

NAVARRO COUNTY



MELISSA BUTLER
COURT COORDINATOR

SHELLY SWEENEY
BAILIFF

LESLIE KIRK
OFFICIAL REPORTER

JAMES LAGOMARSINO

JUDGE, 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

NAVARRO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

300 W. 3RD AVE., SUITE 202A

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November 2, 2022

Counsel, Litigants, Navarro County Office Holders & Employees (VIA E-MAIL/POSTING)

RE: In The Supreme Court Of Texas (Misc. Docket No. 22-9096)
Fifty-Sixth Emergency Order Regarding The COVID-19 State of Disaster

In The Supreme Court Of Texas (Misc. Docket No. 22-9097)
Fifty-Seventh Emergency Order Regarding The COVID-19 State of Disaster

Dear Counsel, Litigants, Navarro County Office Holders & Employees:

Please find attached the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh emergency orders issued by the Texas Supreme Court on October 31, 2022.

Respectfully,

A blue ink handwritten signature of James Lagomarsino, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

James Lagomarsino
District Judge / Local Administrative Judge

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------------|
| cc: | The Honorable Amanda Putman | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable H.M. Davenport, Jr. | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable Phillip Arrien | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable Jackie Freeland | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable John Cabano | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable Darrell Waller | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable Greta Jordan | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | The Honorable Cody Beauchamp | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | Navarro County Commissioners Court | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | Dr. John Updegrove | (VIA E-MAIL) |
| | Sheriff Elmer Tanner | (VIA E-MAIL) |

Supreme Court of Texas

Misc. Docket No. 22-9096

Fifty-Sixth Emergency Order Regarding the COVID-19 State of Disaster

ORDERED that:

1. Governor Abbott has declared a state of disaster in all 254 counties in the State of Texas in response to the imminent threat of the COVID-19 pandemic. This Order is issued pursuant to Section 22.0035(b) of the Texas Government Code.

2. On November 5, 2021, the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (“TDHCA”) closed the Texas Eviction Diversion Program to new applications because TDHCA had successfully paid or obligated all rental assistance funds available to date. On March 14, 2022, the U.S. Department of Treasury allocated TDHCA and eight local jurisdictions in Texas additional rental assistance funds, totaling \$89,679,746. On October 14, 2022, the U.S. Department of Treasury announced that TDHCA and three local jurisdictions in Texas will receive additional rental assistance funds, totaling \$32,898,397. TDHCA continues to process previously submitted applications, and some cities and counties have rental assistance funds available. Accordingly, the Fifty-Fourth Emergency Order (Misc. Dkt. No. 22-9069) is renewed as amended.

3. In any action for eviction to recover possession of residential property under Chapter 24 of the Texas Property Code and Rule 510 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure based, in whole or part, on the nonpayment of rent:

a. in addition to the contents required by Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 510.4(a), the citation must include:

i. the following statement: “You may be able to have some of the rent you owe paid and stop your eviction. Find out more about available rental assistance programs in your area at <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/coronavirus/mortgage-and-housing-assistance/renter-protections/find-help-with-rent-and-utilities/>. If there is an available rental assistance program in your area, tell the judge you are

interested in participating. To find out more about what to tell the judge and what may happen with your eviction, visit www.TexasLawHelp.org or call Texas Legal Services Center for assistance at 855-270-7655.”; and

ii. the following Spanish translation of the statement in (i): “Usted podrá ser elegible para recibir asistencia en algunos pagos vencidos de su alquiler y detener su desalojo. Visite el siguiente enlace para mayor información sobre los programas de asistencia para pagos de alquiler disponibles en su localidad <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/coronavirus/mortgage-and-housing-assistance/renter-protections/find-help-with-rent-and-utilities/>. Si hay programas disponibles en su localidad, informe usted al juez que desea participar en alguno de ellos. Puede visitar el siguiente enlace www.TexasLawHelp.org para mayor información sobre qué decir ante el juez y qué puede ocurrir en un proceso de desalojo, o puede llamar al Centro de Servicios Legales de Texas (en inglés, Texas Legal Services Center) al teléfono 855-270-7655.”; and

