

**Revised FY 1999-2000 Tennessee Weighted Caseload Study Update  
And  
FY 2000-2001 Tennessee Weighted Caseload Study Update**



**John G. Morgan  
Comptroller of the Treasury  
Office of Research  
March 2002**



STATE OF TENNESSEE

**COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY**

John G. Morgan

Comptroller

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March 14, 2002

The Honorable John S. Wilder  
Speaker of the Senate  
The Honorable Jimmy Naifeh  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
and  
Members of the General Assembly  
State Capitol  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Ladies and Gentlemen:

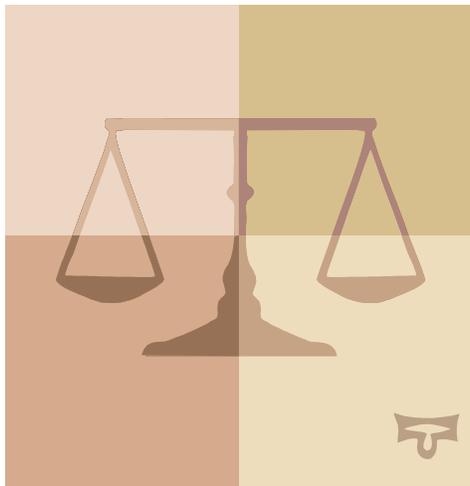
Transmitted herewith is an update of a special study prepared by the Office of Research regarding the standards to be used in assessing the workload and need for judicial resources throughout the state. The study explains why some of the case weights were adjusted for the 2001 judges weighted caseload study based on review by the National Center for State Courts. It also contains recommendations that the General Assembly may wish to consider regarding the standardization of caseload data and training for judicial staff.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John G. Morgan".

John G. Morgan  
Comptroller of the Treasury

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Weighted Caseload Study Update  
And  
FY 2000-2001 Tennessee Weighted  
Caseload Study Update**



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March 2002**

## *Executive Summary*

TCA 16-2-513<sup>1</sup> requires the Comptroller of the Treasury to update the judges' weighted caseload study annually. Weighted caseload studies provide an objective means to assess the workload and need for judicial resources, or Full Time Equivalents (FTEs). The estimated number of FTEs needed is calculated by multiplying the total number of cases by case weights (average minutes per case per type of case) and dividing that number by the judge year.<sup>2</sup> As with any study, the judicial caseload study has limitations. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial FTE but policymakers should also consider qualitative court-specific factors that affect workload.

Subsequent to the 2001 update, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) raised several questions about how child support referees are counted, how probation violations are counted, and the general validity of the study and case weights. The Comptroller's Office and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) agreed to review the study to determine the answers. The NCSC completed the final review on December 6, 2001.<sup>3</sup> The NCSC discovered that some of the case weights needed adjustment because of inaccurate filing data in the original study and a lack of judge participation. The NCSC reviewed the study using the same methodology and corrected for these factors. As a result the case weights increased.

<b>Comparisons Between Original Case Weights and Revised Weights Based on the National Center for State Courts Review</b>			
<b>Type of Case</b>	<b>Minutes per Case</b>		
	<b>Original Study</b>	<b>Review</b>	<b>Increase in Minutes for Each Case Weight</b>
Civil	90	92	<b>+2</b>
Domestic	43	46	<b>+3</b>
Probate	63	71	<b>+8</b>
Felony	65	73	<b>+8</b>
Misdemeanor	30	34	<b>+4</b>
Criminal-Other	60	61	<b>+1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Previously 16-21-107; amended by Public Chapter 408 as of 2001.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix A for complete explanation of the methodology and calculations used in the formula.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix B.

This report updates the 2000 and 2001 weighted caseload models incorporating the revised case weights and other recommendations, including:

- Child Support Referees *not* be included in the formula to calculate judicial resources; and
- Clarifying that probation violation filings *not* be counted, because the time for those cases is included and averaged into the case weight for the misdemeanor or felony from which the probation violation originated. Furthermore, because of different case counting practices of probation violation cases in previous years, the studies will be updated only from FY 1999/2000 forward.

Based on the recommendation to remove child support referees from the quantitative formula to calculate judicial resources, the state resources will decrease by 7.5 FTEs from 158.50 to 151.00 FTEs. Using the updated judicial resources and revised case weights recommended by the NCSC review, Tennessee has an overall excess of 2.91 judicial resources (i.e., FTE's) in FY 2001, rather than 11.91 excess FTE under the old formula. Overall state filings and workload have not changed significantly since last year.

Some courts still do not report complete data and courts should improve their reporting compliance. To ensure the accuracy of the data used to update the weighted caseload study The AOC should continue to train court officials on case standards.

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## Introduction and Background

TCA 16-2-513<sup>4</sup> requires the Comptroller of the Treasury to update the judges' weighted caseload study annually. The purpose of the weighted caseload study model and formula is to provide an objective means to assess the workload of the courts and estimate the need for judicial resources. Weighted caseload studies recognize that caseloads alone do not adequately reflect the workload of a court and incorporate other factors that affect workload such as types of cases, travel, and administrative functions.<sup>5</sup> The purpose of the weighted caseload study is to provide an objective baseline from which to assess workload and need for judicial resources along with other qualitative factors such as support staff and local funding, among others.

Subsequent to last year's update of the judges' weighted caseload study<sup>6</sup> the AOC raised questions and concerns regarding various aspects of the validity and methodology of the original study. These include:

1. the data used in the original study,
2. counting child support referees as a quantitative measure of 0.75 FTE,
3. counting probation violation cases as part of "criminal other" filings, and
4. the accuracy of the case weights, especially felony weights.

The Comptroller's Office of Research communicated with the NCSC through written, verbal, and electronic communications to clarify these issues. The NCSC suggested it review the original study to answer these questions adequately, and the Comptroller agreed.

The Comptroller's Office received the final NCSC review on December 6, 2001.<sup>7</sup> To summarize, the NCSC recommends:

1. that they use the original methodology to conduct the review (one exception is the exclusion of the two judicial districts that did not have 100 percent participation<sup>8</sup> — other than Shelby County — because the sample size was ample without them);
2. that they use the more complete, updated data from the AOC to conduct the review;
3. that the Comptroller's Office should not count child support referees as a 0.75 FTE in the formula to calculate judicial resources, but instead use them as a qualitative measure;
4. that probation violations are *not* to be counted as a separate filing, as that time is already averaged in the case weight for the felony or misdemeanor cases under which probation was violated;
5. that the General Assembly adopt the updated case weights based on the review;

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<sup>4</sup> Previously 16-21-107; amended by Public Chapter 408 as of 2001.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A for complete summary of these factors and methodology used to account for these factors.

<sup>6</sup> The Comptroller's Office of Research, *Report on the Update to the 2000 Judicial Weighted Caseload Study*, November 28, 2000.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>8</sup> District 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties) and District 25 (Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton Counties).

6. that the General Assembly consider qualitative factors in determining judicial need; and
7. that individual characteristics of the courts must be examined before recommending any changes to a court's judicial complement.

The increase in case weights was the most significant outcome of the review. The following exhibit shows the difference in case weights based on the NCSC review.

### Exhibit 1

<b>Comparisons Between Original Case Weights and Revised Weights Based on the National Center for State Courts Review</b>			
<b>Type of Case</b>	<b>Minutes per Case</b>		
	Original Study	Review	Increase in Minutes for Each Case Weight
Civil	90	92	+2
Domestic	43	46	+3
Probate	63	71	+8
Felony	65	73	+8
Misdemeanor	30	34	+4
Criminal-Other	60	61	+1

The following sections analyze the FTEs, filings, and workload by district and year based on the changes in case weights and other recommendations in the NCSC review.

### Analysis and Conclusions

#### Full Time Equivalent - FTEs

**Based on these revised case weights the state has a net excess of 2.9 FTEs.** Exhibit 2 compares the FTEs needed by district using the original versus the updated case weights and FY 2001 filing data. This number is calculated by subtracting the FTEs needed by each district from the actual number of judicial resources of that district. The three largest urban districts are highlighted.

Although excess resources decreased, two main patterns remain: based on need for resources, District 20 continues to need the most resources, and District 30 needs the least. In other words, using the revised case weights, Shelby County has the greatest excess at 2.77 FTEs, and Davidson County has the greatest deficit at 2.42 FTE's.

