



OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY

**FY 2018-19 TENNESSEE JUDICIAL
WEIGHTED CASELOAD STUDY UPDATE**



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Key points

State law requires the Comptroller of the Treasury to update the judicial weighted caseload study annually to compare the state’s existing judicial resources with an estimate of the judicial resources needed. This update provides estimates based on cases filed in fiscal year (FY) 2019.

The state has an estimated net deficit of 8.53 judges based on FY 2019 data. The weighted caseload update for FY 2018 showed a net deficit of 6.51 full-time equivalent (FTE) judges. Overall, FY 2019 filings increased from FY 2018 by 520 cases (0.26 percent).

Yearly trend in judicial resources (full-time equivalent judges)

Fiscal years	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17 ^(b)	FY18 ^(c)	FY19
Total judicial resources	152	152	152	153	153	156	156
Estimated judicial resources needed	157.13	154.73	151.22	157.22	159.31	162.51	164.53
Net excess or deficit in judicial resources^(a)	-5.13	-2.73	0.78	-4.22	-6.31	-6.51	-8.53

Note: (a) Workers’ compensation cases are included in judge demand estimates after FY 2016, but were excluded from demand estimates for fiscal years 2013 through 2016. (b) FY 2016-17 Tennessee Judicial Weighted Caseload Study Update, published in February 2018, used a three-year growth average to estimate Shelby County’s FY 2017 criminal case filings because criminal case data for the county was unavailable at that time. FY 2016 data was used to estimate recovery court figures for Judicial District 14 in FY 2017. In addition, Judicial District 15 became a prison district in January 2016, but it was not reflected in the weight assigned to its Other Petitions, Motions, and Writs case type for FY 2016 and FY 2017. The figures for FY 2017 have been revised to reflect updated data for these areas. (c) Judicial Districts 16, 19, and 21 were each assigned one additional judge in September 2018. They were included in the model for FY 2018 when determining the net demand in judicial resources. Without accounting for the judges added in early FY 2019, the deficit in FTE judges would have been 9.51 in FY 2018.

Source: Calculations by Office of Research and Education Accountability based on data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The FY 2019 update includes yearly data for examining the trends in each of the state’s judicial districts. (See Exhibit 3 and Appendix C.) In addition, this update includes the identification and resolution of several multi-year reporting problems. (See pages 3-4 for more information.) The FY 2019 update also describes the distribution of Uniform Administrative Procedure Act (UAPA) appeals in the first year after Public Chapter 1021 (2018) allowed these cases to be heard outside of Davidson County. Initial evidence shows a disproportionate number of UAPA appeals were heard in Davidson County despite the change in law. (See page ten for more details.)

The estimated number of FTE judges that courts need is calculated by multiplying the total number of case filings by case weights (average minutes per case for each type of case) and dividing that number by the judges’ annual availability for case-specific work. The weighted caseload model can approximate judicial workload and the need for judicial resources, but it has limitations. Factors such as trial court clerks’ reporting processes, availability of judicial support staff, and local legal practices also affect judicial resources. Furthermore, the passage of new laws, technological changes, population shifts, and other factors may make weighted caseload studies less reliable with time unless the model is periodically revised.

Introduction and background

The 1997 appropriations bill passed by the General Assembly required the Comptroller's Office to conduct a judicial weighted caseload study to provide policymakers an objective means to determine the need for judicial resources.¹ The Comptroller's Office contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in 1998 to conduct a time-series study to determine the case weights that are used to calculate judicial workload and the number of full-time equivalent judges (FTE judges) needed by each judicial district. To account for changing laws and practices, the Comptroller's Office contracted with the NCSC in 2007 and 2013 to develop a revised weighted caseload model for Tennessee's general jurisdiction trial judges based on a new time study and case filings.² Regular updates are designed to produce a more current and accurate gauge of the need for judicial resources throughout the state.³

Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) 16-2-513 requires the Comptroller of the Treasury to update the judicial weighted caseload study annually to assess the need for judicial resources, or FTE judges. This update provides estimates of judicial resources needed based on cases filed in fiscal year (FY) 2019 using the 2013 weighted caseload model.

The estimated number of FTE judges that courts need is calculated by multiplying the total number of case filings by case weights (average minutes per case for each type of case) and dividing that number by the judges' annual availability for case-specific work.⁴

The weighted caseload model can approximate judicial workload and the need for judicial resources, but it has limitations. Factors such as trial court clerks' reporting processes, the availability of judicial support staff, and local legal practices also affect judicial resources. Furthermore, the passage of new laws, technological changes, population shifts, and other factors that occur after case weight calculations may make weighted caseload studies less reliable with time unless the model is periodically revised.

Analysis and conclusions

Changes and considerations for FY 2019 update

Due to changes in state law, workers' compensation cases are no longer filed in state courts for injuries incurred on or after July 1, 2014. As of FY 2017, workers' compensation cases are, however, included in the filings count used to estimate judicial need based on a June 2017 decision by the Tennessee Judicial Conference. According to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the reason the Judicial Conference decided to again include workers' compensation cases is because state trial court judges are still hearing cases filed prior to July 1, 2014; the number of workers' compensation cases heard in state courts have not decreased at the rate that was predicted, and the judges wished to receive credit for the time spent hearing these cases. The Judicial Conference's decision allows judges to receive credit for the time spent on such cases.

Judicial Districts 16, 19, and 21 each were assigned an additional judge as of September 1, 2018.^{A,5} Those judges are included in the assessment of judicial need for FY 2019. Also effective as of September 1, 2018, Dickson County transferred all unfinished and pending probate cases from its county-level probate and juvenile courts to its chancery court pursuant to Private Chapter 43 (2018). This transfer of probate cases increased the demand for judicial resources in JD 23 (Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties) by 0.09 FTE judges, about half of which was accounted for by probate cases filed in FY 2019.

^A Judicial District 16 encompasses Cannon and Rutherford counties. Judicial District 19 comprises Montgomery and Robertson Counties. Judicial District 21 comprises Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson Counties.

The FY 2019 update also includes treatment court cases from the 22nd Judicial District Recovery Court (Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne Counties), which began accepting participants at the end of FY 2018, and the 1st Judicial District Recovery Court (Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties), which started accepting participants in March 2018. In addition, the FY 2019 update includes trial court cases for the Hamilton County Mental Health Court, which began hearing treatment cases in criminal court in FY 2016. The estimate of judicial need for JD 11 (Hamilton County) was slightly underestimated in the updates between FY 2016 to FY 2018. The addition of the Hamilton County Mental Health Court's caseload increased the judicial need for JD 11 by 0.15 FTE judges in FY 2019.

The FY 2019 estimates also account for the correction of discrepancies in data reporting. Data for the Other Petitions, Motions, and Writs (OPMW) case type were not reported by Rutherford County to the AOC until FY 2019. The absence of this data resulted in a slight underestimation of judicial need for JD 16 (Cannon and Rutherford Counties) in past weighted caseload estimates. Compared to the FY 2018 update, the contribution of OPMW case types to the judicial need of JD 16 increased by about 0.07 FTE judges.

