

FILED 05/15/2020 8:46:37 AM Clerk of Superior Court DeKalb County  
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DEKALB COUNTY  
STONE MOUNTAIN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
STATE OF GEORGIA

IN RE: Declaration of Judicial Emergency

20AP1141

Date: May 13, 2020

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**ORDER DECLARING JUDICIAL EMERGENCY  
(EXTENDED THROUGH JUNE 12, 2020 AT 11:59 PM)**

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED that a Judicial Emergency exists in DeKalb County, Georgia affecting **ALL COURTS**, including courts located in cities and municipalities within DeKalb County, such that there is a serious health emergency pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 38-3-60(2)(D). *See* O.C.G.A. § 38-3-60(2)(D) (providing that “Judicial Emergency” means “such other serious emergency”).

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED that the Judicial Emergency substantially endangers or infringes upon the normal functioning of the judicial system as it relates to jury service, including grand jury service, and any non-essential matters, unless they can be conducted via video or teleconferencing.

Therefore, pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 38-3-61, The Honorable Chief Judge Asha F. Jackson of the Superior Court of DeKalb County, Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit **DOES HEREBY ORDER AND DECLARE** the existence of a Judicial Emergency in the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit. The nature of this emergency is the continued transmission of Coronavirus/COVID-19 throughout DeKalb County and the potential infection of

those who are required to appear in our courts and interact with large groups due to jury service, including grand jury service, or other large, non-essential calendars.

Thus, the undersigned hereby makes this declaration of a judicial emergency affecting all courts and clerk's offices in DeKalb County as it relates to jury service, including grand jury service, and any non-essential matters unless they can be conducted via video or teleconferencing.

Accordingly, **IT IS THE ORDER** of the **Court** that:

**ALL PERSONS SEEKING ENTRY TO THE COURTHOUSE MUST WEAR A FACE MASK OR FACE COVERING.**

**WHILE INSIDE THE COURTHOUSE, IF POSSIBLE, PERSONS ARE ASKED TO MAINTAIN SIX (6) FEET OF DISTANCE BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THE PUBLIC AND/OR COURT EMPLOYEES.**

**There will be no in-person hearings at the courthouse except for those constitutionally or statutorily required or hearings required for the safety of Accountability Court participants.**

**No jurors or grand jurors shall report and no jury trials shall occur from this date through June 12 at 11:59 pm; and**

**Furthermore, no non-essential matters shall be heard by the courts from this date through June 12, 2020 at 11:59 pm, unless they can be conducted via video or teleconferencing. Parties and/or attorneys in any non-essential matters should directly contact the chambers of the judge assigned to their case if they have any questions and/or need to ensure their compliance with this Order.**

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 38-3-62, during the period of this Order, the Court hereby suspends, tolls, extends, and otherwise grants relief from all deadlines, including, but not limited to: (1) a statute of limitation; (2) the time within which to try a case for which a demand for speedy trial has been filed; (3) the time within which to hold a commitment hearing; (4) the time within which to return a bill of indictment or an accusation or to bring a matter before a grand jury; and/or (5) such other legal proceedings as determined to be necessary, including calendars involving large numbers of litigants, lawyers, or other persons.

**Licensure Applications:** It is further ordered that ALL licensure applicants are by appointment only and persons may obtain an appointment by first contacting that specific licensure office.

**Probate Court Services:** ALL persons who wish to review and/or research Probate Court records or obtain copies of Probate Court records shall first contact the Probate Court to make an appointment to do so.

**Clerk of Court Services:** ALL applications or services related to Trade-names, Notary Commissions, Notary Renewals, Emergency Passports, Title Examiners, etc. shall be by appointment only. Persons shall contact the Clerk's Office to make an appointment.

All Georgia courts shall continue to operate under the restrictions set forth in the Supreme Court of Georgia's *Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency* as extended, with the following clarifications, modifications, and directions, Where this order refers

to “public health guidance,” courts should consider the most specific current guidance provided by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH), and their local health departments.

