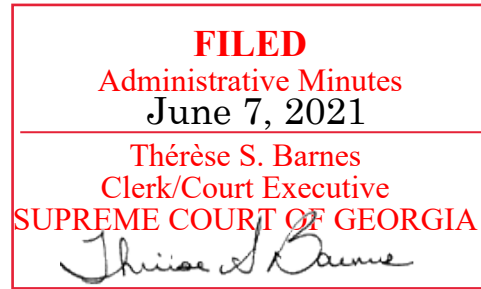




## SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA



### **FIFTEENTH ORDER EXTENDING DECLARATION OF STATEWIDE JUDICIAL EMERGENCY**

On March 14, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Honorable Harold D. Melton, as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, issued an Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency pursuant to OCGA § 38-3-61. That Order has been extended fourteen times, with modifications, by orders issued on April 6, May 11, June 12, July 10, August 11, September 10, October 10, November 9, and December 9, 2020 (with Section I (B) relating to conducting jury trials modified on December 23, 2020), and on January 8, February 7, March 9, April 8, and May 8, 2021.

After consulting with the Judicial Council of Georgia and other judicial partners, and because the novel coronavirus continues to significantly affect Georgia's judicial system, it is hereby determined that the Order should be extended again. **However, as discussed in the Notice of Expected Termination of Statewide Judicial Emergency on June 30, 2021 issued separately today by the Chief Justice, it is anticipated that the Public Health State of Emergency declared by the Governor may expire at 11:59 p.m. on Wednesday, June 30, 2021. Accordingly, the Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency, which would have expired on Monday, June 7, 2021, at 11:59 p.m., is further extended but only until Wednesday, June 30, at 11:59 p.m.** If the Public Health State of Emergency expires before June 30, the Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency will expire at the same time by operation of law. Until this Order expires, all Georgia courts shall continue to operate under the requirements set forth in the Order as extended, as discussed below. **However, courts and litigants should prepare for the expiration of the statewide judicial emergency.**

All prior orders are available online, including on the Supreme Court’s website, [www.gasupreme.us](http://www.gasupreme.us), and an overview of the orders is provided in Section VII below. This extension order varies substantially from the prior orders as our State and its judicial system emerge from the pandemic. However, judges, lawyers, and litigants should be familiar with the prior orders to the extent that certain of their provisions may continue to affect particular matters. 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.

## **I. Deadlines and Other Time Schedules and Filing Requirements**

**(A) All deadlines suspended and tolled on March 14, 2020.** Pursuant to OCGA 38-3-62, the initial March 14, 2020 Order suspended, tolled, extended, and otherwise granted relief from any deadlines and other time schedules and filing requirements (referred to collectively herein as “deadlines”) imposed by otherwise applicable statutes, rules, regulations, or court orders in civil and criminal cases and administrative matters.

**(B) Most deadlines on litigants reimposed as of July 14, 2020.** With the exceptions discussed below, deadlines were reimposed on *litigants* effective July 14, 2020.

**(C) Deadlines not reimposed on courts.** Recognizing the substantial backlogs of pending cases, deadlines imposed on *courts* have remained suspended and tolled. All courts should nevertheless work diligently to clear backlogs and to comply with usual deadlines and timetables to the extent safe and practicable.

**(D) Most grand jury and jury trial deadlines remain tolled.** Due to the lengthy prohibition on almost all grand jury proceedings and all jury trials and the substantial backlogs of unindicted and untried

criminal cases, deadlines for jury trial proceedings (including statutory speedy trial demands), deadlines for grand jury proceedings (with the exception of the statutory deadlines to indict detained individuals in OCGA §§ 17-7-50 and 17-7-50.1), and deadlines calculated by reference to the date of a civil or criminal jury trial or grand jury proceeding remain suspended and tolled. This provision does not apply to deadlines calculated by reference to the date of non-jury (bench) trials. Statutes of limitation in criminal cases also remain tolled.

**(E) Deadlines for indicting detained individuals reimposed as of May 14, 2021.** Because at least one grand jury should generally be able to operate safely in all counties, the deadlines in OCGA §§ 17-7-50 and 17-7-50.1 for presenting cases involving detained individuals to the grand jury are reimposed effective May 14, 2021.

**(F) Guidance on tolling and calculation of new deadlines.** Guidance on the tolling of filing deadlines and statutes of limitations and on deadlines and time limits calculated by reference to terms of court are included in the appendix to this order. Explanations and examples of how to calculate deadlines that were tolled on March 14, 2020 and later reimposed are provided in Section II of the July 10, 2020 extension order.

**(G) Extensions of time.** Litigants may apply in the normal way for extensions of reimposed deadlines for good cause shown, and courts should be generous in granting extensions particularly when based upon health concerns, economic hardship, lack of childcare, or other caregiving responsibilities.

**(H) Reimposition of all deadlines when the judicial emergency expires.** Courts and litigants should be aware that when this statewide judicial emergency order expires, *all* deadlines not already reimposed will immediately be reimposed (unless tolled by an applicable local judicial emergency order).