Due to a clerical error in Trenton Criminal Court, JD 28 (Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood Counties) overreported OPMW case types in FY 2017. For FY 2018 and FY 2019, Trenton Criminal Court routinely miscategorized OPMW case types as probation violations. Probation violations have a case weight of 10 minutes less than OPMW case types, so the judicial need in JD 28 was slightly underestimated for FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Between FY 2014 and FY 2018, Putnam County did not report cases for which a grand jury returned a true bill (i.e., a written decision from the grand jury that the prosecution provided sufficient evidence to proceed with an indictment). In FY 2019, Putnam County began reporting these cases again. Putnam's 342 true billed cases increased the judicial need in JD 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties) by 0.17 FTE judges in FY 2019.

Case filings

In FY 2019, 203,418 cases were filed in Tennessee's state trial courts. Criminal cases accounted for approximately 46 percent of all cases, followed by domestic relations cases at 29 percent, and civil cases at 25 percent.

Overall, filings increased from FY 2018 by 520 cases (0.26 percent). The number of criminal cases increased by 1.37 percent, civil cases increased by 2.74 percent, and domestic relations cases decreased by 3.53 percent. Looking at all case types, the largest change in the number of case filings from the prior year was seen for the Felony A & B case type, which increased by 1,129 case filings.

As compared to FY 2018, other noticeable changes in filings by case type were:

- Orders of Protection filings decreased (-854)
- Probate/Trust filings increased (+585)
- Felony (C, D, & E) filings increased (+582)
- Contract/Debt/Specific Performance filings increased (+531)
- Misdemeanor filings increased (+518)

Exhibit 1: Changes in Trial Court Case Filings by Case Type, FY 2015 to FY 2019

Case Type	FY15	FY16	FY17 ^(c)	FY18	FY19	Change from FY18	Percent change from FY18
Criminal	85,847	90,121	87,549	92,430	93,695	1,265	1.37%
First Degree Murder	675	662	660	783	824	41	5.24%
Post Conviction Relief	486	481	513	452	371	-81	-17.92%
Felony A & B	6,913	7,470	8,132	9,369	10,498	1,129	12.05%
Felony (C, D, & E)	31,063	32,509	29,737	28,586	29,168	582	2.04%
DUI	3,321	3,483	3,002	2,933	2,844	-89	-3.03%
Recovery (Drug) Court ^(a)	1,103	1,275	1,334	1,335	1,361	26	1.95%
Criminal Appeals (including Juvenile Delinquency)	297	392	300	302	234	-68	-22.52%
Misdemeanor	9,367	9,939	9,943	10,140	10,658	518	5.11%
Other Petitions, Motions, Writs	1,806	2,236	2,467	3,217	3,189	-28	-0.87%
Other Petitions, Motions, Writs-Prison Districts	2,804	2,771	2,253	3,023	2,695	-328	-10.85%
Probation Violation	28,012	28,903	29,208	32,290	31,853	-437	-1.35%
Civil	53,271	51,641	50,687	50,242	51,621	1,379	2.74%
Administrative Hearings	420	373	470	533	469	-64	-12.01%
Contract/Debt/Specific Performance	5,413	5,527	5,190	4,814	5,345	531	11.03%
Damages/Tort	9,777	10,342	11,071	11,081	10,970	-111	-1.00%
Guardianship/Conservatorship	2,263	2,500	2,845	2,958	3,047	89	3.01%
Judicial Hospitalization	659	717	816	785	974	189	24.08%
Juvenile Court Appeal (Civil)	195	239	233	184	194	10	5.43%
Medical Malpractice	356	391	432	417	422	5	1.20%
Probate/Trust	13,820	14,250	14,337	14,819	15,404	585	3.95%
Other General Civil	12,307	12,556	12,214	11,999	12,321	322	2.68%
Real Estate	1,487	1,634	1,870	1,895	2,077	182	9.60%
Workers Compensation ^(b)	6,574	3,112	1,209	757	398	-359	-47.42%
Domestic Relations	62,940	62,745	62,544	60,226	58,102	-2,124	-3.53%
Child Support	11,409	11,070	11,002	10,737	10,351	-386	-3.60%
Divorce with Children	11,997	12,160	11,709	11,400	11,022	-378	-3.32%
Divorce without Children	16,118	16,285	16,016	15,459	15,372	-87	-0.56%
Residential Parenting	2,046	2,123	2,058	2,380	2,197	183	-7.69%
Protection of Children	3,923	4,020	4,247	4,214	4,128	-86	-2.04%
Orders of Protection	8,105	8,356	9,201	9,527	8,673	-854	-8.96%
Contempt	7,786	7,409	7,259	5,522	5,380	-142	-2.57%
Other Domestic Relations	1,556	1,322	1,052	987	979	-8	-0.81%
Total Filings	202,058	204,507	200,780	202,898	203,418	520	0.26%

Notes: (a) Workload is based on the FY 2019 capacity or average daily population of the treatment courts.

(b) Workers' compensation cases are included in judge demand estimates after FY 2016, but were excluded from demand estimates for fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

(c) The figures for FY 2017 were updated in 2018 with new data on Shelby County criminal case filings, recovery court capacity figures for Judicial District 14, and the reclassification of Judicial District 15 as a prison district for Other Petition, Motions, and Writs case types.

Source: Calculations by the Office of Research and Education Accountability based on data provided by the AOC.

Full-Time Equivalent Judges

Based on FY 2019 case filing and judicial workload data, the state has an estimated *net deficit* of 8.53 FTE judges. (See Exhibit 2.) The weighted caseload update for FY 2018 and the update for FY 2017 showed estimated net deficits of 6.51 FTE judges and 6.31 FTE judges, respectively.

The inclusion of workers' compensation cases in the FY 2019 update is responsible for an estimated increase in demand for judicial resources of 0.21 FTE judges across the state. This means that the estimated statewide FTE net deficit of judicial resources is only slightly larger than it would have been without the inclusion of the workers' compensation cases.^B

The General Assembly created three new state trial court judges – one each for Judicial Districts 16, 19, and 21 – who took office in September 2018.^C Without the addition of those judges, the estimated net deficit in judicial resources would have been 11.53 FTE judges.

Exhibit 2: Yearly Trend in Number of Judicial Resources (FTE Judges)

Fiscal Years	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17 ^(b)	FY18 ^(c)	FY19
Total Judicial Resources	152	152	153	153	156	156
Estimated Judicial Resources Needed	154.73	151.22	157.22	159.31	162.51	164.53
Net Excess or Deficit in Judicial Resources^(a)	-2.73	0.78	-4.22	-6.31	-6.51	-8.53

Notes: (a) Workers' compensation cases are included in judge demand estimates after FY 2016, but were excluded from demand estimates for fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016.

(b) FY 2016-17 Tennessee Judicial Weighted Caseload Study Update, published in February 2018, used a three-year growth average to estimate Shelby County's FY 2017 criminal case filings because criminal case data for the county was unavailable at that time. FY 2016 data was used to estimate recovery court figures for Judicial District 14 in FY 2017. In addition, Judicial District 15 became a prison district in January 2016, but this was not reflected in the weight assigned to its Other Petitions, Motions, and Writs case type for FY 2016 and FY 2017. The figures for FY 2017 have been revised to reflect updated data for these areas.

