

Tennessee's Court Fees and Taxes: Funding the Courts Fairly

January 2017





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Tennessee's Court Fees and Taxes: Funding the Courts Fairly

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January 26, 2017

The Honorable Andrew Farmer
Chair, House Civil Justice Committee
301 6th Avenue North
Suite 109, War Memorial Bldg.
Nashville, TN 37243

Dear Chairman Farmer:

Transmitted herewith is the Commission's report on court fees requested by Senator Lundberg, former chair of the House Civil Justice Committee, in his letter of April 13, 2015. He wrote that several committee members are concerned about the recurring practice of fee increases and asked the Commission to review all bills passed in the last 10 years that increased any type of court fee, describe the fees and how they are being used, and make recommendations. The report also includes information about efforts to collect unpaid court costs because many stakeholders discussed this issue during interviews, and court clerks expressed frustration over how difficult it can be to collect court costs. The report was approved by the Commission on January 26, 2017, and is hereby submitted for your consideration.

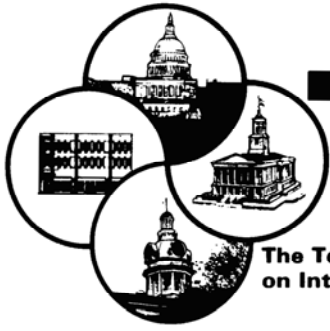
Respectfully yours,



Senator Mark Norris
Chairman



Cliff Lippard
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Commission Members

FROM: Cliff Lippard 
Executive Director

DATE: 26 January 2017

SUBJECT: Tennessee's Court Fees and Taxes: Funding the Courts Fairly—Final Report for Approval

The attached commission report is submitted for your approval. The report responds to a request from Senator Jon Lundberg, former Chair of the House Civil Justice Committee to study court fees. In his letter of April 13, 2015, Senator Lundberg wrote that several committee members are concerned about the recurring practice of fee increases and asked the Commission to review all bills passed in the last 10 years that increased any type of court fee, describe the fees and how they are being used, and make recommendations. The study also includes information about efforts to collect unpaid court costs because many stakeholders discussed this issue during interviews, and court clerks expressed frustration over how difficult it can be to collect court costs.

Civil case costs are generally less than criminal case costs, but in both types of cases, costs accumulate and can become overwhelming, preventing people from filing civil cases or creating large amounts of debt in both civil and criminal cases. The report suggests that Tennessee could, as is done in Louisiana, provide more thorough analysis of court costs, how they accumulate, and related earmarks through the use of a judicial committee that reviews and makes recommendations on bills proposing to add or increase court costs. Louisiana requires sponsors to submit such bills to a committee of the state Supreme Court to determine if it is reasonably related to the operation of the courts or court system. The final report adds language that the Tennessee committee could look at the existing statewide fees and taxes scattered throughout other statutes

and not in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, to determine if any changes should be made to those taxes and fees, to include changes to their earmarks.

Tennessee law requires people's driver's licenses to be revoked if they have not paid all their criminal court costs within one year after the disposition of the case and do not comply with their payment plans. Research has shown this can be devastating to persons with low incomes, and, in fact, in January 2017, a lawsuit was filed challenging the 2011 driver's license revocation law. To address concerns about the law, the final report says the Tennessee committee discussed above could also examine the effect required revocations have on people and their ability to pay these taxes and fees.

The report also says that although there is little collections data available to help determine the scope of the issue, many stakeholders and court clerks emphasized that collecting fees and taxes can be problematic, especially in criminal cases. Although no studies were found that examine whether increasing court costs results in lower collection rates, one respondent to the Commission survey said that the more court fees rise "the less defendants can pay." The report says the Commission agrees with the Tennessee Fiscal Review Committee's 2008 recommendation that the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) be required to send an annual report of uncollected criminal case assessments from each county to the Committee. The final report adds that the AOC could use the data to examine the relationship between increasing costs and collection rates.

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Tennessee's Court Fees and Taxes: Funding the Courts Fairly

The Tennessee court system, which consists of a number of different types of courts ranging from municipal courts to the Tennessee Supreme Court, provides a safe avenue for people to resolve conflicts and a place to fairly prosecute criminals. This critical service is in part funded by hundreds of fees and taxes ranging from 50 cents to \$3,000. While the courts depend on these fees and taxes to cover expenses, it is difficult to determine how much of this revenue is used to fund courts. Some legislators, court clerks, and other stakeholders have expressed concern that if the combined amount is too high it could potentially limit access to justice in civil cases and create uncollectable court debt. Because of the reliance of courts on fees and taxes and concerns about their effect on access, the Commission on the Future of the Tennessee Judicial System encouraged a balanced approach in a 1996 report, writing that “Judicial fees, user charges applied to various procedures of the system, should be charged to offset, in part, the expense of operating the system, but should not be so high as to preclude access to the court’s services.”

The Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) in its 2012 paper *Courts are not Revenue Centers* provides guidelines for a well-balanced system of court finance:

- Courts should be substantially funded from general governmental revenue sources, enabling them to fulfill their constitutional mandates. Court users derive a private benefit from the courts and may be charged reasonable fees partially to offset the cost of the courts borne by the public-at-large. Neither courts nor specific court functions should be expected to operate exclusively from proceeds produced by fees and miscellaneous charges.
- Fees and miscellaneous charges cannot preclude access to the courts and should be waived for indigent litigants.
- Fees and miscellaneous charges should be simple and easy to understand with fee schedules based on fixed or flat rates and should be codified in one place to facilitate transparency and ease of comprehension.
- Optional local fees or miscellaneous charges should not be established.
- Fees and costs, however set, should be determined in consultation with the appropriate judicial body and reviewed periodically to determine if they should be adjusted.

While the General Assembly was able to revise and simplify many court fees and taxes with passage of Public Chapter 429, Acts of 2005, which replaced several sets of itemized fees with single flat fees, and the state has programs

In a 1996 report, the Commission on the Future of the Tennessee Judicial System encouraged a balanced approach writing that “Judicial fees, user charges applied to various procedures of the system, should be charged to offset, in part, the expense of operating the system, but should not be so high as to preclude access to the court’s services.”

Since 2005, the General Assembly has passed 46 bills that increased or added new court fees and taxes or authorized local governments to impose them.

in place to assist indigent litigants, it has continued since passage of the Act to promulgate new fees that do not always meet the COSCA guidelines. Since 2005, the General Assembly has passed 46 bills that increased or added new court fees and taxes or authorized local governments to impose them. In response to continued concerns about court fees and taxes, Senator Jon Lundberg, former Chair of the House Civil Justice Committee, in April 2015, requested the Advisory Commission study court fees. The committee specifically asked the Commission to review all bills passed in the last 10 years that increased any type of court fee, describe the fees and how they are being used, and make recommendations.

There are 245 separate court fees and taxes in Tennessee, and they vary by the court, type of case, actions taken, and whether they are mandatory, optional, statewide, or county-specific. The Tennessee Supreme Court has the authority to set the Supreme Court and intermediate appellate court fees by court order or rule, but other state and local court fees and taxes are set in statute or authorized by statute for local governments to levy. Except for a few statutory fees and taxes set by the state, municipal courts set their own fees by ordinance.

Of the 245 fees and taxes, 104 (42%), all of them fees, apply only to Knox County's civil circuit, civil general sessions, and chancery courts. These Knox County courts still use the itemized fee structure that was replaced in all other counties by the simplified structure passed in 2005. Of the remaining 109 fees and 32 taxes, 100 fees and 20 taxes apply statewide, and nine fees and 12 taxes apply to one or more other specific counties. Sixty-six (47%) of the 141 apply in criminal cases, 32 (23%) in civil cases, and 43 (30%) apply to both. Ninety (64%) are mandatory, and 51 (36%) are optional. Of the 105 responding county court clerks to a 2016 survey by the Advisory Commission, 80 (76%) reported collecting at least one of the optional fees or taxes. Less than half, 47 (43%), of the 109 fees are statewide fees in the simplified statute, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, 37 of which are mandatory. The other 62 fees are miscellaneous ones that are scattered throughout other statutes.

Court costs have been a source of concern.

Costs associated with the fees and taxes vary depending on the county and the type of case—they range from a optional fee of 50 cents for making copies to a mandatory tax of up to \$3,000 on sex offense convictions. Eighty-seven of the 109 fees are \$100 or less, and 100 apply statewide. The other nine fees apply in specific counties, ranging from up to \$5 for computer searches for public records in Knox and Shelby counties to \$100 for a blood alcohol or drug test on vehicular or driving under the influence (DUI) convictions in Bradley County and \$100 each day the sheriff waits

in court in Wilson County. Seventy-five of the 109 fees are mandatory, ranging from \$1.25 for required copies to \$350 for expunging records.

Other than a \$500 tax on crimes against minors and the tax on sex offense convictions, the 32 court taxes levied in Tennessee are each \$50 or less. Twenty of the taxes apply statewide, and fourteen of these are mandatory. The six optional statewide taxes range from \$1 for a petition, warrant, or citation to \$25 on civil and criminal cases, levied to pay for jail and courthouse renovation and construction or courthouse security. The 12 county-specific taxes range from \$1 on all general sessions and juvenile cases to fund victim-offender mediation centers to \$50 on all cases in Rutherford County, which is levied to pay for jail and courthouse renovation and construction. Eleven of the 12 county taxes are optional; the one mandatory tax is a \$3 one levied on criminal convictions or orders in the Knox County general sessions court. That tax helps fund local law enforcement.

Civil case costs are generally less than criminal case costs, but in both types of cases, costs accumulate and can become overwhelming, preventing people from filing civil cases or creating large amounts of debt in both civil and criminal cases, which some people, particularly convicted criminals, can't pay in full. Although costs can accumulate and become a significant debt burden in some large complex civil cases that can take years to be resolved, these are a minority and not typical. People who can't afford to file a civil case in Tennessee may request that payment be postponed until the end of the case by filing under an oath of poverty and completing an affidavit of indigency to show they are unable to pay the costs. Tennessee does not clearly define indigency in state law, but the Tennessee Supreme Court's Rule 29 provides guidelines for indigency, which equal 125% of the federal poverty level. But because the rule gives discretion to judges and says that the court is not precluded from finding people indigent if they don't meet the indigency guidelines, there is variation in who is declared indigent across the state. Seven states define indigency in statute, with five also defining it as receiving public assistance or 125% of the federal poverty level; one, Minnesota, defining it as being represented by legal aid and 125% of the federal poverty level; and one, Arizona, defining it as 150% of the limit. All seven also give judges discretion to determine indigency differently.

In criminal cases, accrued court costs can lead to overwhelming debt that is hard to collect. Even for a relatively minor offense such as driving with a revoked, suspended, or canceled license, the costs charged in general sessions criminal court could include up to 17 separate fees and taxes totaling a minimum of approximately \$112 to over \$300. Although no studies were found that have examined whether or not increasing court costs increases or decreases collection rates, in the 2016 survey, one court

Civil case costs are generally less than criminal case costs, but in both types of cases, costs accumulate and can become overwhelming, preventing people from filing civil cases or creating large amounts of debt in both civil and criminal cases, which some people, particularly convicted criminals, can't pay in full.

clerk said “court fees are a necessity, however the more [they] increase, the less defendants can pay.” Although convicted defendants are responsible for paying court costs, general sessions courts judges can suspend court costs and taxes for indigent criminal defendants. In other states, convicted criminals can be sent to jail for not paying court costs, but in Tennessee, people can only be sent to jail if they are able to pay the fines but willfully refuse to do so. These incarcerations are uncommon.

Driver's licenses can be revoked for not paying court costs.

Court clerks are required by law to send notice to the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security to revoke driver's licenses if people have not paid all owed criminal court costs one year after the disposition of the case and do not comply with their payment plan. Court clerks commonly use the driver's license revocation law, and since the law went into effect in 2011, 191,089 people have had their driver's licenses revoked. Some clerks say it is a powerful tool to help them collect court fees, taxes, or fines and motivate people to pay. In the survey one clerk said “the main assistance... has been the suspension of driver's licenses if criminal costs are not paid.”

Although there is a lot of support for the law, even those who support it acknowledge that when people's licenses are revoked they might have a harder time getting to their job to earn money to pay off court costs, potentially leading them into a negative cycle of debt. And according to the National Cooperative Highway Research Program's 2003 report *Guidance for Implementation of the AASHTO Strategic Highway Safety Plan*, approximately 75% of drivers with suspended or revoked licenses continue driving. In 2015, Governor Haslam's Task Force on Sentencing and Recidivism recommended “increase(ing) the employability of those with criminal convictions by taking steps to help them keep or obtain driver's licenses.” Public Chapter 748, Acts of 2016, did this by enabling a person whose license has been suspended to get a driver's license if they comply with a payment plan for court costs. A person whose license is suspended for a driving offense conviction and who fails to pay a fine or cost is eligible to apply for a restricted license. The judge shall order the issuance of a restricted license allowing a person to go to and from work. The law applies statewide. Because of continued concerns about the 2011 driver's license revocation law, a lawsuit, *Thomas et al. v. Haslam et al.*, was filed in US District Court in January 2017. Plaintiffs argue that the law violates the due process and equal protection clauses of the US Constitution.

Earmarking of court fee revenue is also a concern.

In committee discussions, several legislators in the Tennessee General Assembly expressed concerns about fees and taxes being increased to fund

Court clerks commonly use the driver's license revocation law, and since the law went into effect in 2011, 191,089 people have had their driver's licenses revoked.

programs that are not related to the courts, even though those programs may be for worthwhile “good causes.” They questioned if it is fair to fund agencies and programs, regardless of their worth, through the court system or if they should be funded through some other mechanism. Addressing the same question in Alabama, a 2014 study by the Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama concluded “it is not appropriate to make the courts into convenient tax collectors for other, non-judicial activities where there is no relationship between the charge to be paid and the activities to be funded, and between those who pay the charge and those who receive the benefit.”

Tennessee is one of 24 states that earmark revenue from court fees and taxes. Of the 141 fees and taxes, 86 (61%)—55 fees and 31 taxes—are earmarked for various programs, funds, and agencies. Of the 55 earmarked fees, 30 are for court purposes only. The other 25 earmarks go to pay for a mix of uses that includes county expenses, local law enforcement, probation programs, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, testing labs, and victims assistance programs, in addition to general court expenses. Some of the earmarked revenue goes to help fund the Tennessee Bureau of Investigations (TBI) and the Department of Safety and Homeland Security (DOS), and some goes directly to the state general fund.

The one tax that isn't earmarked is a \$2 state tax on most civil and criminal cases heard in general sessions courts. Nineteen (61%) of the earmarked taxes apply statewide and 12 (39%) are specific to one or more counties. Many of the taxes provide funds for multiple earmarked purposes. Nineteen of the taxes partially support the court system, 17 partially support victims assistance programs, and seven partially support substance abuse prevention and treatment. Other earmarks include child advocacy, local law enforcement, testing labs, and several earmarks in the “varied” category.

Tennessee could, as is done in Louisiana, provide more thorough analysis of court costs, how they accumulate, and related earmarks through the use of a judicial committee that reviews and makes recommendations on bills proposing to add or increase court costs. Louisiana requires sponsors to submit such bills to a committee of the state Supreme Court to determine if it is reasonably related to the operation of the courts or court system. The Tennessee committee could also look at the existing statewide fees and taxes scattered throughout other statutes and not in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, to determine if any changes should be made to those taxes and fees, to include changes to their earmarks. The committee could also examine the effect required driver's license revocations have on the ability of people to pay these taxes and fees.

Tennessee could, as is done in Louisiana, provide more thorough analysis of court costs, how they accumulate, and related earmarks through the use of a judicial committee that reviews and makes recommendations on bills proposing to add or increase court costs.

In 2008, the Tennessee Fiscal Review Committee staff recommended that the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) be required to send an annual report of uncollected criminal case assessments from each county to the Committee. The Commission concurs with this recommendation.

Better collections data is needed.

Finally, many stakeholders and court clerks emphasized that collecting fees and taxes can be problematic, especially in criminal cases. However, there is little collections data available to help determine the scope of the issue. According to the most comprehensive and recent collections data available from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), from 2012, the collection rate was 72% in civil courts and 30% in criminal courts. In 2008, the Tennessee Fiscal Review Committee surveyed court clerks about criminal collection rates as part of a study to estimate the revenue derived from criminal fines; only 15 clerks responded. **The Committee staff recommended that the AOC be required to send an annual report of uncollected criminal case assessments from each county to the Committee. The Commission concurs with this recommendation. Additionally, the AOC could use the data to examine the relationship between increasing costs and collection rates.** California, Florida, Michigan, and Texas currently require local courts to report collections data to the state, and studies in Louisiana and Ohio have recommended that local courts there be required to do the same.

Rising Court Costs and the Difficulty of Collecting Them

In the civil realm, the US Supreme Court has held “a State must afford to all individuals a meaningful opportunity to be heard” in courts, and in cases of divorce¹ and termination of parental rights,² access to the courts cannot be limited because of an inability to pay court costs. In the criminal realm, it has held that a state may not require an indigent defendant in a criminal case to pay a filing fee before permitting him to file an appeal in one of its courts.³ It has also recognized the duty to provide transcripts free of charge to criminal defendants seeking review of their convictions.⁴ However, even though some access to the system is mandated, stakeholders are still concerned that it is not enough to give everyone that needs it access to the system.

If people can't afford to file a civil case, their access to justice may be limited. And even if they can afford to file, they may still owe money after a case has been decided. Most civil court costs are assessed and collected when the case is filed, but during the case additional costs can accrue if motions or appeals are filed or other actions taken. Although not typical, in some large complex civil cases such as malpractice, commercial banking, or commercial property lawsuits that can take years to be resolved, costs can accumulate and become a significant debt burden.⁵ Court debt can take years to collect or might never be collected in full.

Fees, taxes, and fines are even harder to collect in criminal cases than in civil ones, since convicted criminals, even if they are motivated to pay, often can't because they are indigent, homeless, disabled, or incarcerated. At a conference focusing on state court financing hosted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in 1996, judges and court administrators said “fines and fees are so high that they are, in a sense, responsible for the collection problem,” and some “equated reasonable fines and fees with reasonable success in collecting them . . . the amounts collected would actually increase if the fines and fees were lowered.”⁶ In response to a 2016 survey of court clerks by the Commission, a clerk wrote, “It just seems like every time an agency or non-profit wants funds, a fee is added to our court costs. Most people these are assessed to do not have the money, then they

At a conference focusing on state court financing hosted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in 1996, judges and court administrators said “the amounts collected would actually increase if the fines and fees were lowered.”

¹ Boddie v. Connecticut 401 US 371 (1971).

² Little v. Streater 452 US 1 (1981) and M.L.B. v. S.L.J. 519 US 102 (1996).

³ Burns v. Ohio 360 US 252 (1959).

⁴ Griffin v. Illinois 351 US 12 (1956).

⁵ Phone interviews with Catherine F. Shanks, Clerk of Circuit, Civil Sessions, and Juvenile Courts, Knox County, December 12, 2016, and Howard Hogan, Clerk and Master, Knox County, December 13, 2016.

⁶ Tobin 1996.

Other states also face the issue of rising court costs, but according to an NCSC staff member, "there is a dearth of information on court costs and fees and a gap in the literature on this topic."

have multiple violation of probation charges issued which add more court costs." See appendix A for a copy of the survey forms.

Still, members of Tennessee's General Assembly are asked to introduce bills to add or increase court fees or taxes each legislative session. During the 2015-2016 session, legislators discussed 17 bills that proposed to change fees, taxes, or earmarks, 11 of which passed, adding or increasing 12 fees or taxes. Several legislators expressed concern during committee meetings in both chambers about the number of bills affecting court fees, collectability of fees, and limiting access to the court system. In response, Senator Jon Lundberg, former Chair of the House Civil Justice Committee, submitted a letter to the Commission in April 2015 requesting a study of court fees. The letter said members of the committee "are concerned about this recurring practice of fee increases and the possible negative effects that may occur due to the passage of this type of legislation." The committee specifically asked the Commission to review all bills passed in the last 10 years that increased any type of court fee, describe the fees and how they are being used, and make recommendations. See appendix B for a copy of the letter.

Other states also face the issue of rising court costs, but according to an NCSC staff member, "there is a dearth of information on court costs and fees and a gap in the literature on this topic." He said he didn't "know of any states that have done well dealing with court fees."⁷ To address the lack of information and the effect on communities, in 2016 the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) and Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) created the National Task Force on Fines, Fees and Bail Practices to conduct a nationwide study of fees and fines focusing on municipal courts.⁸ The task force formed three working groups that will take about a year to study and develop guidelines and best practices for access to justice and fairness; transparency, governance, and structural reform; and accountability, judicial performance and qualifications, and oversight. They are expected to begin releasing their guidelines and observations on best practices in 2017.

Tennessee's court system is a mix of state and local courts.

The basic structure of Tennessee's judicial system is established in Article VI, Section 1, of the Tennessee Constitution:

⁷ Phone interview with Bill Raftery, Knowledge and Information Services Analyst, National Center for State Courts, March 31, 2016.

⁸ Phone interviews with Bill Raftery, Knowledge and Information Services Analyst, National Center for State Courts, March 31 and November 7, 2016. See also <http://www.ncsc.org/Newsroom/News-Releases/2016/Task-Force-on-Fines-Fees-and-Bail-Practices.aspx>.

The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such Circuit, Chancery and other Inferior Courts as the Legislature shall from time to time, ordain and establish; in the judges thereof, and in justices of the peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction in Corporation Courts as may be deemed necessary. Courts to be holden by justices of the peace may also be established.

While this section provides a framework, it also gives the General Assembly the authority to establish courts and determine the structure, funding, and administration of those courts.⁹ In Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 16-1-101, judicial power “is vested in judges of the courts of general sessions, recorders of certain towns and cities, circuit courts, criminal courts, common law and chancery courts, chancery courts, courts of appeals, and the supreme court, and other courts created by law.” Figure 1 shows the basic structure of Tennessee’s judicial system, which includes state courts and local courts.

