, ¶ 3)

2. Expert Use of AI

Scenario	Disclosure Required?	Why?	Controlling Paragraph(s)
Expert uses AI to analyze datasets or generate charts supporting an expert report.	YES	Parties must disclose expert use of AI that affects methodology or opinions.	Evidence section – expert obligations. (¶ 7)
Expert uses AI only to check spelling or format the report.	NO	Routine word-processing tools excluded.	Scope – routine word processing need not be disclosed. (¶ 6)
Expert uses AI to enhance audio/video they later rely on for conclusions.	YES	Material alteration of evidence triggers authenticity and reliability issues.	Evidence section; AI-generated evidence definition. (¶ 7, ¶ 2, ¶ 3)

3. Drafting, Litigation Work, and Administrative Use

Scenario	Disclosure Required?	Why?	Controlling Paragraph(s)
Lawyer uses AI to draft a motion, brief, or jury instruction (with human review).	NO	Drafting does <i>not</i> affect authenticity of evidence.	Scope (drafting/spell-check not subject to disclosure). (¶ 6)
Lawyer uses AI to check citations, grammar, or formatting.	NO	Routine non-substantive use.	Scope – routine word processing. (¶ 6)
Lawyer uses AI to generate demonstrative exhibits for openings/closings (not offered as evidence).	NO; unless shown to jury as evidence	Demonstratives not evidence. If offered as substantive proof - > YES.	AI-generated evidence definition. (¶ 3, ¶ 2, ¶ 7)
Lawyer uses AI to manage calendar, reminders, or scheduling.	NO	Administrative tasks excluded.	Scope. (¶ 6)
Using AI-for e-discovery analytics (TAR, clustering, classification) without generating evidence.	NO	Analytics alone are not evidence; still HITL required.	Permissible use. (¶ 2)
Using AI to summarize prior testimony or documents for attorney work product only.	NO, unless the summary is offered as evidence.	Internal work = no disclosure. If offered as exhibit -> YES.	AI-assisted outputs offered in evidence. (¶ 2, ¶ 7)

4. Transcription, Translation, and Audio/Video Processing

Scenario	Disclosure Required?	Why?	Controlling Paragraph(s)
Party uses AI to transcribe a recorded phone call and wants to introduce the transcript into evidence.	YES	Transcript becomes evidence.	AI-assisted outputs; Evidence section. (¶ 3, ¶ 7)
Party uses AI to enhance a blurry video (lighting, filtering).	YES	Enhancement materially changes the output; affects authenticity.	AI-generated evidence definition. (¶ 3)

Official court reporter uses AI internally to prepare a certified transcript.	NO	Explicitly excluded.	Scope – official reporter exception. (¶ 6)
Party uses AI to translate a Spanish text message that will be offered as evidence.	YES	Translation becomes part of the evidentiary submission.	AI-assisted outputs offered in evidence. (¶ 3, ¶ 7)
A deposition officer uses AI internally to prepare a certified transcript per Rule 30(f).	NO	Explicitly excluded.	Scope. (¶ 6)

5. Discovery and Litigation Management

Scenario	Disclosure Required?	Why?	Controlling Paragraph(s)
AI/TAR used for document review, prioritization, or search only.	NO	Non-substantive; does not create evidence.	Permissible use. Scope. (¶ 2, ¶ 6)
AI/TAR generates factual summaries, chronologies, or output to be offered or served as evidence.	YES	Created substantive content offered to opposing party.	Permissible use. Scope. (¶ 2, ¶ 6)
Party discovers possible AI manipulation of opponent's evidence and raises it pretrial.	YES (mandatory to raise)	Authenticity challenges must be pretrial.	Evidence section; Deepfake. (¶ 7, ¶ 3)

6. In-Court Prohibitions

Scenario	Disclosure Required?	Why?	Controlling Paragraph(s)
Using AI in the courtroom to record, transcribe, or process audio during a hearing without permission.	Prohibited without Court approval	Only official court reporter may do this.	Permissible Use and Prohibitions. (¶ 2)
Juror uses AI to summarize evidence.	Prohibited	Explicitly banned.	Jury section. (¶ 8)

APPENDIX B
AI Disclosure Checklist Form

Case Name/Number: _____

Party Submitting Disclosure: _____

Date of Disclosure: _____

Check all that apply to your use of AI in this case:

___ Creation of Evidence:

Used AI to create an image, audio clip, transcript, graph, or video that will be offered as evidence. (If checked, describe the evidence: _____)

_____.

___ Alteration or Enhancement of Evidence:

Used AI to materially alter or enhance existing evidence (e.g., sharpening, noise reduction). (if check, describe the alteration: _____)

_____.

___ Deepfake Detection or Analysis:

Used AI to analyze or detect deepfakes or other authenticity issues in opponent's evidence. (If checked, describe the analysis: _____)

_____.

___ Transcription or Translation for Evidence:

Used AI to transcribe or translate content that will be submitted as evidence. (If checked, describe the transcript/translation: _____)

_____.

___ Expert use of AI in Reports:

Expert witness used AI tools in generating reports or forming opinions that will be presented. (If checked, briefly note the expert's AI use: _____)

_____.

___ Other (Describe): _____.

I certify that the above disclosures comply with Revised Administrative Order (25-09).

(Signature of Counsel/Party)