(c) Judicial Districts 16, 19, and 21 were each assigned one additional judge in September 2018. They were included in the model for FY 2018 when determining the net demand in judicial resources. Without accounting for the judges added in early FY 2019, the deficit in FTE judges would have been 9.51 in FY 2018. (See Appendix C for complete FY 2019 Weighted Caseload figures.)

Source: Estimates derived from model developed by the NCSC and updated with filings data provided by the AOC

Exhibit 3 illustrates the estimated deficit or excess of FTE judges for FY 2019.^{6,7}

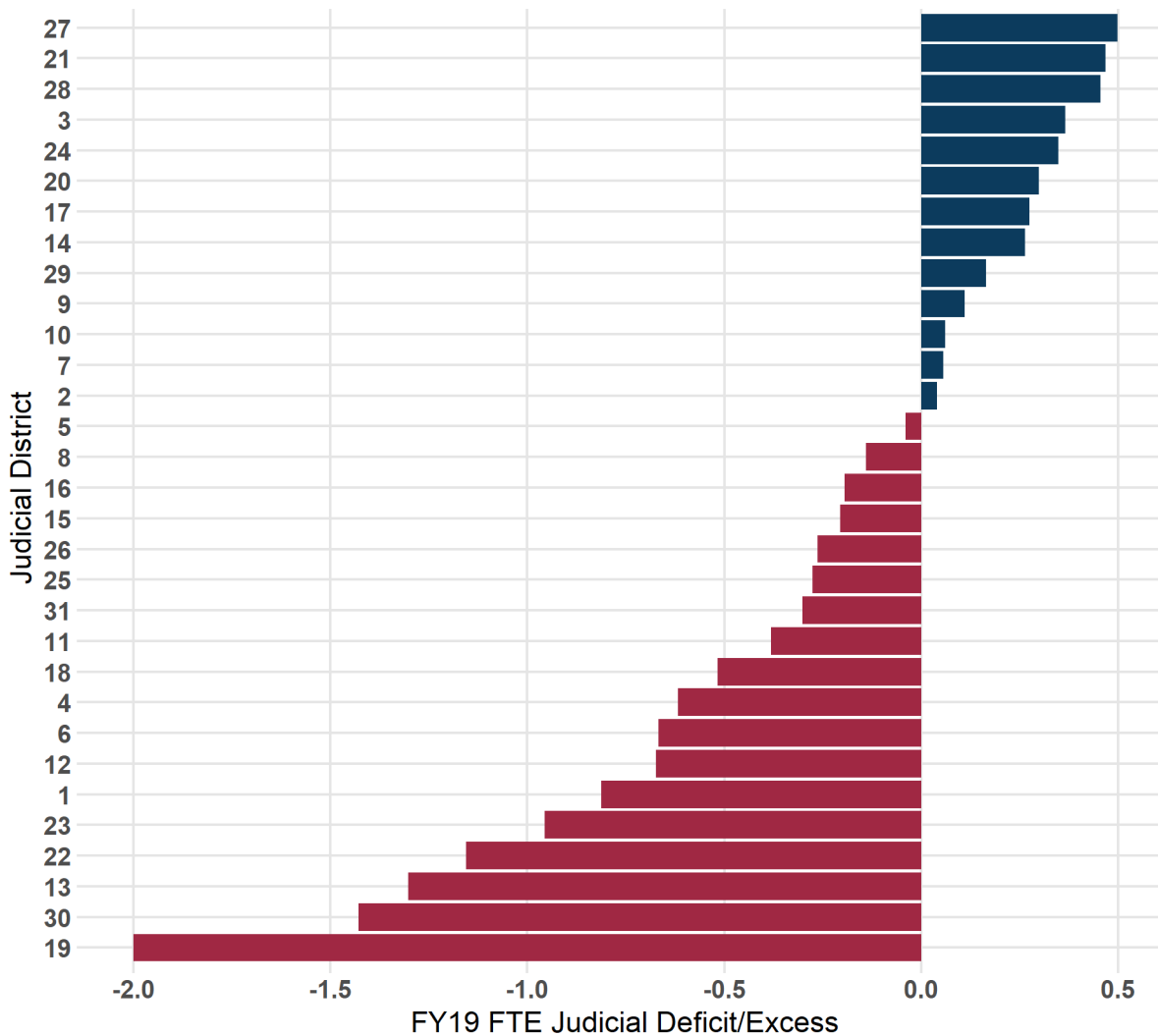
For FY 2019, four districts show an estimated need of one or more FTE judges:

- District 19 (Montgomery and Robertson Counties) shows a need for 2.00 FTE judges in FY 2019, the highest estimated need of any district. In FY 2018 and FY 2017, the district showed a need for 1.23 FTE judges and 2.32 FTE judges, respectively. In FY 2015, the General Assembly created a new circuit court judgeship for the district.⁸ In September of 2018, the General Assembly added another judge to the circuit court. Since FY 2018, the district has shown a total increase of 353 cases. The case types that consumed the most judicial resources in terms of annual case-specific hours are Divorce with Children (1,521), Felony A & B (1,277), and Damages/Tort (977). Compared to FY 2018, the case types that grew the most in terms of annual case-specific hours of judicial resources were Felony A & B (343) and First Degree Murder (297).

^B Due to changes in state law, workers' compensation cases are no longer filed in state courts for injuries incurred on or after July 1, 2014. As of FY 2017, workers' compensation cases are, however, included in the filings count used to estimate judicial need based on a June 2017 decision by the Tennessee Judicial Conference. According to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the reason the Judicial Conference decided to again include workers' compensation cases is because state trial court judges are still hearing cases filed prior to July 1, 2014; the number of workers' compensation cases heard in state courts have not decreased at the rate that was predicted, and the judges wished to receive credit for the time spent hearing these cases. The Judicial Conference's decision allows judges to receive credit for the time spent on such cases.

^C Judicial District 16 encompasses Cannon and Rutherford Counties. Judicial District 19 comprises Montgomery and Robertson Counties. Judicial District 21 comprises Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson Counties.

Exhibit 3: Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Judges Deficit/Excess by Judicial District, FY 2019



Source: Estimates derived from model developed by the NCSC and updated with filings data provided by the AOC.

- District 30 (Shelby County) shows a net deficit of 1.43 FTE judges for FY 2019. In FY 2018, Shelby County had a surplus of 0.51 FTE judges. These estimates demonstrate an increase in demand of 1.94 FTE judges from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The district saw a total increase in cases of 2,137. One factor that may influence the number of reported filings is that Shelby County switched case management systems in 2016. For two years afterward, Shelby County had problems reporting data to the AOC. In FY 2019, the case types that consumed the most annual case-specific hours of judges’ time were Felony A & B (6,534), Damages/Tort (5,425), and Felony C, D, & E (4,439). The case types that grew the most in terms of annual case-specific hours were Felony A & B (2,067), Felony C, D, & E (722), and First Degree Murder (440). The growth in Felony A & B cases in Shelby County accounted for 70 percent of the growth in Felony A & B cases across the state.
- District 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties) shows a net deficit of 1.30 FTE judges for FY 2019. This deficit is larger by 0.37 FTE judges than the estimate for FY 2018. The case types that consumed the most annual case-specific hours for judges were Felony A & B (890), Real Estate (777), and Felony C, D, & E (748). Real Estate (173), Medical Malpractice (110), and Misdemeanor (96) cases saw the most growth compared to last year.