**(I) Authority of superior and state courts to continue tolling of statutory speedy trial requirements under Senate Bill 163.** Courts and litigants should be aware that the General Assembly has

passed Senate Bill 163, which will take effect on July 1, 2021. SB 163 authorizes the Chief Judge of a superior court or state court to toll, extend, modify, or otherwise grant relief from the statutory speedy trial requirements in OCGA §§ 17-7-170 and 17-7-171 *following* a judicial emergency if compliance with such requirements is impracticable in a particular county. An order granting such relief must be supported by a certification that considers specified factors and includes a plan to resolve cases in which a statutory speedy trial demand has been filed as expeditiously as possible. Each order is for a period of no more than eight months, and the authority granted by SB 163 will expire (sunset) on June 30, 2023. Model SB 163 orders and certifications are being developed by the councils of superior and state court judges.

(J) Courts and litigants should also be aware of House Bill 635, which provides additional tools to resolve backlogs of criminal cases, including broadened authority for superior courts to select juries and try cases in alternative facilities where greater social distancing may be possible; discretion of courts to try certain cases without a jury when the defendant so elects, even if the prosecutor requests a jury trial; and broadened authority of prosecutors to initiate certain cases by accusation rather than indictment. The latter two provisions will expire on June 30, 2022.

## II. Proceedings Conducted Remotely Using Technology

(A) **Continued use of remote proceedings where legal, practicable, and safer.** All courts should continue to use technology to conduct remote judicial proceedings when doing so is a safer alternative to in-person proceedings, unless the proceeding is required by law to be in-person or it is not practicable for technical or other reasons for persons participating in the proceeding to participate remotely.

(B) **Emergency rule amendments.** Courts should understand and utilize the authority provided and clarified by the emergency amendments made to court rules on video conferences and teleconferences.

(C) **Compelled participation.** Courts may compel the

participation of litigants, lawyers, witnesses, and other essential personnel in remote judicial 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.

**(D) Consent to remote proceedings when not otherwise authorized.** In civil, criminal, juvenile, and administrative proceedings, litigants may expressly consent in the record to remote proceedings not otherwise authorized and affirmatively waive otherwise applicable legal requirements.

**(E) Ensuring public access and defendant's rights.** Courts must ensure the public's right of access to judicial proceedings as required by law. In addition, in all criminal cases, courts must ensure the defendant's right to confrontation and right to a public trial unless the defendant affirmatively waives such right in the record.

**(F) Evaluation of proceedings that should be conducted remotely even when not required for public health reasons.** The pandemic has required courts to greatly expand the use of remote proceedings, which have been found to have both advantages (including significant savings in time and travel for participants) and disadvantages (including loss of in-person interactions and technical concerns, particularly in areas with poor internet service and for participants with limited access to or familiarity with the technology used). Courts should evaluate which of their proceedings should continue to be conducted remotely after the judicial emergency ends and, to the extent permanent amendments to court rules or statutes are needed to allow or improve such remote proceedings, courts should advise their court councils.

### **III. In-Person Proceedings Including Jury Trials and Grand Jury Proceedings**

**(A) General discretion to conduct in-person proceedings**

**under court operating guidelines when safe and lawful.** Courts have discretion to conduct in-person judicial proceedings under the court's operating guidelines discussed in Section III (F) below, but only in compliance with public health guidance, this order, and 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 an open courtroom. No court may compel the attendance of any person for a court proceeding if the court proceeding or the court facility in which it is held is not in compliance with this order. Courts should be particularly aware of scheduling proceedings that require numerous people to be in the courtroom or courthouse common areas, including large calendar calls.

(B) **Grand jury proceedings.** The Chief Judge of each superior court, in his or her discretion after consulting with the District Attorney, may authorize grand jury proceedings in-person or remotely (where consistent with law). Guidance for safely conducting in-person grand jury proceedings and guidance on conducting remote grand jury proceedings are included in the Appendix to this order. Courts and counsel are reminded that many criminal cases may proceed by accusation rather than grand jury indictment, and House Bill 635 gives prosecutors broadened authority to proceed by accusation.

(C) **Jury trials.** The Chief Judge of each trial court is authorized, in his or her discretion, to authorize the summoning of trial jurors and the conducting of jury trials in accordance with a final jury trial plan developed in collaboration with the local committee and incorporated into the court's operating guidelines as discussed in Section III (F) (3) below. Potential jurors should be informed in advance about the practices that the court will use to ensure their safety.

(D) **Continued tolling of most deadlines related to grand jury proceedings and jury trials.** As detailed in Section I (D) and (E) above, because of the substantial backlogs of unindicted and untried cases and because grand jury proceedings and jury trials even when resumed will not occur at the scale or with the speed as before the pandemic, deadlines calculated by reference to the date of grand jury proceedings or jury trials,

including but not limited to the speedy trial deadlines in OCGA §§ 17-7-170 and 17-7-171, remained suspended and tolled, although the deadlines for indicting detained individuals in OCGA §§ 17-7-50 and 17-7-50.1 are reimposed as of May 14, 2021.

(E) **ADR proceedings.** Courts may not compel in-person participation in any court-imposed alternative dispute resolution (ADR) session that is to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with applicable public health guidelines.

(F) **Operating guidelines for in-court proceedings.** Each court is required to have developed and implemented written guidelines as to how in-court proceedings generally, as well as particular types of proceedings including grand jury proceedings and jury trials, will be conducted to protect the health of litigants, lawyers, jurors, judges, court personnel, and the public.

(1) **Guidelines should be based on bench card and public health guidance.** The “Georgia Court Reopening Guide” bench card included in the Appendix to this order should be used as the template for such operating guidelines, which at a minimum should include all subject matters contained therein. Courts should also consider guidance from local health departments and guidance provided by CDC and DPH; if local public health guidance is more restrictive than the bench card, the local public health guidance should be followed instead.

(2) **Isolation, quarantine, and notification requirements.** With regard to everyone who works in a court facility, the operating guidelines shall require isolation of any person with known or suspected COVID-19 and quarantine of any person with COVID-19 exposure likely to result in infection, in accordance with the DPH Thirteenth Amended Administrative Order for Public Health Control Measures, a link to which may be found in the Appendix, or any subsequent version thereof. When there is reason to believe that anyone who works at or has visited a court facility has been exposed to COVID-19, DPH or the local health department shall be notified, and notification of persons who may have been exposed shall occur as directed by DPH or the local health

department.

(3) **Local committees and jury trial plans.** Every county should have a local committee of judicial system participants, convened by the Chief Judge of the county's superior court, which is charged with developing a plan for safely resuming jury trials in the county as further described in the "Guidance for Local Committees on Resuming Jury Trials" included in the Appendix to this order. The local committees should use the "Guidance for Resuming Jury Trials" also included in the Appendix in developing their plans, which must be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) before the jury trial process begins.

(4) **Coordination of operating guidelines.** Courts of different classes that share courthouse facilities or operate in the same county should coordinate their operating guidelines, and should seek to coordinate operating guidelines with non-judicial entities sharing courthouse facilities.

(5) **Updating and termination of operating guidelines.** Operating guidelines shall be modified as public health guidance is modified and shall remain in effect at least as long as this statewide judicial emergency exists continues.

(6) **Publication of operating guidelines.** Each court must submit its current operating guidelines to the AOC at <https://georgiacourts.gov/covid-19-court-operating-guidelines-form> to be posted at <https://georgiacourts.gov/covid-19-court-operating-guidelines/> as a centralized website available to litigants, lawyers, and the public. Current operating guidelines also should be prominently posted at courthouse entrances and on court and local government websites to provide advance notice to litigants, lawyers, and the public.

#### **IV. Discretion of Chief Judges to Declare More Restrictive Local Judicial Emergencies**

(A) **Authority of Chief Superior Court Judges.** 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.

(B) **Limitations on Authority.** A Chief Judge may impose such additional restrictions only by a properly entered order, but such orders may not disregard the restrictions imposed by this Order as extended and modified. Courts should be aware that only the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a Chief Judge of a superior court judicial circuit have authority to enter a judicial emergency order under OCGA § 38-3-61, see OCGA § 38-3-60 (a) (defining “authorized judicial official”), and only the Chief Justice has the authority to extend a judicial emergency order for so long as a public health emergency declared by the Governor extends, see OCGA § 38-3-61 (b).

## V. **Guidance on Application of the Order**

Included in the Appendix are several guidance documents that clarify the application of the order in particular contexts. Additional guidance documents may be posted on the AOC’s website at <https://georgiacourts.gov/judicial-council/aoc/>. Guidance related to the tolling of deadlines should be read in light of the reimposition of deadlines by this order and by orders in specific cases.

## VI. **Professionalism**

With regard to all matters in this challenging time, all lawyers are reminded of their obligations of professionalism, including the obligation to engage in discovery in good faith and in a safe manner. 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.

## VII. Overview of This Judicial Emergency and Prior Orders

This extension order varies substantially from the prior orders issued during this statewide judicial emergency as Georgia emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic. The initial March 14, 2020 Order and all prior extension orders, along with related guidance documents and orders regarding court rules, are available online, including on the Supreme Court's website, [www.gasupreme.us](http://www.gasupreme.us). **Judges, lawyers, and litigants should be familiar with those orders and guidance documents and should consult them for detailed information. The following is only an overview.**

On Thursday, March 12, 2020, as the novel coronavirus began spreading rapidly in Georgia and public and private events began to be canceled, the Chief Justice convened an emergency meeting of the Judicial Council of Georgia and advised the Chief Judges of the superior courts that they might need to exercise their authority under OCGA § 38-3-61 to declare local judicial emergencies and limit operations in their courts. Several Chief Judges issued such orders beginning that day. On Saturday, March 14, the Governor issued the first Declaration of Public Health State of Emergency, imposing strict limitations on a wide variety of activities to protect against the spread of the virus. Later that same day, **the Chief Justice issued the initial Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency**, which applies to all courts and clerk's offices and all proceedings in Georgia's judicial system.

The March 14 Order suspended, tolled, extended, and otherwise granted relief from any deadlines or other time schedules or filing requirements imposed by otherwise applicable statutes, rules, regulations, or court orders, whether in civil or criminal cases or administrative matters. It directed that to the extent court proceedings were held, they

should be done where possible in a manner to limit the risk of exposure to the virus, such as by videoconferencing. But the Order also directed that, to the extent feasible, courts should remain open to address essential functions, and in particular that courts should give priority to matters necessary to protect the health, safety, and liberty of individuals. In accordance with that directive, **Georgia's courts have never been closed; they continued to perform essential functions despite the pandemic.**

Over the next two months, lawyers and litigants adjusted to work during the pandemic and courts rapidly expanded their technological ability to conduct proceedings remotely, aided by a number of orders making **emergency amendments to court rules regarding videoconferencing and related matters.** The May 11, 2020 extension order provided further guidance on conducting remote proceedings as a safer alternative to in-person proceedings while also emphasizing the need to ensure the public's right of access to judicial proceedings and, in all criminal cases, a criminal defendant's rights to confrontation and an open courtroom unless affirmatively waived in the record. The May 11 order appended several **guidance documents** regarding the tolling of filing deadlines, statutes of limitation, deadlines and time limits defined by reference to terms of court, and the continued authority of grand juries impaneled before the March 14 Order.

The May 11 order gave judges authority on a case-specific basis to reimpose certain deadlines that would otherwise be tolled and to conduct non-essential in-person proceedings, but only in compliance with public health guidance as well as legal requirements. **Jury trials and almost all grand jury proceedings, however, remained prohibited** because of the large groups of people who are normally assembled for such proceedings, including jury selection. **Each court was directed to develop detailed written guidelines on how in-person proceedings would be conducted** to protect the health of all persons involved; the May 11 order established a **Judicial COVID-19 Task Force** comprised of judges from the various classes of court, along with advisors from key judicial stakeholders, to assist courts in conducting remote proceedings and restoring more in-court proceedings, including policies for safe grand jury

and jury proceedings. The order also emphasized the importance of **professionalism** by both lawyers and judges while dealing with the many challenges resulting from the pandemic. Finally, the May 14 order explained that **Chief Judges of superior courts could issue local emergency orders** adding to the restrictions imposed by the statewide orders when necessitated by local conditions. A number of such local orders have been issued during the pandemic, particularly in response to COVID-19 exposure in particular courthouses.

In order to allow more pending cases and newly filed cases to move forward in the judicial process, per notice provided in the June 12, 2020 extension order, **many of the deadlines imposed on *litigants* in civil and criminal cases that had been suspended, tolled, or extended since the March 14 Order were reimposed as of July 14, 2020. Details about which deadlines were reimposed and how new deadlines should be calculated were included in the June 12 order and repeated in subsequent extension orders.** Because all jury and almost all grand jury proceedings remained prohibited, however, **deadlines for jury trial proceedings (including statutory speedy trial demands), deadlines for grand jury proceedings, and deadlines calculated by reference to the date of a civil or criminal jury trial or grand jury proceeding remained suspended and tolled.** In addition, recognizing the substantial backlog of pending cases, **deadlines imposed on *courts* remained suspended and tolled,** although all courts were directed to work diligently to clear the backlog and to comply with usual deadlines and timetables to the extent safe and practicable. The June 12 order also appended a bench card entitled **“Georgia Court Reopening Guide”** to be used as the template for courts’ operating guidelines for in-person proceedings. Those guidelines are posted at courthouse entrances and on local court and government websites and are collected by the AOC at <https://georgiacourts.gov/covid-19-court-operating-guidelines/>.

Following cases of COVID-19 in several courthouses, the July 10, 2020 extension order emphasized that in-person court proceedings, in particular large calendar calls, as well as court-imposed in-person alternative dispute resolution (ADR) sessions, could be conducted only in

compliance with the statewide judicial emergency order. The July 10 order also required **court operating guidelines to require isolation, quarantine, and notification processes** for known or suspected COVID-19 cases in accordance with DPH and local health department direction.

The August 11 and September 10, 2020 extension orders recognized that the judicial system, and the criminal justice system in particular, must have some capacity to resolve cases by indictment and trials, even as the pandemic continued. **The September 10 order authorized the Chief Judge of each superior court, in his or her discretion after consultation with the District Attorney, to resume grand jury proceedings in-person or remotely (where consistent with law) as local conditions allow and in accordance with the order and appended guidance for resuming in-person grand jury proceedings.** The September 10 order also directed the Chief Judge for each superior court to convene for each county in his or her circuit a **local committee of judicial system participants to develop detailed guidelines for the resumption of jury trials** in the county using the safe jury trial guidelines developed by the Judicial COVID-19 Task Force. Guidance for the local committees was also appended.

**After September 10, some counties resumed grand jury proceedings, and the October 10, 2020 extension order authorized the Chief Judge of each trial court, in his or her discretion, to resume the jury trial process if local conditions allowed and the Chief Judge, in collaboration with the local committee, had developed and issued a final jury trial plan** incorporated into the court's operating guidelines for in-person proceedings. As counties issued their jury trial plans, a few jury trials were held, and more counties resumed grand jury proceedings as well.