State courts include the Supreme Court, appellate, chancery, and circuit courts. The Supreme Court is the state’s highest court—the court of last resort. It hears civil and criminal cases appealed from lower state courts. The Court of Appeals and the Court of Criminal Appeals are the intermediate appellate courts and hear appeals from the lower trial courts. The Court of Appeals hears appeals in civil cases from trial courts and certain state administrative agencies, while the Court of Criminal Appeals hears appeals of criminal cases. The legislature appropriates funding for the Supreme Court and intermediate appellate courts.¹⁰

The Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) administers and provides support services for the entire state court system with direction from the Supreme Court. Some of the duties of the office include preparing the budget and administering the accounts of the state court system; providing training, technical support, and equipment; compiling court data; and managing and disbursing funds to court-appointed attorneys representing indigents.¹¹ Although the office is required to survey and study the operation of the state court system at all levels, it doesn’t have

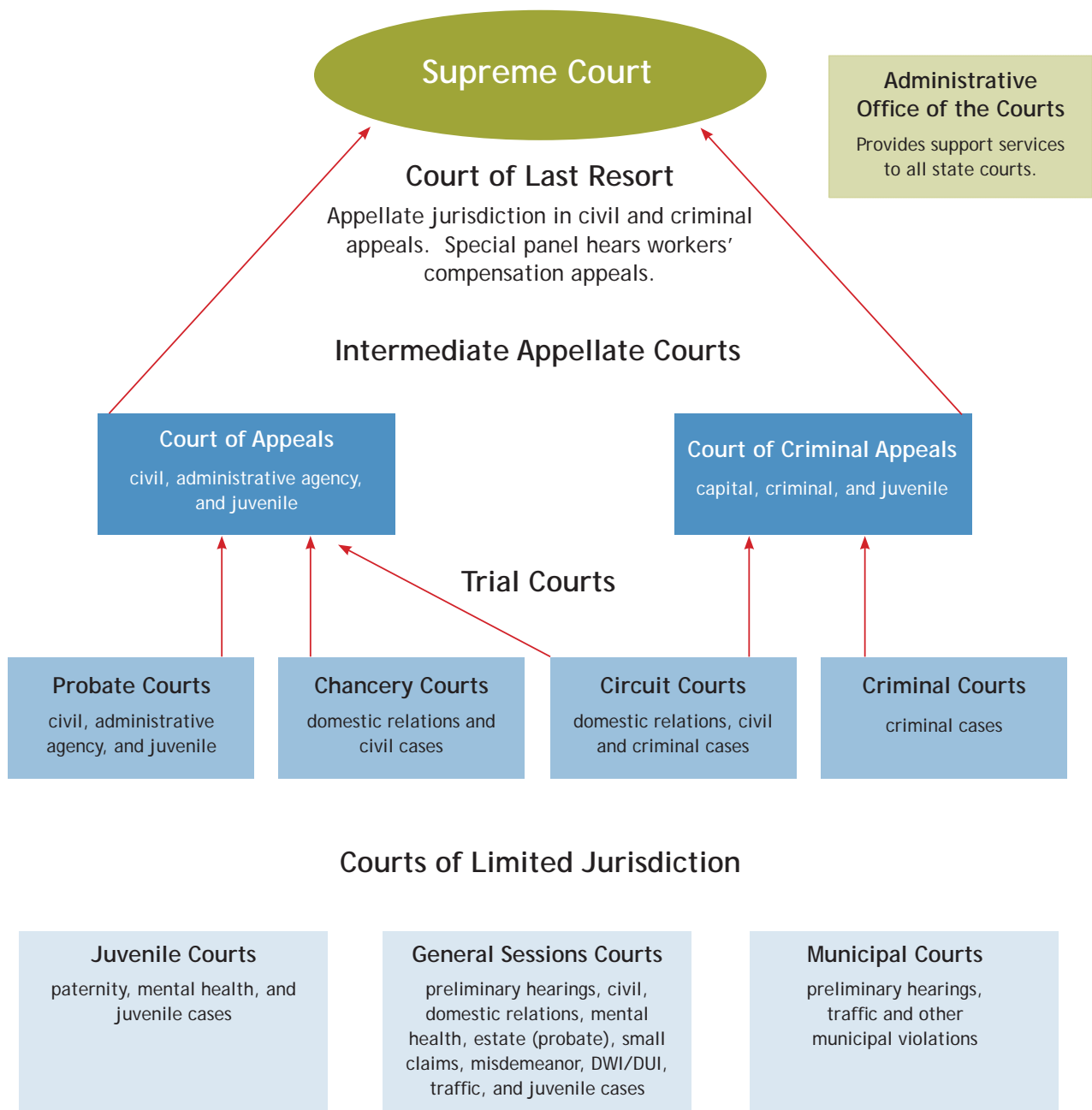
The Tennessee AOC administers and provides support services for the entire state court system with direction from the Supreme Court.

⁹ Denton and Adamson 2004.

¹⁰ Interview with Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, and Ann Lynn Walker, Information Systems Director, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, March 11, 2016.

¹¹ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 16-3-803.

Figure 1. Tennessee Judicial System



Note: Arrows represent the route of appeals. Some cases in courts of limited jurisdiction can be appealed to circuit and criminal courts.

Source: Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, *Understanding Your Court System: A Guide to the Judicial Branch* and email from Ann Lynn Walker, Information Systems Director, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, September 20, 2016.

authority to enforce rules and laws if the courts are not following them, allowing the state and local courts to operate autonomously.¹²

Court clerks also assist in the administration of the courts at all levels. The state has an appellate clerk who serves the Supreme Court and courts of appeals. Every county has a chancery court clerk, called the clerk and master, and a circuit court clerk. Some counties have additional clerks, such as criminal, general sessions, or probate. Municipalities with courts also have municipal court clerks. Clerks' duties include attending court sessions with documents for cases on the docket, administering oaths, keeping minutes, maintaining records, maintaining the judgment docket, and collecting and remitting monies.¹³

Circuit, criminal, and chancery courts are the state trial courts. Circuit courts hear both civil and criminal cases and appeals from lower limited jurisdiction courts, and chancery courts hear only civil cases. The courts' jurisdictions vary and can overlap; for example, divorce and adoption cases can be heard in circuit and chancery courts. Public or private acts can create separate courts to hear certain types of cases, such as probate or criminal cases. For example, Shelby County has a probate court that is separate from the chancery court and is funded by the county. Both the state and counties fund state trial courts—the state pays for judges' and judge assistants' salaries, court system software owned by the AOC, technical assistance, and training, while counties pay for the clerks' offices, salaries, equipment, and courthouses.

Local courts, called courts of limited jurisdiction, include general sessions, juvenile, and municipal courts. Every county has a general sessions court, which usually hears both civil and criminal cases, although jurisdiction varies from county to county. For example, in some counties, circuit and general sessions criminal court jurisdiction are combined into one criminal court. General sessions courts also hear juvenile cases in counties that do not have a separate juvenile court. Some counties have also created special courts, such as drug and veterans' treatment, mental health, and environmental courts. Municipal courts' jurisdiction is limited to traffic cases and others involving city ordinance violations,¹⁴ and some municipal courts also have concurrent general sessions jurisdiction.

Local governments fund the limited jurisdiction courts—counties pay for general sessions and juvenile judges' salaries, clerks' salaries and office

Court clerks also assist in the administration of the courts at all levels.

¹² Email from Rachel Harmon, General Counsel, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, September 21, 2016. The Board of Judicial Conduct can investigate and act on complaints against judges, and the Tennessee Constitution, Article VI, Section 13, and Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 18-1-301 et seq., authorize judges to suspend or remove court clerks.

¹³ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 18-1-105.

¹⁴ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 16-18-302.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has clarified the differences between fees and taxes, holding in *City of Tullahoma v. Bedford County* that a fee “is imposed for the purpose of regulating a specific activity or defraying the cost of providing a service or benefit to the party paying the fee,” while “a tax is a revenue raising measure levied for the purpose of paying the government’s general debts and liabilities.”

expenses, and courthouses, while the state funds court software owned by the AOC and judge and clerk training in these courts. Cities pay for municipal courts through their general funds and fees and taxes set by their legislative bodies.¹⁵ The state helps provide municipal clerk training.¹⁶

Court clerks collect fees, taxes, fines, and commissions to help pay for the court system, although the revenue may not completely cover the trial and limited jurisdiction courts’ budgets. The courts can receive additional money from the county general funds to cover expenses if the fee, tax, fine, and commission revenue is not enough to cover costs.¹⁷ If excess court revenue is collected, it goes into the county general fund.

Fees and taxes vary by the court, type of case, actions taken, whether they are mandatory, and whether they apply statewide.

Court costs consist of fees, taxes, fines, and commissions.¹⁸ These terms are not defined in statute, but in its 2004 report *Tennessee’s Court System: Is Reform Needed?*, the state Comptroller’s Office defines the terms as follows:

- Fee: moneys paid for services rendered by court or law enforcement personnel
- Tax: set amounts imposed per case or charge for misdemeanors and felonies
- Fine: monetary penalties for violations of the law
- Commission: moneys retained for collection and remittance of funds for others

The Tennessee Supreme Court has clarified the differences between fees and taxes, holding in *City of Tullahoma v. Bedford County* that a fee “is imposed for the purpose of regulating a specific activity or defraying the cost of providing a service or benefit to the party paying the fee,” while “a tax is a revenue raising measure levied for the purpose of paying the government’s general debts and liabilities.”¹⁹

Fees and taxes vary by the court, type of case, actions taken, and whether they are mandatory, optional, statewide, or county-specific. Optional fees

¹⁵ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 16-18-304 and 67-4-601(a).

¹⁶ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 16-18-304 and 16-18-309.

¹⁷ The fees court clerks collect are accounted for differently depending on whether their office operates under the fee or salary system. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-22-104. See also <http://ctas-eli.ctas.tennessee.edu/printpdf/book/export/html/33>.

¹⁸ Court clerks receive commissions in 27 types of cases, usually a percentage of the amount they generate, for collecting and paying funds, selling property, and investing funds. See appendix C for a chart outlining the different commissions.

¹⁹ 938 S.W.2d 408 (Tenn. 1997).

and taxes are either adopted by the local legislative body or charged at the discretion of the court clerk or sheriff. Some statutes also give the local legislative body, judge, or court clerk the authority to determine the fee or tax amount, usually up to a maximum. The Tennessee Supreme Court has the authority to set the Supreme Court and intermediate appellate court fees by court order or rule,²⁰ but other state and local court fees and taxes are set in statute or authorized by statute for local governments to levy. Except for a few statutory fees and taxes set by the state, municipal courts set their own fees by ordinance.²¹ See appendices C, D, and E for detailed information on each commission, fee, and tax.

There are 245 separate fees and taxes in statute that apply in Tennessee's courts—213 (87%) are fees²² and 32 (13%) are taxes. Of the 245, 104 (42%), all of them fees, apply only to Knox County's civil circuit, civil general sessions, and chancery courts, the only courts in the state that do not use the simplified fee statute, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401. Instead, they use the itemized fees in Section 8-21-409, ranging from \$1 for filing, recording, or copying documents to \$250 for an optional flat fee in lieu of itemized fees in misdemeanor and felony cases. See appendix F. Of the remaining 109 fees and 32 taxes, 100 fees and 20 taxes apply statewide, and nine fees and 12 taxes apply to one or more other specific counties. Sixty-six (47%) of the 141 apply in criminal cases, 32 (23%) in civil cases, and 43 (30%) apply to both. Ninety (64%) are mandatory, and 51 (36%) are optional. See table 1. Of the 105 responding county court clerks to the Commission's 2016 survey, 80 (76%) reported collecting at least one of the optional fees or taxes.

There are 245 separate fees and taxes in statute that apply in Tennessee's courts—213 (87%) are fees and 32 (13%) are taxes.

Table 1. Summary of Tennessee Court Fees and Taxes by Criminal or Civil, Statewide or County-Specific, and Whether Mandatory or Optional

		Criminal (66)		Civil (32)		Civil and Criminal (43)		Total
		Fee	Tax	Fee	Tax	Fee	Tax	
Mandatory (90)	Statewide	38	9	26	3	5	2	83
	County-specific	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Optional (51)	Statewide	8	1	1	0	22	5	37
	County-specific	1	2	1	1	1	8	14
Total		53	13	28	4	28	15	141

Note: The 141 fees and taxes include 32 state and local litigation taxes; 47 fees in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401; 16 sheriffs' fees; and 46 other fees.

Source: TACIR staff review of Tennessee Code Annotated, October 2016.

²⁰ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-501.

²¹ Municipal Court Reform Act of 2004, Public Chapter 914, Acts of 2004. See Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 6-54-136(b) and 38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(iv).

²² This does not include fees set by the Supreme Court that the appellate court clerk is authorized to charge and receive. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-501.

In the 2016 Commission survey, one court clerk wrote “court fees are a necessity, however the more [they] increase, the less defendants can pay.”

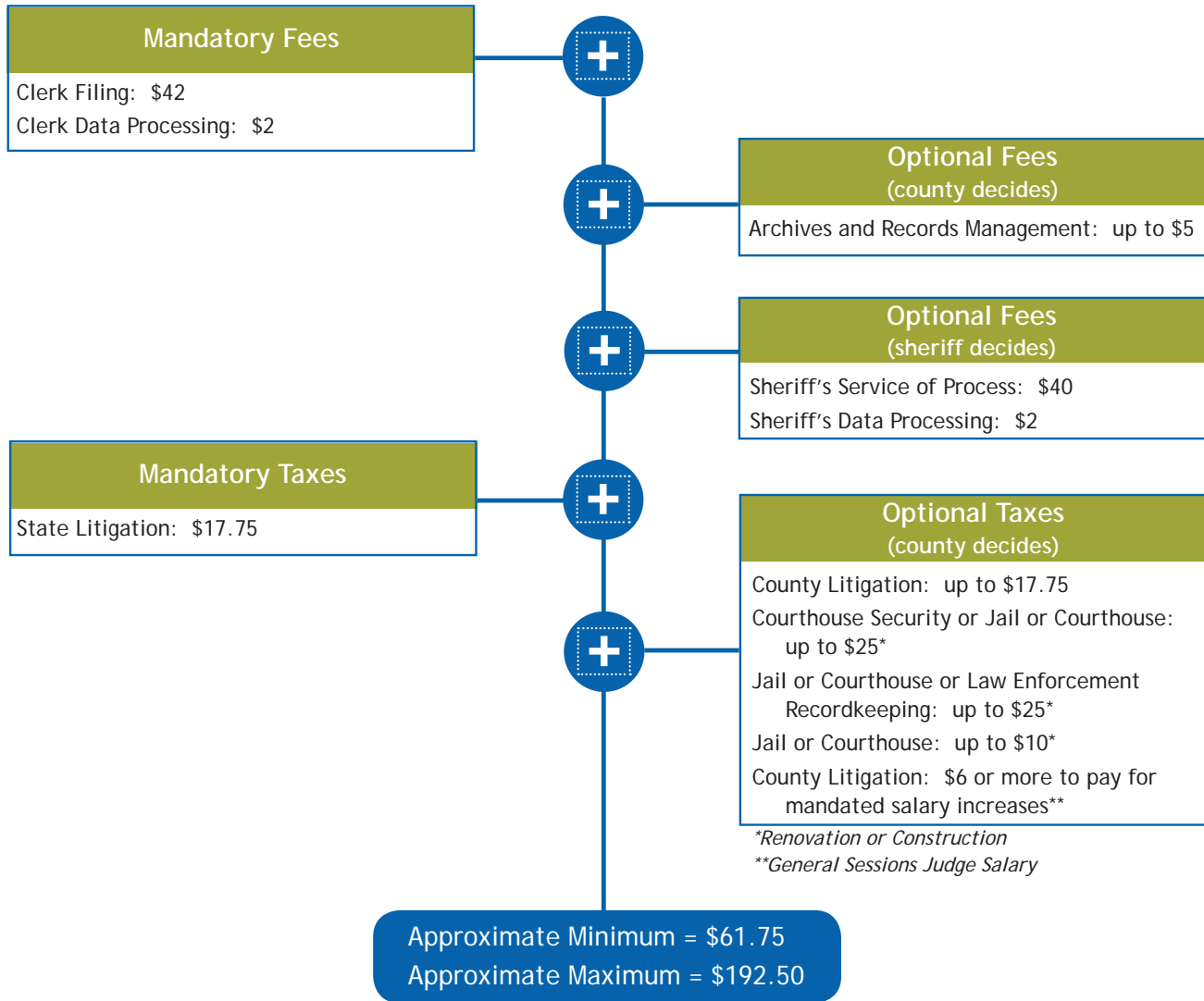
Costs vary depending on the county and the type of case, ranging from a optional fee of 50 cents for making copies to a mandatory tax of up to \$3,000 on sex offense convictions. Civil case costs, often ranging from \$200 to \$300,²³ are generally less than criminal case costs. However in both types of cases, costs accumulate and can become overwhelming, preventing people from filing civil cases or being able to pay the full amount in civil and criminal cases and creating burdensome debt. For example, even for a relatively minor offense such as driving with a revoked, suspended, or canceled license, the costs charged in general sessions criminal court could include up to 17 separate fees and taxes totaling a minimum of approximately \$112 to over \$300.²⁴ Although no studies were found that have examined whether or not increasing court costs increases or decreases collection rates,²⁵ in the 2016 Commission survey, one court clerk wrote “court fees are a necessity, however the more [they] increase, the less defendants can pay.” Figures 2 and 3 show the associated costs, including mandatory statewide fees and taxes and some optional ones, in two hypothetical court cases, one civil and one criminal. Figure 2 shows that it could cost almost \$200 to file a civil case in general sessions court, and figure 3 shows an example of a first offense driving under the influence (DUI) criminal case potentially costing over \$2,000, also in general sessions court.

²³ Phone interviews with Howard Hogan, Clerk and Master, Knox County; Debra L. House, Director of Development and Compliance, Legal Aid of East Tennessee; and Catherine F. Shanks, Clerk of Circuit, Civil Sessions, and Juvenile Courts, Knox County, December 2016.

²⁴ Based on information received in an email from Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, July 7, 2016.

²⁵ Phone interview with Bill Raftery, Knowledge and Information Services Analyst, National Center for State Courts, January 9, 2017.

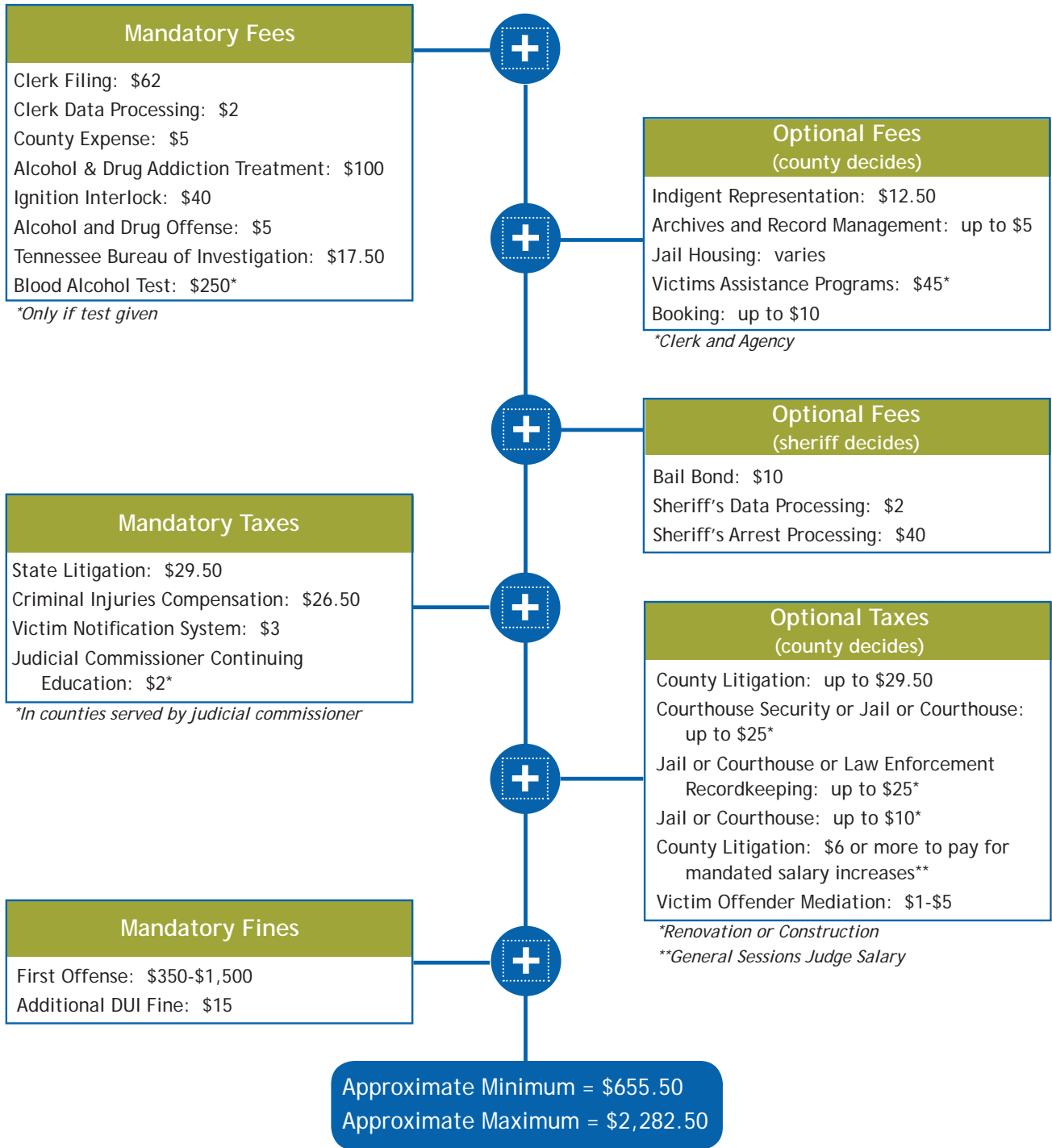
Figure 2. Fees and Taxes
Hypothetical Civil Case in General Sessions Court



Note: These are the basic fees and taxes for a civil summons or warrant with one defendant, detainer or distress warrant with one defendant, petition for a handgun warrant, or warrant to recover property. Counties can adopt additional fees and taxes authorized by county-specific laws.

Source: Based on information received in an email from Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, July 7, 2016.