b. at the trial required by Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 510.6 and 510.7 or 510.10(c), the judge:

i. must allow, if available, representatives from legal aid organizations or volunteer legal services to be present—in person or remotely—to provide information, advice, intake, referral, or other assistance for eligible litigants;

ii. must confirm whether or not the plaintiff-landlord has any pending applications for rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant, including applications for rental assistance through the Texas Eviction Diversion Program, or has provided any information or documentation directly to a rental assistance provider for the purpose of receiving rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant;

iii. should, if rental assistance is available:

(A) discuss the available rental assistance programs and the procedures in this Order with the plaintiff-landlord and defendant-tenant;

(B) ask each plaintiff-landlord and defendant-tenant individually whether they are interested in participating in an available rental assistance program; and

iv. must, if the plaintiff-landlord has a pending application for rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant, has provided any

information or documentation directly to a rental assistance provider for the purpose of receiving rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant, or the plaintiff-landlord and defendant-tenant both express an interest in participating in an available rental assistance program:

(A) immediately abate the eviction action for 60 days or until the plaintiff-landlord reinstates the eviction action under Paragraph 5, whichever is first;

(B) immediately make all court records, files, and information—including information stored by electronic means—relating to the eviction action confidential to prohibit disclosure to the public; and

(C) inform the parties of the extension, reinstatement, and dismissal procedures outlined in Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of this Order; and

c. at the trial required by Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 510.10(c), if the plaintiff-landlord has a pending application for rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant, the plaintiff-landlord has provided any information or documentation directly to a rental assistance provider for the purpose of receiving rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant, or the plaintiff-landlord and defendant-tenant both express an interest in participating in an available rental assistance program, the judge must also immediately instruct the justice court to make all court records, files, and information—including information stored by electronic means—relating to the eviction action confidential to prohibit disclosure to the public.

4. The judge may extend the abatement period under Paragraph 3(b)(iv) upon the plaintiff-landlord's request. Each extension must not exceed 60 days.

5. To reinstate an eviction action abated under Paragraph 3(b)(iv), the plaintiff-landlord must file a motion to reinstate with the court within the abatement period and serve a copy of the motion on the defendant-tenant. The motion must show that the application for rental assistance involving the defendant-tenant, including an application to participate in the Texas Eviction Diversion Program, has been denied, canceled, or withdrawn or that the plaintiff-landlord has communicated to the rental assistance program that the plaintiff-landlord no longer wishes to participate in and receive funds from the program. Upon the filing and service of the motion, the judge must sign and serve—in a method provided by Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 510.4—a written order that:

a. reinstates the eviction action;

b. sets the eviction action for trial as soon as practicable, but no later than 21 days after the date the order is signed;

c. states the procedures for the action to proceed; and

d. makes all court records, files, and information—including information stored by electronic means—relating to the eviction action non-confidential to allow disclosure to the public.

6. If the plaintiff-landlord does not file and serve a motion to reinstate an action abated under Paragraph 3(b)(iv) within the abatement period, the judge must dismiss the action, including any claims that do not involve the nonpayment of rent, with prejudice. The judge must dismiss the action the day after the abatement period expires, without requiring either party to file a motion or make a request. All court records, files, and information—including information stored by electronic means—relating to the dismissed eviction action must remain confidential.

7. Paragraph 6 does not prohibit the plaintiff-landlord from filing an action for eviction based on future events or acts that are an independent basis for eviction.

8. Even if the plaintiff-landlord and defendant-tenant do not express an interest in participating in an available rental assistance program at trial under Paragraph 3(b), they may later inform the judge of their interest in participating in an available rental assistance program or their actual participation in a rental assistance program, including the Texas Eviction Diversion Program, and, so long as a writ of possession has not issued, the judge must:

a. set aside any judgment;

b. immediately make all court records, files, and information—including information stored by electronic means—relating to the eviction action confidential to prohibit disclosure to the public; and

c. sign a written order stating the procedures that apply for reinstating the judgment or dismissing the eviction action.