**Further, IT IS THE ORDER of the Court that:**

**1. Guidance on the Application on this Order**

Included in the Appendix to this Order are several guidance documents that clarify the application of the Order in particular contexts: tolling of filing deadlines; tolling of statutes of limitations; deadlines and time limits defined by reference to terms of court; and the continued authority of grand juries impaneled prior to the issuance of the Order. Additional guidance documents may be posted on the AOC’s website at <https://georgiacourts.gov/judicial-councillaoc/>. It should be noted, however, that as discussed in Section 6 below, judges are being granted authority on a case-specific basis to reimpose certain deadlines that would otherwise be tolled by the Order or establish new deadlines or schedules.

**2. Prohibition on Jury Trial Proceedings and Most Grand Jury Proceedings**

Current public health guidance recommends social distancing and other measures that make it impracticable for courts to protect the health of the large groups of people who are normally assembled for jury proceedings, including jury selection. Accordingly, until further order, all courts are prohibited from summoning new trial jurors and grand jurors and from conducting criminal or civil jury trials.

Grand juries that are already impaneled or are recalled from a previous term of court may meet to attend to time-sensitive essential matters, but these grand juries should not be assembled except when necessary and only under circumstances in which social distancing and other public health guidance can be followed.

As discussed below, efforts are being pursued to allow the safe resumption of jury trials. The clerks and court administrators of trial courts that conduct jury trials and convene grand juries will be provided sufficient notice of the resumption of jury proceedings to allow the complicated process of summoning potential jurors to be completed. Information about this issue will be provided to trial court clerks and court administrators.

### **3. Proceedings Conducted Remotely Using Technology**

All courts should continue to use and increase the use of technology to conduct remote judicial proceedings as a preferred alternative to in-person proceedings, both to ensure that essential court functions are continued and to conduct non-essential proceedings to limit the backlog of such matters when the judicial emergency is terminated. Courts should understand and utilize the authority provided by the emergency amendments made to court rules on videoconferences and teleconferences.

Courts may compel the participation of litigants, lawyers, witnesses, and other essential personnel in remote judicial proceedings, including civil non-jury trials and other non-jury adjudicative proceedings, where allowed by court rules (including emergency amendments thereto). Such proceedings, however, must be consistent with

public health guidance, must not impose undue burdens on participants, and must not be prohibited by the requirements of the United States or Georgia constitutions or applicable statutes or court rules.

In civil, criminal, and juvenile proceedings, parties may expressly consent in the record to remote proceedings not otherwise authorized and affirmatively waive otherwise applicable legal requirements. Courts must ensure the public's right of access to judicial proceedings and, unless affirmatively waived in the record, a criminal defendant's right to confrontation and open courtrooms.

#### **4. In-Court Proceedings: Development of Guidelines**

Except for jury and grand jury proceedings as discussed in Section 2 above, courts have discretion to conduct essential and non-essential in person judicial proceedings, but only in compliance with public health guidance and with the requirements of the United States and Georgia constitutions and applicable statutes and court rules, including the public's right of access to judicial proceedings and a criminal defendant's rights to confrontation and open courtrooms.

Before conducting extensive in-person proceedings, particularly in non-essential matters, each court should develop written guidelines as to how in-court proceedings generally and particular types of proceedings will be conducted to protect the health of litigants, lawyers, judges, court personnel, and the public. Guidelines should specify who should be admitted to the courthouse and courtroom and how public health guidance will be followed regarding such matters as health screening of court personnel

and visitors, social distancing (including by capping the occupancy of courthouses, interior areas, and courtrooms based on their size), availability and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by court personnel and visitors, and sanitization practices. Guidelines should provide for accommodations for high-risk individuals. Courts should consider the use of staggered, smaller proceedings to conduct proceedings involving many cases or participants, such as calendar calls and arraignments. Guidelines should be prominently posted at courthouse entrances and on court and government websites to provide advance notice to litigants, lawyers, and the public.

Support for the development of guidelines will be provided by the Judicial COVID-19 Task Force discussed in Section 7 below, as well as by the councils for each class of court. Courts of different classes that share courthouse facilities or operate in the same county should seek to coordinate their guidelines.