Figure 3. Fees and Taxes
Hypothetical First Offense DUI Criminal Case in General Sessions Court



Note: Counties can adopt additional fees and taxes authorized by county-specific laws.

Source: Based on information received in an email from Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, July 7, 2016.

More than half of fees and taxes are earmarked.

Of the 141 fees and taxes, 86 (61%)—55 fees and 31 taxes—are earmarked for various programs, funds, and agencies.²⁶ Table 2 lists and categorizes the specific earmarks that are in statute.²⁷ The state general fund is included because a few statutes specify it as an earmark. Some earmarks are simple and straightforward, such as revenue from a \$6 tax on civil and criminal cases in general sessions courts earmarked for salaries of general sessions judges. Some are more complicated with multiple designations. See appendices D and E for a chart showing the earmarks for each fee and tax.

Table 2. Tennessee Court Taxes and Fees, Earmark Categories

Category	Specific Earmarks in Statute
Child Advocacy	Court Appointed Special Advocate Association (CASA) and child advocacy centers
Courts	Court clerks, computer hardware, and record keeping; law clerks' and judges' salaries; judges retirement fund; judicial commissioner continuing education; municipal judge and court clerk training; public defenders and district attorneys expungement funds; drug and veterans treatment courts; law libraries; state court clerks conference; indigent defendants services; general sessions court and judges conference; public defender conference; civil legal representation of indigents; county records commission; and courthouse maintenance, construction, debt, and security
County	County expense fee
Governmental library	County governmental library
Local law enforcement	Sheriff's department personnel and equipment, patrols, police cadet programs, training, computerization, recordkeeping, jails, justice centers, workhouses, detention centers, electronic citation systems, and grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems
Probation	Entity supervising probation
State department of safety	State department of safety
State general fund	State general fund
State sex offender treatment fund	State sex offender treatment fund
Substance abuse prevention	Substance abuse prevention and state alcohol and drug addiction treatment fund
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), TBI drug chemistry unit drug testing fund, TBI expunged criminal offender and pretrial diversion database, and TBI toxicology unit intoxicant testing fund
Testing laboratories	Publicly funded forensic labs, blood alcohol and drug testing labs, law enforcement testing unit, and nonprofit testing programs
Varied	Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, Department of Education and Department of Transportation for driver education and highway safety, general fund, state court clerks conference, crime victims assistance fund, criminal injuries assistance fund, victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, indigent defendants services, general sessions court and judges conference, public defender conference, civil legal representation of indigents, grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, sex offender treatment program, and drivers education; variety of state government funds
Victims assistance programs	Services in support of physically and sexually abused children, crime victims assistance fund, criminal injuries assistance fund, local victim-offender mediation centers, victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, state automated victim information and notification system fund, and state impaired drivers trust fund

Source: TACIR staff reviewed Tennessee Code Annotated, October 2016, and created categories based on earmarks in statutes.

²⁶ The 141 fees and taxes exclude the fees that apply only in appellate courts and Knox County civil circuit, civil general sessions, and chancery courts.

²⁷ TACIR staff created the categories based on the fee and tax earmarks in statute.

In its 1996 study *Funding the State Courts: Issues and Approaches*, the NCSC recognized that earmarks “may be necessary to fund a particular function, but courts should not depend on them and should be alert to their financial effect on litigants and to the problems that accompany the administration of such funds.”

Statutes describe the amount of fees and taxes, when they are charged, and how they are distributed. But once the funds are distributed to the appropriate place, it is difficult to determine if they are being used as directed in the statute. Court clerks collect and disperse funds according to law and do not track funds after they remit them. The Tennessee Department of Revenue has statewide revenue totals for categories of fees and taxes collected that are sent to the state but doesn't have information showing how much each county sent to the state or revenue totals collected for individual taxes and fees. County audit reports also don't include this level of detail.

In committee discussions, several legislators in the Tennessee General Assembly expressed concerns about fees and taxes being increased to fund programs that are not related to the courts, even though those programs may be for worthwhile “good causes.” They questioned if it is fair to fund agencies and programs, regardless of their worth, through the court system or if they should be funded through some other mechanism.

Other reports have recognized that earmarking should be approached with caution, especially when funding activities unrelated to courts. In its 1996 study *Funding the State Courts: Issues and Approaches*, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) recognized that earmarks “may be necessary to fund a particular function, but courts should not depend on them and should be alert to their financial effect on litigants and to the problems that accompany the administration of such funds.” And the Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama concluded in its 2014 *PARCA Court Cost Study* that “it is not appropriate to make the courts into convenient tax collectors for other, non-judicial activities where there is no relationship between the charge to be paid and the activities to be funded, and between those who pay the charge and those who receive the benefit. Court charges levied for unrelated activities create a burden without in return either providing a benefit or meeting a responsibility for those who are before the courts.”

Although 26 states don't earmark court fee revenue,²⁸ Tennessee and 23 others do.²⁹ Some of these are earmarked for purposes that could be described as not being directly related to court functions. For example, in Indiana, certain fee revenue can be used to fund victims assistance programs or other activities to prevent criminal activities in a city.³⁰ In

²⁸ Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

²⁹ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin.

³⁰ Indiana Statutes Annotated, Section 33-37-8-4.

Texas, several fees are earmarked for local purposes such as child abuse³¹ and juvenile delinquency³² prevention.

Most court fees are \$100 or less.

Eighty-seven of the 109 fees are \$100 or less. For example, \$5 is charged for filing a will, \$50 for filing requests under the mental health law, and \$100 for DUI convictions. Twelve fees range from \$125 to \$350, and the amounts of some fees vary—the courts or legislative bodies can set some fees up to maximum amounts. Some fees are charged per day or month. For example, the sheriff fee for waiting with a sequestered jury is \$100 per day and is \$75 per day for attending on grand jury or waiting in court, except for Wilson County where it is \$100 per day.

One hundred fees apply statewide and range from 50 cents per page for requested copies to \$350 for expunging records. The other nine fees apply in specific counties, ranging from up to \$5 for computer searches for public records in Knox and Shelby counties to \$100 for a blood alcohol or drug test on vehicular or DUI convictions in Bradley County and, as mentioned above, \$100 each day the sheriff waits in court in Wilson County. Seventy-five of the 109 fees are mandatory, ranging from \$1.25 for required copies to \$350 for expunging records. The 34 optional fees range from 50 cents per page for requested copies to \$300 for preparing an appeal from a court of record to an appellate court. Almost half, 53, of the 109 fees are charged only in criminal cases, ranging from \$1.25 for required copies to \$350 for expunging records. Twenty-eight fees are charged only in civil cases, ranging from \$2 for releasing a hospital lien to \$230 to open and close an estate. The remaining 28 fees can be charged in both civil and criminal cases. They range from 50 cents per page for requested copies to \$300 for preparing an appeal from a court of record to an appellate court.

Less than half, 47 (43%), of the 109 fees are in the simplified fee statute, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, which excludes fees that apply only in Knox County civil circuit, civil general sessions, and chancery courts. All 47 fees apply statewide and 37 are mandatory; the other 10 are optional depending on the case and the clerk’s discretion. See table 3. Twenty of the 47 fees are basic fees charged for filing a civil case or for a criminal conviction, and

Table 3. Fees in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, by Criminal or Civil, Statewide or County-Specific, and Whether Mandatory or Optional

		Criminal	Civil	Civil and Criminal	Total
Mandatory (37)	Statewide	12	22	3	37
	County-specific	0	0	0	0
Optional (10)	Statewide	0	0	10	10
	County-specific	0	0	0	0
Total		12	22	13	47

Source: TACIR staff review of Tennessee Code Annotated, October 2016.

³¹ Texas Government Code, Section 51.961.

³² Texas Family Code, Section 54.0461.

More than half of the fees are miscellaneous court fees that are not in the simplified fee statute, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, but are scattered throughout other statutes.

the other 27 are for specific actions or services, such as making copies or expunging a record.³³

The other 62 (57%) are miscellaneous court fees that are not in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, but are scattered throughout other statutes. Sixteen (26%) of the 62 miscellaneous fees are collected by sheriffs or constables in both civil and criminal cases that are mostly for service of process, security, property seizures, arrests, or computer systems.³⁴ Any sheriff or constable in the state can charge these fees and all are considered optional because sheriffs and constables are not mandated to charge and collect them. The remaining 46 (74%) miscellaneous fees apply in civil, criminal, circuit, chancery, general sessions, juvenile, or municipal courts, and 37 apply only in criminal cases, five only in civil cases, and four in both. Thirty-eight apply statewide, and eight apply to one or more counties, while 38 are mandatory and eight are optional. See table 4.

Table 4. Miscellaneous Fees by Criminal or Civil, Statewide or County-Specific, and Whether Mandatory or Optional

		Criminal	Civil	Civil and Criminal	Total
Mandatory (38)	Statewide	26	4	2	32
	County-specific	6	0	0	6
Optional (24)	Statewide	8	1	12	21
	County-specific	1	1	1	3
Total		41	6	15	62

Note: Miscellaneous fees do not include fees in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401; the fee statute used by Knox County civil courts, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-409; and the appellate fee statute, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-501.

Source: TACIR staff review of Tennessee Code Annotated, October 2016.

Of the 55 earmarked fees, 30 are for court purposes only. The other 25 earmarks go to pay for a mix of uses that includes county expenses, local law enforcement, probation programs, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, testing labs, and victims assistance programs, in addition to general court expenses. Some of the earmarked revenue goes to help fund the Tennessee Bureau of Investigations (TBI) and the department of safety, and some goes directly to the state general fund. Seven fees have more than one earmark, and none gives counties a choice of earmarks. Nine earmarks go to TBI, five go to testing labs, and four go to local law enforcement. Most of the fees that are not earmarked are in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, which includes fees for civil, criminal, circuit, chancery, general sessions, and juvenile courts, and Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-901, which includes sheriffs’ fees.

³³ Based on information received in an email from Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, May 20, 2016.

³⁴ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 8-21-901 and 40-7-122.

The other 14 fees that are not earmarked are mostly for various services or actions, such as requesting copies or depositing a will.

All but one of the litigation taxes are earmarked.

Except for juvenile court cases, litigation taxes are levied on each case in the state at every level of the courts.³⁵ There are 32 different local and state litigation taxes; 20 (63%) apply statewide and 12 (37%) are county-specific. Thirteen (41%) apply in criminal courts only, four (12%) in civil courts only, and 15 (47%) in both. Fifteen (47%) of the 32 taxes are mandatory, 14 of which are statewide, and 17 (53%) are optional. Table 5 shows the summary of all litigation taxes.

Table 5. Litigation Taxes by Criminal or Civil, Statewide or County-Specific, and Whether Mandatory or Optional

		Criminal	Civil	Civil and Criminal	Total
Mandatory (15)	Statewide	9	3	2	14
	County-specific	1	0	0	1
Optional (17)	Statewide	1	0	5	6
	County-specific	2	1	8	11
Total		13	4	15	32

Source: TACIR staff review of Tennessee Code Annotated, October 2016.

Other than a \$500 tax on crimes against minors and a tax of up to \$3,000 for sex offense convictions, the 32 court taxes are \$50 or less. Twenty of the taxes apply statewide, ranging from \$1 for traffic or parking violations to the \$3,000 tax for sex offense convictions. Fourteen of these statewide taxes are mandatory, including the lowest and highest amount. The six optional statewide taxes range from \$1 for a petition, warrant, or citation to \$25 on civil and criminal cases, levied to pay for jail and courthouse renovation and construction or courthouse security.³⁶

The 12 county-specific taxes range from \$1 on all general sessions and juvenile cases to fund victim-offender mediation centers to \$50 on all cases in Rutherford County, which is levied to pay for jail and courthouse renovation and construction. Eleven of the 12 county taxes are optional, ranging from \$1 to \$50; the one mandatory tax is a \$3 one levied on criminal convictions or orders in the Knox County general sessions court. That tax helps fund local law enforcement.

Except for juvenile court cases, litigation taxes are levied on each case in the state at every level of the courts.

³⁵ According to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-4-604, the litigation taxes in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-4-602 do not apply in juvenile courts.

³⁶ Both can be also used to pay for retiring debt on the courthouse.

All but one of the 32
litigation taxes are
earmarked.

The 17 optional taxes range from \$1 to fund victim-offender mediation centers to \$50 for jail and courthouse renovation and construction in Rutherford County. Thirteen taxes are levied only on criminal cases, ranging from \$1 for traffic or parking violations and \$1 to fund victim-offender mediation centers to \$3,000 for sex offense convictions. Four taxes are on civil cases, ranging from \$13.75 for appellate cases to \$25 on cases other than original juvenile cases in Williamson County. Fifteen taxes apply to both civil and criminal cases, ranging from \$1 to \$50.

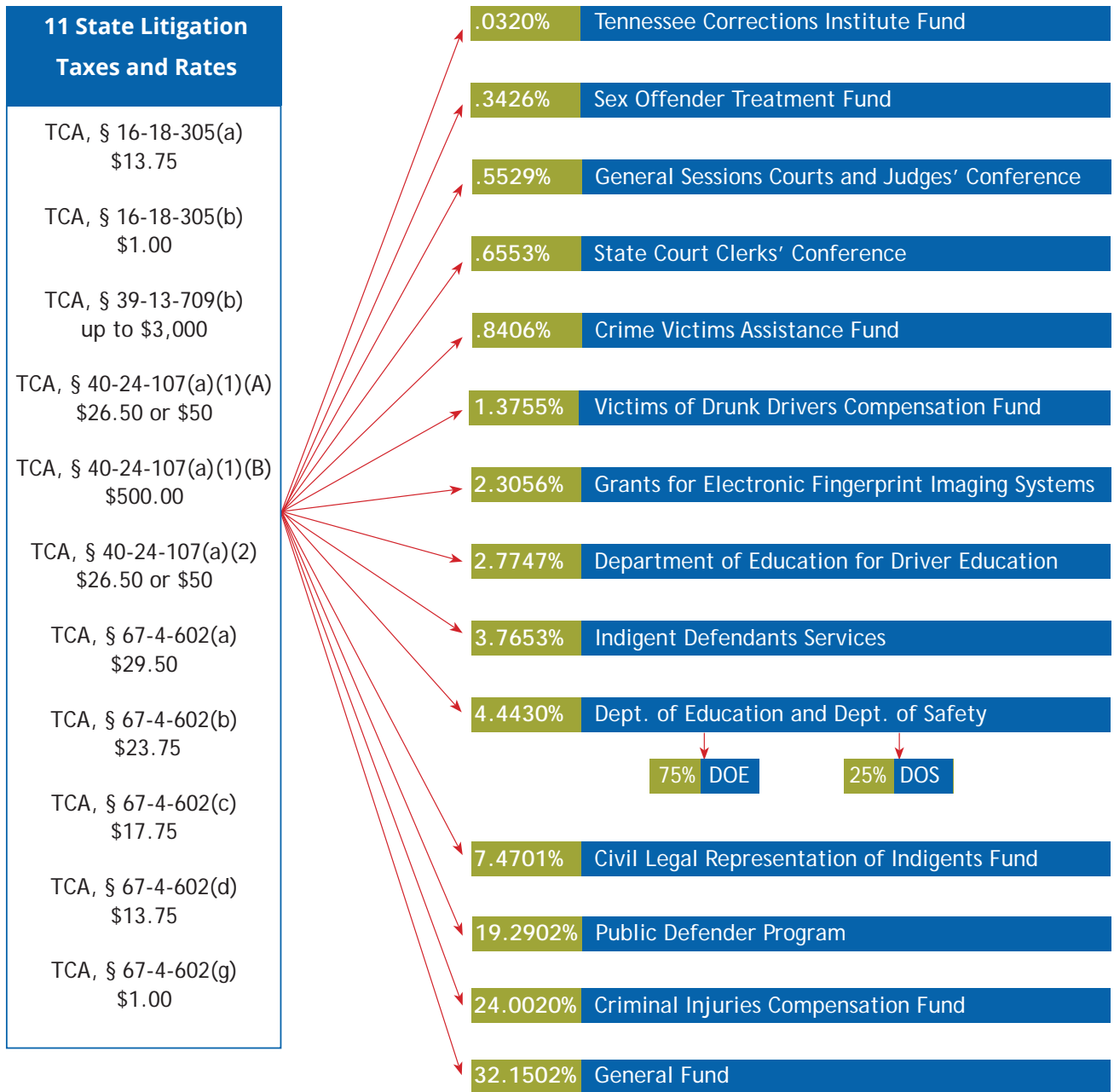
Sixty-four counties have private acts authorizing their legislative bodies to levy one or more litigation taxes. If adopted, these apply to civil or criminal cases, but it varies by county. Most of the private acts were passed in the 1970s and 1980s. See appendix G for additional information.

All but one of the 32 taxes are earmarked. Nineteen (61%) of the earmarked taxes apply statewide and 12 (39%) are specific to one or more counties. More taxes have multiple earmarks than fees do—nineteen of the taxes partially support the court system, 17 partially support victims assistance programs, and 11 partially support substance abuse prevention and treatment.³⁷ Other earmarks include child advocacy, local law enforcement, testing labs, and several earmarks in the “varied” category. Eleven mandatory state litigation taxes are included in the “varied” category, including two mandatory \$1 taxes on traffic or parking violations. These 11 taxes have the same 14 earmarks distributed according to percentages specified in statute and shown in figure 4. The one tax that isn’t earmarked is a \$2 state tax on civil and criminal cases, except juvenile cases, in general sessions courts.

About half of the earmarked taxes are mandatory and about half are optional. Twelve of the optional taxes give the county legislative body a limited choice of earmarks, including designating the funds for jail or courthouse construction or renovation, law enforcement record keeping, substance abuse prevention, local nonprofit drug testing programs, or programs to support children. These are a mix of statewide, county-specific, civil, and criminal case taxes, and the type of case is specified for only two of them—a tax not to exceed \$25 authorized in civil cases in Williamson County can be used for substance abuse prevention, and a \$25 tax authorized in criminal cases in Fentress County can be used for children’s services or substance abuse prevention. No mandatory taxes give counties a choice of earmarks.

³⁷ The number of earmarks is greater than the number of taxes because many taxes have more than one earmark.

Figure 4. Distribution of State Litigation Tax Revenue



Source: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-4-606, mandates the revenue distribution that applies to 11 of 15 state litigation taxes.

Since 2005, the General Assembly has passed 46 bills that increased or added court fees or taxes.

Concerns about the complexity of Tennessee’s court costs led the General Assembly to pass Public Chapter 756 in 2004. It directed the Tennessee Judicial Council to appoint a committee to study and make recommendations for more uniform, simple, and appropriate court costs. The recommendations led to the passage of Public Chapter 429, Acts of 2005, which revised and simplified the main fee schedule statute, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401, and amended several other code sections. Prior to the passage of Public Chapter 429, Section 8-21-401 included 104 individual, itemized fees for each service provided or action taken by the clerk.³⁸ It revised the statute to make “flat fees”—basic fees paid for each type of case in each court with the intent to cover the costs of that case, rather than charging separate fees for each service. The act also amended litigation tax statutes.

Since Public Chapter 429 went into effect in 2006, the General Assembly has considered 74 bills that proposed to change fees, taxes, or earmarks.³⁹ Almost two-thirds (46) of the bills passed, increasing or authorizing 65 fees or taxes.⁴⁰ A little more than half of the affected fees and taxes apply statewide, while a little less than half are specific to one or more counties. They are split almost evenly between mandatory and optional, 32 are charged on criminal cases, four on civil, and 29 on both. See table 6. Thirteen of the 46 bills increased 18 existing fees or taxes, while 34 bills authorized or created 25 new fees and 23 new taxes. See appendix H for a chart showing how often each of the court fees, taxes, and commissions has been amended since 2004.

Table 6. Fees and Taxes Increased, Added, or Authorized since 2005

		Criminal (32)		Civil (4)		Civil and Criminal (29)		Total
		Fee	Tax	Fee	Tax	Fee	Tax	
Mandatory (31)	Statewide	17	2	2	1	1	0	23
	County-specific	5	2	0	0	1	0	8
Optional (34)	Statewide	2	1	0	0	10	2	15
	County-specific	2	1	0	1	1	14	19
Total		26	6	2	2	13	16	65

Note: Twelve of the 46 bills passed affected more than one fee or tax. The table does not include fees and taxes affected by Public Chapter 429, Acts of 2005.

Source: TACIR staff review of legislation, October 2016.

³⁸ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-409, lists the itemized fees. See appendix F.

³⁹ One private act that passed authorizing Bradley County to increase a tax is not included in this total.

⁴⁰ Twelve of the bills affected more than one fee or tax, and one bill added an earmark.

The General Assembly continues to be concerned about court fees and taxes.

Discussions about the number and amount of court fees and taxes continued into the 109th General Assembly. Legislators expressed concerns about the number of bills each session that increase or add court fees or taxes in both civil and criminal cases and mentioned the possibility that high court costs could limit access to justice in civil cases. In 2015, Senate Bill 768 by Yager and House Bill 835 by Carter, was introduced and would have created the civil justice reform commission to study possible reforms to increase access to the civil justice system, but it didn't pass. The same year, Senator Lundberg, former Chair of the House Civil Justice Committee, sent a letter to the Commission requesting that it study court fees, what they are used for, and if there is any information that they are being used for the intended purpose.

Several states have recommended court cost reviews.

The Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) in its 2012 paper *Courts are not Revenue Centers* provides guidelines for a well-balanced system of court finance:

- Courts should be substantially funded from general governmental revenue sources, enabling them to fulfill their constitutional mandates. Court users derive a private benefit from the courts and may be charged reasonable fees partially to offset the cost of the courts borne by the public-at-large. Neither courts nor specific court functions should be expected to operate exclusively from proceeds produced by fees and miscellaneous charges.
- Fees and miscellaneous charges cannot preclude access to the courts and should be waived for indigent litigants.
- Fees and miscellaneous charges should be simple and easy to understand with fee schedules based on fixed or flat rates and should be codified in one place to facilitate transparency and ease of comprehension.
- Optional local fees or miscellaneous charges should not be established.
- Fees and costs, however set, should be determined in consultation with the appropriate judicial body and reviewed periodically to determine if they should be adjusted.