**Exhibit 2**

<b>FTEs Over or Under by District Using FY 2001 Filings Based on Recommendations by the NCSC Review</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>FTEs over or under Using Original Weights</b>	<b>FTEs over or under Using Revised Case Weights</b>
1	1.33	1.08
2	0.64	0.41
3	0.29	0.01
4	0.25	-0.02
5	-0.10	-0.22
6 (Knox)	-0.25	-0.85
7	-0.16	-0.29
8	0.11	-0.09
9	1.30	1.20
10	0.28	-0.02
11	1.11	0.59
12	-0.10	-0.39
13	0.62	0.31
14	0.71	0.62
15	0.71	0.48
16	0.58	0.31
17	0.11	-0.07
18	-0.23	-0.45
19	0.30	0.04
20 (Davidson)	-1.48	-2.42
21	0.62	0.40
22	-0.10	-0.39
23	0.05	-0.16
24	0.41	0.25
25	0.37	0.12
26	0.58	0.37
27	-0.15	-0.28
28	-0.11	-0.25
29	0.42	0.31
30 (Shelby)	4.18	2.77
31	-0.37	-0.47
<b>Net FTEs Over or Under</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>2.90</b>

Exhibit 3 shows the net excess judicial resources (FTEs) for the state based on the updated case weights from the NCSC review for the last two years.<sup>9</sup> As it shows, excess judicial resources decreased by .36 since last year, primarily because of increased filings for probate cases, which carry higher case weights, and to some degree, an increase in misdemeanor and criminal other cases. (See Exhibit 5)

**Exhibit 3**

<b>Yearly Trend in the Need for Judicial Resources (FTEs)</b>			
State Net FTEs	FY 00	FY01	Change
Total Judicial Resources (FTEs)	151	151	0
Total Judicial Resources Needed	147.74	148.1	0.36
Net (excess or deficit in Judicial Resources)	3.26	2.9	-0.36

Exhibit 4 calculates the FTEs and the excess or deficit in resources for each district and changes based on revised case weights and filings for FY 00 to FY 01.

**Exhibit 4**

<b>Excess or Deficit Full Time Equivalent (FTE's) Needed by District for FY 00 and FY 01 and Increase or Decrease for Same Time Period</b>			
<b>Judicial Districts (Counties)</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Difference</b>
District 1 (Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington)	0.91	1.08	0.17
District 2 (Sullivan)	0.45	0.41	-0.05
District 3 (Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins)	0.05	0.01	-0.04
District 4 (Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier)	-0.08	-0.02	0.06
District 5 (Blount)	-0.11	-0.22	-0.11
District 6 (Knox)	-1.04	-0.85	0.19
District 7 (Anderson)	-0.15	-0.29	-0.15
District 8 (Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union)	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05
District 9 (Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane)	1.35	1.20	-0.15
District 10 (Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk)	0.33	-0.02	-0.35
District 11 (Hamilton)	0.30	0.59	0.29
District 12 (Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie)	-0.56	-0.39	0.17
District 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White)	1.19	0.31	-0.88

<sup>9</sup> See Appendices C and D for complete updated models for FY 2000 and FY 2001.

<b>Excess or Deficit Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Needed by District for FY 00 and FY 01 and Increase or Decrease for Same Time Period</b>			
<b>Judicial Districts (Counties)</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Difference</b>
District 14 (Coffee)	0.66	0.62	-0.04
District 15 (Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson)	0.60	0.48	-0.12
District 16 (Cannon and Rutherford)	0.43	0.31	-0.12
District 17 (Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore)	0.02	-0.07	-0.09
District 18 (Sumner)	-0.26	-0.45	-0.19
District 19 (Montgomery and Robertson)	0.04	0.04	0.00
District 20 (Davidson)	-1.81	-2.42	-0.61
District 21 (Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson)	0.63	0.40	-0.23
District 22 (Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne)	-1.15	-0.39	0.76
District 23 (Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart)	-0.21	-0.16	0.05
District 24 (Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry)	0.07	0.25	0.18
District 25 (Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton)	-0.08	0.12	0.19
District 26 (Chester, Henderson, and Madison)	0.28	0.37	0.08
District 27 (Obion and Weakley)	-0.06	-0.28	-0.21
District 28 (Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood)	-0.11	-0.25	-0.15
District 29 (Dyer and Lake)	0.37	0.31	-0.06
District 30 (Shelby County)	1.49	2.77	1.28
District 31 (Van Buren and Warren)	-0.30	-0.47	-0.17
<b>Total Excess or Deficit FTEs</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>-0.36</b>

In general, most judicial districts show adequate judicial resources to handle the court workload and are within one FTE of their need as indicated by the study. The two exceptions to this are District 20, which shows a deficit of -2.42, and District 30, which shows an excess of 2.77 judicial resources.

### **Filings**

**Statewide filings did not change significantly between FY 2000 and FY 2001.**<sup>10</sup>

Exhibit 5 shows the total number of filings and changes for each case type for FY 00 and FY 01.

<sup>10</sup> See Appendices B and C for exact changes in filings for each district.

**Exhibit 5**

<b>Total State Filings by Case Type and Year</b>			
<b>Case Type</b>	<b>FY 2000*</b>	<b>FY 2001<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Difference</b>
Civil	52,598	52,445	-153
Domestic	68,517	67,718	-799
Probate	13,208	13,940	732
Felonies	32,311	32,243	-68
Misdemeanors	13,578	13,800	222
Criminal Other	6,768	6,910	142
<b>Totals</b>	<b>186,980</b>	<b>187,056</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2001.  
 \*Submitted by the AOC 12-18-01, thus slightly different from previous year because of updated data and removal of probation violations from "Criminal Other" category.

Although statewide changes were not significant, Exhibit 6 shows there are some significant changes in filings for particular districts.

**Exhibit 6**

<b>Change in Total Filings by District for FY 00-FY 01</b>				
<b>Judicial Districts (Counties)</b>	<b>FY 00</b>	<b>FY 01</b>	<b>Change from FY 00 to FY 01</b>	
			<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Filings</b>			
District 1 (Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington)	5,463	5,197	-266	-4.87%
District 2 (Sullivan)	4,645	4,716	71	1.53%
*District 3 (Greene, Hamblen, Hancock*, and Hawkins)	5,921	5,837	-84	-1.42%
District 4 (Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier)	5,833	5,723	-110	-1.89%
District 5 (Blount)	3,002	3,106	104	3.46%
<b>District 6 (Knox)</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>14,891</b>	<b>-332</b>	<b>-2.18%</b>
District 7 (Anderson)	2,706	2,863	157	5.80%
*District 8 (Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott*, and Union)	3,299	3,326	27	0.82%
District 9 (Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane)	1,788	1,969	181	10.12%
District 10 (Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk)	5,496	5,941	445	8.10%
<b>District 11 (Hamilton)</b>	<b>12,020</b>	<b>11,595</b>	<b>-425</b>	<b>-3.54%</b>
District 12 (Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie)	5,247	5,135	-112	-2.13%

<sup>11</sup> Based on filings reported to the AOC for FY 2001, see page 7 for list of counties that did not report complete filings.

<b>Change in Total Filings by District for FY 00-FY 01</b>				
<b>Judicial Districts (Counties)</b>	<b>FY 00</b>	<b>FY 01</b>	<b>Change from FY 00 to FY 01</b>	
	<b>Filings</b>		<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
*District 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett*, Putnam, and White)	4,231	5,346	1,115	26.35%
*District 14 (Coffee)	1,625	1,666	41	2.52%
District 15 (Jackson*, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson)	3,980	4,093	113	2.84%
District 16 (Cannon and Rutherford)	6,151	6,318	167	2.72%
District 17 (Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore)	3,478	3,609	131	3.77%
District 18 (Sumner)	4,637	4,858	221	4.77%
District 19 (Montgomery and Robertson)	5,478	5,259	-219	-4.00%
<b>District 20 (Davidson)</b>	<b>21,495</b>	<b>22,148</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>3.04%</b>
District 21 (Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson)	4,525	4,712	187	4.13%
District 22 (Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne)	5,877	5,199	-678	-11.54%
*District 23 (Cheatham, Dickson, Houston*, Humphreys, and Stewart)	3,852	3,829	-23	-0.60%
District 24 (Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry)	3,124	2,975	-149	-4.77%
*District 25 (Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy*, and Tipton)	4,560	4,298	-262	-5.75%
District 26 (Chester, Henderson, and Madison)	4,901	4,769	-132	-2.69%
District 27 (Obion and Weakley)	2,400	2,568	168	7.00%
*District 28 (Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood*)	2,382	2,559	177	7.43%
District 29 (Dyer and Lake)	1,905	1,907	2	0.10%
<b>District 30 (Shelby County)</b>	<b>30,217</b>	<b>28,905</b>	<b>-1,312</b>	<b>-4.34%</b>
District 31 (Van Buren and Warren)	1,519	1,739	220	14.48%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>186,980</b>	<b>187,056</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.04%</b>
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts				
*Counties in districts that did not report all filings. See Exhibit 8 for complete details.				

## Workload

**The changes in workload vary from district to district.** As noted in the introduction, caseload information alone is not an adequate estimate of workload. Other factors such as types of cases, travel, and time for other judicial activities must be accounted for. Exhibit 7 shows the adjusted workload for each district by year.

**Exhibit 7**

<b>Yearly Summary of Adjusted Workload* by Judicial District for FY 00-FY01</b>			
<b>Judicial Districts (Counties)</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Difference</b>
District 1 (Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington)	346,146	331,758	-14,388
District 2 (Sullivan)	300,572	304,409	3,837
District 3 (Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins)	419,088	422,311	3,223
District 4 (Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier)	421,637	416,528	-5,109
District 5 (Blount)	200,609	210,312	9,703
District 6 (Knox)	1,000,298	983,424	-16,874
District 7 (Anderson)	194,465	207,980	13,515
District 8 (Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union)	249,018	253,018	4,001
District 9 (Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane)	139,758	152,300	12,542
District 10 (Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk)	395,517	424,916	29,399
District 11 (Hamilton)	788,404	762,543	-25,861
District 12 (Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie)	372,701	359,166	-13,536
District 13 (Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White)	311,452	383,132	71,680
District 14 (Coffee)	121,225	124,730	3,505
District 15 (Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson)	277,748	287,658	9,910
District 16 (Cannon and Rutherford)	386,866	397,379	10,513
District 17 (Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore)	252,385	260,179	7,795
District 18 (Sumner)	295,033	312,397	17,364
District 19 (Montgomery and Robertson)	335,081	335,385	304
District 20 (Davidson)	1,523,715	1,579,338	55,623
District 21 (Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson)	285,098	304,585	19,487
District 22 (Giles, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne)	436,035	371,465	-64,570
District 23 (Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart)	262,492	258,725	-3,767
District 24 (Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry)	239,397	224,512	-14,884
District 25 (Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton)	333,300	317,630	-15,670
District 26 (Chester, Henderson, and Madison)	314,820	307,646	-7,174
District 27 (Obion and Weakley)	174,684	192,865	18,182
District 28 (Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood)	178,303	190,875	12,572
District 29 (Dyer and Lake)	137,652	142,902	5,251
District 30 (Shelby County)	2,040,080	1,924,445	-115,635
District 31 (Van Buren and Warren)	110,039	124,271	14,232

\*Adjusted workload is measured in minutes – see Appendix D for complete formula. See line 10 on spreadsheet for specific numbers. Some numbers may be rounded.

**Data Standards and Reporting Compliance**

**Some courts still do not comply with reporting requirements.** The 2000 update, and the report *The Need for Standardized Caseload Data in Tennessee Courts*<sup>12</sup> both noted the lack of compliance with Supreme Court Rule 11 and how that lack of compliance undermines the reliability and validity of the data. To improve the data accuracy and reporting compliance, the General Assembly passed legislation to codify the case standards found in Supreme Court Rule 11.<sup>13</sup> The standards were based on Supreme Court Rule 11 and recommendations from the Data Subcommittee of the Judicial Council. All districts must comply with case standards to ensure that data are comparable.

The previous Supreme Court Rule 11 and Public Chapter 408 require the AOC to report all courts that do not comply with reporting requirements. Exhibit 8 lists seven counties did not report all data for FY 2000-2001.

**Exhibit 8**

<b>Judicial Districts Not Reporting for FY 01</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Criminal Data</b>		<b>Civil Data</b>	
		<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>3</b>	Hancock	2 Months - September and November	3 Months - January, May, and June	2 Months - August and November	6 Months - January - June
<b>8</b>	Scott	September			
<b>13</b>	Pickett	October - December	January - June		
<b>15</b>	Jackson	1 Month - July	2 Months - January and February		
<b>23</b>	Houston		April		
<b>25</b>	McNairy		April		
<b>28</b>	Haywood		June		

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2001.

<sup>12</sup>Comptroller of the Treasury, State of Tennessee, Office of Research, May 2001, <http://www.comptroller.state.tn.us/orea/reports/index.htm>.

<sup>13</sup> Public Chapter 408 2001, See Appendix E.

## **Recommendations**

**The Comptroller recommends that the General Assembly adopt the NCSC recommendations and that the Comptroller's Office update the judges' weighted caseload studies accordingly.** The Comptroller's Office of Research believes the review conducted by the NCSC uses the most valid methodology and produces the most accurate case weights possible, given problems with the data and lack of judge participation.

**Judicial staff members need more training on case standards to improve reliability of data and compliance with reporting requirements.** Accurate data is essential for equitable comparisons of workload and need for judicial resources among districts. The AOC's new policies and Public Chapter 408 should improve the reliability of data. The quality of data could be improved further by monitoring the reasons for reporting inaccuracies and providing ongoing training sessions at the various judicial and clerk conferences. The various judicial conferences should also provide yearly training to educate all new judicial officials on case standards instituted by Public Chapter 408. In addition, the Judicial Council Data Subcommittee should continue establishing policies and procedures and work with other parties to enforce standards.

## **Appendix A**

### **History and Methodology to Conduct the Time Study and Calculate Case Weights for the Original Judges' Weighted Caseload Study in 1998**

#### **History**

The 1997 Appropriations Act (Public Chapter 552) directed the Comptroller of the Treasury to conduct a study of the state judicial system. The Comptroller contracted with the National Center for State Courts in May of 1998 to conduct a weighted caseload study.

The weighted caseload model requires a time study where by judges' track time spent on various case types during a specified time period. The consultants from the NCSC then use time study information with disposition data for the same time period to construct a "case weight" for each case type. The weights are designed to consider the varying level of complex cases a court may experience.

For the judges', public defenders', and district attorneys' studies, the state established a steering committee to assist and make decisions in conjunction with the three consultant groups. The steering committee was composed of the AOC Director, members of the judiciary from the 13<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> Districts, the Executive Director of the District Attorneys General Conference, District Attorneys General from the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> Districts, the Executive Director of the District Public Defenders Conference, Public Defenders from the 5<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, and 26<sup>th</sup> Districts, the Deputy Executive Director of the Tennessee Bar Association, a state representative, a state senator, and representatives from Lt. Gov. John Wilder's Office, Speaker Jimmy Naifeh's Office, and the Comptroller's Office.

#### **Methodology**

The study includes calculations of case weights, workload, judge year, adjusted judge year, and full time equivalents, and case filings. Case types have to be established and a time study has to be conducted.

#### **Case Types**

The circuit, criminal, and chancery courts in Tennessee report 43 case types to the AOC. Together with the consultant groups, the steering committee collapsed the 43 case types into six to ensure enough data to avoid sampling error and ensure valid conclusions. In other words, the more categories, the larger the data samples need to be to ensure statistical validity. The consultants included enough case types to develop realistic and reasonable weights. The Steering Committee then grouped cases by similar type and complexity into the following categories:

1. Civil (includes civil appeals)
2. Domestic
3. Probate
4. Felonies
5. Misdemeanors
6. Criminal Other (includes criminal appeals)

## Appendix A

### Categories of Case Events

The steering committee also decided case events:

1. Pre-Trial Hearings/Motions
2. Bench Trial/Juvenile Adjudication
3. Jury Trial
4. Adjudication/Non-Trial Disposition Hearings
5. Post-Trial/Adjudication/Disposition Hearings
6. Case-Related Administration
7. Non-Case Administration
8. Travel

### Disposition Count

The AOC provided disposition data for the study. Although courts may count filings and dispositions differently, based on a statistical analysis done by the AOC, courts disposed 98 percent of statewide criminal dispositions for FY 97-98 on the same day they were filed. Also, courts disposed 95 percent of statewide criminal dispositions for FY 97-98 on the date filed.<sup>14</sup> Given this, all charges against one defendant for one incident were classified as one filing, thus one disposition.

### Construction of Case Weights

A case weight represents the average number of minutes required to process each case type. The case weight does not include the time expended on non-case related work or travel time. These two categories are used, however, to calculate the judge year. The consultants constructed the case weights by taking the total number of minutes for each case type and then dividing by the number of dispositions for each case type.

<u>Case types</u>	<u>Case weights<sup>15</sup></u>
Civil	92
Domestic	46
Probate	71
Felonies	73
Misdemeanors	34
Criminal-Other	61

For example, the average civil case takes approximately 92 minutes of judicial time, the average domestic case takes approximately 46 minutes, and so forth.

The consultants also calculated case weights for the urban, rural, and transitional districts. From these weights, the consultants determined that it took longer to process civil, domestic, felony and misdemeanor cases in rural districts than in urban. The consultants opined that the higher volume of the urban districts that allowed them to aggregate some procedures and process cases faster. They also found that urban districts are specialized into civil and criminal divisions that could permit them to process cases faster. Urban

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<sup>14</sup> p. 17.

<sup>15</sup> Case Weights as amended by NCSC Review in December 6, 2001.

## Appendix A

districts took longer to process probate cases, and the consultants suggested that urban districts' probate cases could be more complex.

Although larger courts may have faster average processing times for cases than smaller courts, the Final Report of the Tennessee Judicial Weighted Caseload Model recommends, based on Guideline 9 in *Assessing the Need for Judges and Court Support Staff* that a single set of case weights for judges within a state is preferable to multiple weights. However, one should evaluate differences in time requirements or case mix across courts of different sizes to determine if separate weights are needed. Another way to deal with differences engendered by economies of scale is to adjust the workloads of the districts to correct for the differences and use a single case weight.<sup>16</sup>

### Filings Count

The AOC provided the annual filings data for the original study, the NCSC review, and ongoing weighted caseload study updates. The consultants used the filings for the previous year to validate their model for the original study. They also substantiated the accuracy of the case weights by comparing the current filings count to existing judicial resources.<sup>17</sup>

### Calculation of the Workload

Workload is defined as the number of minutes required for a judicial district to process its caseload annually. To calculate the workload, multiply the number of filings per case type by the corresponding case weight for that case type (See Table 1). For example, using FY 99-00 data for District 1, the workload is 346,146.

**Table 1**  
**Calculation of District 1 Workload**

Case Type	Case weights <sup>18</sup>	District 1 FY 2000 Filings <sup>19</sup>	Workload
	(average number of minutes per case)		(case weights x filings)
Civil	92	1,343	123,556
Domestic	46	2,455	112,930
Probate	71	235	16,685
Felonies	73	1,057	77,161
Misdemeanors	34	257	8,738
Criminal-Other	61	116	7,076
<b>Total for District 1</b>		<b>5,463</b>	<b>346,146</b>

<sup>16</sup>p. ix, 1996.

<sup>17</sup>This was revalidated in the review conducted by the NCSC in 2001.

<sup>18</sup>Based on revised case weights per the NCSC Review December 6, 2001.

<sup>19</sup>Based on updated filings for FY 2000 provided by the AOC, 2001.

## Appendix A

### Adjusted Workload

The consultants determined that the rural judicial districts had higher case weights than the statewide case weight “because of factors intrinsic to the size of the court.” The consultants subsequently increased the workload values by 15 percent for all rural judicial districts. Therefore, the adjusted workload is calculated by multiplying the workload by .15 and then adding that to the original workload.

Table 2

Calculating Adjusted Workload - Example District 3 FY 2000		
Original Workload (filingsXcaseweights)	Rural Adjustment (wkloadx.15)	Adjusted Workload (wkload + rural adj)
364,424	54,664	419,088

### Judge Year Value

The judge year value is an estimate of the time an average judge has available to process his or her workload in a year. The steering committee, with input from NCSC, estimated that a judge had eight hours per day and 217 days a year. The eight hours *does not* include time for lunch, breaks, or other interruptions. However, the judge year value must be adjusted to account for travel time and non-case related work. The consultants determined travel times by calculating the average minutes of travel per judge day and then characterizing districts by the number of courthouses, resulting in the following three categories: high travel (5-7 courthouses), medium travel (2-4 courthouses), and low travel (1 courthouse). Non-case related work is time not available for processing cases and must also be subtracted from the judge year value.

### Judicial Resource Count

The AOC provided information regarding the number of judges and judicial officers per district. Judicial resources include judges and chancellors.<sup>20</sup> Clerks and Masters and Child Support Referees are included in the study as a *qualitative* measure.

### Calculating Resource Needs/FTE's

To determine the number of judicial resources needed (FTE's) for a particular judicial district, the adjusted workload is divided by the adjusted judge year value. Using District 1 as an example:

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<sup>20</sup> Note Child Support Referees are no longer included in the quantitative calculation of judicial resources as they were in the original study as a result of the 2001 NCSC Review.

## Appendix A

Table 3

<b>Calculation of Judicial Resource Needs/FTE's Example District 1 - FY 2000</b>		
Adjusted Workload	Adjusted Judge Year	Judicial Resources Needed (Adjusted Workload / Adjusted Judge Year)
<b>346,146</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>4.09</b>

### Comparison of Actual and Needed Judicial Resources

To determine if a district has an excess or deficit of judicial resources, subtract the judicial resources needed from the actual judicial resources. For example, District 1 had five judicial resources (FTEs). The district needed only 4.08 FTEs. Five minus 4.08 equals .92. Thus, District 1 had .92 more FTE than its workload required.

Table 4

<b>Calculation of FTE's Over or Under</b>	
Total Judicial Resources	5
Judicial Resources Needed	4.08
<b>FTE's Over or Under</b>	<b>0.92</b>

The weighted caseload study model updates calculate each of these figures based on the current years total and district filings. See Appendices C and D for FY 2000 and FY 2001 weighted caseload study updates.

## Appendix B

# *National Center for State Courts*

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Roger K. Warren  
President

Daniel J. Hall  
Vice President

December 6, 2001

Mr. John D. Morgan  
Comptroller of the Treasury  
State Capitol, First Floor  
Nashville TN 37243-0260

RE: TENNESSEE JUDICIAL WEIGHTED  
CASELOAD MODEL

Dear Mr. Morgan:

The purpose of this report is to provide you with the results of our evaluation of the data used to determine judicial workload in Tennessee. Based on our re-analysis of the data we are recommending that the time standards be slightly adjusted as a result of applying the original nationally recognized methodology and incorporating more reliable data from Shelby County. These time standards are in line with those used in other states and are more methodologically sound. All workload standards require on-going validation; to that end we recommend that you have practitioners review these time standards.

Listed below is a discussion of the background of the project, the methods used to review the data, the recommended time standards and issues for you to consider in the future.

### **Background**

Some time ago you were in contact with my predecessor, Mr. Jim Thomas, regarding areas of concern that had come to light regarding the findings developed by the National Center for State Courts in its evaluation of the judicial workload demands in Tennessee. At that time, the National Center agreed to review the findings and determine if any modifications to the workload standards were necessary to correct any inaccuracies or inconsistencies in the model. National Center for State Courts staff has now completed the review of the Tennessee Weighted Caseload Model. In order to complete this review, NCSC staff had to reconstruct the calculations using the original time study data and non-criminal disposition information collected for the initial assessment, supplemented by more accurate criminal disposition data provided to Dr. Karen Gottlieb by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts. Reconstructing the calculations has taken a great deal longer than originally anticipated. This review, although lengthy, appears to have yielded fruitful results that should alleviate the concerns about the original Tennessee model.

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### Methodology and Recommended Time Standards

In 1999, the National Center for State Courts developed a Weighted Caseload Model for Judges in the State of Tennessee using a disposition based methodology. The primary analyst responsible for this project was Dr. Karen Gottlieb. This study resulted in time standards for cases handled by Tennessee District Judges that reflect the average amount of time each judge would need to spend on a particular type of case to handle it from filing to resolution. The time standards developed during this study are reflected in Table 1 below:

**Table 1**  
**Original Time Standards**

Type of Case	Minutes per Case
Civil	90.00
Domestic	43.00
Probate	65.00
Felony	65.00
Misdemeanor	30.00
Criminal-Other	59.00

Subsequent to the completion of this study concerns were raised about the “low” case weights for felony and misdemeanor cases. In the fall of 2000, the National Center State Court agreed to review the findings developed over the course of this evaluation and report back to the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury’s Office. To complete this review of the original study the National Center looked to the original project director Dr. Karen Gottlieb, who had left the National Center in the fall of 1999. Dr. Gottlieb was hired by the NCSC on a contract basis for the purpose of reviewing her original data and findings. Dr. Gottlieb completed her re-assessment of the Tennessee data and reported her findings to the Comptroller of the Treasury’s Office in February of 2001.