- District 22 (Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne Counties) was estimated to have a net deficit of 1.16 FTE judges in FY 2019. In FY 2018, JD 22 exhibited a net deficit of 1.23 FTE judges. The case types that consumed the most annual case-specific hours for judges were Felony A & B (1,141), Felony C, D, & E (644), and Divorce with Children (620). The case types that grew the most were First Degree Murder (143) and Recovery Court (84) cases.

Other notable changes in judge demand in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018:

- District 20 (Davidson County) exhibited a surplus of 0.30 FTE judges in FY 2019. This represented a net change of over one FTE judge compared to FY 2018 when JD 20 saw a net deficit of 0.78 FTE judges. Davidson County saw a decrease in hours spent on Medical Malpractice (-352), Administrative Hearing (-224), and Orders of Protection (-117) cases. Part of the decrease in estimated time spent on Administrative Hearing cases may be attributed to the passage of Public Chapter 1021 (2018), explained in more detail on page ten.

OREA also looked at the estimated need for judicial districts based on the average judicial demand over the past three fiscal years. (See Appendix D for a graphical representation of the estimated deficit or excess FTE judges based on the average judicial demand from FY 2017 to FY 2019). Under that analysis, Judicial Districts 13, 19, and 22 continued to show an estimated need of one or more FTE judges. In addition, Judicial District 23 (Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties) showed an estimated need of one FTE judge. Using the average judicial demand in Shelby County over the past three years, Judicial District 30 showed a surplus in judicial resources. See Exhibit 4 to view the estimated deficit or excess of FTE judges by district over time.

Exhibit 4: Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Judges Deficit/Excess by Judicial District, FY 2014 – FY 2019

Judicial Districts (Counties)	FY14 ^(a)	FY15 ^(a)	FY16 ^(a)	FY17 ^(b)	FY18 ^(c)	FY19 ^(c)
District 1 (Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington)	-0.32	0.23	0.19	-0.16	-0.36	-0.81
District 2 (Sullivan)	0.37	0.31	0.16	0.26	0.20	0.04
District 3 (Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins)	0.28	0.25	-0.06	0.43	0.09	0.37
District 4 (Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier)	-0.89	-0.54	-0.83	-0.93	-0.68	-0.62
District 5 (Blount)	0.01	0.06	-0.10	0.02	-0.04	-0.04
District 6 (Knox)	0.11	0.43	-0.27	-0.36	-0.24	-0.67
District 7 (Anderson)	-0.18	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.20	0.06
District 8 (Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union)	-0.08	-0.11	-0.44	-0.32	-0.34	-0.14
District 9 (Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane)	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.41	0.31	0.11
District 10 (Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk)	-0.42	-0.13	-0.12	-0.31	-0.17	0.06
District 11 (Hamilton)	0.32	0.08	0.23	-0.28	-0.03	-0.38

Judicial Districts (Counties)	FY14^(a)	FY15^(a)	FY16^(a)	FY17^(b)	FY18^(c)	FY19^(c)
District 12 (Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie)	-0.73	-0.47	-0.44	-0.67	-0.77	-0.67
District 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White)	-0.58	-0.55	-1.63	-0.98	-0.93	-1.30
District 14 (Coffee)	0.82	0.77	0.43	0.36	0.14	0.26
District 15 (Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson)	0.10	0.37	0.04	-0.30	-0.01	-0.21
District 16 (Cannon and Rutherford)	-1.17	-1.17	-1.42	-1.53	-0.25	-0.19
District 17 (Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore)	0.52	0.43	0.22	0.40	0.27	0.28
District 18 (Sumner)	-0.46	-0.63	-0.45	-0.35	-0.49	-0.52
District 19 (Montgomery and Robertson)	-2.89	-2.77	-1.89	-2.32	-1.23	-2.00
District 20 (Davidson)	0.79	1.07	1.11	-0.15	-0.78	0.30
District 21 (Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson)	-0.41	-0.24	-0.58	-1.00	0.26	0.47
District 22 (Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne)	-1.05	-0.76	-0.42	-0.92	-1.23	-1.16
District 23 (Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart)	-0.71	-0.64	-1.18	-0.73	-1.52	-0.96
District 24 (Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry)	0.92	0.95	0.87	0.75	0.46	0.35
District 25 (Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton)	-0.08	0.18	0.38	0.03	-0.14	-0.28
District 26 (Chester, Henderson, and Madison)	-0.01	0.14	0.52	0.33	0.35	-0.26
District 27 (Obion and Weakley)	0.45	0.59	0.42	0.32	0.28	0.50
District 28 (Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood)	0.44	0.57	0.58	0.24	0.02	0.46
District 29 (Dyer and Lake)	0.36	0.24	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.16
District 30 (Shelby)	1.25	1.37	-0.21	1.54	0.51	-1.43
District 31 (Van Buren and Warren)	-0.27	-0.32	-0.52	-0.51	-0.51	-0.30
Statewide Excess or Deficit FTE Judges	-2.73	0.78	-4.22	-6.31	-6.51	-8.53

Note: (a) Workers' Compensation cases are included in judge demand estimates after FY 2016, but were excluded from demand estimates for fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016.

(b) FY 2016-17 Tennessee Judicial Weighted Caseload Study Update, published in February 2018, used a three-year growth average to estimate Shelby County's FY 2017 criminal case filings because criminal case data for the county was unavailable at that time. FY 2016 data was used to estimate recovery court figures for Judicial District 14 in FY 2017. In addition, Judicial District 15 became a prison district in January 2016, but this was not reflected in the weight assigned to its Other Petitions, Motions, and Writs case type for FY 2016 and FY 2017. The figures for FY 2017 have been revised to reflect updated data for these areas.

(c) Judicial Districts 16, 19, and 21 were each assigned one more judge in September 2018. They were included in the models for FY 2018 and FY 2019 when determining the net demand in judicial resources. Without accounting for the judges added in early FY 2019, the demand for FTE judges would have increased by one judge in the three respective districts and by three judges overall in FY 2018. (See Appendix C for complete FY 2019 Weighted Caseload figures.)

Source: Estimates derived from model developed by the NCSC and updated with filings data provided by the AOC.

Change to administrative hearing case types

Pursuant to Public Chapter 1021 (2018), appeals of Uniform Administrative Procedures Act (UAPA) cases, a time-intensive subset of Administrative Hearing cases, may now be filed “in the chancery court nearest to the place of residence of the person contesting the agency action or alternatively, at the person’s discretion, in the chancery court nearest to the place where the cause of action arose, or in the chancery court of Davidson County.” Prior to the new law’s effective date of July 1, 2018, Judicial District 20 (Davidson County) was the statutorily mandated jurisdiction for hearing most UAPA appeals, and administrative hearings for the district were assigned a case weight of 496 minutes while the administrative hearing case weight for all other districts was 204 minutes.