In recent years, a few states have studied the issue of rising court fees, but according to a National Center for State Courts (NCSC) analyst, no state has yet figured out an ideal solution.⁴¹ These studies often recommend

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⁴¹ Telephone interview with Bill Raftery, Knowledge and Information Services Analyst, National Center for State Courts, March 31, 2016.

An Illinois statutory task force suggested creating a checklist that the General Assembly should consult when proposing new fees and when periodically reviewing existing fees.

either one-time or ongoing reviews of fees. In an Oregon study, the authors recommend evaluating current fees and other revenue sources, determining the appropriate level of funding needed for the courts, and continually reviewing and modifying court services so they are provided effectively to the public at a reasonable cost.⁴² The Texas Office of Court Administration recommended reviewing court costs and fees that do not have a clear statutory purpose,⁴³ and an Illinois statutory task force suggested creating a checklist that the General Assembly should consult when proposing new fees and when periodically reviewing existing fees.⁴⁴ See appendix I for a copy of the checklist.

Louisiana has committed to ongoing review of court costs and fees. In 2003, a law was passed requiring the sponsor of any bill proposing to add a court cost or fee or increase an existing court cost or fee to submit the bill to the Judicial Council of the Louisiana Supreme Court for review and recommendation to the state legislature.⁴⁵ The Council created the Committee to Evaluate Requests for Court Costs and Fees to evaluate the bills and make recommendations to the Judicial Council, which then makes recommendations on the bills to the legislature. When the committee was created it could examine any aspect of proposed bills. Later, in 2011, the law was changed to require the committee to only look at “whether the court cost or fee is reasonably related to the operation of the courts or court system.” Committee members have mixed opinions about the effectiveness of the committee, and some feel their review is not as meaningful and helpful to the legislature as it was before the law was changed.⁴⁶

An alternative recommended in the 2004 Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury’s report was to make all courts, except municipal courts, state-financed.⁴⁷ The court fees, taxes, and fines would be paid directly to the state, rather than to local governments. They noted that several states had converted to state-financed systems and “experienced cost savings and improved efficiency.” Currently 30 state court systems are state-financed or largely state-financed,⁴⁸ 14 are a mix of state and local funding,⁴⁹

⁴² Doerner et al. 2010.

⁴³ Slayton 2014.

⁴⁴ Statutory Court Fee Task Force 2016.

⁴⁵ Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated, Sections 13:61 and 13:62.

⁴⁶ Telephone interviews with Julia Spear, Attorney, Office of the Judicial Administrator, Supreme Court of Louisiana, April 1 and July 12, 2016.

⁴⁷ Denton and Adamson 2004.

⁴⁸ Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

⁴⁹ Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

including Tennessee, and six are largely locally-financed.^{50,51} More recent studies have suggested that state funding of courts may not be a panacea for funding issues.⁵² In one 2008 study, *Adequate, Stable, Equitable and Responsible Trial Court Funding: Reframing the State vs. Local Debate*, the authors looked at the experiences of a state with a locally-funded court system, a state transitioning to state funding, and one that was state-funded for years.⁵³ They found that when Florida transitioned to a state-financed system, many fees and costs were increased, added, and shifted during the transition. The amount of additional funding generated from these fee and cost changes was \$264 million in the first year.

Collection of court fees and taxes is a topic of interest to many stakeholders.

In his letter, Senator Lundberg did not specifically request that the Commission look at collection of court fees and taxes and other court costs. However, it is a topic that many stakeholders discussed during interviews, and court clerks expressed frustration over how difficult it can be to collect criminal court costs.

Court costs are charged at different times in civil and criminal cases.

In civil cases, fees and taxes are usually collected when the case is filed.⁵⁴ There are a few situations when civil costs are not paid when filing the case, such as child support,⁵⁵ surrender of a child for adoption,⁵⁶ orders of protection,⁵⁷ and wage garnishments and levies. In contrast to civil cases, fees and taxes are collected at the end of criminal cases, not at the beginning. If the defendant is not found guilty or the case is dismissed, the government pays the costs according to statute.⁵⁸ Defendants who are found guilty pay court costs as part of the judgment.

People who can't afford to pay court fees and taxes may apply for indigent status.

People who can't afford to file a civil case in chancery, circuit, or general sessions court may request that payment be postponed until the end of

In civil cases, fees and taxes are usually collected when the case is filed. In contrast to civil cases, fees and taxes are collected at the end of criminal cases, not at the beginning.

⁵⁰ Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Texas, and Washington.

⁵¹ Conference of State Court Administrators 2013 and TACIR staff review of states' websites.

⁵² Baar et al. 2010.

⁵³ Carlson, Harrison, and Hudzik 2008.

⁵⁴ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-21-401(a).

⁵⁵ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 36-5-101.

⁵⁶ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 36-1-111(p)(2)(a).

⁵⁷ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 36-3-617.

⁵⁸ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 40-25-129 through 40-25-132.

In interviews and survey responses, stakeholders and court clerks agreed that indigency is a critical issue to address.

the case by filing under an oath of poverty and completing an affidavit of indigency to show they are unable to pay the costs.^{59,60} A judge reviews the affidavit, following guidelines in Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 29 to determine whether the person qualifies as indigent, and if a person is declared indigent their court costs are postponed until the end of the case, but they are not permanently relieved of paying costs.⁶¹ Rule 29 says that a person who meets the Legal Services Corporation poverty guidelines, whose income is no more than 125% of federal poverty level, shall be presumed indigent. According to the guidelines, a single person with an income of \$14,713, a household of four with an income of \$30,313, and a household of eight with an income of \$51,113 are eligible for legal assistance.⁶² However, Rule 29 says that the court is not precluded from finding people indigent if they don't meet the poverty guidelines.

If the plaintiff wins, the judge can rule that the defendant will pay the court costs as part of their judgment, although judges can use their discretion to split the costs between the plaintiff and defendant.⁶³ Even when the judge determines a plaintiff indigent at the beginning of a case, if he or she loses their case they may have to pay court costs. If the plaintiff or defendant can't afford to pay the full cost, they can file a motion for a payment plan.

In criminal circuit court cases, a defendant who is found guilty is responsible for court costs, even if a defendant qualified for a public defender or appointed counsel. In general sessions courts judges can suspend court costs and taxes for indigent criminal defendants who were found guilty.⁶⁴ As in civil cases, if convicted defendants cannot pay their full costs at one time, they can request to pay them in installments through payment plans.⁶⁵

Because of judges' discretion, there is variation in who is declared indigent across the state. In interviews and survey responses, stakeholders and court clerks agreed that indigency is a critical issue to address. In fact, it was an issue discussed in a working group created by former Commissioner Bill Gibbons of the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security to investigate methods to improve collection of fees and fines in criminal cases

⁵⁹ Although Rule 29 doesn't govern municipal courts, MTAS encourages municipal judges to follow the indigency guidelines. Email from Abner Oglesby, Municipal Court Specialist, University of Tennessee, Municipal Technical Advisory Service, October 11, 2016.

⁶⁰ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 8-21-401 and 20-12-127.

⁶¹ The US Supreme Court has held "a State must afford to all individuals a meaningful opportunity to be heard" in its courts in cases of divorce in *Boddie v. Connecticut* 401 US 371 (1971) and in cases of termination of parental rights in *M.L.B. v. S.L.J.* 519 US 102 (1996) and *Little v. Streater* 452 US 1 (1981).

⁶² 45 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1611.

⁶³ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 20-12-119.

⁶⁴ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-25-123. Subsection (c) gives Knox County general sessions and criminal judges the authority to waive costs and taxes.

⁶⁵ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 26-2-216.

and make recommendations to the Governor. Improving collections is one step identified in the Governor's 2016 Public Safety Subcabinet Action Plan, and former Commissioner Gibbons was chair of the subcabinet.⁶⁶ One idea the working group proposed was that before being declared indigent, in every court, each defendant should be required to sign an affidavit and take an oath of indigency, which is not required currently at the general sessions court level.⁶⁷

Seven states provide specific guidelines in their laws to help courts determine if a person is indigent, although they are somewhat similar to Tennessee's guidelines in Rule 29. In five states, Arizona,⁶⁸ California,⁶⁹ Connecticut,⁷⁰ Illinois,⁷¹ and Massachusetts,⁷² a person is indigent if they receive public assistance or his or her income is within 125% (California, Connecticut, Illinois, and Massachusetts) or 150% (Arizona) of the federal poverty level. Arizona allows a court to declare a person indigent if they have extraordinary expenses. California, Connecticut, Illinois, and Massachusetts all allow a court to declare a person indigent if paying court costs would create substantial hardship for the person. A person can be defined as indigent in Minnesota⁷³ if represented by legal aid and income is within 125% of poverty guidelines, or is otherwise unable to pay, and in North Carolina⁷⁴ if the person is represented by legal aid, on public assistance, or otherwise not able to pay.

Clerks use several methods to collect costs in civil and criminal cases.

After a person has been in default on court debt for six months in a case, court clerks can institute proceedings to collect.⁷⁵ Because clerks collect most civil costs at the beginning of the case, they don't usually need to collect civil court debt. Most collection efforts are for criminal costs. Of the court clerks who responded to the Commission survey, some reported no collection efforts while others reported doing everything possible. As law allows in both civil and criminal cases, court clerks reported sending notices and reminder letters to debtors, and using payment plans, garnishments, liens, and executions to collect debts, and judges hold show

Seven states provide specific guidelines in their laws to help courts determine if a person is indigent, although they are somewhat similar to Tennessee's guidelines in Supreme Court Rule 29.

⁶⁶ Tennessee State Government 2016.

⁶⁷ Email from former Commissioner Bill Gibbons, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security, July 29, 2016.

⁶⁸ Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 12-302.

⁶⁹ California Government Code 68632.

⁷⁰ Connecticut General Statutes, Section 52-259b.

⁷¹ Illinois 735 Illinois Compiled Statutes Annotated 5/5-105.

⁷² Massachusetts General Laws 261 Section 27A-G.

⁷³ Minnesota Session Laws, Section 563.01.

⁷⁴ North Carolina General Statutes, Section 1-110.

⁷⁵ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 20-12-144 and 40-24-105, and Rule 69 of the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure.

The AOC “estimates over 75% of persons charged with a criminal offense in Tennessee trial courts are determined to be indigent,” and many of these defendants have a hard time finding employment while on probation or after being released from jail.

cause hearings, all with mixed success.⁷⁶ Many court clerks’ offices across the state don’t have their own staff dedicated to collecting court debt, but those that do said they are able to collect more. Sixty-three percent of survey respondents said only their staff collect, 19% use their staff and also use private collection agencies, while 4% only use private collection agencies. One respondent (1%) said the district attorney administers the collection program in the county, and the other 13% either said they don’t use staff or a collections agency or didn’t specify. When a private company collects, it can charge the defendant up to 40% of the total amount owed, and the additional fee is paid to the company before taxes, fees, or fines are paid.⁷⁷

Criminal court clerks can use collection methods that civil court clerks can’t.

Judges, clerks, AOC staff, and other stakeholders agree that costs are harder to collect in criminal cases than in civil ones. The AOC “estimates over 75% of persons charged with a criminal offense in Tennessee trial courts are determined to be indigent,” and many of these defendants have a hard time finding employment while on probation or after being released from jail.⁷⁸ Convicted criminals who are incarcerated are often less educated than the general population, have less work experience and income, and many have serious medical, mental health, and substance abuse problems.⁷⁹ These challenges make it difficult for someone convicted of a crime to pay their court costs.

Criminal court clerks have additional collection tools they can use. In criminal cases, in addition to court clerks, district attorneys can collect court debts.⁸⁰ Other tools available to help clerks collect include the threats of incarceration and driver’s license revocation, assistance from community supervision, and community service.

Convicted defendants can be jailed for willful nonpayment of fines.

In criminal cases, Tennessee law forbids imprisonment for not paying costs or taxes, but does allow it for not paying fines if a person willfully refuses to pay and is not determined to be indigent.⁸¹ The US Supreme Court held in the case *Bearden v. Georgia* that a defendant could be jailed

⁷⁶ Garnishment is collection of a debtor’s wages, earnings, or property to pay a debt. A lien is a claim on property, usually real estate, for the payment of a debt. Execution is the legal process of enforcing a money judgment, usually by seizing and selling property of the debtor. A show cause hearing or order requires a party to appear before a court and explain to the court why a certain action shouldn’t be taken against them. Black’s Law Dictionary.

⁷⁷ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-24-105.

⁷⁸ Memorandum by Sykes 2012.

⁷⁹ Solomon et al. 2004.

⁸⁰ Sullivan County is the only county that reported using this option regularly.

⁸¹ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-24-105(a).

for nonpayment of court costs only if he or she willfully refuses to pay.⁸² Although in other states convicted criminals can be sent to jail for not paying fines, stakeholders say that it is uncommon for people to be jailed for willful nonpayment of fines in Tennessee. People are sent to jail for violating conditions of their probation, one of which might be not paying their fines.

Convicted defendants' driver's licenses are revoked for nonpayment of court costs.

Public Chapter 504, Acts of 2011, requires revocation of driver's licenses for non-payment of litigation taxes, court costs, and fines within one year of disposition of a criminal case.⁸³ Offenders who are on a payment plan and are complying by making at least one payment every three months keep their driver's license. However, court clerks are required by law to send notice to the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security (DOS) to revoke driver's licenses if people do not comply with their payment plan and have not paid all owed criminal court costs one year after the disposition of the case. People who agree to a payment plan can have their license reinstated by paying an additional \$35 fee to the DOS.⁸⁴ The license is revoked again if the person does not make a payment for three consecutive months without good cause. People who cannot afford to pay can apply for a hardship exemption with a sworn affidavit. License revocations for not paying court costs do not affect licenses that are revoked for other reasons under another law.

Court clerks in Tennessee commonly use the driver's license revocation law to help them collect court fees, taxes, or fines. In its 2009 handbook *Current Practices in Collecting Fines and Fees in State Courts: A Handbook of Collection Issues and Solutions*, the NCSC says that "in some jurisdictions, the threat of a driver's license suspension is an effective way to encourage fine payment; in other jurisdictions, the threat and even the suspension does little to affect fine payments." In interviews and survey responses, some Tennessee clerks said the law is a powerful tool, and even just the threat of losing their license motivates people to pay. In regards to available collection methods, one clerk said "the main assistance...has been the suspension of driver's licenses if criminal costs are not paid." Although neither the AOC nor the DOS tracks data on how much is collected, clerks, AOC, and DOS staff say collections have increased because of revocations. For example, the Montgomery County circuit court clerk's office has sent license revocation notices to DOS since the law passed, but an upgrade to its computer system in 2015 allowed the office to more easily track and report delinquent cases. After months of verifying data, over 14,000 notices were

In regards to available collection methods, one clerk said "the main assistance...has been the suspension of driver's licenses if criminal costs are not paid."

⁸² 130 U.S. 660 (1983).

⁸³ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-24-105(b).

⁸⁴ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-12-129(d).

In 2015, Governor Haslam's Task Force on Sentencing and Recidivism recommended to "increase the employability of those with criminal convictions by taking steps to help them keep or obtain driver's licenses."

sent to people who were delinquent on payment of general sessions court costs dating back to 2012. Collections have increased by about \$75,000 per month since sending the notices.⁸⁵ Statewide, since the law went into effect, 191,089 people have had their driver's licenses revoked.⁸⁶ Often a person's license will be revoked more than once.

Although there is a lot of support for the law, even those who support it acknowledge that when people's licenses are revoked they might have a harder time getting to their job to earn money to pay off court costs, potentially leading them into a negative cycle of debt. Some studies have suggested ending license suspension for non-driving offenses⁸⁷ or expanding the practice of restricted use licenses.⁸⁸ For example, one 2016 study concluded that

While non-driving related suspensions may give states the teeth to enforce child support or punish crimes, the collateral effects can be devastating for persons of low income. There is no question that criminal or socially-aberrant behavior requires appropriate sanctions to deter recidivism; however, broadly restricting driver's licenses for offenses unrelated to a person's ability to drive safely may often be more harmful than beneficial, not only to the individual but to the state as well. . . . According to a 2003 report from the National Cooperative Highway Research Program, an estimated 75% of motorists with suspended or revoked driver's licenses simply continue driving.⁸⁹

In 2015, Governor Haslam's Task Force on Sentencing and Recidivism recommended to "increase the employability of those with criminal convictions by taking steps to help them keep or obtain driver's licenses." In its report *Recommendations for Criminal Justice Reform in Tennessee*, the task force wrote that

Suspending driver's licenses for non-vehicle offenses, when driving is a necessity for most Tennesseans to care for children and keep a job, only pushes people further outside the law, encourages disrespect for the

⁸⁵ Phone interview with Patty Arms, Deputy Chief Circuit Court Clerk, Montgomery County, December 19, 2016. See also <http://www.theleafchronicle.com/story/news/2016/05/03/thousands-get-licences-revoked-montgomery-county/83876730/>.

⁸⁶ Email from Kyle Turner, Legislative Liaison, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security, August 24, 2016.

⁸⁷ Gustitus, Simmons, and Waller 2008 and Schwier and James 2016.

⁸⁸ Carnegie 2007.

⁸⁹ Schwier and James 2016.

law, and exacerbates the depth of their involvement with the criminal justice system. In some cases, such as DUI, restricted licenses are already available to allow people to work, and such restricted licenses are more appropriate here as well. Allowing probation and parole officers or recovery (drug) court teams to play a role in helping restore driving privileges or obtain a restricted license as an incentive for compliance is another option.

Steps were taken to help the convicted keep their licenses with the passage of Public Chapter 748, Acts of 2016. This act enables a person whose license has been suspended to get a driver's license if they comply with a payment plan for court costs.⁹⁰ A person whose license is suspended for a driving offense conviction and who fails to pay a fine or cost is eligible to apply for a restricted license. The judge shall order the issuance of a restricted license allowing a person to go to and from work, unless the license was suspended pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-10-615, which applies to people convicted of multiple motor vehicle offenses. The law applies statewide. Because of continued concerns about the 2011 driver's license revocation law, a lawsuit, *Thomas et al. v. Haslam et al.*, was filed in US District Court in January 2017. Plaintiffs argue that the law violates the due process and equal protection clauses of the US Constitution.

Community supervision can help with collections.

Community supervision, commonly known as probation, also often plays a role in criminal court costs collections and can be used as leverage to collect from criminal offenders. Payment agreements for court costs are often a condition of probation, and in survey responses, clerks said it helps when probation officers assist with collections. However, both the state and private probation companies charge supervision fees that add to the total cost the offender already owes. The basic state probation supervision fee is \$45 per month, which includes \$15 for supervision and \$30 for the Criminal Injury Compensation fund. Other fees are charged as well, depending on the sentence, such as drug screening, DNA testing, sex offender registry, or an interstate transfer of supervision fee. The Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) can waive probation fees, which are paid through its JPay automated payment system,⁹¹ but can't waive court costs.⁹² Before JPay was implemented in 2013, probation

Public Chapter 748, Acts of 2016, enables a person whose license has been suspended to get a driver's license if they comply with a payment plan for court costs.

⁹⁰ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-50-303.

⁹¹ JPay is a service that allows people to pay online or at kiosks with a debit or credit card. See <http://www.jpays.com/>.

⁹² Courts costs can be waived in general sessions courts.

When community service programs are meaningful and well-designed, the benefits can be significant.

officers were much more involved with collections than they are now; officers often collected the payments. Current TDOC policy allows officers to encourage and remind probationers to pay court costs, but officers no longer collect them.⁹³

Community service recently became an alternative to payment of court costs.

Public Chapter 675 and Public Chapter 1087, Acts of 2016, give judges authority to order offenders to pay criminal courts costs through community service in counties with programs. Public Chapter 675 authorizes a new pilot program in Knox County, which will be managed by the criminal court clerk's office.⁹⁴ General sessions or criminal court judges can either suspend court costs and litigation taxes for indigent defendants or refer indigent defendants to a community service program in lieu of full payment of court costs and litigation taxes. The option is not available for payment of fines. The criminal court clerk is currently adopting program guidelines and will have authority to determine if a person qualifies for the program and to remove a person from the program for not complying. Public Chapter 1087 authorizes counties and cities to establish programs allowing indigent persons who have been convicted of driving while their license is suspended or revoked to complete community service in lieu of paying the fine or costs for the conviction.⁹⁵ Aside from these two laws, judges also have discretion to order community service as part of a judgment or condition of probation in criminal cases.

The Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law looked at the success of community service in lieu of payment programs in a 2010 study of 15 states.⁹⁶ It found that in some states, community service options are available but rarely used, while in others community service is only offered for certain categories of financial obligations, which can leave individuals still liable for significant dollar amounts. Additionally, the design of community service programs is important. For example, criminal defenders in Illinois observed that when community service is imposed on individuals who are otherwise employed, it can be difficult for them to complete the necessary hours. But when community service programs are meaningful and well-designed, the benefits can be significant.

⁹³ Interview with Lisa Helton, Field Services Administrator, Tennessee Department of Correction, July 5, 2016.

⁹⁴ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-25-123.

⁹⁵ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-50-507.

⁹⁶ Bannon, Diller, and Nagrecha 2010. The 15 states included Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia.

Reliable statewide collections data is not available.

Although three state agencies have recently attempted to gather data about Tennessee's court collections, reliable data is not available. In 2008, as part of the research required by Senate Joint Resolution 1165 to estimate the revenue derived from criminal fines, the legislative Fiscal Review Committee conducted a survey of circuit, criminal, and general sessions court clerks requesting information on criminal case collections for the years 2003 and 2007. Only 15 clerks responded and in those courts, the percentage of collected assessments decreased from an average of 62% in 2003 to 47% in 2007. The Committee recommended requiring the AOC to annually report uncollected criminal case assessments from each county.⁹⁷ The DOS also surveyed criminal court clerks about collections in 2011, 2012, and 2015 but didn't get information on collection rates.⁹⁸

In its 2016 survey, the Commission asked civil and criminal court clerks in the state for amounts assessed and receipted in each court.⁹⁹ Based on responses from 20 clerks, collections average 61% in circuit civil, 24% in circuit criminal, 31% in general sessions civil, and 45% in general sessions criminal courts. Several clerks said they were unable to gather the requested collections information.

The most reliable collections data comes from the AOC. It gathered data in a 2011-2012 survey required by Public Chapter 1029, Acts of 2012. The law required the AOC to "conduct a statewide study of the assessment of all unpaid court fees, fines, and costs compared to the actual collection of such fees, fines, and costs," limiting the study to assessments and collections made in the 2011-2012 fiscal year. Two AOC staff worked approximately two months to gather consistent data by accessing individual servers for each court in the statewide computer system, and the AOC director helped by making phone calls.¹⁰⁰ Clerks who did not use the statewide system submitted data in whatever manner their systems allowed, and some clerks were not able to get the data. The AOC received data from 174 clerks, 88% of all court clerks, excluding municipal and appellate courts. The overall collection rate for those responding was 72% in civil courts and 30% in criminal courts.¹⁰¹ See appendix J for overall collection rates by court reported by the AOC in 2012.

The most reliable collections data from a 2011-2012 survey conducted by the AOC shows overall collection rates of 72% in civil courts and 30% in criminal courts.

⁹⁷ Memorandum by Chastain 2008.

⁹⁸ Interview with Bill Gibbons, former Commissioner, and Linda Russell, former Special Policy Assistant, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security, April 7, 2016.

⁹⁹ The appellate court clerk was not included in the survey.

¹⁰⁰ Interview with Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, and Ann Lynn Walker, Information Systems Director, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, January 26, 2016.

¹⁰¹ Memorandum by Sykes 2012.

The 2008 Fiscal Review Committee and members of a 2015 working group on criminal court collections led by the Department of Safety and Homeland Security both emphasized the importance of reliable collections data.

Reliable collections data could make it easier to see the true effect of enacting new court fees and taxes or increasing existing ones. Fiscal notes are a way to look at the potential fiscal effects, but sometimes the fiscal note projection figures can differ from actual revenue collected.¹⁰² For example, Knox County adopted an optional fee for petitions, warrants, and citations in criminal and civil cases in general sessions and juvenile courts.¹⁰³ In 2009, Public Chapter 495 authorized the county legislative body to increase the fee from \$1 to \$5, in increments of \$1 each year. The original fiscal note based the revenue projection in the court charging the fee on an estimated 3,561 cases per year, but the courts actually charged the fee on citations in addition to cases. This resulted in actual revenue collections that were much larger than the fiscal note projection. Table 7 compares the fiscal note projection to the revenue actually generated by the court.

Table 7. Collection of Optional Tax in Knox County General Sessions Criminal Court

Fiscal Year	Amount of Tax	Number of Cases and Citations with Payments	Amount Collected*	Difference from Previous Year	Fiscal Note Projection for Increase in Local Revenue
2008-09	\$ 1.00	19,815	\$ 19,389	\$ (1,871)	N/A
2009-10	\$ 2.00	17,271	21,102	\$ 1,713	\$ 1,300
2010-11	\$ 3.00	14,826	33,679	\$ 12,577	\$ 2,700
2011-12	\$ 4.00	16,518	52,470	\$ 18,791	\$ 4,000
2012-13	\$ 5.00	17,888	79,225	\$ 26,755	\$ 5,300
2013-14	\$ 5.00	17,492	79,405	\$ 180	\$ 5,300
2014-15	\$ 5.00	16,574	76,965	\$ (2,440)	\$ 5,300
2015-16	\$ 5.00	15,547	68,210	\$ (8,755)	\$ 5,300
Total		135,931	\$ 430,445		

*Amount may not reflect full payment because some accounts could still have balances due.

Source: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 16-20-106(f); Tennessee General Assembly Fiscal Review Committee; and information received in an email from Amy Deering, Finance Director, Knox County Criminal Court, August 29, 2016.

Members of the working group on criminal court collections led by former Commissioner Gibbons identified reliable collections data as an important priority. AOC staff, who participated in the working group, said they would be willing to consider options for gathering data that clerks would use to submit required annual reports. The Fiscal Review Committee also emphasized the importance of reliable collections data in its 2008 memorandum. The staff recommended that the AOC be required to send an annual report of uncollected criminal case assessments from

¹⁰² There are no reliable collections data available statewide for individual fees or taxes, so it is difficult to compare fiscal note projections to actual collections statewide.

¹⁰³ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 16-20-106(f).

each county to the Fiscal Review Committee, saying the report would “provide public accountability, encourage an increase in collection rates, and provide guidance for legislators when deciding which types of fines or fees to increase.”

A few other states have studied or already require collections data reporting. In a 2014 report, *The Collection of Court Costs and Fines in Louisiana Judicial Districts*, Louisiana’s legislative auditor suggested that the legislature may want to require judicial districts to track and report collection data to the state,¹⁰⁴ and in 2015 a task force in Ohio recommended that local courts annually report financial data to the Supreme Court that will be published.¹⁰⁵ California,¹⁰⁶ Florida,¹⁰⁷ Michigan,¹⁰⁸ Texas,¹⁰⁹ and Virginia¹¹⁰ currently require local courts to report collections data to the state.

In Tennessee, the State Court Clerks Association provides training on collections.

The AOC is required by law to provide education and training for all court clerks and collaborates with the State Court Clerks Conference and Municipal Technical Advisory Service (MTAS) to conduct annual sessions, although the law does not specify that collections training is required.¹¹¹ Chancery, circuit, probate, criminal, juvenile, and general sessions court clerks have an “official duty” to attend the conferences, “unless otherwise officially engaged, or for good and sufficient reasons,” and municipal clerks must attend at least three hours of training annually. The AOC and the Tennessee State Court Clerks Association say that training on collections has been provided to clerks.¹¹² However, according to the 2012 AOC collections survey results the collection rate was 72% in civil courts and only 30% in criminal courts.

The need for collections training for court clerks and other court staff has been recognized in a few reports. In its 2009 handbook, the NCSC described best practices of successful collections programs, such as setting collection goals, communicating with defendants, establishing follow-up procedures, considering forming a specialized collection unit, considering

A few other states have studied or already require collections data reporting.

¹⁰⁴ Purpera, Edmondson, and Pendas 2014.

¹⁰⁵ Task Force on Funding of Ohio’s Courts 2015.

¹⁰⁶ California Penal Code, Section 1463.010.

¹⁰⁷ Florida Statutes, Section 28.246.

¹⁰⁸ Michigan Administrative Order 2010-1.

¹⁰⁹ Texas Administrative Code Title 1 Part 8 Chapter 175 Rule 175.4.

¹¹⁰ Virginia Code Annotated, Section 19.2-349.

¹¹¹ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 16-18-304, 16-18-309, and 18-1-501 et seq.

¹¹² Interview with Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager, Court Clerk Liaison, and Ann Lynn Walker, Information Systems Director, Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, January 26, 2016, and email from Marty Cook, President, State Court Clerks Association of Tennessee, October 21, 2016.

In its 2009 handbook, the NCSC noted that education and training must be provided to court staff once courts and justice department leaders decide to aggressively pursue collections.

the collection costs, and cooperating with other agencies and jurisdictions.¹¹³ They also noted that education and training must be provided to court staff once courts and justice department leaders decide to aggressively pursue collections. In addition, in the 2014 report *The Collection of Court Costs and Fines in Louisiana Judicial Districts*, it was recommended that education and guidance be provided to the judicial districts in the collection of court costs.¹¹⁴

A few states, California,¹¹⁵ Michigan,¹¹⁶ and Texas,¹¹⁷ have state departments that assist courts in the collection process. In addition to providing guidance and technical assistance to the judicial districts, they also provide collections training to court staff.

¹¹³ Matthias and Klaversma 2009.

¹¹⁴ Purpera, Edmondson, and Pendas 2014.

¹¹⁵ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/partners/447.htm>.

¹¹⁶ <http://courts.mi.gov/administration/admin/op/tcc/pages/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁷ <http://www.txcourts.gov/cip/>.

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Persons Interviewed

Nathan Abbott, Information Systems Audit Manager
Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of Local Government Audit

Patty Arms, Chief Deputy Circuit Court Clerk
Montgomery County

Jim Arnette, Director
Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of Local Government Audit

Penny Austin, Assistant Director, Information Systems
Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of Local Government Audit

Nikole Avers, Executive Director
Private Probation Services Council, Department of Commerce and Insurance

Robert Baggett, Circuit Court Clerk
Franklin County

Rebecca Bartlett, Clerk and Master
Lincoln County

Ernest Burgess, Mayor
Rutherford County

David Connor, Executive Director
Tennessee County Services Association

Michelle Consiglio-Young, Assistant General Counsel, Legislative Liaison
Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts

Martha (Marty) Cook, Circuit Court Clerk
Monroe County
Current President, State Court Clerks Association

Catherine Corley, Statistical Research Specialist
Department of Revenue

Martin Daniel, Representative
District 18

Vince Dean, Criminal Court Clerk
Hamilton County

Ken Duncan, Senior Account Director
MSB and Pioneer Credit Recovery

Paige Edwards, Assistant Executive Director
Public Defenders Conference

Adrienne Evans, General Sessions Court Clerk
Shelby County

Mike Forbess, Circuit Court Clerk
Tipton County

Sheri Fox, Executive Director
Legal Aid of East Tennessee

Patrick Frogge, Executive Director
Public Defenders Conference

Bill Gibbons, Former Commissioner
Department of Safety and Homeland Security

Crystal Greene, Circuit Court Clerk
Giles County

Mike Hammond, Criminal, General Sessions, and Fourth Circuit Court Clerk
Knox County

Rachel Harmon, General Counsel
Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts

Kathy Hartman, Fiscal Director
Public Defenders Conference

Tom Hatcher, Circuit Court Clerk
Blount County

Lisa Helton, Field Services Administrator
Community Supervision, Department of
Correction

Howard Hogan, Clerk and Master
Knox County

Debra L. House, Director of Development and
Compliance
Legal Aid of East Tennessee

Amanda Hughes, Application Support Manager,
Court Clerk Liaison
Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office
of the Courts

Adam Jarvis, Director of Customer Engagement
and Performance Excellence
Office of Performance Management, Department of
Health

Aaron Kistler, Legislative Auditor
Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of State
Audit

Liz Ledbetter, Recovery Court Administrator
Office of Criminal Justice Services, Department of
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Katie Lillard, Senior Management Consultant
Office of Customer Focused Government

Jon Lundberg, Senator
District 4

Susan Mattson, Principal Legislative Research
Analyst
Comptroller of the Treasury, Offices of Research
and Education Accountability

Amanda E. McGraw, Chief Financial Officer
Department of Revenue

Jeff Metzger, Legal Consultant
University of Tennessee County Technical
Assistance Service

Abner Oglesby, Municipal Court Specialist
University of Tennessee Municipal Technical
Advisory Service

Morgan Powers, Assistant Director Taxpayer
Services
Department of Revenue

Katherine Priester, Clerk and Master
Sullivan County

Ann J. Pruitt, Executive Director
Tennessee Alliance for Legal Services

Bill Raftery, Knowledge and Information Services
Analyst
National Center for State Courts

Alan Ramsaur, Executive Director
Tennessee Bar Association

Ricky Rooker, Circuit Court Clerk
Davidson County

Linda Russell, Special Policy Assistant
Department of Safety and Homeland Security

Catherine F. Shanks, Circuit Court, Civil Sessions,
and Juvenile Court Clerk
Knox County

Susan Sissom, Deputy Circuit Court Clerk
Hamilton County

Kathy Smith, Director
Taxpayer Services, Department of Revenue

Julia Spear, Attorney
Office of the Judicial Administrator, Supreme
Court of Louisiana

Gary Starnes, General Sessions Judge
Hamilton County

Danny Tanner, Circuit Court Clerk
Decatur County

Kandi Thomas, Assistant Director
Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of State
Audit

Barry Tidwell, General Sessions Judge
Rutherford County

Kenneth Todd, Clerk and Master
Carroll County

Kyle Turner, Legislative Liaison
Department of Safety and Homeland Security

Ann Lynn Walker, Information Systems Director
Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of
the Courts

Anne-Louise Wirthlin, Coordinator
Tennessee Supreme Court, Administrative Office of
the Courts

Kirk Yoquelet, Research Director, Staff Attorney,
Public Defenders Conference

Appendix A: Commission Survey Forms

Clerks of Court Questionnaire

You may complete the online questionnaire at this link

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5G7CWGW> or fill out this form and email it to Jennifer.barrie@tn.gov or mail it to the address below. We appreciate any information you can provide.

Date: _____

1. Contact information

Name: _____

Type of Clerk: _____

County: _____

Number of Years in Position: _____

Email Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

2. Please select the courts that you serve. Check all that apply.

_____ Chancery

_____ Circuit, Civil

_____ Circuit, Criminal

_____ General Sessions, Civil

_____ General Sessions, Criminal

_____ Criminal

_____ Juvenile

_____ Probate

_____ Other—Please specify: _____

3. Which of the following court fees or taxes have been adopted by your county and are collected in the courts you serve? Please include the dollar amount for each of the court fees or taxes that you collect.

Tennessee Code Annotated	Description of Fee or Tax	Yes or No	Dollar Amount
8-26-105	Jailers' fee for housing prisoners convicted of misdemeanors in county jail (amount varies)		
10-7-408(b)(1)(C)	Archives and record management fee for initiating case (up to \$5 per public record)		
16-15-5006	Local litigation tax for general sessions judge salary (up to \$6 or more if necessary)		
16-20-106(d)	Litigation tax for local victim-offender mediation center (additional \$1 per case)		
16-20-106(g)	Litigation tax for local victim-offender mediation center (additional \$1 for a total of \$2 per case)		
40-14-210	Fee for indigent representation (\$12.50 public defender fee)		
40-24-109	Fee for victim assistance programs (\$45 per criminal case)		
55-10-207	Fee for electronic traffic citation (\$5 per conviction)		
67-4-601(b)(1)	Local litigation tax for jail construction or renovation or to retire debt for courthouse renovation or construction (up to \$10 per case)		
67-4-601(b)(5)	Local litigation tax (up to \$25 per case)		
67-4-601(b)(6)	Local litigation tax for courthouse security, jail construction, courthouse debt, or law enforcement recordkeeping (up to \$25 per case)		

6. We would like to know about the funding of your office.
 - a. If your office is a fee office, what portion of your overall budget was funded by fines, fees, and taxes in Fiscal Year 2014-15? Please include a percentage if possible.

 - b. If your office is a general fund budget office, how much were you over or under your approved budget in Fiscal Year 2014-15?

7. We would like to know about your collection efforts in the courts you serve. **In the past five years,**
 - a. How successful have your collection efforts been? If possible, please provide the percentage of the total amount assessed that went into default, and of the amount in default, how much you were able to collect.

 - b. How often and how successfully do you collect fees and taxes using review hearings, executions, garnishments, judgment liens, or other collection methods?

c. Do you collect payments in-house, use a private collection company, or both? If both, how do you determine which to use and does it differ by court?

d. **If possible**, please estimate how much collection efforts have cost, whether in-house or with a private company, in the past four years. Please answer in the chart below.

	Fiscal Year 2011-12	Fiscal Year 2012-13	Fiscal Year 2013-14	Fiscal Year 2014-15
Circuit				
General Sessions				
Juvenile				
Chancery				
Other (specify):				

Please share any thoughts or comments you have about collection costs.

8. Please include the total amounts assessed and received for each court that you serve for fiscal years **2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15** in each of the **three charts below**.

	Fiscal Year 2012-13			
	Civil Assessed (Total Dollars)	Civil Received (Total Dollars)	Criminal Assessed (Total Dollars)	Criminal Received (Total Dollars)
Circuit				
General Sessions				
Juvenile				
Chancery				
Other (specify):				

	Fiscal Year 2013-14			
	Civil Assessed (Total Dollars)	Civil Received (Total Dollars)	Criminal Assessed (Total Dollars)	Criminal Received (Total Dollars)
Circuit				
General Sessions				
Juvenile				
Chancery				
Other (specify):				

	Fiscal Year 2014-15			
	Civil Assessed (Total Dollars)	Civil Received (Total Dollars)	Criminal Assessed (Total Dollars)	Criminal Received (Total Dollars)
Circuit				
General Sessions				
Juvenile				
Chancery				
Other (specify):				

9. Please share any other thoughts or comments about court fees, taxes, and fines.

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. **Please respond by May 20, 2016.** You may print and complete the attached copy, scan it, and return it by email to jennifer.barrie@tn.gov, or return it by fax to 615-532-2443 or mail to

Attn: Jennifer Barrie, Senior Research Associate
 Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
 226 Capitol Blvd., Suite 508
 Nashville, TN 37243-0760

Municipal Clerks of Court Questionnaire

You may complete the online questionnaire at this link <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TYGRQ2H> or fill out this form and email it to Jennifer.barrie@tn.gov or mail it to the address below. We appreciate any information you can provide.

Date: _____

1. Contact information

Name: _____

Type of Clerk: _____

City: _____

County: _____

Number of Years in Position: _____

Email Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

2. Please select the courts that you serve. Check all that apply.

_____ Municipal

_____ Juvenile

_____ Other—Please specify: _____

3. Which of the following court fees or taxes have been adopted by your local government and are collected in the courts you serve? Please include the dollar amount for each of the court fees or taxes that you collect.

Tennessee Code Annotated	Description of Fee or Tax	Yes or No	Dollar Amount
6-54-136(b)	Archives and record management fee (up to \$5 per record)		
16-18-304(a)	Fee for judges' and clerks' training (mandatory fee but amount set by legislative body)		
16-20-106(c)	Litigation tax for local victim-offender mediation center (additional \$1 per case)		
40-24-109	Fee for victim assistance programs (\$45 per criminal case)		
55-10-207	Fee for electronic traffic citation (\$5 per conviction)		

b. How often and how successfully do you collect fees and taxes using review hearings, executions, garnishments, judgment liens, or other collection methods?

c. Do you collect payments in-house, use a private collection company, or both? If both, how do you determine which to use and does it differ by court?

d. **If possible**, please estimate how much collection efforts have cost, whether in-house or with a private company, in the past four years. Please answer in the chart below.

	Fiscal Year 2011-12	Fiscal Year 2012-13	Fiscal Year 2013-14	Fiscal Year 2014-15
Municipal				
Juvenile				
Other (specify):				

Please share any thoughts or comments you have about collection costs.

8. Please include the total amounts assessed and received for each court that you serve for fiscal years **2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15** in each of the **three charts below**.

	Fiscal Year 2012-13			
	Civil Assessed (Total Dollars)	Civil Received (Total Dollars)	Criminal Assessed (Total Dollars)	Criminal Received (Total Dollars)
Municipal				
Juvenile				
Other (specify):				

	Fiscal Year 2013-14			
	Civil Assessed (Total Dollars)	Civil Received (Total Dollars)	Criminal Assessed (Total Dollars)	Criminal Received (Total Dollars)
Municipal				
Juvenile				
Other (specify):				

	Fiscal Year 2014-15			
	Civil Assessed (Total Dollars)	Civil Received (Total Dollars)	Criminal Assessed (Total Dollars)	Criminal Received (Total Dollars)
Municipal				
Juvenile				
Other (specify):				

9. Please share any other thoughts or comments about court fees, taxes, and fines.

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. **Please respond by May 20, 2016.** You may print and complete the attached copy, scan it, and return it by email to jennifer.barrie@tn.gov, or return it by fax to 615-532-2443 or mail to

Attn: Jennifer Barrie, Senior Research Associate
 Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
 226 Capitol Blvd., Suite 508
 Nashville, TN 37243-0760

Appendix B: Senator Jon Lundberg's Letter



JON LUNDBERG
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
1ST DISTRICT
SULLIVAN COUNTY

DISTRICT ADDRESS:
212 SKYLINE DR.
BRISTOL, TN 37620
423-968-4497

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE:
201 LEGISLATIVE PLAZA
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243
(615) 741-7623
FAX: (615) 253-0272

House of Representatives State of Tennessee

NASHVILLE

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN

CIVIL JUSTICE
SUBCOMMITTEE

INSURANCE & BANKING
COMMITTEE

CALENDAR & RULES
COMMITTEE

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

April 13, 2015

Lynnisse Roehrich-Patrick
Executive Director, TACIR
226 Capitol Blvd., Suite 508
Nashville, TN 37243

Director Roehrich-Patrick,

In recent years, the House Civil Justice Committee, of which I Chair, has been asked to consider a number of bills that increase a wide range of court fees. I, along with several members of our committee, are concerned about this recurring practice of fee increases and the possible negative effects that may occur due to the passage of this type of legislation.

In an effort to better understand this issue, I would like your help in gathering information for the committee members. If possible, I request that TACIR submit a report to the House Civil Justice Committee that includes information from the last ten years regarding all 95 counties and changes to court fees. In particular, it should include all bills that were passed by the legislature to increase any kind of court fee and address these questions: What are the fees? What are these fees used for? Is there information available that shows these fees are being used for that purpose? Does TACIR have any policy recommendations they would like to make to the committee regarding this practice?

I would ask that this information be submitted to the committee prior to next year's session. Rep. Martin Daniel is one of our committee members who has expressed deep concern over this issue so I have asked that he take the lead on this; please send any correspondence regarding this request directly to him.

With Regards,

Jon Lundberg
State Representative, District 1
Chair, House Civil Justice Committee

1ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
SULLIVAN COUNTY

Appendix C: Tennessee Court Clerk Commissions

Tennessee Court Clerk Commissions						
Statute	Civil or criminal	When Charged	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional
8-14-105(d)(2)	Criminal	Collecting fee pursuant to court order	5% of all monies collected (10% in Shelby County)	Statewide	All courts exercising original jurisdiction	Mandatory
8-21-401(h)(1)	Both	Receiving and paying over all taxes, fines, forfeitures, fees, and amercements	5% of monies collected	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional
8-21-401(h)(2)	Both	Receiving and paying over all taxes, fines, forfeitures, fees, and amercements	10% of monies collected	Shelby County	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional
8-21-401(h)(3)	Both	Receiving and paying all litigation taxes	6.75% of taxes collected	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional
8-21-401(i)(7)	Both	Selling property under decree of court and receiving, collecting, and paying out the proceeds	up to 3% on the amount of sales	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional
8-21-401(i)(10)	Both	Investing funds	5% of the earnings	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional
8-21-403(a)	Civil	Handling and disbursing spousal support and child support	5% of all payments	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional
8-21-409(a)(6)(A)	Both	Receiving and paying over all taxes, fines, forfeitures, fees, and amercements	5% of monies collected	Knox County	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, probate, and law and equity courts	Optional
8-21-409(a)(6)(B)	Both	Receiving and paying over all litigation taxes	6.75% of taxes collected	Knox County	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, probate, and law and equity courts	Optional

Tennessee Court Clerk Commissions

Statute	Civil or criminal	When Charged	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional
8-21-409(a)(6)(C)	Both	Selling property under decree of court, and receiving, collecting, and paying out the proceeds	up to 5% on the amount of sales up to \$6,000, and an additional amount to be fixed within such limits in the discretion of the court	Knox County	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, probate, and law and equity courts	Optional
8-21-409(a)(6)(D)	Civil	Confirmation of private sales, and receiving, collecting, and paying out the proceeds	2% of proceeds	Knox County	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, probate, and law and equity courts	Optional
8-21-409(a)(7)(T)	Both	Administering a deferred payment plan	5% of the total up to \$15.00	Knox County	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, probate, and law and equity courts	Optional
8-21-409(b)(44)	Civil	Confirmation of private sales or other funds paid into the clerk pursuant to court order, and receiving, collecting, and paying out the proceeds	up to 2% of funds	Knox County	Courts handling probate cases	Optional
8-21-409(b)(45)	Civil	Selling property under decree of court and receiving, collecting, and paying out the proceeds	up to 5% on the amount of sales up to \$6,000, and an additional amount to be fixed within such limits, in the discretion of the court	Knox County	Courts handling probate cases	Optional
8-21-409(f)(3)	Both	Investing funds	5% of the earnings of such investment	Knox County	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, probate, and law and equity courts	Mandatory

Tennessee Court Clerk Commissions

Statute	Civil or criminal	When Charged	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional
16-18-305(f)	Both	Receiving and paying over all litigation taxes	2% of taxes collected	Statewide	Municipal courts	Optional
37-1-126(c)(3)	Both	Collecting and transmitting administrative fee for juvenile counsel or guardian	5% of each dollar of administrative fees collected	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory
37-1-150(g)(4)	Both	Paying for court appointed counsel or a guardian ad litem to represent an indigent child	5% of money collected	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory
38-6-103(d)(1)(C)	Criminal	Remitting fees to the state treasury to be expended by TBI	5% of fees identified and remitted	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory
39-13-709(c)(1)	Criminal	Collecting tax on sex offense conviction	5% of tax collected	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory
40-3-206	Criminal	For collecting fees for bad check, forgery, and theft convictions	up to 5% of fees collected (up to 10% in Shelby County)	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional
40-14-103(b)(2)	Criminal	Collecting and transmitting administrative fee for appointed counsel	5% of each dollar of administrative fees collected	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory
40-14-202(f)	Criminal	For paying defendant attorney fees	5% of monies collected (10% in Shelby County)	Statewide	In all felony cases	Mandatory
40-24-101(b)	Criminal	Collecting fines paid in installments	5% of fine up to \$15 (up to 10% of fine up to \$15 in Shelby County)	Statewide	All courts including municipal	Optional
40-24-107(a)(1)(B)(5)	Criminal	For collecting tax on convictions	\$1.00	Statewide	Circuit court or a comparable court of record with jurisdiction over criminal matters	Mandatory
40-35-313(a)(1)(A)	Criminal	Handling and receiving of proceeds to pay probation entities	5% of proceeds collected	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional
67-4-602(f)(2)	Criminal	Criminal conviction or order	5% of the proceeds collected	Knox County	General sessions courts	Mandatory

Appendix D: Tennessee Court Fees

Tennessee Court Fees								
Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
6-54-136(b)	Both	Archives and records management per public record filed to initiate a legal proceeding	up to \$5.00	Statewide	Municipal courts	Optional	Courts	Maintaining records
8-21-402	Criminal	Entering pretrial diversion or a plea of guilty or no contest, violating a court order, or having the matter adjudicated at trial	\$75.00	Williamson County	Juvenile court or general sessions courts handling juvenile cases	Optional	Courts	Juvenile court facilities
8-21-408	Civil	Computer searches for any public record having a commercial value	up to \$5.00	Knox and Shelby counties	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	N/A	N/A
10-7-408(b)(1)(C)	Both	Archives and records management per public record filed to initiate a legal proceeding	up to \$5.00	Statewide	Chancery, circuit and general sessions courts	Optional	Courts	County records commission
16-22-109(a)	Criminal	Tennessee Drug Control Act conviction	\$75.00 (\$130.00 in counties with a veterans treatment court)	Statewide	General sessions, municipal exercising general sessions court jurisdiction, circuit, and criminal courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$5.00 for the state drug court treatment program; the remainder to be retained by the county for creation and maintenance of the state court drug treatment program, and if no program in county, the revenue shall be sent to state for the state drug court treatment program; for counties establishing or operating a veterans treatment court, \$10 to the state for drug court treatment and veterans treatment court programs administration; \$70.00 to county for the creation and maintenance of state drug court treatment programs, and if no program in county, the revenue shall be sent to state for the state drug court treatment program; \$50.00 to county for operation and maintenance of the veterans court program, and if no program in county, the revenue shall be sent to state for the veterans treatment court programs

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
16-22-109(c)	Criminal	Violation of a suspended sentence imposed for any criminal conviction in which the violation is premised upon a positive drug screen	\$75.00 (\$130.00 in counties with a veterans treatment court)	Statewide	General sessions, municipal exercising general sessions court jurisdiction, circuit, and criminal courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$5.00 for the state drug court treatment program; the remainder to be retained by the county for creation and maintenance of the state court drug treatment program, and if no program in county, the revenue shall be sent to state for the state drug court treatment program; for counties establishing or operating a veterans treatment court, \$10 to the state for drug court treatment and veterans treatment court programs administration; \$70.00 to county for the creation and maintenance of state drug court treatment programs, and if no program in county, the revenue shall be sent to state for the state drug court treatment program; \$50.00 to county for operation and maintenance of the veterans court program, and if no program in county, the revenue shall be sent to state for the veterans treatment court programs
29-22-103	Civil	Filing a hospital lien	\$10.00	Statewide	Circuit courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
29-22-105	Civil	Releasing a hospital lien	\$2.00	Statewide	Circuit courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
32-1-112	Civil	Deposit of will	\$5.00	Statewide	Courts handling probate cases	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
37-1-126(c)	Both	Counsel appointed by court	\$50.00 may be increased to \$200.00 by court	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(i)	Criminal	Drug offense conviction	\$20.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	95% to Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(ii)	Criminal	Driving under the influence conviction	\$17.50	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	95% to Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(iii)	Criminal	Certification of criminal history	Set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	95% to Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(iv)	Criminal	Forfeiture of cash bond in municipal traffic citation case	\$13.75	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	95% to Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
39-17-420(d)	Criminal	Drug test for drug conviction	\$20.00	Bradley and Shelby counties	Various county courts	Mandatory	Testing laboratories	Publicly funded forensic laboratory
39-17-420(h)	Criminal	Drug test for pre-trial or judicial diversion in drug cases	\$250.00	Statewide	Various county courts	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	TBI drug chemistry unit drug testing fund
39-17-439	Criminal	Drug offense conviction	\$100.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Substance abuse prevention and treatment	State alcohol and drug addiction treatment fund
39-17-1352(g)	Criminal	Reinstatement of handgun permit	\$25.00	Statewide	Court with original jurisdiction	Mandatory	Courts and state department of safety	50% to state department of safety; 50% to court that suspended permit
40-3-204(b)(1)	Criminal	Worthless check conviction	\$5.00-\$75.00 depends on the amount of the check	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
40-3-204(b)(2)	Criminal	Forgery conviction	\$5.00-\$75.00 depends on the amount of the forgery	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
40-3-204(b)(3)	Criminal	Theft or computer fraud conviction	\$75.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
40-14-103	Criminal	Counsel appointed by court	\$50.00 may be increased to \$200.00 by court	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
40-14-210(a)(1)	Criminal	Counsel represents indigent defendant	\$12.50	Davidson and Shelby counties	Courts handling criminal cases	Mandatory	Courts	Representation and support services to indigent defendants in criminal proceedings

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
40-14-210(a)(2) and (3)	Criminal	Counsel represents indigent defendant	\$12.50	Statewide	Courts handling criminal cases	Optional	Courts	Representation and support services to indigent defendants in criminal proceedings
40-24-109(c)	Criminal	Convictions (excludes crimes with a maximum punishment of less than \$500 or motor vehicle law violations except DUI or reckless driving)	\$45.00	Statewide	General sessions, municipal exercising general sessions court jurisdiction, circuit, and criminal courts	Mandatory if county has victims assistance program	Courts and victims assistance programs	\$42.00 to victims assistance program, \$3.00 to court clerk
40-25-107	Criminal	Driving under the influence or carrying a deadly weapon with the intent to be armed conviction	\$5.00	Statewide	Circuit, criminal, and general sessions courts	Mandatory	County	County expense fee
40-32-101(d)	Criminal	Expungement of records after successful completion of pretrial diversion program	\$350.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
40-32-101(g)(10)	Criminal	Expungement of records after conviction	\$350.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, courts, and state general fund	\$50.00 to TBI; \$10.00 to clerk and remainder will be split among the following: funds public defenders expungement fund (5%), district attorneys expungement fund(45%), and state general fund (50%)
40-35-313(a)	Criminal	Probation	\$10.00-\$35.00 per month	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Probation	Entity supervising probation
40-35-313(d)	Criminal	Expungement of records after successful completion of post-trial diversion program	\$350.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
41-21-105	Criminal	Copies of indictments, judgment, and commitment papers sent to warden and department of corrections	\$1.25	Statewide	Circuit and criminal courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
55-10-207(e)(1)	Criminal	Electronic citation for traffic violation resulting in a conviction	\$5.00	Statewide	Courts handling criminal matters	Optional (expires five years after being approved by the local legislature)	Courts and local law enforcement	\$4 to law enforcement agency that issued citation for electronic citation system expenditures; \$1 to the clerk for computer hardware expenses
55-10-413(a)	Criminal	Ignition interlock fee for driving under the influence conviction	\$40.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
55-10-413(b)	Criminal	Driving under the influence conviction	\$5.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Victims assistance programs	State impaired drivers trust fund
55-10-413(c)	Criminal	Driving under the influence conviction	\$100.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Substance abuse prevention and treatment	State alcohol and drug addiction treatment fund
55-10-413(d)(1)	Criminal	Blood alcohol concentration test if test is taken for driving while intoxicated conviction	\$17.50	Knox and Shelby counties	Various county courts	Mandatory	Testing laboratories	County law enforcement testing unit if a breath alcohol test used; publicly funded forensic laboratory if a blood alcohol test used
55-10-413(d)(2)	Criminal	Blood alcohol concentration test if test is taken for driving while intoxicated conviction	up to \$50.00	Davidson County	Various county courts	Mandatory	Testing laboratories	\$17.50 to county law enforcement testing unit if a breath alcohol test used; \$17.50 to publicly funded forensic laboratory if a blood alcohol test used; remainder to county general fund

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
55-10-413(e)	Criminal	Blood alcohol concentration test if test is taken for driving while intoxicated conviction	up to \$50.00	Hamilton County	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
55-10-413(f)	Criminal	Blood alcohol or drug concentration test if test is taken for vehicular assault or homicide, possession of controlled substance, reckless driving, or driving under the influence conviction	\$250.00	Statewide	Various county courts	Mandatory	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation toxicology unit intoxicant testing fund
55-10-413(g)	Criminal	Blood alcohol or drug concentration test if sample is analyzed for vehicular assault or homicide, possession of controlled substance, reckless driving, or driving under the influence conviction	\$100.00	Bradley County	Various county courts	Mandatory	Testing laboratories	Publicly funded forensic laboratory
66-5-108(e)(8)	Civil	Filing complaint of claim of abandoned mineral interest	\$30.00	Statewide	Chancery courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
69-9-219(c)(7)	Criminal	Blood alcohol concentration test if test is taken for driving under the influence while boating conviction	\$17.50	Statewide	Various county courts	Mandatory	Testing laboratories	County law enforcement testing unit if a breath testing unit; publicly funded forensic laboratory if test was conducted by that laboratory

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-14-105(d)(1)&(2)	Criminal	Public defender represents indigent defendant (defendant pays if he or she is able to pay)	Varies	Statewide	Courts handling criminal and juvenile cases	Mandatory	Courts	Public defender pay
8-26-105	Criminal	Jailing misdemeanant prisoners	Varies	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	Local law enforcement	Cost of housing misdemeanant prisoners
8-26-107	Criminal	Keeping witnesses in jail	Same as jailers' fee	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	Local law enforcement	Cost of housing witnesses
16-18-304(a)	Both	Municipal case	To be set by municipal legislative body	Statewide	Municipal courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$1.00 from fees shall be allocated to the Administrative Office of Courts for municipal judge and court clerk training; 50% of these funds dedicated to clerk training
8-21-401(b)(1)(A)	Civil	Institution of civil case	\$225.00	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(b)(1)(B)	Civil	Institution of divorce case	\$200.00 if case involves minor children \$125.00 if case does not involve minor children	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(b)(1)(C)	Civil	Filing of appeals to the circuit or chancery court from lower courts or an administrative hearing; writs of certiorari from lower courts; or administrative hearings transfers of cases from foreign counties; requests for writ of mandamus; condemnations and inverse condemnations; and quo warranto proceedings	\$150.00	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(b)(1)(D)	Civil	Filing of adoptions, legitimations, paternity cases, restoration of citizenship, termination of parental rights, other domestic relations matters not otherwise designated, name changes, minor settlements, enforcement of foreign judgments, civil expungements where authorized by law, and orders of protection	\$100.00	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(b)(1)(E)	Civil	Child support commencement and modification	\$75.00	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware, remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(b)(1)(F)	Civil	Filing delinquent property tax cases	\$42.00 per parcel \$100.00 for each parcel judge orders to be sold	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware, remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(b)(2)	Civil	Cross-filings and counter complaints	\$100.00	Statewide	Circuit and chancery courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(1)	Civil	Opening and closing an estate, other than a small estate	\$230.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(c)(1)(A)	Civil	Filing and docketing claims, giving notice, and filing release on each claim for a decedent's estate	\$11.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(1)(B)	Civil	Filing exceptions to claims against estates, mailing notices, and entering order	\$42.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(2)	Civil	Filing small estate affidavits and providing notice to the department of revenue	\$41.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(c)(3)	Civil	Filing a request for letters of guardianship and conservatorship	\$160.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(c)(4)	Civil	Filing a new request for removal of disabilities of minority, and incompetence, filing affidavits and entering orders; filing a new request to legitimate a person, change a name or correct a birth certificate and enter orders; filing a new request for habeas corpus, filing cost bond, issuing process and enter orders, not including sheriff's fee	\$100.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(c)(5)	Civil	Filing requests under the mental health law	\$50.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(c)(6)	Civil	Filing and docketing any request on an existing case, other than a request to close the case	\$18.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(7)	Civil	Entering any order on an existing case, other than closing order	\$12.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(8)	Civil	Issuing summons, subpoenas, citations, writs, and notices	\$6.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(9)	Civil	Filing any document not otherwise provided in probate court	\$7.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(c)(10)	Civil	Filing, reviewing, recording annual or interim settlement or accounting, and entering order approving settlement only	\$40.00	Statewide	Courts administering estates, guardianships, conservatorships, and other probate matters	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(d)(1)	Criminal	Institution of criminal case	\$300.00 per defendant	Statewide	Courts of record	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(d)(2)	Criminal	Proceedings related to a violation of probation, any post-judgment actions, or expungements	\$100.00	Statewide	Courts of record	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(d)(3)	Criminal	Criminal contempt action	\$75.00	Statewide	Courts of record	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(e)(1)	Both	Juvenile court proceeding	\$100.00	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(e)(2)	Civil	Modification of child support in juvenile court	\$75.00	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(e)(3)	Both	Juvenile traffic cases, consent orders, diversion and nonjudicial disposition of juvenile cases, voluntary motions to grant custody, marriage waivers, attachment pro corpus, and bench warrants	\$42.00	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(e)(4)	Criminal	Restricted licenses, drug screenings, entering order of appeal and taking appeal bond, entering judgment from appellate court, entering order allowing rehearing, and special pleas	\$25.00	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(e)(5)	Criminal	Delinquency and unruly cases, and felony and misdemeanor cases	\$62.00	Statewide	Courts handling juvenile cases	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(f)(1)	Civil	Filing civil case	\$42.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(f)(1)	Civil	Orders of protection in civil case	\$100.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(g)(1)	Criminal	Any conviction except traffic citation	\$62.00 per defendant	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	Courts	\$2.00 earmarked for computer hardware; remainder of revenue not earmarked
8-21-401(g)(1)	Criminal	Traffic citation	\$42.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(g)(2)	Criminal	Failure to appear	\$40.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(g)(2)	Criminal	Court issues an attachment, bench warrant, capias or other process to compel the defendant's attendance when defendant fails to appear or pay fines or costs	\$40.00 in addition to the \$40.00 failure to appear fee	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(g)(3)	Criminal	Calling in surety	\$40.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(g)(4)	Criminal	Request for bonding company release from final forfeiture or request to reinstate a drivers license	\$75.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(g)(5)	Criminal	Expungement of records after conviction	\$100.00	Statewide	General sessions courts	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(i)(1)	Both	Standard post-judgment	\$25.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(i)(2)	Both	Issuing a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum	\$6.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(i)(3)(A)	Both	Each requested continuance	\$5.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(i)(3)(B)	Both	Each requested continuance	\$2.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	Courts	County general fund for security of the county's court facilities
8-21-401(i)(4)	Both	Making copies as requested, other than for an original filing and other than when preparing a record upon appeal	50 cents per page	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(i)(5)	Both	Making certification and seal, providing a copy of an abstract, or providing driver license certification	\$5.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(i)(6)	Both	Receiving funds paid into court on confirmation of private sales or other funds paid into the clerk pursuant to court order and collecting and paying out the proceeds	\$40.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(i)(11)	Both	Preparing a record on appeal from a court of record to an appellate court	\$300.00	Statewide	General sessions, juvenile, probate, circuit and chancery	Optional	N/A	N/A

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-401(j)(2)	Both	Filing fee	\$2.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Courts	Computer hardware
8-21-401(o)	Both	Annual subscription fee for each registered user of the electronic filing system	up to \$300.00 annually	Statewide	Courts where electronic filing, signing, or verification has been authorized	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-401(o)	Both	Copy transaction fee for electronic filing system	up to \$5.00 per filing and up to \$50.00 per case	Statewide	Courts where electronic filing, signing, or verification has been authorized	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(1)(A)(i)	Both	Service of process in person	\$40.00	Statewide	Any court	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(1)(A)(ii)	Both	Service of process by mail	\$10.00	Statewide	Any court	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(1)(A)(iii)	Both	Service of process by acceptance or consent	\$10.00	Statewide	Any court	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(1)(B)	Both	Service of process for summoning jurors	\$5.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(1)(C)	Both	Service of process issued by entity other than court	\$10.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(1)(D)	Both	Returning service of process because unable to deliver	\$10.00-\$40.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(2)(A)	Both	Levy of an execution on property or an attachment or other process to seize property	\$40.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(2)(B)	Civil	Collecting money to satisfy a judgment in civil cases each time collection is attempted	\$20.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A

Tennessee Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
8-21-901(a)(3)(A)	Criminal	Making arrests and transporting to place of incarceration	\$40.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(3)(B)	Criminal	Citation in lieu of arrest or criminal warrant not involving physical custody of a defendant	\$25.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(3)(C)	Criminal	Each bail bond to be paid as cost at the time there is a disposition of the case	\$10.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(4)(A)(i)	Both	Attending on grand jury or waiting in court	\$75.00 per day	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(4)(A)(ii)	Both	Attending on grand jury or waiting in court	\$100.00 per day	Wilson County	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(4)(B)	Both	Waiting with a sequestered jury	\$100.00 per day	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A
8-21-901(a)(5)	Both	Data processing services	\$2.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	Local law enforcement	For computerization, information systems, and electronic records management costs of the sheriff's office
40-7-122	Criminal	Booking and processing of each person subject to arrest or summons, except for indigents (sheriff collects)	up to \$10.00	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	N/A	N/A

Appendix E: Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Tennessee Litigation Taxes								
Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmark Detail
16-15-5006	Both	Filing civil case and criminal conviction	up to \$6.00 but may be raised to pay for salary increases mandated by law	Statewide	General sessions courts	Optional	Courts	General sessions judge salary
16-15-5008	Both	Filing civil case and criminal conviction	\$2.00 per general sessions civil and criminal cases	Statewide	General sessions courts excluding juvenile cases	Mandatory	N/A	N/A
16-18-305(a)	Both	Case	\$13.75	Statewide	Municipal courts	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
16-18-305(b)	Criminal	Municipal parking violation	\$1.00	Statewide	Municipal courts	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education

Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
16-20-106(c)	Both	Case	\$1.00	Anderson, Cumberland, Davidson, Lewis, Maury, and Putnam counties	General sessions and juvenile courts	Optional	Victims assistance programs	Local victim-offender mediation center
16-20-106(d)	Both	Case	\$1.00	All counties except Anderson, Cumberland, Davidson, Lewis, Maury, and Putnam counties	General sessions and juvenile courts	Optional	Victims assistance programs	Local victim-offender mediation center
16-20-106(f)	Criminal	Petition, warrant, and citation issued	\$1.00 each up to a maximum of \$5.00 per case	Knox County	General sessions and juvenile courts	Optional	Victims assistance programs	Local victim-offender mediation center
16-20-106(g)	Criminal	Petition, warrant, and citation issued	\$1.00 each up to a maximum of \$2.00 per case	Statewide	General sessions and juvenile courts	Optional	Victims assistance programs	Local victim-offender mediation center
39-13-709(b)	Criminal	Sex offense conviction	up to \$3,000	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education

Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
40-24-107(a)(1)(A)	Criminal	Conviction except those for which the maximum possible punishment is a fine of less than \$500 and no imprisonment	\$26.50 (crimes for which the law imposes as a maximum possible punishment a fine of less than \$500 and no imprisonment) \$50 (crimes against person)	Statewide	Circuit courts or any court of record	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
40-24-107(a)(1)(B)	Criminal	Crime against a minor conviction	\$500.00	Statewide	Circuit courts or any court of record	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
40-24-107(a)(2)	Criminal	Criminal conviction	\$26.50 (crimes for which the law imposes as a maximum possible punishment a fine of less than \$500 and no imprisonment) \$50 (crimes against person)	Statewide	General sessions or a comparable court with jurisdiction over criminal matters	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education

Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
67-4-601(a)	Both	Case	Set by county or municipality up to amount of state litigation tax	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Optional	Substance abuse prevention and treatment	Counties can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(1)	Both	Case	up to \$10.00	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, and juvenile courts	Optional	Courts, local law enforcement, and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Jail construction or renovation or to retire debt for courthouse renovation or construction; counties can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(5)	Both	Case	up to \$25.00	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, and juvenile courts	Optional	Courts, local law enforcement, and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Jail construction or renovation or to retire debt on courthouse; 67-4-601(b)(7) gives counties the option to use the revenue for law enforcement recordkeeping; counties can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(6)	Both	Case	up to \$25.00	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, general sessions, and juvenile courts	Optional	Courts, local law enforcement, and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Courthouse security, jail construction or renovation, or to retire debt on courthouse ; 67-4-601(b)(7) gives counties the option to use the revenue for law enforcement recordkeeping; counties can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(9)	Both	Case	up to \$25.00	Wayne County	Not specified in statute	Optional	Courts, local law enforcement, and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Jail construction or renovation or to retire debt on courthouse; sheriff's department personnel and equipment costs; county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(10)	Civil	Civil cases excluding original juvenile cases	up to \$25.00	Williamson County	Not specified in statute	Optional	Courts and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Circuit courts; county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention

Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
67-4-601(c)	Both	Case	To be set by local legislative body	Scott County	General sessions, juvenile, and municipal courts	Optional	Testing laboratories and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Local nonprofit drug testing programs; county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(d)	Criminal	Institution of criminal case	\$25.00	Fentress County	Not specified in statute	Optional	Victims assistance programs and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Services in support of physically and sexually abused children; county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention.
67-4-601(e)	Both	Case	\$5.00	Loudon County	Not specified in statute	Optional	Child advocacy and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Tennessee Court Appointed Special Advocates Association (CASA); county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention.
67-4-601(f)	Both	Case	up to \$4.75	Cocke County	General sessions court	Optional	Courts and substance abuse prevention and treatment	General sessions court and for ensuring courthouse complies with fire codes; county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(g)	Both	Case	up to \$5.00	Knox County	Criminal, fourth circuit, and general sessions courts-criminal division	Optional	Courts and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Fourth circuit court; county can vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(i)	Both	Case	up to \$50.00	Rutherford County	Not specified in statute	Optional	Courts, local law enforcement, and substance abuse prevention and treatment	Jail construction or renovation or to retire debt on courthouse; county can vote to use for substance abuse prevention

Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
67-4-602(a)	Criminal	Criminal conviction or order	\$29.50	Statewide	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
67-4-602(b)	Civil	Civil case	\$23.75 and an additional tax of \$1 is levied on general sessions court cases exercising state court jurisdiction except juvenile	Statewide	Chancery, circuit, probate, general sessions when exercising state court jurisdiction, or any other court exercising state court jurisdiction, except Supreme Court and courts of appeal	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
67-4-602(c)	Civil	Civil case	\$17.75	Statewide	General sessions courts when not exercising state court jurisdiction	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education

Tennessee Litigation Taxes

Statute	Civil or Criminal	Purpose	Amount	Geographic Area where Law Applies	Collecting Court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail
67-4-602(d)	Civil	Civil case	\$13.75	Statewide	Supreme Court and courts of appeal	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and Judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
67-4-602(f)	Criminal	Criminal conviction or order	\$3.00	Knox County	General sessions court	Mandatory	Local law enforcement	Law enforcement patrols or police cadet programs
67-4-602(g)	Criminal	Criminal conviction or order in a traffic or parking violation case	\$1.00	Statewide	State and county courts	Mandatory	Varied	.0320% Tennessee Corrections Institute fund, 4.4430% DOE (75%) and DOS (25%) for driver education and highway safety, 32.1502% general fund, .6553% state court clerks' conference, .8406% crime victims assistance fund, 24.0020% criminal injuries compensation fund, 1.3755% victims of drunk drivers compensation fund, 3.7653% indigent defendants services, .5529% general sessions courts and Judges' conference, 19.2902% public defender program, 7.4701% civil legal representation of indigents fund, 2.3056% grants for electronic fingerprint imaging systems, .3426% sex offender treatment fund, 2.7747% DOE for driver education
67-4-602(h)	Criminal	Criminal conviction or order	\$3.00	Statewide	State and general sessions courts	Mandatory	Victims assistance programs	State automated victim information and notification system fund
67-4-602(k)	Criminal	Criminal conviction or order	\$2.00	Statewide	General sessions courts served by a judicial commissioner	Mandatory	Courts	Judicial commissioner continuing education

Appendix F: Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees							
Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)	
8-21-409(a)(1)(A)	Both	Issuing summons each defendant, order of publication, attachment property or witness, replevin, injunction, refunding bonds in equity cases, any notice required by law, fieri facias, scire facias, venditioni exponas, writ of possession, distringas, capias, writ of error, writ of certiorari, writ of supersedeas, or any other writ, ancillary attachments, distress warrants, and criminal summons	\$5.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	
8-21-409(a)(1)(B)	Both	Issuing subpoena to bring in paper or record, etc., and issuing subpoena to each witness	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	
8-21-409(a)(1)(C)	Criminal	Issuing state's warrant with affidavit	\$4.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	
8-21-409(a)(1)(D)	Both	Issuing forcible entry and detainer warrant, or any other civil warrant in general sessions courts or trial justice courts	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	
8-21-409(a)(1)(E)	Both	Each additional name on any state or civil warrant	\$1.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	
8-21-409(a)(1)(F)	Civil	Summons to answer in city's or county's suit for taxes for each defendant	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	
8-21-409(a)(1)(G)	Civil	Issuing order to sheriff to summon jurors or commissioners to divide land	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No	

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(a)(1)(H)	Civil	Preparation and issuance of garnishment to officer	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(1)(I)	Both	Copies when required by law	\$1.50 each	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(1)(U)	Criminal	Each recognizance, bond or mittimus	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(2)	Both	Filing each bond, bill, complaint, motion or other pleading, document, exhibit, or article, affidavit, record or paper, presentment or indictment, criminal warrant pending action from grand jury	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(3)(A)	Both	Qualifying each surety on a bond or taking an affidavit	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(3)(B)	Both	Affixing the seal on any legal instrument	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(3)(C)	Both	Taking a deposition	\$5.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(3)(D)	Both	Empaneling a jury	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(a)(3)(E)	Both	Examining a party in interrogatories	\$5.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(4)(A)	Both	Each order, bond, bill, complaint, motion or other pleading, document, exhibit, or article, affidavit, record or paper, presentment or indictment, criminal warrant, criminal summons, pending action from grand jury and return of process entered upon the rule, trial, or execution docket	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(4)(B)	Both	Making and entering on execution docket for each bill of costs	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(4)(C)	Both	Entering each judgment	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(4)(D)	Both	Entering judgment against state or county, where defendant is insolvent	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(4)(E)	Both	Entering order of appeal to any appellate court	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(4)(F)	Civil	Each probate of a witness	\$1.50	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(a)(4)(G)	Both	Furnishing each bill of costs	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(5)(A)	Both	Entering minutes or a transcript of record, or copies of any pleadings, papers, and proceedings in a cause, per 100 words	\$1.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(5)(B)	Criminal	Copy of indictment or presentment for a defendant in jail, copy of indictment in minute book, copy of indictment to warden of penitentiary	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(5)(C)	Criminal	Certified copy of sentence furnished to warden of penitentiary and certified copies and statements of sentence to workhouse superintendent of workhouse and county mayor	\$3.50	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(5)(D)	Both	Transcript of judgment and bill of costs for comptroller or treasurer	\$2.50	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(5)(E)	Both	Every certificate not included in some other service	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(5)(F)	Both	Copy of commitment or acquittal to judicial cost accountant	\$2.50	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(a)(5)(G)	Both	Furnishing appointed attorneys and indigent defendants or petitioners with copies of documents	\$2.00 for the first page and \$1.00 for each additional page, not to exceed \$10.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(A)	Civil	Drawing deed of conveyance under orders of the court	\$20.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(B)	Both	Deciding upon exceptions to answers, for each exception	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(C)	Civil	Tax encumbrances report and services connected with the report and services	\$3.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(D)	Civil	Receiving and recording a bank's sworn statement of capital stock paid up, and its financial condition, executing trusts	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(E)	Civil	Each certificate as to tax bill, required to be made to the county trustee in such case	\$1.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(G)	Criminal	Receiving and handling motor vehicle licenses or submitting abstracts on motor vehicle violations	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(a)(7)(H)	Both	Preparing and mailing correspondence notifying defendants and attorneys of record of the setting of criminal and civil cases on the court docket	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(I)	Civil	Proceedings in adoption and legitimation cases, change of name, registration of citizenship cases	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(J)	Civil	Proceedings in uncontested divorces	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(K)	Criminal	Expungement of public records or where an indictment, presentment or warrant was dismissed as a result of a diversion program	\$40.00	Circuit, criminal, and general sessions courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(L)(i)	Criminal	The clerk has the option of charging a flat fee in lieu of itemizing the fees in misdemeanor and felony cases	\$250.00	Courts of record	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(L)(ii)	Criminal	The clerk has the option of charging a flat fee in lieu of itemizing the fees for each conviction	\$40.00	General sessions courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(M)(i)	Both	The clerk has the option of charging a flat fee in lieu of itemizing the fees in contempt cases.	\$35.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(M)(ii)	Civil	The clerk has the option of charging a flat fee in lieu of itemizing the fees in child support enforcement cases.	\$35.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(M)(iii)	Both	The clerk has the option of charging a flat fee in lieu of itemizing the fees for cases involving default judgments	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(a)(7)(O)	Civil	Petitions for visitation of a minor child	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(P)	Civil	Petitions for custody or change of custody of minor child	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(Q)	Both	Petitions to enter a foreign judgment	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(R)	Both	Filing and docketing petitions and orders not otherwise provided	\$75.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(a)(7)(S)	Civil	Proceedings in claims abandoned mineral interests cases	\$35.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, trial justice, juvenile, and probate courts	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(1)	Civil	Filing petition, entering order, recording bond and issuing original letters of administration in intestacy cases	\$60.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(2)	Civil	Filing petition to probate will and entering order, without issuing letters testamentary	\$48.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(3)	Civil	Filing petition to probate will of three pages or less in length, entering order, issuing original letters testamentary when bond is waived, recording will	\$66.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(4)(A)	Civil	Filing petition to probate will of more than three pages in length, entering order, issuing original letters testamentary when bond is waived	\$66.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(4)(B)	Civil	Filing each additional page of will in excess of three pages	\$1.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(b)(5)	Civil	Filing petition to probate will of three pages or less in length, entering order, issuing original letters testamentary or original letters of administration c. t. a., recording bond	\$72.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(6)(A)	Civil	Filing petition to probate will of more than three pages in length, entering order, issuing original letters testamentary or original letters of administration c. t. a., recording bond	\$72.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(6)(B)	Civil	Filing each additional page of will in excess of three pages	\$1.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(7)	Civil	Forwarding by mail the notice to the commissioner	\$6.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(8)	Civil	Giving notice to creditors of the qualification of a personal representative	\$4.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(9)	Civil	Each notice of claim against estate	\$4.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(10)	Civil	Filing petition of letters of guardianship, issuing process and cost bond, entering order, and issuing original certificate of guardianship, not including fee of the sheriff	\$60.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(11)	Civil	Filing petition for removal of disabilities of minority, and entering order	\$30.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(12)	Civil	Filing petition for removal of disabilities of insanity, filing affidavits and entering order	\$30.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(13)	Civil	Filing petition for allowing year's support to spouses and entering all orders and reports	\$30.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(14)	Civil	Filing petition to legitimate person, entering order, issuing certificates to be warded to the Tennessee office of vital records	\$60.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(15)	Civil	Filing petition for change of name, and entering order	\$60.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(16)	Civil	Filing inventory and recording same in inventory record book	\$10.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(17)	Civil	Entering each order not otherwise provided	\$12.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(18)	Civil	Filing petition for habeas corpus, filing cost bond, issuing process, and entering order	\$60.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(19)(A)	Civil	Filing and recording annual settlement of guardians, conservators, administrators and executors and entering order approving settlement only	\$30.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(b)(19)(B)	Civil	Filing and recording each additional page in excess of three pages	\$1.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(20)(A)	Civil	Filing and recording final settlement of guardians, conservators, administrators and executors and entering order approving settlement only	\$36.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(20)(B)	Civil	Filing each additional page in excess of three pages when qualifying each surety on a bond or taking an affidavit	\$1.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(21)	Civil	Filing petition under the mental health law, issuing notices of hearing, entering returns, and entering judgments after hearing	\$50.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(22)	Civil	Entering order increasing bonds of guardians, conservators, executors, and administrators and recording bond	\$22.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(23)	Civil	Issuing each additional copy of letters of administration, testamentary, guardianships, and conservatorships	\$6.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(24)	Civil	Each certificate issued	\$4.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(25)	Civil	Each certificate issued under acts of congress	\$6.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(26)	Civil	Issuing supplemental certificate showing letters to be in force	\$6.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(27)	Civil	Making certified copies of documents, per page	\$2.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(27)	Civil	Issuing certificate verifying it is a certified copy	\$2.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(28)	Civil	Making photocopies of documents, per page	\$1.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(29)	Civil	Filing exceptions to claims against estates, mailing notices and entering orders	\$42.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(30)	Civil	Filing petition delayed or corrected birth certificate, and entering order	\$36.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(31)(A)	Civil	Filing and docketing claims against decedent's estate, each claim	\$5.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(31)(B)	Civil	Filing release of each claim	\$2.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(32)	Civil	Filing and docketing petition and order not otherwise provided	\$30.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No

Knox County Civil Circuit, Civil General Sessions, and Chancery Court Fees

Statute	Civil or criminal	Purpose	Amount	Collecting court	Mandatory or Optional	Earmark in Statute (Yes/No)
8-21-409(b)(33)	Civil	Issuing summons, subpoenas, citations, writs and notices, including copies of process when required by law	\$11.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(34)(A)	Civil	Filing small estate affidavits, including certifying one copy	\$30.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(34)(B)	Civil	Filing each additional copy of small estate affidavits	\$2.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(35)	Civil	Filing petition and cost bond in causes involving sale of real estate	\$18.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(36)	Civil	Filing answers	\$7.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(37)	Civil	Filing reports	\$7.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(38)	Civil	Issuing summons and returns	\$11.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(39)	Civil	Entering orders pro confesso	\$7.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(40)	Civil	Issuing and entering order of publication	\$7.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(41)	Civil	Filing each amended petition	\$10.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(42)	Civil	Entering order appointing guardian ad litem	\$12.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(b)(43)	Civil	Entering final order	\$12.00	Courts handling probate cases	Optional	No
8-21-409(d)	Both	In each new case filed, the clerk may, at the clerk's option, charge an additional fee for data entry	\$4.00	Not specified in statute	Optional	No
8-21-409(e)	Both	Entering each continuance	\$5.00	Not specified in statute	Optional	No
8-21-409(g)(1)	Civil	Delinquent property tax cases	To be specified by order of the courts	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	No
8-21-409(g)(2)	Civil	Annually providing to the county trustee the list of delinquent taxpayers	\$5.00	Not specified in statute	Mandatory	No

Appendix G: Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks						
County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks
						Pre-1999 Acts
Anderson (1)	Both (except divorce cases)	25 cents	Trial justice courts	Courts	Anderson County law library	Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 349; Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 100
Anderson (2)	Both	\$3.00	Trial justice, juvenile, circuit, or chancery courts	County	Anderson County capital improvement fund	Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 206; Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 89
Bledsoe	Both	\$10.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and Jail Maintenance Repair and Improvement Fund	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 26; Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 44
Blount (1)	Both	\$1.00	Circuit, chancery, general sessions, monthly county, and city courts of Maryville, Alcoa, Friendsville, Townsend, and Rockwood	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 370

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Blount (2)	Criminal	\$35.00	General sessions and circuit courts	Courts and local law enforcement	First \$15 to Blount County drug courts and \$20 to Blount County justice center		Private Acts of 1999, Chapter 56; Authorizes Blount County to levy an additional litigation tax of \$35.00
Bradley	Both	\$1.00-5.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, domestic relations, or general sessions courts	Governmental library	Bradley County governmental library		Private Acts of 2008, Chapter 63; County commission given the authority to raise the tax from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Campbell (1)	Both	\$1.50	Circuit, chancery, monthly county, justice of the peace, general sessions, domestic relations, juvenile, criminal, and any other courts	County	Campbell County Comprehensive High School Bond Issue of 1975	Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 176	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Campbell (2)	Both	\$5.00	Circuit, chancery, monthly county, general sessions, domestic relations, juvenile, criminal, and any other courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 107; Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 377	
Cannon	Both	\$5.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Local law enforcement	Cannon County Sheriff's Department	Private Acts of 1997, Chapter 49	
Carroll	Both	\$7.75 in circuit, criminal, and chancery courts and \$5.25 in general sessions, juvenile, and all other courts	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, juvenile, and any other special courts	Not specified in act	Not specified in act	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 84	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Carter	Both	\$2.00	General sessions, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts	Courts, local law enforcement, and county	Courthouse and Jail Maintenance Repair and Improvement Fund and Library Fund	Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 110	
Cheatham	Both	\$6.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts, local law enforcement, and county	Improving and maintaining courthouse, jail, and other county buildings and improving courts services	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 77	
Claiborne	Both	\$5.00	Circuit, chancery, county, general sessions, and municipal courts	Courts	Courthouse	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 250	
Clay	Both	\$2.00	General sessions and circuit courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1967, Chapter 18	
Cocke (1)	Both	\$1.00	Circuit, chancery, county, and general sessions courts and Newport municipal court	Courts	Courthouse Remodeling and Refurbishing Fund	Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 162; Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 328	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Cocke (2)	Both	\$14.00	General sessions court	Education	Education Fund	Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 162; Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 328	
Coffee	Both	\$17.50 in criminal actions and \$5.25 in civil actions	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 5; Private Acts of 1984, Chapter 189	
Cumberland	Both	\$1.50	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Local law enforcement	Sheriff's department	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 111	
Dekalb	Both	\$5.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 162; Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 239	
Dickson	Both	\$10.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 215; Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 32	
Dyer (1)	Both	\$5.00	Circuit and general sessions courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 295	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Dyer (2)	Both	\$1.00	General sessions courts and courts of record	Courts	Dyer Law Library	Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 285	
Fayette	Both	\$1.00	General sessions courts	Courts	Courthouse renovation and maintenance	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 126	
Franklin	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Local law enforcement	Jail	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 28; Private Acts of 1992, Chapter 233	
Gibson	Both	\$1.00	Circuit courts	Courts	Humboldt Law Library	Private Acts of 1965, Chapter 211; Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 212	
Grainger	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases	All courts except for juvenile and city courts	Courts, governmental library, and county	\$1.00 for courthouse remodeling, refurbishing, and maintenance; \$1.00 for county governmental library fund; and the rest to the county general fund	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 319	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Greene	Both	\$15.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Local law enforcement	Greene County sheriff's office	Private Acts of 1996, Chapter 155 Private Acts of 1997, Chapter 39	Private Acts of 1999, Chapter 16; Increases litigation tax from \$10.00 to \$15.00
Grundy	Both	\$1.50	General sessions, circuit, criminal and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 181	
Hamilton	Both	\$1.00 in circuit, criminal, and chancery courts and 50 cents in general sessions court	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Governmental library	Governmental library	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 109	
Hardin	Both	5.25 for civil \$7.50 and for criminal	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Not specified in act	Not specified in act	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 201	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Hawkins	Both (excluding juvenile cases)	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases	General sessions, criminal, circuit, chancery, and probate courts	Not specified in act	Not specified in act	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 321	
Haywood (1)	Both	50 cents	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts	Law library	Private Acts of 1976, Chapter 215	
Haywood (2)	Both (excluding juvenile cases)	\$4.50 for civil and \$14.50 for criminal	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 69	
Hickman	Both	\$10.00	General sessions courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 70; Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 221	
Houston	Both	\$10.00	General sessions, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts	Courts	Courts services and improvements	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 65	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Humphreys	Both	\$5 for general sessions, juvenile, and all other courts and \$10 for circuit, criminal, and chancery courts	Circuit, criminal, chancery, general sessions, juvenile, and any other special courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 66	
Johnson	Both	\$2.00	General sessions courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 258	
Lake	Both	\$1.50	General sessions, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts	Local law enforcement	Sheriff's department	Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 224	
Lauderdale	Both	50 cents	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts	Law library and court rooms	Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 265	
Lawrence	Both	\$10.00	General sessions, circuit, criminal and chancery courts	Not specified in act	Not specified in act	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 186	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Lewis	Both	\$5.00 in circuit, criminal, and chancery and \$2.50 in general sessions courts	General sessions, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts	Courts	Courthouse	Private Acts of 1988, Chapter 229	
Lincoln	Both	\$5.25 in civil actions and \$10.00 in criminal actions	Courts (nothing more specific in act)	Not specified in act	Not specified in act	Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 142; Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 317; Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 46	
Loudon (1)	Both	\$1.00	Courts	Courts	Law library	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 38	
Loudon (2)	Both	\$10.00	Courts	Local law enforcement	County justice center	Private Acts of 1973, Chapter 28; Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 92	
Macon	Both	\$2.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1967, Chapter 23	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Marion	Both	\$2.00 in general sessions and \$3.00 in circuit and chancery	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 239; Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 178; Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 342	
Marshall	Both	\$5.00 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases	General sessions, circuit, chancery, and probate courts	Courts, local law enforcement, and county	Courthouse, county-related buildings, and law enforcement	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 58	
McMinn	Both	\$1.25 in circuit, criminal, and chancery and domestic relations cases brought in general sessions and 25 cents on general sessions cases other than domestic relations	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Courts	Law library	Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 150	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
McNairy (1)	Both	\$1.00	Circuit, chancery, and general sessions courts	Courts	Law library	Private Acts of 1973, Chapter 15	
McNairy (2)	Both	Same rate as Item 60 in 67-4203	Courts	Courts	Courthouse	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 104	
Meigs	Both	\$2.00	Circuit, chancery, and general sessions courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 138	
Monroe	Both (general sessions civil cases where the amount sued for does not exceed \$100 are not taxed)	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15 in criminal cases	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Courts	Courthouse	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 66	
Moore	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15 in criminal cases	Courts	Not specified in act	Not specified in act	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 318	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Morgan	Both	\$3.50	Circuit, chancery, criminal, monthly county courts, general sessions, domestic relations, juvenile, or any other courts	County	Debt service fund	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 93	
Overton	Both	\$2.00	General sessions, circuit, criminal, chancery, and probate courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse, jail and sheriff's department	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 200	
Perry	Both	\$5.00 and \$2.50 in general sessions court	Circuit, criminal, and chancery courts	Courts	Courthouse	Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 191	
Pickett	Both	\$5.00 in civil cases and \$10.00 in criminal cases	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 231	
Putnam	Both	\$5.00	General sessions, circuit, chancery, criminal and probate courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 60	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Rhea	Both	\$2.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 173	
Rutherford	Both	\$7.50	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Courts	Courthouse debt	Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 130	
Scott	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and cases filed in circuit, chancery and general sessions court and \$6.00 in criminal cases in circuit court	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and county	Courthouse and roads	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 247	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Sequatchie	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases in circuit or criminal court	General sessions, circuit, chancery, and probate courts	Courts and county	Courthouse and county buildings	Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 248	
Sevier (1)	Both	\$1.00	Circuit and chancery	Courts	Law library	Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 228	
Sevier (2)	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases	Circuit, chancery, and trial Justice courts, and city courts of Pittman Center, Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge, and Sevierville	Courts and county	Courthouse and general fund	Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 12	
Smith	Both	\$5.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 10; Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 125	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Sumner	Both	\$17.50	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 140; Private Acts of 1986, Chapter 189	
Unicoi	Both	\$1.50 in general sessions courts and \$3.00 in circuit courts	General sessions and circuit courts	Local law enforcement	Jail	Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 293	
Van Buren	Both	\$10.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and county	Courthouse and county buildings	Private Acts of 1967, Chapter 210; Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 171	
Warren	Both	\$2.00	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	Courts and local law enforcement	Courthouse and jail	Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 139	
Washington	Both	\$2.00	Circuit, criminal, chancery, and general sessions courts	Courts	Law library	Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 127	