In the course of her review Dr. Gottlieb raised concerns about the accuracy of the disposition data reported by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts as it related to criminal filings and dispositions and requested supplemental data from the AOC that more accurately depicted the number of dispositions in the Tennessee District Courts in 1997-1998. In reviewing her original calculations, Dr. Gottlieb also became concerned about districts where there was less than total participation of the judges and eliminated that data from consideration in her re-analysis.<sup>21</sup> These adjustments were incorporated into the calculations. Additionally, in the course of her review Dr. Gottlieb determined that the original methodology was not the optimal method

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<sup>21</sup> The data eliminated was from three judicial districts, the 13<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>.

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to conduct an evaluation of this nature. She therefore shifted from a method where the aggregate time statewide is divided by the aggregate dispositions to a methodology using case weights for each judicial district and selecting the median time for each case type from this array of data.

Once Dr. Gottlieb reported her findings to the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury's Office, concerns were raised about the departure from the original methodology approved for the development of the Tennessee Weighted Caseload Model. A primary concern was the elimination of the 30<sup>th</sup> Judicial District from the computations, because this district (Shelby County) represents approximately 30 percent of the district court cases filed in the State of Tennessee. Additional areas of concern surrounded the utilization of the median time methodology, and the reliance on new disposition data not originally provided for the 1999 study. As a result, the National Center for State Courts agreed to review this second set of weighted caseload standards.

Upon evaluation it appears reasonable to return to the original nationally recognized methodology used in the development of the case weights that incorporated the new criminal disposition data provided to Dr. Gottlieb in the fall of 2000. Additionally, data from the two small districts included in the original study with less than 100 percent judicial participation were eliminated from this analysis. Data from Shelby County was, however, included in this assessment. The time standards using this data are indicated in Table 2 below:

**Table 2**  
**New Disposition Data with Original Methodology**

Type of Case	Minutes per Case
Civil	92.34
Domestic	45.65
Probate	71.43
Felony	73.17
Misdemeanor	33.52
Criminal-Other	61.17

\*Eliminates Data from Districts 13 and 25

This review reevaluated the original data and adjusted the standards in a manner consistent with the original nationally recognized methodology utilized in 1999. These revised standards are more in line with standards in other states and, with the inclusion of Shelby County, more accurately reflect the judicial workload demands in Tennessee.

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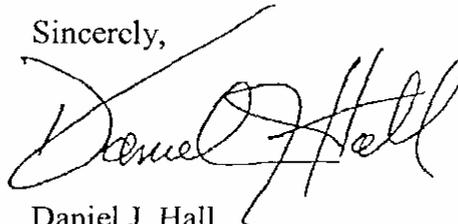
### Issues for Consideration

To keep the time standards accurate and up to date the following issues should be considered.

- The new, recalculated case weights should be reviewed with practitioners to ensure face validity in accordance with the original process used during the 1999 study. If the new standards are deemed to be a more accurate reflection of the workload, they should be substituted for the standards originally developed and implemented in the model.
- Keep in mind that all districts need to be compliant in reporting filings in a standardized way. Districts who artificially inflate their filings numbers by counting cases differently than the rest of the state will appear to have a need for judicial resources that is not based in fact.
- It needs to be emphasized to users of the model that the model is only the first step in determining judicial needs. It is a quantitative model where all districts are treated in an objective method, but other qualitative factors need to be considered in determining judicial need.
- It is important to understand that while a workload assessment model provides a baseline from which to establish the need for judges, no set of statistical criteria will be so complete that it encompasses all contingencies. In addition to the statistical information, individual characteristics of the courts must be examined before any changes to a court's judicial complement are recommended.

This concludes the National Center for State Courts review of the Tennessee Weighted Caseload model, and I hope that this will help to settle issues that have arisen as a result of this study. Should you or a member of your staff wish to discuss these matters further, I would be happy to do so. Thanks you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Daniel J. Hall  
Vice-President

cc: Ms. Denise Denton  
Ms. Ethyl Detch

Appendix C												
Revised FY 1999-2000 TENNESSEE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL*												
Based on Revisions and Recommendations by the National Center for State Courts Review**												
			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District
		Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Casetype	Weight	Case Filings per District									
1	Civil	92	1,343	1,027	1,477	1,557	662	5,208	740	867	722	1,426
2	Domestic	46	2,455	1,714	3,314	2,682	1,940	6,448	1,262	978	556	2,797
3	Probate	71	235	759	500	196	16	1,426	276	400	45	280
4	Felonies	73	1,057	684	455	670	246	1,199	186	669	256	754
5	Misdemeanor	34	257	174	122	267	119	803	184	331	189	201
6	Criminal Other	61	116	287	53	461	19	139	58	54	20	38
7	<b>Total 99-00 Filings</b>		<b>5,463</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>5,496</b>
8	Workload		346,146	300,572	364,424	366,641	174,443	1,000,298	169,100	216,537	121,529	343,928
9	Rural Adjustment (+)				54,664	54,996	26,166		25,365	32,481	18,229	51,589
10	<b>Adjusted Workload</b>		<b>346,146</b>	<b>300,572</b>	<b>419,088</b>	<b>421,637</b>	<b>200,609</b>	<b>1,000,298</b>	<b>194,465</b>	<b>249,018</b>	<b>139,758</b>	<b>395,517</b>
11	Judge Year		104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160
12	Travel Adjustment (-)***		6,225	6,225	6,225	6,225	280	280	280	9,154	6,225	6,225
13	Non-Casework Adj. (-)		13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243
14	<b>Adjusted Judge Yr.</b>		<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>
15	Total # Judges		5	4	5	4.9	2.1	10	2	3	3	5
16	Judicial Res. Needed		4.09	3.55	4.95	4.98	2.21	11.04	2.15	3.05	1.65	4.67
17	<b>FTE Deficit or Excess</b>		<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.33</b>
18	Child Support Referee		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Clerk and Master Available****		?	Yes	?	No	No	Yes	?	?	?	?
20	Category*****		T	T	R	R	R	U	R	R	R	R
21	Civil Resources Needed		2.99	2.68	4.40	3.81	1.92	9.68	1.85	2.15	1.29	3.80
22	Criminal Resources Needed		1.10	0.87	0.55	1.17	0.29	1.36	0.30	0.89	0.36	0.87
*	Updated with 1999/2000 Judicial Resources, with 1999/2000 Filings (Filings were resubmitted by the AOC in 2001 and are slightly different from those in 2000 Update because of updated numbers), and 2001 Revised Case Weights. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial resources and should be tempered with more qualitative, court-specific factors that may affect the need for judges.											
**	This includes revised case weights, removal of child support referees in calculation of judicial resources, and removal of probation violation cases from filings.											
***	Travel adjusted based on High (9,154) Medium (6,225), and Low (280) average travel time.											
****	A "yes" in this column signifies a Clerk & Master who spends at least half of his/her time assisting with the judicial workload.											
*****	U = Urban (established economic center), T = Transitional (significant population gains and/or regional economic center), R = Rural.											