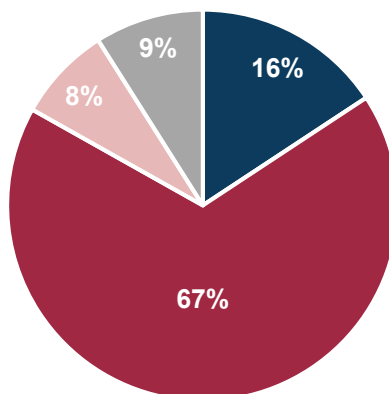
In response to Public Chapter 1021, the Tennessee Judicial Conference recommended making 318 minutes the case weight for Administrative Hearing case type filings for all of the state’s judicial districts beginning with the FY 2018 update.

The Comptroller’s Office has updated the FY 2019 judicial weighted caseload study under both scenarios: (1) the split case weight of 496 minutes for Administrative Hearing case type filings for Judicial District 20 and 204 minutes for such case type filings in all other judicial districts, and (2) a uniform case weight of 318 minutes for Administrative Hearing case type filings for all districts, as recommended by the Tennessee Judicial Conference. The judicial demand for JD 20 is reduced by 0.43 FTE judges under scenario 2 as compared to scenario 1, the scenario used in the body of this report. (See Appendix E to see changes to FTE judge demand using a uniform weight for administrative hearing case types.)

After the end of FY 2019, OREA sent a survey to the clerk and masters in all of Tennessee’s 95 counties to help gauge the redistributive effect of PC 1021 on UAPA appeals. Sixty-six counties responded, including the eight most populous counties. Of the reported UAPA appeals for FY 2019, two-thirds were filed in Davidson County. (See Exhibit 5.) Although the new statute may have contributed to a reduction in the number of Administrative Hearings in Davidson County, UAPA appeals still made up about 30 percent of Davidson County’s Administrative Hearing case type filings. This evidence demonstrates that a disproportionate number of UAPA appeals were heard in Davidson County in FY 2019 even though it was no longer the statutorily mandated venue.

The Comptroller’s Office will continue to analyze the extent to which UAPA appeals are redistributed across the state in the FY 2020 update.

Exhibit 5: Distribution of Reported UAPA Appeals by County



■ Shelby County (JD 30) ■ Davidson County (JD 20) ■ Knox County (JD 6) ■ All other counties

Source: OREA survey of chancery courts, 2019.

Note: 67 out of 96 chancery courts responded to the survey. Since Gibson County has two chancery courts, both of which responded to the survey, 66 out of 95 counties are represented in the data.

Future considerations regarding a new time-series study

Time studies are based on surveys of selected court staff – judges, district attorneys, or public defenders – and determine the average time typically spent on each type of case. For example, a felony case typically requires significantly more time to process than a traffic case. Periodically updating the case weights assigned to different types of cases is necessary so that developments that affect the time needed to process cases – such as new laws, technological changes, population shifts, redistricting, and other factors – are taken into account. The consultants with NCSC suggest updating case weights by conducting a new time study every five to seven years to improve the reliability of estimates. Effective September 1, 2022, Public Chapter 530 (2020) creates a new judicial district by splitting Judicial District 21 into two districts. The creation of a new judicial district and the associated redistricting actions should be factored into any possible new study of the amount of time selected court staff – judges, district attorneys, public defenders – typically spend on each type of case.

Recommendation to Split Judicial District 21 into Two Separate Districts

Public Chapter 974 (2018) empowered Speaker of the House Beth Harwell and Speaker of the Senate Randy McNally to create an Advisory Task Force on the Composition of Judicial Districts. This 11-member task force, chaired by Chancellor Forgety, was charged with reviewing the composition of Tennessee's judicial districts and proposing a redistricting plan that would provide Tennesseans reasonable and timely access to trial courts.

Over the course of several meetings stretching from October 2018 to November 2019, including five public hearings throughout the state, the task force deliberated over the need, local support, and impact of several redistricting options. These discussions culminated with the task force recommending the separation of Judicial District 21 into two districts: one for Williamson County alone and the other district for Hickman, Lewis, and Perry Counties.

Endnotes

¹ Public Acts, 1997, Chapter No. 552, Section 12, Item 35.

² National Center for State Courts, Tennessee Trial Courts, Judicial Weighted Caseload Study, 2013, https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orea/documents/orea-reports-2013/2013_OREA_WCTNTrialCtsJudWtCase.pdf. See study for a complete explanation of methodology and qualitative issues to consider.

³ See Appendix A for a brief description of the design of the 2013 Tennessee Trial Courts Judicial Weighted Caseload Model.

⁴ National Center for State Courts, Tennessee Trial Courts, Judicial Weighted Caseload Study, 2013, https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orea/documents/orea-reports-2013/2013_OREA_WCTNTrialCtsJudWtCase.pdf. See the Preliminary Case Weights section on pages 5-6 of the study for a complete explanation for creating the measure.

⁵ Public Acts, 2018, Chapter No. 974.

⁶ See Appendix B for a map of Tennessee Judicial Districts.

⁷ See Appendix C for the detailed calculations of judicial resource need statewide and by judicial district.

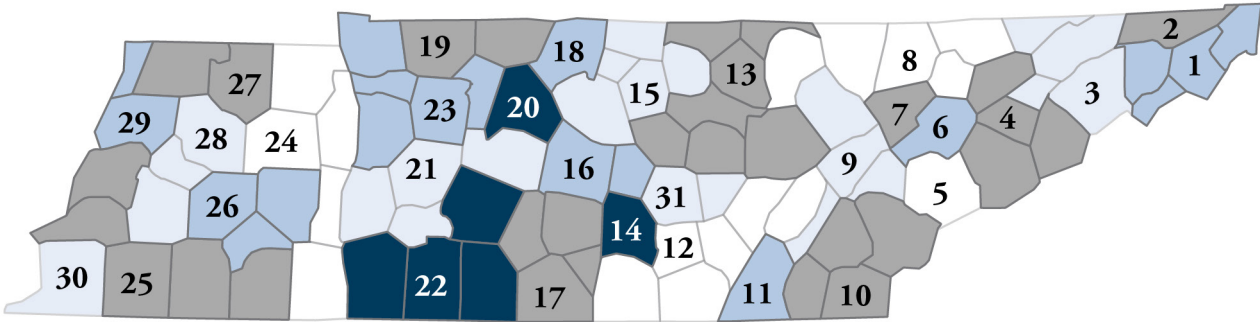
⁸ Public Acts, 2015, Chapter No. 437.

Appendix A: Design Notes on the 2013 Tennessee Trial Courts Judicial Weighted Caseload Model

In 2013, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) worked with selected Tennessee trial court judges and staff with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the Comptroller's Office to develop a revised model to estimate the total judicial officer demand based on cases filed. Tennessee judges reported their time for six weeks out of an 11-week period in the summer of 2013, which was used to determine the average time spent on case-related and non-case-related activities statewide. Based on the 2013 time study, new case weights were assigned to each case type, including a few newly added case types, in order to more accurately estimate judicial need throughout the state.^D

^D A complete report describing the process and the 2013 revised model is available at https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orea/documents/orea-reports-2013/2013_OREA_WCTNTrialCtsJudWtCase.pdf.

