

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA

FILED IN OFFICE

JUN 22 2026

IN RE: PROCEDURE FOR ALL)
CRIMINAL CASES ASSIGNED)
TO JUDGE ELLERBE'S DIVISION)
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CHÉ ALEXANDER
Clerk of Superior Court

Fulton County, Georgia

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JUDGE KELLY LEE ELLERBE

**STANDING CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER FOR
CRIMINAL CASES IN JUDGE KELLY LEE ELLERBE'S DIVISION¹**

For all criminal cases assigned to this division, the Court **HEREBY ORDERS** that the following deadlines, policies and procedures govern. Absent express permission from the Court, no exceptions, extensions or waivers to the requirements set forth herein are allowed.

1. COMMUNICATING WITH THE COURT

1.1. Email. While the Court encourages counsel to communicate with Chambers, such communication shall be in writing and delivered by email to Litigation Manager Rhapsody Little (Rhapsody.Little@fultoncountyga.gov) with copies to all counsel of record unless the matter is a proper *ex parte* filing. The Court, via the Litigation Manager, also communicates with counsel by email whenever possible. At the entry of appearance of counsel, the attorneys are required to provide an email address through the filing or by emailing the Litigation Manager. If you do not personally check your emails, you must arrange to have your emails forwarded to someone in your office who will be responsible for checking them and informing you of the messages/documents that have been sent. To avoid **inappropriate** *ex parte* communications, submit all questions, explanations or discussions concerning your case by email, with a copy to opposing counsel. Appropriate *ex parte* communications are excepted from this rule. All communications with the court must contain the case number in the subject line.

1.2. Phone. To prevent miscommunications and inappropriate *ex parte* communications, avoid telephoning chambers except in exceptional

¹ This Order replacing all prior versions of a Standing Case Management Order for Criminal Cases in Judge Kelly Lee Ellerbe's Division.

circumstances.

1.3. In no instance, should counsel directly email or call the Judge.

2. APPEARANCE AT ALL CALENDARS AND HEARINGS

2.1. Attorneys. No attorney shall appear in that capacity before the Court until the attorney has filed an entry of appearance that fully complies with U.S.C.R. 4.2 or a notice of substitution of counsel that fully complies with U.S.C.R. 4.3(3). Attorneys are required to appear at all published calendars and properly noticed court appearances unless a proper Leave of Absence in accordance with U.S.C.R. 16.1 or 16.2, or a proper conflict letter in accordance with U.S.C.R. 17.1 is timely filed or the attorney is otherwise expressly excused by the Court. Note that any Leave of Absence not filed or served pursuant to U.S.C.R. 16.1 or 16.2 or filed *prior to entry of appearance of counsel in the case at issue and not served upon chambers* stands denied under U.S.C.R. 16.4. Note that unless U.S.C.R. 17.1 is followed in all its subsections then the attorney shall not be deemed to have a conflict pursuant to U.S.C.R. 17.1(A).

2.2. Defendants. Unless expressly excused by the Court, defendants must appear at all calendar calls and properly noticed court dates for his/her case even if his/her attorney has a properly filed conflict letter, or leave of absence, or has been expressly excused. Failure to report shall result in forfeiture of any bond which may have been set and issuance of a bench warrant for the arrest of the defendant.

3. PLEA AND ARRAIGNMENT

3.1. Scheduling and Appearance. Each case assigned to this division will be set for a Plea and Arraignment hearing which will generally occur within one month following the filing of the indictment or accusation. Unless expressly excused by the Court, counsel for the parties and the defendant are required to appear.

3.2. Bond Motions/Hearings. Motions for bond will not be heard at arraignment unless filed at least 48 hours prior to the arraignment date. All bond motions must be filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court. Any bond motion filed prior to docketing of the indictment or accusation must be refiled or will be deemed withdrawn. Parties filing bond motions are required to deliver a courtesy copy to opposing counsel and the Litigation

Manager to ensure a hearing within ten (10) days. O.C.G.A. § 17-6-1(d). The State shall provide notice to victims or other interested parties as required by law.

3.3. Scheduling Order. The specific deadlines for discovery and motions in any case are provided pursuant to a separate Case Specific Scheduling Order entered in each defendant's case ("CSSO") at Plea and Arraignment ("P&A"). Re-indicted cases are bound by the CSSO dates, notices, and published calendars for the originally indicted case absent good cause shown and further order of this Court.

4. DISCOVERY

4.1. General. The parties shall promptly and completely comply with the requirements of O.C.G.A. § 17-16-4 by the specific Discovery Date deadline as set forth in the separate CSSO entered in each defendant's case. Any supplemental discovery must be supplemented as soon as practicable, but in any event no later than five (5) business days after receipt of any additional information, documents, reports or other matters which are subject to disclosure pursuant to applicable criminal discovery statutes.

4.2. Extensions. Any request for an extension of the Discovery Date deadline shall be submitted by written motion to the Court **by the Discovery Date deadline**. Such motions must provide a detailed, fact-based explanation of the need for the extension including the amount of time needed to provide outstanding discovery, along with a proposed order for the Court's consideration. As with all motions, a courtesy copy of any motion for extension must be provided to Judge Ellerbe's Chambers via email to the Litigation Manager. Any outstanding forensic testing, requested by either party, must be brought to the Court's attention by way of a timely request for extension filed PRIOR TO the Discovery Date deadline to prevent delays in the trial and other Court dates and deadlines.

4.3. Compelling Discovery. The parties are directed to comply with all discovery obligations. The parties are ordered not to file boilerplate or "form" motions seeking an order compelling the generalized disclosure of discoverable materials or the general exclusion of evidence. Any such non-specific "form" motions will not be considered by the Court. Should a party need to file a motion to compel discovery, the party shall itemize the articulable and case-specific instances in which the party believes the

opposing party has failed to comply with discovery obligations. Such motion may be filed any time after the Discovery Date deadline has passed and no later than the Motions Due Date which is identified in the separate CSSO entered in each defendant's case. Complaints concerning untimely discovery will not be considered as a basis to delay trial unless the issue has been previously and timely raised with the Court pursuant to the above procedure.

4.4. Experts. Any party seeking to rely on expert testimony at trial (or any evidentiary hearing) must provide written notice to the opposing party. This notice must include a meaningful summary of the expert's testimony as well as her qualifications to serve as an expert witness. The notice must be provided at least fourteen (14) days before the Final Plea/Trial Calendar and seven (7) days before any evidentiary hearing requiring expert testimony.

5. MOTIONS

5.1. General. The due date for all motions is the specific Motions Due Date deadline as set forth in the separate CSSO entered in each defendant's case. Motions filed after that date are untimely and will not be considered absent a showing of just cause for the late filing. Copeland v. State, 272 Ga. 816, 817 (2000); USCR 31.1. All proposed orders submitted to the Court shall be in WORD format and not smaller than 12-point font.

5.2. Application. The motion filing requirements and deadlines apply to all motions and notices, including but not limited to O.C.G.A. § 26-3-24 immunity motions, demurrers, pleas in bar or abatement, notice of O.C.G.A. §§ 24-4-404(b), 413, 414 and 418 evidence; notice of intention to use child hearsay; defendant's notice of intent to raise issues of incompetency, insanity or mental illness, defendant's notice of intent to raise alibi defense, defendant's notice of intent to introduce evidence of specific acts of violence by victim against third parties, and defendant's O.C.G.A. § 24-4-412(c) notice of intent to use evidence of complaining witness's past sexual behavior. These deadlines do not apply to motions *in limine* involving discrete evidentiary issues the significance of which is not readily apparent until focused trial preparation. However untimely motions improperly cast as motions *in limine* which are not true *in limine* motions, such as motions to suppress, to dismiss, or to sever defendants, will not be permitted after the Motions Due Date deadline absent a showing of just cause.

5.3. Filing, Courtesy and Service Copies. All motions must be filed with the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Parties filing motions are required to deliver a courtesy copy to Judge Ellerbe's Chambers via email to the Litigation Manager. The courtesy copies of motions must be received in Chambers the same day that the motions are filed in the Clerk's office. **Failure to comply with this directive may result in the denial of motions.**

5.4. Particularization required. Only those motions sufficiently particularized as to provide legal notice to the opposing parties will be considered by the Court. Generalized and omnibus motions are not to be filed, and if filed will be denied as vague, dilatory, and in violation of this Order. Motions must specify, with particularity, the item, or statement or event at issue and must be tailored to the facts of the case at hand. Each motion shall be limited to a single issue and filed separately. Thus, a general motion seeking to suppress all statements or all evidence is insufficient and will be denied. The motion must identify the specific statement or evidence that the movant is seeking to suppress and must provide a theory of suppression.

5.5. Published Motions Hearing Calendar. The Court will publish a calendar for the Motions Hearing Date identified in the separate CSSO entered in each defendant's case. **However, if no motions *which require a hearing* are timely filed, with courtesy copies received in Chambers, your case will not appear on the Motions Hearing Calendar and your case will not be afforded a hearing.**

5.6. Order to Confer in Advance. The Court hereby orders the parties to confer before the Motions Hearing Date to determine whether any of the outstanding motions can be narrowed or resolved by agreement and to discuss the State's offer to resolve the case as well as the defendant's desire to enter a plea of guilty or move forward to the Motions Hearing Date and Trial.

5.7. Motions and Orders in Re-indicted Cases. If a case is reindicted, all timely filed motions and all orders from the previously indicted case are adopted and effective in the newly indicted case unless the prior motion or order was addressed by the new indictment (*e.g.* a demurrer to the original indictment).

6. FINAL PLEA DATE AND GUILTY PLEAS

6.1. General. A Final Plea and Trial Calendar call will be held on the date as set forth in the separate CSSO entered in each defendant's case. Reductions in charges will be handled by the Court on a case-by-case basis and may either be allowed or disallowed. The attorneys and defendants must appear at the Final Plea and Trial Calendar, unless the case has previously resolved. The Final Plea Date shall not be reset absent good cause shown and express order of this Court.

6.2. Order to Confer in Advance. The Court hereby orders the parties to confer before the Final Plea Date to determine the State's offer and whether the defendant will enter a plea of guilty or move forward to trial.

6.3. Entering Guilty Pleas. Negotiated or non-negotiated pleas may be entered at any time prior to the Final Plea Date. The parties are directed to contact the Litigation Manager to schedule a date for entry of a plea prior to the Final Plea Hearing. The Final Plea Date is the last opportunity to present a non-negotiated plea *which can then be withdrawn* at the option of the defendant at the time of sentence pronouncement on the Final Plea Date. This right of withdrawal must be exercised on the record in open Court and expires when the Court adjourns for that day. The Court will afford a defendant one opportunity to enter a non-negotiated plea up to the Final Plea date. If a non-negotiated plea has been withdrawn by the defendant, he will not be allowed to withdraw a guilty plea at any point in the future absent just cause.

6.4. Accountability Court Sentence Recommendations. The Court encourages Accountability Court sentence recommendations for non-violent offenders. However, a defendant must have been interviewed and accepted by the Accountability Court program (Drug Court, Behavioral Health Treatment Court or Veteran's Court) prior to sentencing for the Court to consider the recommendation. Contact the Litigation Manager, preferably before Plea and Arraignment, if you need assistance in scheduling an Accountability Court referral or interview.

6.5. Continuance/Request for Status Conference. In the event a party intends to seek a continuance or has any other problem with going forward with trial on the assigned Final Plea and Trial Date due to incomplete production of discovery, incomplete witness information, client difficulties, a request for a

psychological evaluation or otherwise, that party must notify the Court by written request for a continuance and/or a status conference at least seven (7) days before the Final Plea and Trial Date absent good cause shown. The written request must be filed and specifically identify the grounds for the continuance, conference, or other problems with going forward with trial.

7. SENTENCING HEARINGS

7.1. Victim Impact Statements. All victim impact statements must be in writing and on point and directed to the Court and not others. They are to be no longer than three pages in length and may be read by the victim, victim's family or representative, or the prosecutor.

7.2. Requests for Leniency. Any requests for leniency must be in writing and on point and directed to the Court and not others. These requests are to be no longer than three pages in length and may be read by the defendant, the defendant's family or loved ones, or defendant's attorney.

7.3. Timing. The Court anticipates proceeding with sentencing hearings immediately after any conviction. However, on good cause shown by either party, the Court will entertain a continuance.

8. TRIAL DATE AND PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE

8.1 General. The Court may call any case appearing on the Trial Calendar to trial in any order, upon two-hour notice and not necessarily in the order in which the case appears on the published Trial Calendar. Trial Calendars run for as many weeks as noticed by the Court.

8.2. Report for Trial Calendar. For all cases in which a plea of not guilty has been entered without resolution, the defendants and counsel are directed to report before Judge Kelly Lee Ellerbe for the Trial Calendar call on the Final Plea and Trial Date as set forth in the separate CSSO entered in each defendant's case. Parties will note the Final Plea Date and Trial Calendar call are the same. This is intentional. Final Pleas will be taken up to and on the date of the call of the Trial Calendar.

8.3. Called in for Trial. Trials will begin at least one business day following the Trial Calendar call and in the order decided by the Court, which is not necessarily the order in which the cases appear on the published Trial Calendar. After the Final Plea/Trial Calendar call, all cases are subject to

two-hour notice to appear in Court ready for trial absent express order of this Court. Notice will be provided by email to counsel of record.

8.4. Pre-Trial Submissions due 4 p.m. one (1) business day before trial. Once a case is called in for trial for a set date (as opposed to the call of the Trial Calendar), the parties are required to file with the Clerk of Court, serve on opposing counsel by email and submit by email to the Litigation Manager **by 4 p.m. one (1) business day before the first day of trial**, the following **FIVE ITEMS** (if the case is called to trial with less than one (1) business day notice, these submissions are due by the time the parties are ordered to appear in Court):

8.4.1. A list of potential Voir Dire questions. See below Voir Dire Procedure utilized by Judge Ellerbe.

8.4.2. A list of all potential witnesses. This witness list is for the Court's use during voir dire and need not list anything more than the witnesses' name and any applicable title or position. This list is separate from all pre-trial discovery requirements concerning witnesses, including the disclosure of all requisite identifying information and the content of expert opinions, if any.

8.4.3. All motions *in limine*. Each such motion shall be a separate document and attachment to the email to opposing counsel and to the Litigation Manager. Such motions should be limited to discrete evidentiary or procedural matters, such as the admissibility of a specific piece of evidence. As mentioned above, it is not proper to attempt to raise, as a motion *in limine*, matters that should have been resolved during the pre-trial motions phase of proceedings, such as a motion to suppress identification evidence, etc. Such a motion cast as a motion *in limine* will be denied as untimely absent good cause shown.

8.4.4. Proposed Jury Charges. The parties must submit all proposed requests to charge including charges of the particular offense(s) alleged in the indictment. For un-modified pattern charges, each party is to submit **ONLY** the pattern charge NUMBER and not the text of the charge itself. For all non-pattern or modified pattern charges, the parties are required to submit the full text and cite the case law, statute, or other authority supporting such requested charge.

8.4.5. A proposed verdict form.

9. VOIR DIRE

Prior to commencement of voir dire, the Court will discuss with the parties which of their proposed general voir dire questions will be permitted or disallowed. (The statutory and other general questions the Court propounds of all criminal jury panels are attached hereto as **Exhibit "A"**.)

9.1. General and Statutory Questions. The Court will propound all general questions to the entire panel, including the ones on Exhibit "A" as well as those questions submitted by the parties which the Court indicated pre-trial it would ask. Prospective jurors will be seated in the gallery in numerical order; each prospective juror will have a card with his or her juror number on it. Prospective jurors will respond to the Court's questions by raising their cards. Counsel should track affirmative responses to general questions asked by the Court in order to proceed expeditiously with the individual voir dire.

9.2. Individual Questions. At the completion of general questioning, prospective jurors will be brought, fourteen (14) at a time, into the jury box for follow-up questioning. Prior to any individual questioning, each of the fourteen panelists will respond with their name, general area of the county in which they reside, and current or most recent occupation. Counsel will then be permitted to conduct the follow-up questioning, panelist by panelist, if counsel are efficient in their use of the panelists' time. The Court will not permit the parties to ask repetitive questions or an unlimited number of questions during examination of potential jurors. Counsel will restrict their voir dire examination to such matters as are permissible by law and shall not engage in arguing their case or in placing inadmissible matters before the jury panel. Counsel shall not lead jurors and instead are directed to ask open-ended, non-leading questions. If counsel are repeating inquiries or exploring improper areas of inquiry outside the scope of the general questions, the Court may resume the role of questioner. This process will be repeated, fourteen panelists at a time, until the Court determines that enough jurors are qualified to permit peremptory striking to begin. For efficiency and effective use of notes, counsel may individually voir dire panelists from counsel table.

9.3. Juror Information Sheets. Jury Services provides the Court and

attorneys Juror Information Sheets for all panelists as a courtesy prior to voir dire. Counsel are directed not to copy the information sheets and are cautioned to avoid taking important notes on the information sheets as they will be collected by the bailiff immediately following jury selection.

9.4. Motions to Strike for Cause. The Court will hear motions to strike potential jurors for cause immediately after concluding with the individual questions for each panel of fourteen (14), prior to excusing each such group, and prior to the peremptory strike process.

9.5. Jury selection. Peremptory strikes will be by silent strike sheet. The parties shall consider each juror in order starting with the State and then the defendant(s) accepting or striking Panel Member Number 1, then Panel Member Number 2, etc. "A" indicates the panelist is accepted by that party; "S1" through "S9" are used by the State to indicate its first nine strikes (and higher if more strikes are awarded); "D1" through "D9" are used by the defendant to indicate his/her first nine strikes (and higher if more strikes are awarded the defendant). Once a jury of twelve has been selected, the same process will then be applied to the *very next Panel Member* with the parties using their alternate strikes until the alternate jurors are selected. "SA1", etc. is used by the State to indicate its alternate strikes and "DA1", etc. is used by the defendant to indicate his alternate strikes.

10. CONDUCT DURING HEARINGS AND TRIAL

To ensure proper hearings and a proper trial, the Court **FURTHER ORDERS** all counsel to conform his or her conduct in accordance with these requirements:

10.1. Timeliness. Counsel and parties will timely appear before the Court at each setting and following each recess.

10.2. Duty to Have Witnesses on Hand. The parties and attorneys are Ordered to have enough witnesses on hand for each day's proceedings. If a party fails to have a witness to call to testify, in the discretion of the Court that party's case will rest.

10.3. Duty to Instruct Witnesses. The parties and attorneys are hereby Ordered to instruct all of their testifying witnesses, the following: (a) pause and not talk when an attorney objects during the witness's testimony, wait for the Court to rule on the objection, and respond to any pending question only if the objection is overruled by the Court, (b) avoid talking over the attorneys

or judge, (c) refrain from referencing any evidence excluded by prior Court orders, and (d) avoid discussing their testimony with any other potential trial witness during trial.

10.4 One Attorney Rule. Only one attorney for each party may examine or cross-examine a witness. Only one attorney for each party may object to the testimony of a witness being questioned by an opposing party. The objection must be made by the attorney who has conducted or is to conduct the examination of the witness. Only one attorney for each party may argue a motion.

10.5. Avoid Addressing Attorneys. Attorneys are prohibited from addressing comments or questions to each other while on the record. All arguments, objections and motions must be addressed to the Court.

10.6. Exhibits. Exhibits should be marked before trial. Any party that intends to introduce exhibits during trial shall provide two hard copies of an exhibit list to the Court (one to the judge and one to the court reporter) and one copy to each opposing party prior to jury selection. The exhibit list should include for each exhibit both the exhibit number and a brief description of what the exhibit purports to be. Counsel are under a continuing obligation to preview exhibits with opposing counsel before relevant witnesses are called to the stand. It is not an appropriate use of the jurors' time to have the parties reviewing proposed exhibits while the witness waits on the stand and the jurors sit idly in the box. Counsel shall obtain approval from the Court before publishing any evidence/exhibits to the jury.