9. The procedures for reinstating the judgment under Paragraph 8(c) must include making all court records, files, and information—including information stored by electronic means—relating to the eviction action non-confidential to allow disclosure to the public.

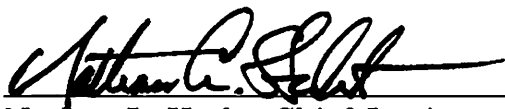
10. This Order is effective immediately and expires January 1, 2023, unless extended by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

11. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is directed to:
 - a. post a copy of this Order on www.txcourts.gov;
 - b. file a copy of this Order with the Secretary of State; and
 - c. send a copy of this Order to the Governor, the Attorney General, and each member of the Legislature.

12. The State Bar of Texas is directed to take all reasonable steps to notify members of the Texas bar of this Order.

Dated: October 31, 2022.

JUSTICE DEVINE and JUSTICE BLACKLOCK dissent.



Nathan L. Hecht, Chief Justice

Supreme Court of Texas

Misc. Docket No. 22-9097

Fifty-Seventh Emergency Order Regarding the COVID-19 State of Disaster

ORDERED that:

1. Governor Abbott has declared a state of disaster in all 254 counties in the State of Texas in response to the imminent threat of the COVID-19 pandemic. This Order is issued pursuant to Section 22.0035(b) of the Texas Government Code.
2. The Fifty-Fifth Emergency Order (Misc. Dkt. No. 22-9071) is renewed.
3. Subject to constitutional limitations and review for abuse of discretion, all courts in Texas may in any case, civil or criminal, without a participant's consent:
 - a. except as this Order provides otherwise, allow or require anyone involved in any hearing, deposition, or other proceeding of any kind—including but not limited to a party, attorney, witness, court reporter, grand juror, or petit juror—to participate remotely, such as by teleconferencing, videoconferencing, or other means;
 - b. consider as evidence sworn statements made out of court or sworn testimony given remotely, out of court, such as by teleconferencing, videoconferencing, or other means; and
 - c. conduct proceedings away from the court's usual location with reasonable notice and access to the participants and the public if:
 - i. exigent circumstances exist; or
 - ii. conducting proceedings away from the court's usual

location will assist in managing court backlog and:

- (A) the court serves multiple counties; or
- (B) a visiting judge is assigned to the court.

4. Courts may continue to use reasonable efforts to conduct proceedings remotely.

a. In district courts, statutory county courts, and constitutional county courts, the court must not require a lawyer, party, or juror to appear remotely for a jury trial, absent the agreement of the parties.

b. In justice and municipal courts, the court must not require a lawyer, party, or juror to appear remotely for a jury trial unless the court has considered on the record or in a written order any objection or motion related to proceeding with the jury proceeding at least seven days before the jury proceeding or as soon as practicable if the objection or motion is made or filed within seven days of the jury proceeding. A timely filed objection may be granted for good cause.

c. Except in a non-binding jury proceeding, a court may not permit or require a petit juror to appear remotely unless the court ensures that all potential and selected petit jurors have access to technology to participate remotely.

5. The Office of Court Administration should issue, and update from time to time, best practices and guidance on conducting in-person and remote court proceedings under this Order.

6. This Order is effective immediately and expires January 1, 2023, unless extended by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

7. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is directed to:

- a. post a copy of this Order on www.txcourts.gov;
- b. file a copy of this Order with the Secretary of State; and

c. send a copy of this Order to the Governor, the Attorney General, and each member of the Legislature.

8. The State Bar of Texas is directed to take all reasonable steps to notify members of the Texas bar of this Order.

Dated: October 31, 2022.

JUSTICE DEVINE and JUSTICE BLACKLOCK dissent.



Nathan L. Hecht, Chief Justice