**Appendix C**  
**Revised FY 1999-2000 TENNESSEE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL\***  
**Based on Revisions and Recommendations by the National Center for State Courts Review\*\***

		District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	<b>Casetype</b>	<b>Case Filings per District</b>										
1	Civil	3,714	1,187	1,270	462	902	1,752	876	1,150	1,187	8,028	1,152
2	Domestic	3,916	2,082	1,070	718	1,651	2,586	1,789	2,032	2,657	5,391	2,001
3	Probate	1,409	242	172	114	181	27	368	454	378	2,037	442
4	Felonies	1,524	1,078	849	259	695	1,102	325	714	847	3,810	588
5	Misdemeanor	1,244	626	833	56	541	643	22	226	369	799	300
6	Criminal Other	213	32	37	16	10	41	98	61	40	1,430	42
7	<b>Total 99-00 Filings</b>	<b>12,020</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>21,495</b>	<b>4,525</b>
8	Workload	788,404	324,088	270,828	105,413	241,520	386,866	219,465	295,033	335,081	1,523,715	285,098
9	Rural Adjustment (+)		48,613	40,624	15,812	36,228		32,920				
10	<b>Adjusted Workload</b>	<b>788,404</b>	<b>372,701</b>	<b>311,452</b>	<b>121,225</b>	<b>277,748</b>	<b>386,866</b>	<b>252,385</b>	<b>295,033</b>	<b>335,081</b>	<b>1,523,715</b>	<b>285,098</b>
11	Judge Year	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160
12	Travel Adjustment (-)***	280	9,154	9,154	280	9,154	6,225	6,225	280	6,225	280	6,225
13	Non-Casework Adj. (-)	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243
14	<b>Adjusted Judge Yr.</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>84,692</b>
15	Total # Judges	9	4	5	2	4	5	3	3	4	15	4
16	Judicial Res. Needed	8.70	4.56	3.81	1.34	3.40	4.57	2.98	3.26	3.96	16.81	3.37
17	<b>FTE Deficit or Excess</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-1.81</b>	
18	Child Support Referee	No	Yes	No	No							
19	Clerk and Master Available****	No	?	Yes	?	?	Yes	?	No	No	Yes	?
20	Category*****	U	R	R	R	R	T	R	T	T	U	T
21	Civil Resources Needed	6.86	3.12	2.51	1.06	2.42	3.33	2.57	2.55	3.05	12.48	2.71
22	Criminal Resources Needed	1.84	1.43	1.30	0.28	0.98	1.24	0.41	0.70	0.91	4.33	0.66
*	Updated with 1999/2000 Judicial Resources, with 1999/2000 Filings (Filings were resubmitted by the AOC in 2001 and are slightly different from those in 2000 Update because of updated numbers), and 2001 Revised Case Weights. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial resources and should be tempered with more qualitative, court-specific factors that may differentially affect the need for judges.											
**	This includes revised case weights, removal of child support referees in calculation of judicial resources, and removal of probation violation cases from filings.											
***	Travel adjusted based on High (9,154) Medium (6225), and Low (280) average travel time.											
****	A "yes" in this column signifies a Clerk & Master who spends at least half of his/her time assisting with the judicial workload.											
*****	U = Urban (established economic center), T = Transitional (significant population gains and/or regional economic center), R = Rural.											

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Appendix C												
Revised FY 1999-2000 TENNESSEE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL*												
Based on Revisions and Recommendations by the National Center for State Courts Review**												
		District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	Casetype	Case Filings per District										Totals
1	Civil	1,802	674	999	1,131	1,426	605	616	439	7,810	387	52,598
2	Domestic	2,127	1,819	1,283	2,085	2,039	1,205	960	916	5,360	684	68,517
3	Probate	304	159	240	434	93	217	308	26	1,341	129	13,208
4	Felonies	865	666	396	682	937	322	380	440	9,440	216	32,311
5	Misdemeanor	619	367	47	172	368	45	96	71	3,391	96	13,578
6	Criminal Other	160	167	159	56	38	6	22	13	2,875	7	6,768
7	<b>Total 99-00 Filings</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>3,852</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>30,217</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>186,980</b>
8	Workload	379,161	228,254	208,171	289,826	314,820	151,899	155,046	119,697	2,040,080	95,686	
9	Rural Adjustment (+)	56,874	34,238	31,226	43,474		22,785	23,257	17,955		14,353	
10	<b>Adjusted Workload</b>	<b>436,035</b>	<b>262,492</b>	<b>239,397</b>	<b>333,300</b>	<b>314,820</b>	<b>174,684</b>	<b>178,303</b>	<b>137,652</b>	<b>2,040,080</b>	<b>110,039</b>	
11	Judge Year	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	
12	Travel Adjustment (-)***	6,225	9,154	9,154	9,154	6,225	6,225	6,225	6,225	280	6,225	
13	Non-Casework Adj. (-)	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	
14	<b>Adjusted Judge Yr.</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>84,692</b>	
15	Total # Judges	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	24	1	151.00
16	Judicial Res. Needed	5.15	3.21	2.93	4.08	3.72	2.06	2.11	1.63	22.51	1.30	147.74
17	<b>FTE Deficit or Excess</b>	<b>-1.15</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>3.26</b>
18	Child Support Referee	No	Yes	No	Yes							
19	Clerk and Master Available****	No	?	Yes	No	No	?	?	No	No	?	
20	Category*****	R	R	R	R	T	R	R	R	U	R	
21	Civil Resources Needed	3.87	2.21	2.36	3.25	2.73	1.72	1.67	1.15	11.70	1.04	108.91
22	Criminal Resources Needed	1.28	1.00	0.57	0.83	0.98	0.34	0.44	0.48	10.81	0.26	38.83
*	Updated with 1999/2000 Judicial Resources, with 1999/2000 Filings (Filings were resubmitted by the AOC in 2001 and are slightly different from those in 2000 Update because of updated numbers), and 2001 Revised Case Weights. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial resources and should be tempered with more qualitative, court-specific factors that may differentially affect the need for judges.											
**	This includes revised case weights, removal of child support referees in calculation of judicial resources, and removal of probation violation cases from filings.											
***	Travel adjusted based on High (9,154) Medium (6225), and Low (280) average travel time.											
****	A "yes" in this column signifies a Clerk & Master who spends at least half of his/her time assisting with the judicial workload.											
*****	U = Urban (established economic center), T = Transitional (significant population gains and/or regional economic center), R = Rural.											

Appendix D												
FY 2000-2001 TENNESSEE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL*												
Based on Revisions and Recommendations by the National Center for State Courts Review**												
			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District
		Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Casetype	Weight	Case Filings per District									
1	Civil	92	1,326	1,028	1,623	1,555	772	5,029	799	930	747	1,482
2	Domestic	46	2,360	1,824	3,105	2,683	2,052	6,328	1,336	955	594	3,021
3	Probate	71	233	756	502	230	16	1,536	331	420	77	269
4	Felonies	73	1,020	661	444	693	175	1,285	185	636	300	832
5	Misdemeanor	34	205	121	108	203	74	618	150	341	233	230
6	Criminal Other	61	53	326	55	359	17	95	62	44	18	107
7	<b>Total 00-01 Filings</b>		<b>5,197</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>14,891</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>5,941</b>
8	Workload		331,758	304,409	367,227	362,198	182,880	983,424	180,852	220,016	132,435	369,492
9	Rural Adjustment (+)				55,084	54,330	27,432		27,128	33,002	19,865	55,424
10	<b>Adjusted Workload</b>		<b>331,758</b>	<b>304,409</b>	<b>422,311</b>	<b>416,528</b>	<b>210,312</b>	<b>983,424</b>	<b>207,980</b>	<b>253,018</b>	<b>152,300</b>	<b>424,916</b>
11	Judge Year		104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160
12	Travel Adjustment (-)***		6,225	6,225	6,225	6,225	280	280	280	9,154	6,225	6,225
13	Non-Casework Adj. (-)		13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243
14	<b>Adjusted Judge Yr.</b>		<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>
15	Total # of Judges		5	4	5	4.9	2.1	10	2	3	3	5
16	Judicial Res. Needed		3.92	3.59	4.99	4.92	2.32	10.85	2.29	3.09	1.80	5.02
17	<b>FTE Deficit or Excess</b>		<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>-0.02</b>
18	Child Support Referee		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Clerk and Master Available****		?	Yes	?	no	no	Yes	?	?	?	?
20	Category*****		T	T	R	R	R	U	R	R	R	R
21	Civil Resources Needed		2.92	2.74	4.45	3.84	2.11	9.52	2.01	2.24	1.38	4.00
22	Criminal Resources Needed		1.00	0.85	0.54	1.08	0.21	1.33	0.28	0.85	0.42	1.02
* Updated with 2000/2001 Judicial Resources, with 2000/2001 Filings, and 2001 Revised Case Weights. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial resources and other qualitative and court-specific factors should be considered when analyzing the need for judicial resources.												
** This includes revised case weights, removal of child support referees in calculation of judicial resources, and removal of probation violation cases from filings.												
*** Travel adjusted based on High (9,154) Medium (6225), and Low (280) average travel time.												
**** A "yes" in this column signifies a Clerk & Master who spends at least half of his/her time assisting with the judicial workload.												
***** U = Urban (established economic center), T = Transitional (significant population gains and/or regional economic center), R = Rural.												