**The December 9, 2020 extension order, however, recognized that COVID-19 conditions were worsening dramatically in many parts of the State** and that courts might need to revise and potentially delay or cancel their plans for jury trials, grand jury proceedings, and other in-person proceedings. The winter surge of COVID-19 cases became severe

enough that **on December 23, 2020, the December 9 order was modified to prohibit all jury trials not already in progress until at least mid-February 2021.** The modification order again urged the use of remote proceedings when practicable and lawful and limited in-person proceedings to those that could be conducted in full compliance with public health guidance and the other requirements of the December 9 order. The January 8, 2021 extension order continued these restrictions, placing particular emphasis on the need for courts to manage their case calendars to minimize the number of participants gathering both in the courtroom and in common areas outside of courtrooms. As the surge declined, **the March 9, 2021 extension order lifted the prohibition against conducting jury trials, and trial courts, in their discretion, could resume jury trials as local conditions allowed. Numerous courts then began to conduct jury trials.**

Even as grand jury proceedings and jury trials have been authorized, the orders have recognized that such proceedings will not actually start until a month or longer after the process for resuming them begins in a particular county or court, due to the time required to summon potential jurors for service. The orders have also recognized that **there are substantial backlogs of unindicted and untried cases and, due to ongoing public health precautions, these proceedings will not occur at the scale or with the speed they occurred before the pandemic.** Accordingly, while our justice system must resume moving cases to indictment and trial as rapidly as can be done safely, **the statutory deadlines based on indictments and jury trials have remained suspended and tolled.** However, the April 8 extension order announced that, because at least one grand jury should now be able to operate safely in all counties, **the deadlines in OCGA §§ 17-7-50 and 17-7-50.1 for presenting cases involving detained defendants to a grand jury, which have been tolled since the initial order, would be reimposed as of May 14, 2021.**

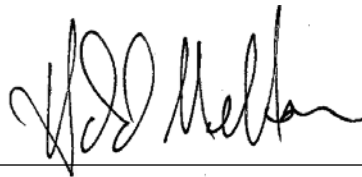
## VIII. Notice Provisions

(A) **Notice of expected termination.** Prior extension orders have stated that notice will be provided as to the expected termination of the Order as extended and modified at least one week in advance. Such notice is being provided in the Notice of Expected Termination of Statewide Judicial Emergency on June 30, 2021 issued separately today by the Chief Justice, which advises that it is expected that **the Chief Justice's Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency, as extended and modified, will expire at 11:59 p.m. on Wednesday, June 30, 2021.**

(B) **Notice of additional local measures.** Courts should make available to the public additional steps they are taking to safely increase operations while responding to the pandemic. Recognizing that not all courts have a social media presence or website, the AOC will continue to post court-specific information as it becomes available on the AOC website at <https://georgiacourts.gov/covid-19-preparedness>.

(C) **Notice of this extension order.** Pursuant to OCGA § 38-3-63, notice and service of a copy of this order shall immediately be sent to the judges and clerks of all courts in this State, including the clerk of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, such service to be accomplished through means to assure expeditious receipt, which include electronic means. Notice shall also be sent to the news media, the State Bar of Georgia, and the officials and entities listed below and shall constitute sufficient notice of the issuance of this order to the affected litigants, counsel for the affected litigants, and the public.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2021, and effective at  
11:59 p.m.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. D. Melton", written over a horizontal line.

Chief Justice Harold D. Melton  
Supreme Court of Georgia



## APPENDIX

[Guidance on Tolling of Filing Deadlines \(March 27, 2020\)](#)

[Guidance on Tolling of Statutes of Limitation \(April 6, 2020\)](#)

[Guidance on Deadlines and Time Limits Defined by Reference to Terms of Court \(May 4, 2020\)](#)

[Guidance on Grand Juries \(May 4, 2020\)](#)

[Further Guidance on Grand Juries \(May 11, 2020\)](#)

[Georgia Court Reopening Guide \(June 11, 2020\)](#)

[DPH Thirteenth Amended Administrative Order for Public Health Control Measures \(April 8, 2021\)](#)

[Guidance for Resuming In-Person Grand Jury Proceedings \(September 10, 2020\)](#)

[Guidance for Local Committees on Resuming Jury Trials \(September 10, 2020\)](#)

[Guidance for Resuming Jury Trials \(September 21, 2020\)](#)

[Guidance for Remote Grand Jury Proceedings \(October 26, 2020\)](#)

[Notice of Expected Termination of Statewide Judicial Emergency on June 30, 2021 \(June 7, 2021\)](#)

Governor Brian P. Kemp  
Lt. Governor Geoff Duncan  
Speaker David Ralston  
State Bar of Georgia  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
Judicial Council of Georgia  
Council of Superior Court Clerks of Georgia  
Department of Juvenile Justice  
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Council of Accountability Court Judges  
Georgia Commission on Dispute Resolution  
Institute of Continuing Judicial Education of Georgia  
Georgia Council of Court Administrators  
Chief Justice's Commission on Professionalism  
Judicial Qualifications Commission  
Association County Commissioners of Georgia  
Georgia Municipal Association  
Georgia Sheriffs' Association  
Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police  
Georgia Public Defender Council  
Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Community Supervision  
Georgia Court Reporters Association  
Board of Court Reporting  
State Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Constitutional Officers Association of Georgia  
Council of Magistrate Court Clerks  
Council of Municipal Court Clerks

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA**  
Clerk's Office, Atlanta

I certify that the above is a true extract from  
the minutes of the Supreme Court of Georgia.  
Witness my signature and the seal of said court  
hereto affixed the day and year last above written.

 , Clerk



## SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

June 7, 2021

### **NOTICE OF EXPECTED TERMINATION OF STATEWIDE JUDICIAL EMERGENCY ON JUNE 30, 2021**

On March 14, 2020, the Honorable Harold D. Melton, as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, issued an Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency pursuant to OCGA § 38-3-61, which was based upon the Governor's declaration in Executive Order No. 03.14.20.01, pursuant to OCGA § 38-3-51, that a Public Health State of Emergency existed in the State of Georgia due to the spread of COVID-19. The Governor has repeatedly renewed the Public Health State of Emergency, but it is now doubtful that the Governor will continue the public health emergency declaration beyond June 30, 2021. The Chief Justice's Order has been extended 15 times, with modifications, by orders issued on April 6, May 11, June 12, July 10, August 11, September 10, October 10, November 9, and December 9, 2020 (with Section I (B) relating to conducting jury trials modified on December 23, 2020), and on January 8, February 7, March 9, April 8, May 8, and today, June 7, 2021. See OCGA § 38-3-61 (b) (authorizing the Chief Justice to extend an order declaring the existence of a judicial emergency beyond the 90-day maximum period for other judicial emergency orders "for so long as such [public health emergency as set forth in OCGA § 38-3-51] exists, as declared by the Governor").

**Because it is anticipated that the Public Health State of Emergency declared by the Governor may expire at the end of June 30, 2021, the Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency is being further extended today but only until Wednesday, June 30, at 11:59 p.m.** If the Public Health State of Emergency expires before June 30, the Order Declaring Statewide Judicial Emergency will expire at the same time by operation of law.

Pursuant to Section VIII (A) of today’s extension order, courts, lawyers, litigants, and the public are hereby given notice of the expected termination of the statewide judicial emergency order.

**I. The Termination of the Chief Justice’s Statewide Judicial Emergency Order Will Reimpose All Deadlines Still Suspended and Tolled by the Order.**

The Chief Justice’s March 14, 2020 Order suspended, tolled, extended, and otherwise granted relief from any deadlines and other time schedules and filing requirements (referred to collectively herein as “deadlines”) imposed by otherwise applicable statutes, rules, regulations, or court orders in civil and criminal cases and administrative matters. As discussed further in today’s extension order, most of those deadlines were reimposed on *litigants* as of July 14, 2020, and the deadlines in OCGA §§ 17-7-50 and 17-7-50.1 for indicting detained individuals were reimposed as of May 14, 2021. However, recognizing the substantial backlog of pending cases, other deadlines imposed on *courts* have remained suspended and tolled, and due to the lengthy prohibition on almost all grand jury proceedings and jury trials, other deadlines for grand jury proceedings and deadlines calculated by reference to the date of a civil or criminal jury trial or a grand jury proceeding have also remained suspended and tolled.

**When the Chief Justice’s Statewide Judicial Emergency Order expires, *all* deadlines that have remained suspended and tolled based on that order will be *immediately* reimposed.** This will include deadlines imposed by statutes and rules for courts to hold hearings, conduct other proceedings, decide motions, and issue other orders, as well as statutory speedy trial and other requirements tied to grand jury proceedings and jury trials. As discussed further below, **certain deadlines may still be suspended or tolled based on a local judicial emergency order issued under OCGA §§ 38-3-61 and 38-3-62 (a) or an order granting relief from statutory speedy trial requirements issued under OCGA § 38-3-62 (b), but only if such orders are validly issued. To avoid serious**

**complications in calculating deadlines, such orders should be issued in time to avoid any gap after the expiration of the Chief Justice’s Order.**

A judge issuing any sort of order addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic should consider the authority by which the order is issued and must comply with any constitutional, statutory, uniform rule, or other requirements for such an order.

Note that **emergency amendments to court and bar rules** on such matters as videoconferencing and CLE requirements are based on the Supreme Court’s constitutional rule-making authority rather than on statutory judicial emergency authority. Those amendments will remain in effect after the termination of the Chief Justice’s Statewide Judicial Emergency Order for the period specified in each amendment, as the Court considers whether to make each amendment permanent, modify it, or allow it to expire.