10.7. Digital Submission of Exhibits. All transcripts, and accompanying exhibits, must be e-filed by the court reporter. Due to the size limits of eFileGa, all exhibits must be scanned individually and emailed to the court reporter. For oversized or non-paper exhibits, such as guns, poster boards, etc., you may submit a digital photograph of the object marked with an exhibit sticker. If no photograph is submitted, then a piece of paper describing the exhibit (such as gun, poster board, etc.) will be inserted by the court reporter in its place as the exhibit attached to the transcript.

10.8. Objections. Counsel shall state all objections to the Court, shall briefly state the legal grounds for any objection and shall not engage in arguments before the jury. Generally, the legal grounds for objections can and shall be made in three words (e.g. "objection-lack of foundation",

"objection-calls for speculation", "objection-asked and answered"). The Court will not entertain argument on the objections within the hearing of the jury. "Speaking objections" will not be permitted. If counsel wishes to present argument with respect to an objection being made or opposed, counsel shall request a discussion with the judge and opposing counsel outside the presence of the jury.

10.9. Stipulations. All stipulations must be made in writing, signed by the parties and presented to the Court outside the presence of the jury. No counsel should offer to enter a stipulation orally before the jury, unless prior permission is granted by the Court.

10.10. Approaching Witnesses. Counsel shall ask permission of the Court before approaching a witness with evidence. Counsel shall not remain standing over the witness but rather shall deliver the document or other piece of evidence and retreat a few paces away from the witness. When appropriate, counsel may request that the witness step down from the witness stand for purposes of demonstrating, drawing, or otherwise illustrating a matter for the jury. Counsel may remain within the proximity of the witness during the demonstration but should not in any way seek to intimidate or influence the witness.

10.11. In Court Presentation of Documents to Judge. Counsel shall deliver to the bailiff any documents to be presented to the judge or ask permission to approach the bench to deliver documents to the judge.

10.12. Preparation of Orders. Counsel shall promptly prepare orders or judgments to be presented to the Court. Proposed orders shall be submitted by email to the Litigation Manager and opposing counsel simultaneously and within three (3) business days of the pronouncement of that order or judgment unless directed otherwise by the Court.

11. REQUEST FOR COURT SERVICES

11.1. Court Interpreter. Upon request, the Court will provide interpretation services for any non-English speaking defendant. The request for an interpreter must be submitted in writing via email to the Litigation Manager **no later than five (5) business days** prior to the hearing date.

11.2. Court Production Order. At the request of counsel, the Court will order production of a defendant and/or witness incarcerated in any

Georgia prison or jail system or facility. For individuals located within the Georgia Department of Corrections system, the requested inmate information should coincide with the Georgia Department of Corrections information. Parties must submit their request in writing to the Litigation Manager and the production request must be received **no later than thirty (30) days** before the scheduled court appearance.

11.3. Courtroom Evidence Presentation. The Superior Court of Fulton County uses Zoom for displaying videos. Parties and counsel seeking to utilize Court technology to display recordings or other evidence must prepare for trial by contacting Court Technology Services (www.fultoncourt.org/court-technology) to fill out a request form at least one (1) week before trial to make certain the evidence viewing equipment has the associated media player, drivers, and accessories necessary for you to make an effective presentation and that you are trained on use of the equipment before the first day of trial. The Court and Court staff are not available for training on how to work the courtroom technology. **Further, as the courtroom evidence presentation technology is unreliable, the attorneys and parties must be prepared with alternative means of displaying evidence in the event the courtroom equipment is not functioning.** The inability to utilize courtroom technology will not be a reason to delay trial.

SO ORDERED, this, the 22nd day of June, 2026.