Appendix B: Tennessee Judicial Districts



- District 1 – Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties
- District 2 – Sullivan County
- District 3 – Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins Counties
- District 4 – Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier Counties
- District 5 – Blount County
- District 6 – Knox County
- District 7 – Anderson County
- District 8 – Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union Counties
- District 9 – Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane Counties
- District 10 – Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties
- District 11 – Hamilton County
- District 12 – Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie Counties
- District 13 – Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties
- District 14 – Coffee County
- District 15 – Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson Counties
- District 16 – Cannon and Rutherford Counties
- District 17 – Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore Counties
- District 18 – Sumner County
- District 19 – Montgomery and Robertson Counties
- District 20 – Davidson County
- District 21 – Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson Counties
- District 22 – Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne Counties
- District 23 – Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties
- District 24 – Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry Counties
- District 25 – Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton Counties
- District 26 – Chester, Henderson, and Madison Counties
- District 27 – Obion and Weakley Counties
- District 28 – Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood Counties
- District 29 – Dyer and Lake Counties
- District 30 – Shelby County
- District 31 – Van Buren and Warren Counties

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2006.

Appendix C: Tennessee Judicial Weighted Caseload Update, FY 2019, Case Filings by Judicial District

		Case Filings per Judicial District										
	Case Type	Case Weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Criminal	First Degree Murder	776	21	12	4	10	4	38	4	5	6	14
	Post Conviction Relief	381	7	3	9	12	6	35	1	6	10	7
	Felony A & B	157	230	221	209	308	55	518	86	110	215	207
	Felony C, D, & E	45	1,215	1,001	689	1,156	422	1,350	313	714	601	851
	DUI	89	56	27	77	176	30	88	33	72	42	48
	Recovery (Drug) Court **	167	25	25		50	103		30	40		65
	Criminal Appeals (incl. juvenile delinquency)	11	15	10	5	5	1	0	1	14	3	0
	Misdemeanor	29	403	202	314	552	110	203	111	92	334	156
	Other Petitions, Motions, Writs	28		356	42	120	36	225	9	51		99
	Other Petitions, Motions, Writs-Prison Districts	57	14								28	
Probation Violation	18	2,043	1,932	957	2,010	728	1,409	481	1,017	639	1,031	
General Civil/Other	Administrative Hearings	204	7	0	17	9	0	11	5	19	9	17
	Contract/Debt/Specific Performance	104	748	107	98	241	63	354	36	114	82	113
	Damages/Tort	135	240	194	138	360	136	879	132	134	154	308
	Guardianship/ Conservatorship	70	84	100	76	26	20	499	20	47	50	81
	Judicial Hospitalization	19	1	21	1	0	21	0	1	0	0	0
	Juvenile Court Appeal (Civil)	287	5	1	9	15	6	35	4	0	2	0
	Medical Malpractice	1320	14	10	2	2	1	48	11	4	2	6
	Probate/Trust	24	734	583	725	194	4	1,443	340	376	314	514
	Other General Civil	58	274	319	323	371	195	652	113	125	101	356
	Real Estate	259	77	30	77	69	37	174	33	59	112	65
Workers Compensation	41	2	0	0	0	2	40	33	0	1	0	
Domestic Relations	Child Support	20	307	199	1,083	633	255	600	758	320	295	369
	Divorce with Children	106	396	270	383	401	200	742	136	237	67	467
	Divorce without Children	40	594	416	567	586	225	1,124	181	292	101	656
	Residential Parenting	108	78	87	122	64	35	163	27	13	13	71
	Protection of Children (paternity, adoption, legitimation, surrender, TPR)	65	177	88	214	155	155	324	69	98	101	220
	Orders of Protection	32	162	254	489	658	2	2,296	122	0	87	626
	Contempt	14	245	118	210	123	90	418	41	13	127	271
	Other Domestic Relations	73	39	7	24	12	9	83	0	6	18	32
Total Filings			8,213	6,593	6,864	8,318	2,951	13,751	3,131	3,978	3,514	6,650
Workload (Weights x Filings)			462,564	320,602	336,060	439,882	172,159	875,153	164,139	216,753	207,019	376,767

		Case Filings per Judicial District										
Judge Year (210 days per year, 8 hrs. per day)		100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800
Average District Travel per year		4,830	3,465	11,907	6,111	42	2,373	0	15,393	12,789	8,148	
Non-case Related Time (78 minutes/day)		16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380
Availability for Case-Specific Work		79,590	80,955	72,513	78,309	84,378	82,047	84,420	69,027	71,631	76,272	
# Judges		5	4	5	5	2	10	2	3	3	5	
Total Judicial Officer		5.81	3.96	4.63	5.62	2.04	10.67	1.94	3.14	2.89	4.94	
FTE Deficit or Excess		-0.81	0.04	0.37	-0.62	-0.04	-0.67	0.06	-0.14	0.11	0.06	
Criminal Judges Needed		2.11	1.82	1.44	2.46	0.83	2.81	0.61	1.32	1.34	1.64	
Civil Judges Needed		2.40	1.22	1.36	1.64	0.60	4.70	0.76	1.07	1.12	1.58	
Domestic Relations Judges Needed		1.30	0.92	1.83	1.52	0.61	3.16	0.58	0.75	0.43	1.72	
Child Support Referee		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Source: National Center for State Courts, 2013. Data on Filings provided by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts.

* The 20th Judicial District ceased being the statutorily mandated jurisdiction for most appeals of UAPA Administrative Hearing in FY19. Nevertheless, an OREA survey revealed that JD 20 continued to see a disproportionate amount of time-consuming UAPA appeals in FY19. In accordance with this fact and in keeping with Judicial Weighted Caseload Updates since 2013, a case weight of 496 minutes is used in this district.

** Workload is based on the FY2019 capacity of the drug courts.

		Case Filings per Judicial District										
Case Type	Case Weight	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20*	
Criminal	First Degree Murder	776	66	6	10	6	14	26	3	9	50	127
	Post Conviction Relief	381	12	4	4	9	10	18	25	7	17	59
	Felony A & B	157	538	285	340	110	275	387	165	201	488	816
	Felony C, D, & E	45	1,213	988	997	385	764	1,152	363	689	1,096	1,875
	DUI	89	188	59	328	33	88	98	6	95	185	163
	Recovery (Drug) Court **	167	126	80	65	102	25	60		50		183
	Criminal Appeals (incl. juvenile delinquency)	11	45	2	1	1	4	4	1	14	19	45
	Misdemeanor	29	604	277	1,089	112	839	444	48	165	588	652
	Other Petitions, Motions, Writs	28	22		40	42		258	306	368	640	
	Other Petitions, Motions, Writs-Prison Districts	57		42			145					444
	Probation Violation	18	1,354	1,147	1,440	489	936	1,240	191	695	1,000	3,087