**Appendix D**  
**TENNESSEE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL - Update FY 2001**  
**Based on Revisions Recommended by the National Center for State Courts\***

	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>Casetype</b>	<b>Case Filings per District</b>										
1 Civil	3,558	1,133	1,423	471	999	1,867	888	1,262	1,322	8,209	1,361
2 Domestic	3,565	2,210	1,751	660	1,610	2,634	1,891	2,095	2,178	4,881	2,000
3 Probate	1,446	203	364	151	176	40	376	469	406	2,088	414
4 Felonies	1,573	967	867	259	694	1,014	334	774	972	4,075	640
5 Misdemeanors	1,293	612	920	92	609	702	31	208	350	842	254
6 Criminal Other	160	10	21	33	5	61	89	50	31	2,053	43
<b>7 Total Filings</b>	<b>11,595</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>5,259</b>	<b>22,148</b>	<b>4,712</b>
8 Workload	762,543	312,318	333,158	108,461	250,137	397,379	226,243	312,397	335,385	1,579,338	304,585
9 Rural Adjustment (+)		46,848	49,974	16,269	37,521		33,936				
<b>10 Adjusted Workload</b>	<b>762,543</b>	<b>359,166</b>	<b>383,132</b>	<b>124,730</b>	<b>287,658</b>	<b>397,379</b>	<b>260,179</b>	<b>312,397</b>	<b>335,385</b>	<b>1,579,338</b>	<b>304,585</b>
11 Judge Year	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160
12 Travel Adjustment (-)	280	9,154	9,154	280	9,154	6,225	6,225	280	6,225	280	6,225
13 Non-Case Work Adjustment (-)	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243
<b>14 Adjusted Judge Year</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>84,692</b>
15 # Judges	9	4	5	2	4	5	3	3	4	15	4
16 Judicial Resources Needed	8.41	4.39	4.69	1.38	3.52	4.69	3.07	3.45	3.96	17.42	3.60
<b>17 FTE Deficit or Excess</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-2.42</b>	<b>0.40</b>
18 Child Support Referee	No	Yes	No								
19 Clerk and Master Available***	No	?	Yes	?	?	Yes	?	No	No	Yes	?
20 Category****	U	R	R	R	R	T	R	T	T	U	T
21 Civil Resources Needed	6.55	3.10	3.34	1.07	2.51	3.49	2.65	2.71	2.96	12.45	2.91
22 Criminal Resources Needed	1.86	1.29	1.35	0.31	1.01	1.20	0.42	0.74	1.00	4.98	0.68
* Updated with 2000/2001 Judicial Resources, with 2000/2001 Filings, and 2001 Revised Case Weights. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial resources and other qualitative and court-specific factors should be considered when analyzing the need for judicial resources.											
** This includes revised case weights, removal of child support referees in calculation of judicial resources, and removal of probation violation cases from filings.											
*** Travel adjusted based on High (9,154) Medium (6225), and Low (280) average travel time.											
**** A "yes" in this column signifies a Clerk & Master who spends at least half of his/her time assisting with the judicial workload.											
***** U = Urban (established economic center), T = Transitional (significant population gains and/or regional economic center), R = Rural.											

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**Appendix D**  
**TENNESSEE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL - Update FY 2001**  
**Based on Revisions Recommended by the National Center for State Courts\***

	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
<b>Casetype</b>	<b>Case Filings per District</b>											<b>Totals</b>
1 Civil	1,165	657	863	1,020	1,412	782	651	519	7,189	403		<b>52,445</b>
2 Domestic	2,023	1,913	1,296	1,866	1,934	1,194	1,014	801	5,180	764		<b>67,718</b>
3 Probate	326	142	260	684	103	214	288	34	1,231	155		<b>13,940</b>
4 Felonies	943	654	419	566	909	326	448	460	8,853	265		<b>32,243</b>
5 Misdemeanors	536	353	44	120	369	49	124	74	3,795	140		<b>13,800</b>
6 Criminal Other	206	110	93	42	42	3	34	19	2,657	12		<b>6,910</b>
<b>7 Total Filings</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>28,905</b>	<b>1,739</b>		<b>187,056</b>
8 Workload	323,013	224,978	195,228	276,200	307,646	167,709	165,978	124,263	1,924,445	108,062		
9 Rural Adjustment (+)	48,452	33,747	29,284	41,430		25,156	24,897	18,639		16,209		
<b>10 Adjusted Workload</b>	<b>371,465</b>	<b>258,725</b>	<b>224,512</b>	<b>317,630</b>	<b>307,646</b>	<b>192,865</b>	<b>190,875</b>	<b>142,902</b>	<b>1,924,445</b>	<b>124,271</b>		
11 Judge Year	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160	104,160		
12 Travel Adjustment (-)	6,225	9,154	9,154	9,154	6,225	6,225	6,225	6,225	280	6,225		
13 Non-Casework Adjustment (-)	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243		
<b>14 Adjusted Judge Year</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>84,692</b>	<b>90,637</b>	<b>84,692</b>		
15 # Judges	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	24	1		<b>151.00</b>
16 Judicial Resources Needed	4.39	3.16	2.75	3.88	3.63	2.28	2.25	1.69	21.23	1.47		<b>148.10</b>
<b>17 FTE Deficit or Excess</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>-0.47</b>		<b>2.90</b>
18 Child Support Referee	No	Yes	No	Yes								
19 Clerk and Master Available***	No	?	Yes	No	No	?	?	No	No	?		
20 Category****	R	R	R	R	T	R	R	R	U	R		
21 Civil Resources Needed	3.03	2.23	2.21	3.21	2.67	1.93	1.72	1.18	10.89	1.13		<b>109.17</b>
22 Criminal Resources Needed	1.35	0.93	0.53	0.67	0.96	0.35	0.53	0.51	10.34	0.34		<b>38.93</b>
* Updated with 2000/2001 Judicial Resources, with 2000/2001 Filings, and 2001 Revised Case Weights. The quantitative weighted caseload model provides a foundation for assessing judicial needs. This quantitative model approximates the need for judicial resources and other qualitative and court-specific factors should be considered when analyzing the need for judicial resources.												
** This includes revised case weights, removal of child support referees in calculation of judicial resources, and removal of probation violation cases from filings.												
*** Travel adjusted based on High (9,154) Medium (6225), and Low (280) average travel time.												
**** A "yes" in this column signifies a Clerk & Master who spends at least half of his/her time assisting with the judicial workload.												
***** U = Urban (established economic center), T = Transitional (significant population gains and/or regional economic center), R = Rural.												

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## Appendix E

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PUBLIC ACTS, 2001

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CHAPTER NO. 408

HOUSE BILL NO. 1527

By Representatives Kisber, Briley, Head

Substituted for: Senate Bill No. 1505

By Senator Rochelle

AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 16, relative to court information and reporting.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated Section 16-3-803(h) is hereby amended by adding the following as the last sentence:

To ensure comparable data from all courts, the system shall be designed to count cases according to a standard definition of a case as set forth in 16-1-117.

SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated Section 16-3-803(i) is amended by deleting current section and replacing with:

(i) It is the duty of the Administrative Office of the Courts to collect, develop, and maintain uniform statistical information relative to court caseloads in Tennessee. For the purposes of monitoring the operation of the court system, reducing unnecessary delay, and assessing the responsiveness of the court system to the needs of litigants, victims of crime, and the citizens of the state, the administrative director of the courts shall have the responsibility for annually collecting, compiling, analyzing, and publishing caseload statistics pertaining to the court system. It is the responsibility of the administrative director of the courts to develop, define, update, and disseminate standard, uniform measures, definitions, and criteria for collecting statistics pertaining to the court system. These standards and reporting requirements shall be used for uniform statistical data collection in all courts, throughout the state, as established by statute or by the rules of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 3. Tennessee Code Annotated, 16-3-803 is amended by adding the following as 16-3-803(n):

(n) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall collect, develop and maintain statistical information relative to sentencing in Tennessee. To assist the Administrative Office of the Courts, the clerks of the circuit and criminal courts shall send a copy of each judgment document for a felony conviction to the administrative office of the courts. These copies shall be forwarded to the Administrative Office of the Courts no less than one (1) time each month so that all judgments rendered in one (1) month have been received by the fifteenth day of the following month. When an electronic transfer system is operational and approved by the administrative office of the courts, the judgment document for all felony convictions shall be electronically transmitted to the administrative office of the courts in the same manner required by this subsection for paper copies.

SECTION 4. Title 16, Chapter 1, of Tennessee Code Annotated, is amended by adding the following as 16-1-117:

(a) It is the duty of the Administrative Office of the Courts to collect, develop, and maintain uniform statistical information relative to court caseloads in Tennessee. To assist the Administrative Office of the Courts in this duty, the clerks of each court shall report case statistics as set forth below.

(1) Each criminal case shall be assigned a unique docket number. A criminal case in a court of record, except juvenile court, shall be defined and counted as a single charge or set of charges arising out of a single incident involving the same victim(s) concerning a defendant in one court proceeding. If a case has more than one charge, or count, the system shall be designed to count the case according to the highest class of charge or count at the time of disposition. An incident shall be all criminal activity occurring within a twenty-four (24) hour period. A court proceeding refers to a single level of court, i.e., general sessions, circuit, appeals or Supreme Court. An appeal, probation revocation, or other post-judgment proceeding is considered a separate case. This definition shall not alter the practice in the Tennessee Rules of Criminal Procedure dealing with the joinder and severance of criminal cases. Charges of a related nature shall be defined as charges against a single defendant that may have more than one victim and that are similar such as, but not limited to: burglaries, drug offenses, or serial rape. Worthless check(s) cases shall be defined and counted as all worthless checks filed by the same affiant against the same defendant within a twenty-four (24) hour period with each check counted as a separate charge. District attorneys general shall treat multiple incidents as a single incident for purposes of this statute when the charges are of a related nature and it is the district attorney general's intention that all of the charges be handled in the same court proceeding.

(2) A civil case shall be defined as all motions, petitions, claims, counterclaims, or proceedings between the parties resulting from the initial filing until the case is disposed. A unique docket number will be assigned to a civil case upon filing. Until said case is disposed all subsequent motions, petitions, claims, counterclaims, or proceedings between the parties resulting from the initial filing will be handled under the assigned docket number and will not be assigned a new docket number. Once a civil case has been disposed and further actions occur on the case, the original case will be reopened using the same docket number under which it was originally filed and are subject to additional court costs. All subsequent motions, petitions, claims, counterclaims, or proceedings relating to the reopened case will be handled under the one reopened case docket number until disposed. Any subsequent re-openings will still use the original docket number but will be counted as a new case for case reporting purposes and are subject to additional court costs. Civil cases in courts of record shall be counted and reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts according to this definition.

(3) Beginning July 1, 2003, or sooner if practicable, all general sessions courts and municipal courts with general sessions jurisdiction shall collect a

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provide court data to the Administrative Office of the Courts based on the definitions for criminal and civil cases as provided in subsection (1) and (2).

(4) All courts of record except for juvenile courts, and all general sessions courts and municipal courts with general sessions jurisdiction shall report caseload data to the Administrative Office of the Courts not less than one time each month, so that all cases filed and disposed in one month have been received by the Administrative Office of the Courts by the fifteenth day of the following month in which the case is filed or disposed. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall create forms to be used by each court in reporting the caseload data.

(5) The Administrative Office of the Courts will provide written notification to any responsible party found not to be in compliance with reporting requirements. Written notification will detail the type of non-compliance and recommend the corrective action to be taken. If compliance is not achieved during the subsequent reporting period following notification, the Administrative Office of the Court will no longer accept data from the office not in compliance until such time as the errors are corrected. Notification of this action will be sent to all judges, district attorneys general, district public defenders, and court clerks within the district where the non-complying office is located. Notification will also be sent to the District Attorneys General Conference, the District Public Defender Conference, the Administrative Office of the Courts and the County Officials Association of Tennessee. Any periods of non-compliance will also be reported in the annual report to the Judicial Council and to the Chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

(b) Any automated court information system being used or developed on or after July 1, 2003, including but not limited to the Tennessee Court Information System (TnCIS) being designed pursuant to 16-3-803(h), shall ensure comparable data will be reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts with respect to courts of record, and criminal cases in general sessions courts and municipal courts with general sessions jurisdiction, using the definitions and standards set forth in Section (a). Each system shall use the Tennessee Code citation on each criminal charge, and have the capability to use this information to classify the type and class of each charge.

SECTION 5. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 16-2-513 is amended by deleting the existing language and inserting the following language:

(a) The comptroller of the treasury shall devise and maintain a weighted caseload formula for the purpose of determining the need for creation or reallocation of such judicial positions using case weights derived from the most recent weighted caseload study. The comptroller of the treasury shall update such formula at least annually. The comptroller of the treasury may adjust such formula as necessary to reflect the impact of any legislative enactment that is material to judicial caseloads.

(b) Each district attorney general and each public defender, separately or through the appropriate conference, the Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall provide to the comptroller of the treasury such information as the comptroller of the treasury determines is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section. This information shall include caseload totals

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by appropriate case type for each study and total number of judicial, child support referees, district attorney, and public defender resources for each district, noting how many are funded by the federal, state or local government. This data is to be provided to the comptroller in electronic and hard copy form on or before October 15 of each year.

(c) Using such formula, information and adjustments, the comptroller of the treasury shall annually publish a weighted caseload report analyzing the current distribution of judicial positions throughout the state as well as the current need, if any, for creation of or reallocation of such positions.

SECTION 6. Tennessee Code Annotated, 16-21-107(a)(4) is amended by deleting it in its entirety and by renumbering the remaining sections accordingly.

SECTION 7. Tennessee Code Annotated, 16-21-107(a)(5)(B) is amending by deleting the first five sentences in their entirety.

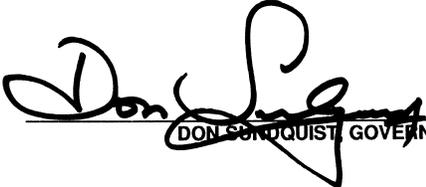
SECTION 8. Unless specifically stated otherwise herein, this act shall take effect on July 1, 2001, the public welfare requiring it.

**PASSED: June 7, 2001**

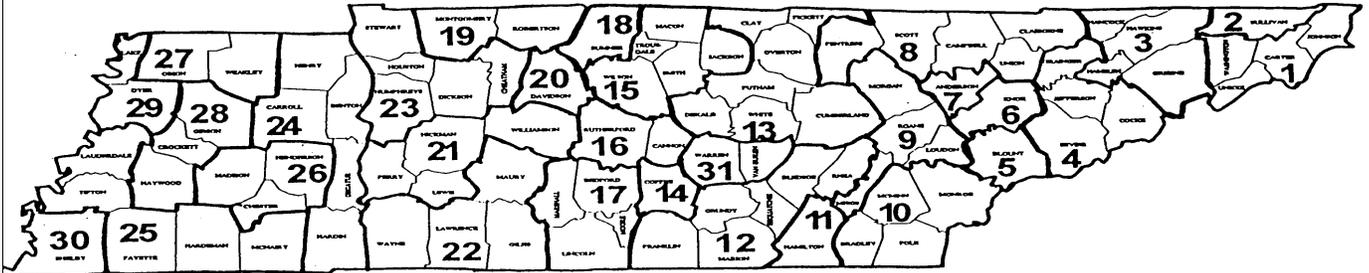
  
JIMMY NAIFEH, SPEAKER  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

  
JOHN S. WILDER  
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

**APPROVED this 19<sup>th</sup> day of June 2001**

  
DON SUNDQUIST, GOVERNOR

## 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

# Offices of Research and Education Accountability Staff

## **Director**

◆Ethel Detch

## **Assistant Director (Research)**

◆Douglas Wright

## **Assistant Director (Education Accountability)**

Katie Cour

## **Principal Legislative Research Analyst**

Dan Cohen-Vogel

Kim Potts

## **Senior Legislative Research Analysts**

◆Denise Denton

◆Phil Doss

Margaret Rose

◆Greg Spradley

## **Associate Legislative Research Analysts**

◆Bonnie Adamson

Brian Doss

Richard Gurley

Emily Ogden

Melissa Jo Smith

Karen Tolbert

Emily Wilson

## **Executive Secretary**

◆Sherrill Murrell

◆indicates staff who assisted with this project