KELLY LEE ELLERBE, JUDGE
FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

EXHIBIT A

STATUTORY AND PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS (FROM THE COURT):

Let me read to you the Indictment the Grand Jury returned in this case. It reads:

READ INDICTMENT

1. Have any of you for any reason formed and expressed any opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused? If you have, please raise your hand.
2. Do any of you have any prejudice or bias resting on your mind either for or against the accused? If you have please raise your hand?
3. Are your minds perfectly impartial between the State and the accused? If not please raise your hands?
4. Is there anyone who does not reside in Fulton County?
5. Is there anyone who is not at least 18 years of age?
6. Is there anyone who is 70 years of age or older and does not want to serve?
7. Is there anyone who has some physical or mental impairment or limitation that you believe will cause you to be unable to serve?
8. Is there anyone who, for this week, is a full time student?
9. Is there anyone who is not a US citizen?
10. Is there anyone who is the primary care giver for a child 5 years old or younger and you cannot make reasonable alternative childcare arrangements?
11. Do any of you have difficulty understanding the English language?
12. Is there anyone here who served on the Grand Jury that returned this indictment?
13. Is there anyone here who has ever been convicted of a felony and not had their civil rights restored?
14. Does anyone here currently work in law enforcement and have arrest powers?
15. Based upon what was read from in the indictment, is there anyone here who believes that they have any prior knowledge about this case?

GENERAL

1. Are any of you related by blood or marriage to the Defendant?
2. Do any of you believe that you know or recognize in any way the Defendant?
3. Does the Defendant resemble or remind you of anyone?
4. Are any of you related by blood or marriage to the alleged victim in this case?
5. Are any of you related by blood or marriage to Mr. Paul Howard (the District Attorney of this County), or ADA _____?
6. Are any of you related to or do you know any employee of the Fulton County DA's office?
7. Are any of you related by blood or marriage to the defense counsel?
8. Do any of you know the Defense counsel?
9. Are any of you related by blood or marriage to an attorney practicing criminal law?
10. Do any of you know anyone that is a criminal attorney, be it prosecution or defense?
11. The following is a list of individuals that may be called as witnesses at the trial of this case. (READ WITNESS LIST).
12. Does anyone know or have heard of any of the potential witness?
13. Has anyone ever served on a jury - actually served - not just called for service?
 - (a) For those of you who responded, how many served on a criminal jury?
 - (b) For those of you who responded, how many served on a civil jury?
14. Has anyone here had a bad experience with law enforcement such that it sticks out in your mind?
15. Has anyone here had a good experience with law enforcement such that it sticks out in your mind?
16. Has anyone here had a bad experience with a District Attorney's or other prosecutor's office?
17. Anyone here feel that you, a family member, or friend has been treated unfairly in a criminal case or any court/judicial proceeding?

18. Have any of you or your immediate family ever been accused, arrested, prosecuted or convicted of a crime (other than a parking violation or speeding ticket)?
19. Have any of you, family members, or friends ever been falsely accused of a crime?
20. Does anyone here have legal training?
21. Is there anyone here who has ever been the victim of a violent crime?
22. Has anyone close to you been a victim of a violent crime or offense?
23. Has anyone here ever been accused of a violent crime or offense?
24. Have you or anyone close to you ever been accused of a violent crime or offense?
25. Anyone here who has themselves, family member, or close friend been involved in an abusive relationship (physically or emotionally)?
26. Anyone here who has themselves, family member, or friend been accused of an act of domestic violence?

CAPABLE OF SERVING

1. Georgia law in cases such as this, in which the State is NOT seeking the death penalty, requires that the jury only concern itself with whether or not the Defendant is guilty or not guilty of the offenses charged and not with whether or how the Defendant might be punished. Punishment, if any, after a guilty verdict is left completely to the judge. Is there anyone here who cannot put the issue of potential punishment out of their minds and make their decision on each count strictly as to whether the Defendant is guilty or not guilty?
2. Some people believe that it is wrong to sit in judgment of others, for moral, philosophical, or religious reasons. This is what the jury will be asked to do in this case when it comes to the Defendant. Is there anyone here who does not believe that they could serve as a juror in this case because it would require them to sit in judgment of the Defendant?
3. [With co-defendant case] there are 2 (or more) co-defendants in this case. If you are selected as a juror you will be required to separately determine whether each defendant is guilty of the crimes with which each is charged in the indictment. In doing so you must separately evaluate the evidence as it applies to each separate defendant. Is there anyone here who does not believe that they can keep the evidence separately organized as to each of the different defendants in this case?