## **II. Local Judicial Emergency Orders Under OCGA §§ 38-3-61 and 38-3-62 (a).**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many courts in Georgia have issued orders with the term “judicial emergency” in the caption or body of the order. However, **OCGA §§ 38-3-60 to 38-3-64 provide the only *statutory* authority to issue orders declaring the existence of a judicial emergency and the only authority for *two particular types of emergency actions*. First, a statutorily authorized judicial emergency order may grant relief from otherwise applicable legal deadlines. See OCGA § 38-3-62 (a) (“An authorized judicial official in an order declaring a judicial emergency, or in an order modifying or extending a judicial emergency order, is authorized to suspend, toll, extend, or otherwise grant relief from deadlines or other time schedules or filing requirements imposed by otherwise applicable statutes, rules, regulations, or court orders, whether in civil or criminal cases or administrative matters . . .”). **Second, a statutorily authorized judicial emergency order may designate****

**an alternate court facility.** See OCGA § 38-3-61 (c) (“In the event the circumstances underlying the judicial emergency make access to the office of a clerk of court or a courthouse impossible or impractical, the order declaring the judicial emergency shall designate another facility, which is reasonably accessible and appropriate, for the conduct of court business.”).

In addition to various technical requirements regarding the content of and notifications regarding judicial emergency orders found in OCGA §§ 38-3-61 (a) and 38-3-63, **there are several important limitations on this statutory authority. First, only the Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court or a chief judge of a Georgia superior court judicial circuit is authorized to declare a judicial emergency.** See OCGA §§ 38-3-60 (1) (defining “authorized judicial official”); 38-3-61 (a) (stating that “[a]n authorized judicial official is authorized to declare the existence of a judicial emergency . . .”). A “judicial emergency” order issued by any other judge is not a valid order under these statutes.

**Second, the order must be based on a determination that a “judicial emergency” exists in the pertinent jurisdiction.** OCGA § 38-3-60 (2) defines “judicial emergency” as

- (A) A state of emergency declared by the Governor under Part 1 of this article;
- (B) A public health emergency under Code Section 31-12-1.1;
- (C) A local emergency under Code Section 36-69-2; or
- (D) Such other serious emergency when, as determined by an authorized judicial official, the emergency substantially endangers or infringes upon the normal functioning of the judicial system, the ability of persons to avail themselves of the judicial system, or the ability of litigants or others to have access to the courts or to meet schedules or time deadlines imposed by court order or rule, statute, or administrative rule or regulation.

Thus, judicial emergencies are not limited to an ongoing public health state of emergency declared by the Governor or the Department of Public Health. A judicial emergency may also be declared due to serious problems – like the ongoing consequences of the pandemic, which required major restrictions on in-person judicial proceedings and otherwise created backlogs of cases – that substantially infringe upon the normal functioning of the judicial system, the ability of people to avail themselves of the judicial system, or the ability of litigants to have access to the courts or meet the normal legal deadlines.

However, except for judicial emergency orders issued by the Chief Justice based upon the existence of a public health emergency declared by the Governor under OCGA § 38-3-51 (like the Statewide Judicial Emergency Order that was extended most recently today), **judicial emergency orders are limited in duration to no more than 90 days in 30-day increments** – “an initial duration of not more than 30 days; provided, however, that the order may be modified or extended for no more than two periods not exceeding 30 days each[.]” OCGA § 38-3-61 (b). Thus, chief judges of superior court circuits who have issued or plan to issue a local judicial emergency order under OCGA § 38-3-61 must ensure that the duration of such order or extension thereof complies with these duration limitations.

Accordingly, a chief judge of a superior court circuit who previously declared a local judicial emergency and issued an order under OCGA § 38-3-61 based upon public health issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic may be authorized to declare a *different* local judicial emergency and issue a new order under OCGA § 38-3-61 based on the “other serious emergency” provision of OCGA § 38-3-60 (2) (D) if the backlog of cases and proceedings caused by the pandemic meet the standard set forth in that statutory provision, although the new order would be limited in duration to 30 days with at most two 30-day extensions. Note that if the local judicial emergency is affecting a class of court other than or in addition to the superior court, the chief judge of the superior court judicial circuit remains the only local judge with authority to issue an order under OCGA §§ 36-3-61 and 38-3-62 to grant

relief from legal deadlines applicable to that other class of court or to designate an alternate court facility for it. Finally, note again the importance of avoiding even short gaps in the suspension and tolling of specific legal deadlines between the expiration of the Chief Justice’s Statewide Judicial Emergency Order or a previous local judicial emergency order and any new local judicial emergency order because gaps of even a day or two may greatly complicate the calculation of the deadlines applicable to many cases.

### **III. Local Orders Under OCGA § 38-3-62 (b) (Senate Bill 163) Suspending Statutory Speedy Trial Requirements *Following* a Judicial Emergency.**

Senate Bill 163, which was passed by the General Assembly during the 2021 legislative session, amended OCGA § 38-3-62 to add a subsection (b), which authorizes the chief judge of a Georgia superior court judicial circuit or the chief judge of a Georgia state court to suspend, toll, extend, modify, or otherwise grant relief from the statutory speedy trial requirements imposed by OCGA §§ 17-7-170 and 17-7-171, in that judge’s court in a particular county and for a limited duration, *following* a judicial emergency if compliance with such requirements is impracticable under the totality of the circumstances arising from the preceding judicial emergency. This new provision will provide superior and state courts that have large backlogs of criminal cases which may need jury trials to resolve and that have not been able to hold jury trials due to public health restrictions more time to address those backlogs after a judicial emergency ends.