#### **5. Discretion of Judges to Reimpose Deadlines in Specific Cases**

Nothing in the *Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency* as extended and modified limits the authority of the Chief Judge of a superior court judicial circuit under OCGA §~ 38-3-61 and 38-3-62 to add to the restrictions imposed by the statewide judicial emergency, if such additional restrictions are constitutional, necessitated by local conditions, and to the extent possible ensure that courthouses or properly designated alternative facilities remain accessible to carry out essential judicial functions. However, no court may disregard the restrictions imposed by the Order as extended and modified.

## **6. Discretion of Judges to Reimpose Deadlines in Specific Instances**

After the date of this order, and with the exception of deadlines regarding jury trials and grand juries, judges are granted the following authority to reimpose deadlines set by statutes, rules, regulations, and court orders that have been suspended, tolled, or extended by the *Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency* as extended and modified and to establish new deadlines and schedules. In pending or newly filed cases, a judge may reimpose or establish such deadlines on a case-by-case basis after considering the particular circumstances of the case, including any public health concerns and known individual health, economic, and other concerns regarding the litigants, lawyers, witnesses, and other persons who may be involved in the case. The judge must enter a written order in the record for the case identifying the deadlines that are being reimposed or established. Standing orders applicable to multiple cases and orders simply reimposing previous scheduling orders are not permitted. The judge should allow any party or other participant in a case to seek reconsideration of such an order for good cause shown.

Judges should in particular consider reimposing deadlines that do not require any or only insignificant in-person contact, such as deadlines for filing and responding to pleadings, motions, and briefs, written discovery in civil cases, scheduling of depositions that may be taken remotely or require few participants, and scheduling of hearings requiring only legal argument or few participants.



## **7. Professionalism**

With regard to all matters in this challenging time, all lawyers are reminded of their obligations of professionalism. Judges are also reminded of their obligation to dispose of all judicial matters promptly and efficiently, including by insisting that court officials, litigants, and their lawyers cooperate with the court to achieve that end, although this obligation must not take precedence over the obligation to dispose of matters fairly and with patience, which requires sensitivity to health and other concerns raised by court officials, litigants and their lawyers, witnesses, and others.

## **8. Notice Provisions**

Notice will be provided as to the expected termination of the Order as extended and modified at least one week in advance to allow courts to plan for the transition to fuller operations.

The impact of COVID-19 varies across the state, and the level of response and adjustment will likewise vary among courts. Courts are strongly encouraged to make available to the public the steps they are taking to safely increase operations while responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Recognizing that not all courts have a social media presence or website, the Administrative Office of the Courts will continue to post court-specific information as it becomes available on the AOC website at <https://georgiacourts.gov/covid-19-preparedness/>.

**This Court hereby adopts and incorporates the into this Order as if fully written herein the *Second Order Extending Declaration of Statewide Judicial***

**Emergency and entered by Chief Justice Harold D. Melton of the Supreme Court of Georgia on May 11, 2020.**

Should the state of emergency extend beyond the period indicated above or should the nature of the emergency otherwise require modification by the Court, the Court will make a determination of available alternative remedies for the conduct of court business, as necessary, and a corresponding Order will be entered and distributed in accordance with Georgia law.

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 38-3-63:

**IT IS ORDERED** that the Sheriff of DeKalb County shall post this Order on her public notification site and in the courthouses;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the undersigned shall immediately notify and serve Chief Justice Harold D. Melton of the Supreme Court with a copy of this Order, such service to be accomplished through reasonable means to assure expeditious receipt;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the undersigned shall immediately notify and serve a copy of the order on the judges and clerks of all courts sitting within the jurisdictions affected and on the clerks of the Georgia Court of Appeals and the Georgia Supreme Court, such service to be accomplished through reasonable means to assure expeditious receipt; and

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the undersigned shall give notice of the issuance of this Order to the affected parties, counsel for the affected parties, and the public.

**IT IS SO ORDERED** this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2020.

  
Asha F. Jackson | May 14, 2020 14:19 EDT

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**HON. ASHA F. JACKSON**  
**Chief and Administrative Judge**  
DeKalb County Superior Court  
Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit