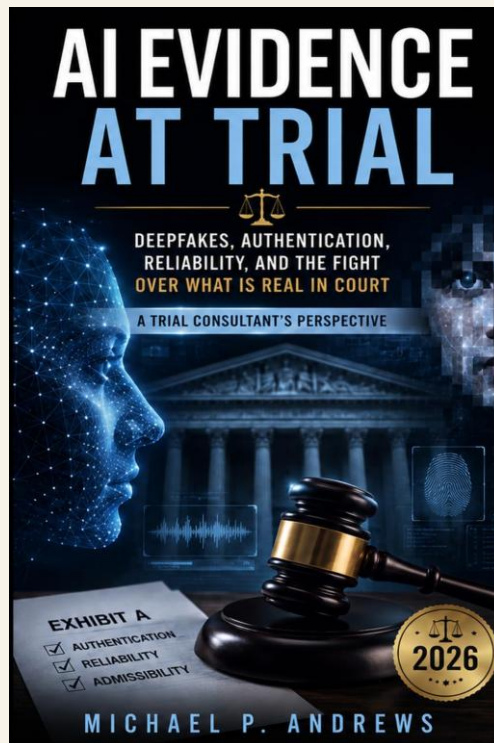




AI Evidence At Trial

A Trial Consultant's Perspective

Blurb

(This book) examines one of the most urgent evidentiary problems facing modern lawyers: how courts should evaluate evidence that may have been created, altered, enhanced, reconstructed, or analysed by artificial intelligence.

Photographs can now depict events that never occurred. Voices can be cloned. Video can be manipulated. Text messages, emails, business records, social-media posts, and even entire digital alibis can be manufactured with increasing realism. At the same time, legitimate Ai tools can enhance evidence, analyse data, assist experts, and help lawyers understand complex information. The challenge is no longer simply determining whether Ai was involved. The real question is what the technology actually did - and whether the resulting evidence is reliable enough to influence a judge or jury.

Written from the perspective of a trial consultant and grounded primarily in the Federal Rules of Evidence, *AI Evidence at Trial* gives practicing lawyers a practical framework for handling these disputes without hype, fear, or technological guesswork.

The book examines authentication under Rule 901, expert reliability under Rule 702, Rule 403 concerns, machine-generated conclusions, deepfake images and video, cloned voices, synthetic documents, Ai-enhanced evidence, digital provenance,

metadata, native files, discovery, preservation, production, and the growing role of experts in explaining automated systems.

It also explores a problem that receives far less attention: AI evidence can be used to manufacture evidence of innocence as easily as evidence of guilt. A fabricated photograph, receipt, location record, text conversation, or synthetic video could create the appearance of a powerful alibi. Prosecutors, defence attorneys, civil litigators, investigators, and trial consultants therefore need the same skill: the ability to identify independent “anchors to reality” that confirm or contradict what a digital exhibit claims to show.

The book also looks backward. The history of wrongful convictions involving bite-mark evidence, outdated fire theories, false confessions, and other forms of forensic overconfidence demonstrate why courts must never allow the certainty expressed in the courtroom to exceed the reliability of the underlying method. AI presents a new technology, but the danger of overstated evidence is not new.

Later chapters address discovery and preservation of AI evidence, native data, software and model versions, prompts when materially relevant, audit logs, proprietary systems, trade-secret concerns, the Confrontation Clause, courtroom strategy, motions in limine, cross-examination, voir dire, federal court AI standing orders, ethics, confidentiality, and the developing federal rulemaking surrounding machine-generated evidence.

This is not a book arguing for plaintiffs, defendants, prosecutors, or the defence. It is a book about proof.

For lawyers who will increasingly confront synthetic media, automated analysis, machine-generated conclusions, and challenges to digital authenticity, *AI Evidence at Trial* provides a framework for answering the question that will define the next generation of courtroom evidence:

Why should the court believe this is what you say it is?

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Available at Amazon [HERE](#) (Paperback).