Detailed guidance and model forms for the order and supporting certification required by OCGA § 38-3-62 (b) have been provided to superior and state court judges by their court councils. It is important to understand that orders issued under this provision are *not* themselves “judicial emergency” orders but rather must *follow* a valid statutory judicial emergency order issued under OCGA § 38-3-61; may grant relief *only* for a limited period and *only* from statutory speedy trial requirements (not from other legal deadlines); must be issued for



a superior or state court in a *particular county* based on that court and county's particular circumstances, as shown by a detailed certification; and must include a *plan* to resolve cases in which a statutory speedy trial demand has been filed as expeditiously as possible.

Because an order under OCGA § 38-3-62 (b) must be based on “the totality of the circumstances arising from the preceding judicial emergency,” *id.* § 38-3-62 (b) (2) (B), **it may be preferable to issue such orders immediately following and based upon the Statewide Judicial Emergency Order, which affected the judicial system for more than 15 months, rather than following and based upon a local judicial emergency order that may be issued or may extend after the Statewide Judicial Emergency Order expires and that can be in effect for a maximum of 90 days.** Note also that Senate Bill 163's amendment enacting OCGA § 38-3-62 (b) takes effect on July 1, 2021, which is immediately after the statewide judicial emergency order is expected to terminate. Avoiding any gap in time between orders granting relief from statutory speedy trial requirements will avoid major calculation complications, but an order under OCGA § 38-3-62 (b), while it may be entered before July 1, 2021, will have no legal effect until the new statutory provision becomes effective on the first minute of that day.

#### **IV. Local Orders Regarding Court Operations and Management.**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many orders that have been captioned or include the term “judicial emergency” are not statutorily authorized judicial emergency orders, which, to repeat, may be issued only by the Chief Justice or a chief judge of a superior court judicial circuit, may grant relief from legal deadlines or designate alternate court facilities, and are subject to other statutory requirements and limitations. These local orders instead address matters of court operations and management, including access to courthouses and courtrooms, designation of proceedings that will be conducted remotely and details on how such proceedings will be conducted, public health

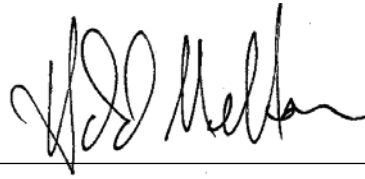
precautions for in-person proceedings, such as wearing masks and social distancing, scheduling issues not requiring relief from legal requirements, etc. Many of these local orders have followed the guidance provided in the Chief Justice's Statewide Judicial Emergency Order, as extended and modified, and in the various guidance documents in the Appendix to the Order.

The termination of the Statewide Judicial Emergency Order will not necessarily affect these local orders. To the extent the judge or judges issuing such orders have authority to issue orders regarding court operations and management, the orders will continue in effect and similar orders may be issued. Even after the Chief Justice's Order expires, some of its provisions may provide useful guidance for local orders. For example, courts may decide to retain published operating guidelines for in-court proceedings so that persons coming to court can understand the precautions being taken to protect their health, although those guidelines may need to be revised to reflect changing public health guidance. Courts may also decide to retain their local committees of judicial system participants to consult with regarding modifications of operating guidelines due to changing public health guidance as well as ways to restore the local court system to full operations and resolve the backlog of cases. And all Georgia courts should continue to emphasize professionalism among lawyers and judges as we emerge from the pandemic but continue to deal with its many effects.

## **V. Distribution of This Notice.**

This notice shall immediately be sent to the judges and clerks of all courts in this State, including the clerk of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, such service to be accomplished through means to assure expeditious receipt, which include electronic means. Notice shall also be sent to the news media, the State Bar of Georgia, and the officials and entities listed below.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2021.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. D. Melton", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

---

Chief Justice Harold D. Melton  
Supreme Court of Georgia

Governor Brian P. Kemp  
Lt. Governor Geoff Duncan  
Speaker David Ralston  
State Bar of Georgia  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
Judicial Council of Georgia  
Council of Superior Court Clerks of Georgia  
Department of Juvenile Justice  
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Council of Accountability Court Judges  
Georgia Commission on Dispute Resolution  
Institute of Continuing Judicial Education of Georgia  
Georgia Council of Court Administrators  
Chief Justice's Commission on Professionalism  
Judicial Qualifications Commission  
Association County Commissioners of Georgia  
Georgia Municipal Association  
Georgia Sheriffs' Association  
Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police  
Georgia Public Defender Council  
Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Community Supervision  
Georgia Court Reporters Association  
Board of Court Reporting  
State Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Constitutional Officers Association of Georgia  
Council of Magistrate Court Clerks  
Council of Municipal Court Clerks

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA**  
Clerk's Office, Atlanta

I certify that the above is a true extract from  
the minutes of the Supreme Court of Georgia.  
Witness my signature and the seal of said court  
hereto affixed the day and year last above written.

 , Clerk