		Case Filings per Judicial District										
General Civil/Other	Administrative Hearings	204	9	4	13	7	6	8	6	0	14	201
	Contract/Debt/Specific Performance	104	248	79	121	49	128	122	47	123	134	729
	Damages/Tort	135	799	187	231	92	235	33	99	204	434	2,157
	Guardianship/Conservatorship	70	563	39	118	18	90	88	39	96	91	344
	Judicial Hospitalization	19	268	4	9	0	4	268	1	0	0	336
	Juvenile Court Appeal (Civil)	287	9	18	6	1	6	4	3	3	12	5
	Medical Malpractice	1320	43	1	10	2	6	11	3	4	8	63
	Probate/Trust	24	937	437	493	188	606	613	417	710	623	1,784
	Other General Civil	58	635	209	229	139	251	1,325	210	315	715	1,253
	Real Estate	259	143	61	180	8	41	34	33	18	74	339
	Workers Compensation	41	24	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	129
Domestic Relations	Child Support	20	220	616	252	105	109	522	551	317	754	405
	Divorce with Children	106	571	254	328	135	260	627	254	332	861	746
	Divorce without Children	40	857	338	392	173	349	755	321	384	1,094	1,233
	Residential Parenting	108	96	22	86	31	45	185	89	113	157	104
	Protection of Children (paternity, adoption, legitimation, surrender, TPR)	65	261	75	180	32	136	250	87	147	208	145
	Orders of Protection	32	1,042	162	3	1	39	693	32	122	3	1,068
	Contempt	14	611	322	73	116	40	237	207	81	182	310
	Other Domestic Relations	73	148	150	15	12	29	45	21	23	27	108
Total Filings		11,652	5,869	7,053	2,398	5,480	9,507	3,529	5,285	9,475	18,910	
Workload (Weights x Filings)		791,530	307,767	426,405	144,955	317,049	519,013	197,365	295,304	597,441	1,472,762	
Judge Year (210 days per year, 8 hrs. per day)		100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	
Average District Travel per year		42	18,564	16,758	987	9,030	630	11,991	462	9,744	1,218	
Non-case Related Time (78 minutes/day)		16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	
Availability for Case-Specific Work		84,378	65,856	67,662	83,433	75,390	83,790	72,429	83,958	74,676	83,202	
# Judges		9	4	5	2	4	6	3	3	6	18	
Total Judicial Officer Demand		9.38	4.67	6.30	1.74	4.21	6.19	2.72	3.52	8.00	17.70	
FTE Deficit or Excess		-0.38	-0.67	-1.30	0.26	-0.21	-0.19	0.28	-0.52	-2.00	0.30	
Criminal Judges Needed		3.27	2.20	3.05	0.91	2.04	2.40	0.94	1.39	3.23	5.76	
Civil Judges Needed		3.99	1.25	2.09	0.45	1.35	1.74	0.80	1.11	2.30	9.50	
Domestic Relations Judges Needed		2.12	1.22	1.16	0.38	0.81	2.05	0.99	1.02	2.48	2.45	
Child Support Referee		No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	

Source: National Center for State Courts, 2013. Data on Filings provided by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts.

* The 20th Judicial District ceased being the statutorily mandated jurisdiction for most appeals of UAPA Administrative Hearing in FY19. Nevertheless, an OREA survey revealed that JD 20 continued to see a disproportionate amount of time-consuming UAPA appeals in FY19. In accordance with this fact and in keeping with Judicial Weighted Caseload Updates since 2013, a case weight of 496 minutes is used in this district.

** Workload is based on the FY2019 Capacity of the drug courts.

		Case Filings per Judicial District												
	Case Type	Case Weight	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Criminal	First Degree Murder	776	5	29	11	19	34	11	1	24	2	249	4	
	Post Conviction Relief	381	3	10	6	6	9	16	1	1	3	49	6	
	Felony A & B	157	148	436	259	312	320	360	113	116	98	2,497	75	
	Felony C, D, & E	45	671	858	585	478	854	880	209	267	429	5,918	185	
	DUI	89	94	141	100	44	82	62	1	19	12	362	35	
	Recovery (Drug) Court **	167	50	30	56		27	35	40		14		80	
	Criminal Appeals (incl. juvenile delinquency)	11	18	8	2	2	4	2	1	5	1	0	1	
	Misdemeanor	29	236	575	318	39	144	378	14	75	44	1,324	216	
	Other Petitions, Motions, Writs	28			299	28		158	8	82				0
	Other Petitions, Motions, Writs-Prison Districts	57	122	300			19				27	1,554		
General Civil/Other	Probation Violation	18	676	1,583	967	729	1,257	758	358	155	265	886	393	
	Administrative Hearings	204	30	8	6	3	6	4	1	5	0	41	3	
	Contract/Debt/Specific Performance	104	245	85	60	42	100	54	26	33	25	921	18	
	Damages/Tort	135	329	193	127	124	162	251	41	81	64	2,411	41	
	Guardianship/Conservatorship	70	148	64	47	36	77	22	32	23	94	1	14	
	Judicial Hospitalization	19	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	5	0	0	0	
	Juvenile Court Appeal (Civil)	287	10	14	1	4	4	2	0	0	1	13	1	
	Medical Malpractice	1320	0	6	2	3	2	22	4	0	2	128	2	
	Probate/Trust	24	684	654	364	391	366	121	209	265	133	2	180	
	Other General Civil	58	511	253	196	111	247	205	108	82	658	1,680	160	
Domestic Relations	Real Estate	259	66	54	39	33	30	22	11	17	22	109	10	
	Workers Compensation	41	0	8	0	0	1	3	136	2	0	14	0	
	Child Support	20	297	294	271	55	94	131	234	149	14	91	51	
	Divorce with Children	106	501	351	250	137	258	444	105	92	98	1,043	76	
	Divorce without Children	40	468	440	380	165	627	751	131	124	110	1,481	57	
	Residential Parenting	108	70	70	66	67	44	126	29	59	26	38	1	
	Protection of Children (paternity, adoption, legitimation, surrender, TPR)	65	137	145	109	57	75	98	34	25	22	254	50	
	Orders of Protection	32	24	199	75	2	37	27	0	0	128	9	311	
	Contempt	14	299	100	480	125	147	115	110	29	2	131	7	
	Other Domestic Relations	73	45	39	15	3	8	3	9	3	0	34	12	
Total Filings		5,887	6,948	5,091	3,015	5,068	5,061	1,966	1,738	2,294	21,240	1,989		
Workload (Weights x Filings)		356,197	399,226	263,663	195,412	300,200	345,648	106,414	117,246	139,619	1,970,895	109,070		
Judge Year (210 days per year, 8 hrs. per day)		100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800		
Average District Travel per year		5,817	6,993	17,766	10,731	14,217	3,339	13,545	8,526	8,358	294	672		
Non-case Related Time (78 minutes/day)		16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380	16,380		
Availability for Case-Specific Work		78,603	77,427	66,654	73,689	70,203	81,081	70,875	75,894	76,062	84,126	83,748		
# Judges		5	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	22	1		
Total Judicial Officer Demand		4.53	5.16	3.96	2.65	4.28	4.26	1.50	1.54	1.84	23.43	1.30		
FTE Deficit or Excess		0.47	-1.16	-0.96	0.35	-0.28	-0.26	0.50	0.46	0.16	-1.43	-0.30		

