

Supreme Court of Texas

Misc. Docket No. 23-9050

Order Amending Comment to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 21d

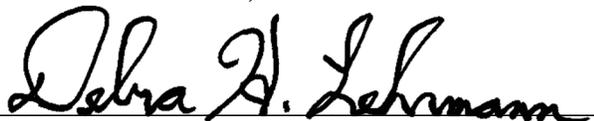
ORDERED that:

1. In accordance with the Act of May 9, 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., ch. 152 (S.B. 870, codified at TEX. FAM. CODE § 201.1045), the comment to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 21d is amended as published in this Order, effective immediately.
2. The Clerk is directed to:
 - a. file a copy of this Order with the Secretary of State;
 - b. cause a copy of this Order to be mailed to each registered member of the State Bar of Texas by publication in the *Texas Bar Journal*;
 - c. send a copy of this Order to each elected member of the Legislature; and
 - d. submit a copy of this Order for publication in the *Texas Register*.

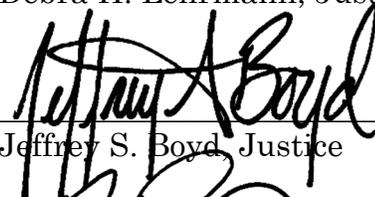
Dated: August 1, 2023.



Nathan L. Hecht, Chief Justice



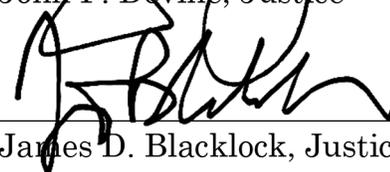
Debra H. Lehrmann, Justice



Jeffrey S. Boyd, Justice



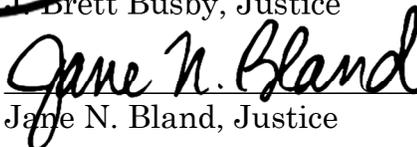
John P. Devine, Justice



James D. Blacklock, Justice



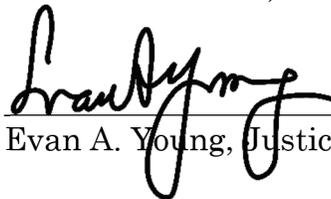
J. Brett Busby, Justice



Jane N. Bland, Justice



Rebeca A. Huddle, Justice



Evan A. Young, Justice

TEXAS RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Section 1. General Rules

RULE 21d. APPEARANCES AT COURT PROCEEDINGS

Notes and Comments

Comment to 2023 change: New Rule 21d clarifies procedures for appearances at court proceedings. Paragraph (a) defines “court proceeding” and “participant.” Paragraph (b) governs a participant’s method of appearance. Certain statutes expressly prohibit or further permit electronic appearances, in which case the governing statute applies. Paragraph (c) provides that the judge may appear by electronic means, but it requires the judge to appear electronically from a location required by law. *See, e.g.*, TEX. CONST. art. V, § 7(d); TEX. GOV’T CODE §§ 24.030(a), 26.002(c). Nothing in paragraph (c) permits the judge to conduct a proceeding away from a location required by law. Paragraph (d) addresses objections to any method of appearance, and paragraph (e) addresses good-cause factors. Paragraph (f) recognizes the public’s right to reasonable notice of and access to a fully electronic proceeding unless there is an overriding interest. A court should rarely close a court proceeding from public observation, and in such an exceptional case, the court must use the least restrictive measure to protect the overriding interest.