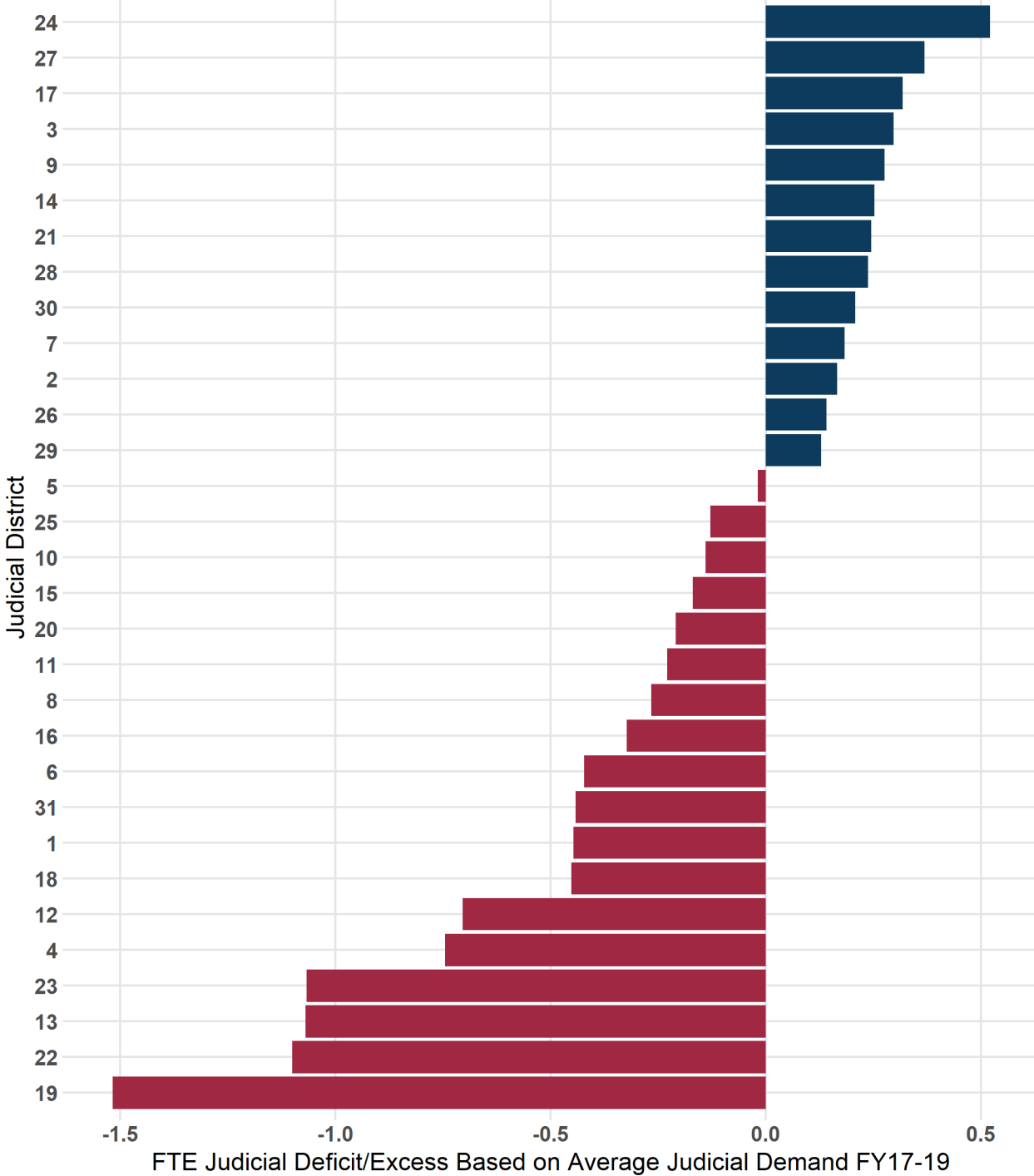
Criminal Judges Needed		1.29	2.75	1.97	1.45	2.25	1.86	0.59	0.77	0.64	12.43	0.66
Civil Judges Needed		1.94	1.26	0.92	0.73	1.06	1.14	0.50	0.43	0.89	8.66	0.34
Domestic Relations Judges		1.30	1.14	1.07	0.48	0.97	1.26	0.40	0.35	0.31	2.34	0.31
Child Support Referee		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: National Center for State Courts, 2013. Data on filings provided by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts.

* The 20th Judicial District ceased being the statutorily mandated jurisdiction for most appeals of UAPA Administrative Hearing in FY19. Nevertheless, an OREA survey revealed that JD 20 continued to see a disproportionate amount of time-consuming UAPA appeals in FY19. In accordance with this fact and in keeping with Judicial Weighted Caseload Updates since 2013, a case weight of 496 minutes is used in this district.

** Workload is based on the FY2019 Capacity of the drug courts.

Appendix D: Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Judges Deficit/Excess by Judicial District, FY 2017 – FY 2019



Notes: Judicial need calculated using the average judicial demand for FY 2017 – FY 2019 and the number of judges assigned to a district in FY 2019
 Source: Judicial demand and need estimates derived from model developed by the NCSC and updated with filings data provided by the AOC.

Appendix E: Tennessee Judicial Weighted Caseload Update, FY 2019, Administrative Hearings Case Type with a Uniform Weight of 318

The use of a uniform weight of 318 for Administrative Hearings as opposed to the split weight used since FY 2013 results in a very slight increase in judicial need for all districts aside from JD 20 (Davidson County). For JD 20, a switch to a uniform weight results in a reduction of judicial need of 0.43 FTE judges.

Judicial District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Filings for Administrative Hearings	7	0	17	9	0	11	5	19	9	17
FTE Deficit or Excess	-0.82	0.04	0.34	-0.63	-0.04	-0.68	0.05	-0.17	0.10	0.03
Change in FTE vs. Split Weight Model	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
Judicial District										
Judicial District	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Filings for Administrative Hearings	9	4	13	7	6	8	6	0	14	201
FTE Deficit or Excess	-0.39	-0.68	-1.32	0.25	-0.21	-0.21	0.27	-0.52	-2.02	0.73
Change in FTE vs. Split Weight Model	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.43
Judicial District										
Judicial District	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Filings for Administrative Hearings	30	8	6	3	6	4	1	5	0	41
FTE Deficit or Excess	0.42	-1.17	-0.97	0.34	-0.29	-0.27	0.50	0.45	0.16	-1.48
Change in FTE vs. Split Weight Model	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.06
Judicial District										
Judicial District	31	Totals								
Filings for Administrative Hearings	3	469								
FTE Deficit or Excess	-0.31	-8.50								
Change in FTE vs. Split Weight Model	0.00	0.03								

Notes:

- A negative change in FTE judicial demand indicates an increase in judicial need when applying a uniform weight of 318 to Administrative Hearings. A positive change in FTE judicial demand indicates a reduction in judicial need when applying a uniform weight of 318.
- See Appendix C for figures on case types other than Administrative Hearings for FY 2019.
- Judicial District 20 was the statutorily mandated jurisdiction in most appeals of UAPA Administrative Hearing cases prior to FY 2019. Pursuant to Public Chapter 1021 (2018) and effective as of July 1, 2018, appeals of Uniform Administrative Procedures Act (UAPA) cases may be filed “in the chancery court nearest to the place of residence of the person contesting the agency action or alternatively, at the person’s discretion, in the chancery court nearest to the place where the cause of action arose, or in the chancery court of Davidson County.”

Source: National Center for State Courts, 2013. Data on Filings provided by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts.



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