Private Acts Authorizing Tennessee Counties to Levy Litigation Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks

County	Civil or Criminal	Tax Amount	Applicable Courts	Earmark Category	Earmarks Detail	Legislation Authorizing Tax or Changing Tax Amount or Earmarks	
						Pre-1999 Acts	1999-2016 Acts
Weakley	Criminal	\$2.00	Courts	Courts, governmental library, and local law enforcement	Governmental library, courthouse, and jail	Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 175; Private Acts of 1997, Chapter 50	
Williamson	Both	\$2.50 for civil cases and \$5.00 for criminal cases	General sessions courts	Courts	General sessions judges retirement fund	Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 221; Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 5	
Wilson	Both	\$5.25 in civil cases and \$15.00 in criminal cases	General sessions, circuit, and chancery courts	County	County general fund	Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 28; Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 269	

Appendix H: Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
Legislation Passed Creating Fees or Changing Fee Amounts or Earmarks						
6-54-136(b)			Public Chapter 1101 (2010) authorized cities to impose fee			
8-14-105(d)(1)&(2)						
8-21-401(b)(1)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(b)(1)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(b)(1)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(b)(1)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(b)(1)(E)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(b)(1)(F)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(b)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure			Public Chapter 886 (2012) increased fee from \$225.00 to \$230.00		

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-401(c)(1)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(1)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure			Public Chapter 886 (2012) increased fee from \$36.00 to \$41.00		
8-21-401(c)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(4)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(5)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(6)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(7)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(8)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(c)(9)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-401(c)(10)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(d)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(d)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(d)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(e)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(e)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(e)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(e)(4)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(e)(5)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(f)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-401(f)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(4)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(g)(5)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-401(i)(3)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(3)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(4)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(5)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(6)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(i)(11)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure					
8-21-401(j)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created new fee structure and earmarked \$2.00 from general filing fees for computer hardware			Public Chapter 1039 (2012) temporarily increased all general filing fees by \$2.00 with revenue earmarked for computer hardware		Public Chapter 731 (2016) made \$2.00 fee increase permanent

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-401(o)				Public Chapter 998 (2012) authorized local governments to impose fee		Public Chapter 970 (2016) increased the maximum subscription fee that could be charged from \$120.00 to \$300.00
8-21-401(o)				Public Chapter 998 (2012) authorized local government to impose fee		Public Chapter 970 (2016) changed fee from 8 cents per page up to a maximum of \$2.50 for a single document, with a maximum of \$5.00 per filing and \$50.00 per case
8-21-402						Public Chapter 901 (2016) authorized Williamson County to impose fee
8-21-408						
8-21-409(a)(1)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(a)(1)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(E)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(F)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(G)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(H)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(I)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(1)(J)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(3)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(3)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(a)(3)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(3)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(3)(E)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(E)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(F)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(4)(G)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(5)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(a)(5)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(5)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(5)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(5)(E)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(5)(F)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(5)(G)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(E)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(a)(7)(G)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(H)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(I)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(J)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(K)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(L)(i)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(L)(ii)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(M)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(M)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(M)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(O)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(a)(7)(P)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(Q)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(R)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(S)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(a)(7)(T)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(4)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(4)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(5)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(b)(6)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(6)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(7)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(8)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(9)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(10)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(11)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(12)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(13)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(14)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(15)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(b)(16)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(17)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(18)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(19)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(19)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(20)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(20)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(21)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(22)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(23)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(24)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(b)(25)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(26)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(27)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(27)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(28)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(29)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(30)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(31)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(31)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(32)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(33)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(b)(34)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(34)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(35)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(36)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(37)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(38)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(39)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(40)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(41)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(42)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(b)(43)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(d)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee			Public Chapter 1039 (2012) temporarily increased fee from \$2.00 to \$4.00 until July 1, 2016		Public Chapter 731 (2016) fee increased permanently to \$4.00
8-21-409(e)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(g)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-409(g)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created fee					
8-21-901(a)(1)(A)(i)				Public Chapter 1032 (2012) increased fee from \$20.00 to \$26.00		Public Chapter 580 (2016) increased fee from \$26.00 to \$40.00
8-21-901(a)(1)(A)(ii)						
8-21-901(a)(1)(A)(iii)						
8-21-901(a)(1)(B)						
8-21-901(a)(1)(C)						
8-21-901(a)(1)(D)				Public Chapter 1032 (2011) increased fee from \$7.00 to \$9.00		Public Chapter 582 (2016) increased fee for returning service of process for failing to deliver from \$9.00 to the fees listed in 8-21-901(a)(1)(A)

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-901(a)(2)(A)						
8-21-901(a)(2)(B)						
8-21-901(a)(3)(A)						
8-21-901(a)(3)(B)						
8-21-901(a)(3)(C)					Public Chapter 388 (2013) increased fee from \$5.00 to \$10.00	
8-21-901(a)(4)(A)(i)						
8-21-901(a)(4)(A)(ii)			Public Chapter 1130 (2010) created fee			
8-21-901(a)(4)(B)						
8-21-901(a)(5)						
8-26-105						
8-26-107						
10-7-408(b)(1)(C)			Public Chapter 1101 (2010) created fee			
16-18-304(a)						
16-22-109(a)						Public Chapter 453 (2015) increased fee from \$75.00 to \$130.00 in counties with veterans treatment courts and changed earmark in those counties with veterans treatment courts

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
16-22-109(c)		Public Chapter 375 (2007) created \$75.00 fee to fund drug court				Public Chapter 453 (2015) increased fee from \$75.00 to \$130.00 in counties with veterans treatment courts and changed earmark in those counties with veterans treatment courts
29-22-103						
29-22-105						
32-1-112						
37-1-126(c)						
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(i)						
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(ii)						
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(iii)						
38-6-103(d)(1)(A)(iv)			Public Chapter 1019 (2010) created fee			
39-17-420(d)		Public Chapter 374 (2007) expanded \$20.00 drug testing fee to Bradley County				
39-17-420(h)		Public Chapter 1201 (2008) created fee	Public Chapter 1004 (2010) increased fee from \$100.00 to \$250.00			

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
39-17-439		Public Chapter 311 (2007) created fee				
39-17-1352						
40-3-204(b)(1)						
40-3-204(b)(2)						
40-3-204(b)(3)						
40-7-122		Public Chapter 586 (2007) created fee				
40-14-103			Public Chapter 1003 (2010) specified that this fee will apply in termination of parental rights cases			
40-14-210(a)(1)						
40-14-210(a)(2) & (3)						
40-24-109	Public Chapter 627 (2006) created fee					
40-25-107						
40-32-101(d)	Public Chapter 650 (2006) increased fee from \$25.00 to \$50.00			Public Chapter 1041 (2012) increased fee from \$50.00 to \$350.00		
40-32-101(g)					Public Chapter 1103 (2014) created fee	
40-35-313(a)						

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
40-35-313(d)				Public Chapter 1041 (2012) increased fee from \$50.00 to \$350.00		
41-21-105						
55-10-207(e)(1)					Public Chapter 750 (2014) created fee	
55-10-413(a)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(b)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(c)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(d)(1)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(d)(2)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(d)(4)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(e)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
55-10-413(f)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
55-10-413(g)					Public Chapter 154 (2013) created fee	
66-5-108						
69-9-219						
Legislation Passed Creating Taxes or Changing Tax Amounts or Earmarks						
16-15-5006						Public Chapter 223 (2015) authorized Davidson County to levy tax
16-15-5008						
16-18-305(a)						
16-18-305(b)						
16-20-106(c)						
16-20-106(d)						
16-20-106(f)			Public Chapter 495 (2009) authorized Knox County to levy tax			
16-20-106(g)				Public Chapter 982 (2012) authorized counties to levy tax		
39-13-709(b)						
40-24-107(a)(1)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) required revenue from tax distributed to other funds in addition to the criminal injury compensation fund					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
40-24-107(a)(1)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) required revenue from tax distributed to other funds in addition to the criminal injury compensation fund					
40-24-107(a)(1)(B)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) required revenue from tax be distributed to other funds in addition to the criminal injury compensation fund					
40-24-107(a)(2)						
67-4-601(a)						
67-4-601(b)(1)						Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
67-4-601(b)(5)	Public Chapter 958 (2006) authorized 17 more counties to levy tax	Public Chapter 146 (2007) authorized Carroll, Cheatham, Sullivan, and Unicoi counties to levy tax; Public Chapter 961 (2008) authorized Cocke County to levy tax; Public Chapter 692 (2008) authorized Wayne and Rutherford counties to levy tax; Public Chapter 870 (2008) authorized Monroe and Loudon to levy tax; Public Chapter 1187 (2008) authorized all counties to levy tax		Public Chapter 659 (2012) authorized counties to adopt a resolution to use revenue for obtaining and maintaining law enforcement records		Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(6)	Public Chapter 958 (2006) authorized Greene County to impose tax	Public Chapter 961 (2008) authorized Anderson, Greene, and Rutherford counties to levy tax; Public Chapter 1187 (2008) authorized all counties to levy tax		Public Chapter 659 (2012) authorized counties to adopt a resolution to use revenue for obtaining and maintaining law enforcement records		Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
67-4-601(b)(9)		Public Chapter 692 (2008) authorized Hickman County to levy tax				Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(b)(10)						Public Chapter 945 (2016) authorized Williamson County to impose a new litigation tax
67-4-601(c)						Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse
67-4-601(d)	Public Chapter 958 (2006) authorized Fentress County to levy tax					Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(e)				Public Chapter 496 (2011) authorized Loudon County to levy tax		Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse
67-4-601(f)					Public Chapter 450 (2013) authorized Cocke County to enact tax	Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
67-4-601(g)						Public Chapter 327 (2015) adds tax
67-4-601(h) (subsection addresses earmark only)						Public Chapter 661 (2016) authorized counties to vote to use revenue for substance abuse prevention
67-4-601(i)						Public Chapter 897 (2016) authorized Rutherford County to impose tax
67-4-602(a)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured the tax statute and increased tax to \$29.50 for all criminal cases including those in city courts					
67-4-602(b)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured the tax statute and increased some taxes					
67-4-602(c)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured the tax statute and created this tax					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
67-4-602(d)	Public Chapter 1019 (2006) imposed tax					
67-4-602(f)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured the tax statute but the tax amount stayed the same					
67-4-602(g)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured the tax statute but the tax amount stayed the same					
67-4-602(h)			Public Chapter 488 (2009) imposed \$1.00 tax	Public Chapter 1056 (2012) increased tax from \$1.00 to \$3.00		
67-4-602(k)				Public Chapter 1052 (2012) imposed tax		Public Chapter 531 (2016) made tax applicable in Robertson County
Legislation Passed Creating or Changing Commissions						
8-14-105(d)(2)						
8-21-401(h)(1)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured statute but did not change commission amount					

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-401(h)(2)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) restructured statute but did not change commission amount					
8-21-401(h)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) decreased commission from 15% to 6.75%					
8-21-401(i)(7)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) increased commission from 5% to 10%				Public Chapter 912 (2014) decreased commission from 10% to 3%	
8-21-401(i)(10)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-403(a)						
8-21-409(a)(6)(A)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(a)(6)(B)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(a)(6)(C)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(a)(6)(D)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(a)(6)(F)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(a)(7)(T)						

Public Acts Affecting Tennessee Court Fees, Taxes, and Commissions since 2004

Statute	104th Session 2005-2006	105th Session 2007-2008	106th Session 2009-2010	107th Session 2011-2012	108th Session 2013-2014	109th Session 2015-2016
8-21-409(b)(44)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(b)(45)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
8-21-409(f)(3)	Public Chapter 429 (2005) created commission					
16-18-305(f)	Public Chapter 914 (2004) created commission					
37-1-126(c)(3)						
37-1-150						
38-6-103(d)(1)(C)						
39-13-709(c)(1)						
40-3-206						
40-14-202						
40-14-103						
40-21-101(b)						
40-24-107(a)(1)(B)(5)						
40-35-313						
67-4-602(f)(2)						

Appendix I: Illinois Statutory Task Force Checklist

Recommended Checklist for Review of New Assessment Legislation

- Ensure that the new assessment's location in statute is consistent.
 - » Prior to reform, fees were distributed throughout multiple acts of ILCS. Going forward, they should be located in a single Act.
- Ensure that all modification to assessments advanced in a legislative session have consistent effective dates.
 - » Clerks have experienced difficulty implementing multiple new fees at different points in a year. Any legislation enacted in a session should have the same effective date.
- Ensure that the new statute clearly describes assessment distribution.
 - » Statute should clearly lay out the entities and funds that are to receive the assessment and how it is to be collected.
- Ensure that the new statute clearly states the nature of offenses (in criminal schedules) or filings or other activities (in civil cases) applicable to an assessment.
- State clearly whether the new assessment impacts the total value of a schedule or whether it modifies distribution of the existing amount.

Source: Statutory Court Fee Task Force. 2016. *Illinois Court Assessments: Findings and Recommendations for Addressing Barriers to Access to Justice and Additional Issues Associated with Fees and Other Court Costs in Civil, Criminal, and Traffic Proceedings*.

Appendix J: Collection Rates Reported by the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts in 2012

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Anderson							
Circuit	\$159,224.75	\$137,369.14	86.27%	\$2,554,367.25	\$392,252.56	15.36%	Bridge/Saratoga
Sessions - Div I & II	\$499,235.09	\$138,938.37	27.83%	\$1,128,977.66	\$95,741.58	8.48%	Bridge/Saratoga
Juvenile CV/CR				\$132,994.30	\$46,145.13	34.70%	Bridge/Saratoga - split totals unavailable
Chancery							In-House system cannot produce
County Total	\$658,459.84	\$276,307.51		\$3,816,339.21	\$534,139.27		
Bedford							
Circuit	\$65,774.20	\$60,947.70	92.66%	\$349,209.70	\$74,422.45	21.31%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$420,857.73	\$320,629.41	76.18%	\$1,944,345.26	\$658,909.58	33.89%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$7,586.00	\$7,550.00	99.53%	\$1,123.00	\$459.00	40.87%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$202,378.61	\$198,045.61	97.86%				TnCIS
County Total	\$696,596.54	\$587,172.72	84.29%	\$2,294,677.96	\$733,791.03	31.98%	
Benton							
Circuit	\$22,065.75	\$21,320.25	96.62%	\$137,380.00	\$14,409.00	10.49%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$64,211.50	\$63,660.50	99.14%	\$833,330.09	\$414,677.84	49.76%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$2,634.00	\$2,512.00	95.37%	\$3,776.00	\$1,625.00	43.03%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$502,428.99	\$492,611.24	98.05%				TnCIS
County Total	\$591,340.24	\$580,103.99	98.10%	\$974,486.09	\$430,711.84	44.20%	
Bledsoe							
Circuit	\$33,934.44	\$31,573.79	93.04%	\$79,397.50	\$4,815.00	6.06%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$61,891.79	\$39,249.40	63.42%	\$172,234.35	\$75,477.00	43.82%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$6,681.76	\$6,681.76	100.00%	\$537.00	\$537.00	100.00%	TnCIS
Chancery							Unautomated with exception of Delinquent Tax - no data available
County Total	\$102,507.99	\$77,504.95	75.61%	\$252,168.85	\$80,829.00	32.05%	
Bradley							
Circuit	\$433,878.23	\$367,799.20	84.77%	\$1,524,371.02	\$195,017.29	12.79%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$706,460.52	\$642,721.25	90.98%	\$3,784,254.74	\$1,472,023.76	38.90%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$39,519.00	\$34,696.00	87.80%	\$69,916.00	\$32,901.29	47.06%	TnCIS
Chancery/Probate	\$1,776,954.99	\$1,763,981.54	99.27%				TnCIS
County Total	\$2,956,812.74	\$2,809,197.99	95.01%	\$5,378,541.76	\$1,699,942.34	31.61%	
Blount							
Circuit	\$146,559.46	\$115,011.97	78.47%	\$3,142,364.10	\$874,438.85	27.83%	Bridge/Saratoga - % not reflective of collection efforts due to payment plans. Circuit Criminal has 5796 payment plans currently
Sessions	\$461,655.76	\$428,106.74	92.73%	\$2,658,877.58	\$1,646,868.27	61.94%	Bridge/Saratoga - GS Criminal has 3143 defendants on payment plans
CV - Order of Protection	\$222,003.10	\$63,324.50	28.52%				Bridge/Saratoga
GS Traffic				\$616,246.59	\$572,684.09	92.93%	Bridge/Saratoga
Chancery							Bridge/Saratoga - Cannot produce
County Total	\$683,658.86	\$491,431.24	71.88%	\$3,275,124.17	\$2,219,552.36	67.77%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assesed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Campbell							
Circuit	\$26,438.50	\$20,557.86	77.76%	\$272,542.50	\$10,752.00	3.95%	TnCIS - data from 04/01/2012
Sessions	\$92,608.20	\$68,179.91	73.62%	\$493,573.65	\$147,404.09	29.86%	TnCIS - data from 04/01/2012
Juvenile	\$6,652.00	\$6,403.00	96.26%	\$4,972.00	\$902.00	18.14%	TnCIS - data from 04/01/2012
Chancery	\$77,680.22	\$71,657.72	92.25%				TnCIS - data only available from 12/1/2011
County Total	\$203,378.92	\$166,798.49	82.01%	\$771,088.15	\$159,058.09	20.63%	
Cannon							
Circuit							Bridge/Saratoga - can not produce data requested
Sessions							Bridge/Saratoga - can not produce data requested
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$32,556.35	\$32,236.35	99.02%	\$0.00	\$0.00		TnCIS
County Total	\$32,556.35	\$32,236.35	99.02%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Carroll							
Circuit	\$20,106.00	\$19,617.00	97.57%	\$472,251.44	\$83,876.93	17.76%	Government Service Automation (GSA)
Sessions	\$541,163.89	\$444,923.01	82.22%	\$1,250,300.43	\$226,407.70	18.11%	Government Service Automation (GSA)
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$116,136.54	\$109,013.63	93.87%				TnCIS
County Total	\$677,406.43	\$573,553.64	84.67%	\$1,722,551.87	\$310,284.63	18.01%	
Carter							
Circuit							ICON - Unable to produce by deadline
Sessions							ICON- Unable to produce by deadline
Juvenile							ICON- Unable to produce by deadline
Chancery	\$939,616.24	\$915,811.49	97.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00		Bridge/Saratoga
County Total	\$939,616.24	\$915,811.49	97.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Cheatham							
Circuit	\$18,690.98	\$17,098.98	91.48%	\$331,606.50	\$51,124.34	15.42%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$162,301.10	\$140,946.60	86.84%	\$1,047,629.33	\$488,941.43	46.67%	TnCIS
Juvenile				\$46,441.50	\$36,499.50	78.59%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$118,671.48	\$113,470.18	95.62%				TnCIS
County Total	\$299,663.56	\$271,515.76	90.61%	\$1,425,677.33	\$576,565.27	40.44%	
Chester							
Circuit	\$5,673.00	\$4,829.00	85.12%	\$197,524.50	\$15,418.50	7.81%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$58,751.57	\$54,764.07	93.21%	\$457,373.75	\$152,398.25	33.32%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$5,586.00	\$3,861.00	69.12%	\$2,057.00	\$1,739.00	84.54%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$48,422.27	\$44,611.23	92.13%				TnCIS
County Total	\$118,432.84	\$108,065.30	91.25%	\$656,955.25	\$169,555.75	25.81%	
Glaiborne							
Circuit	\$38,302.50	\$37,053.00	96.74%	\$630,076.09	\$65,095.04	10.33%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$171,190.38	\$139,759.59	81.64%	\$766,601.15	\$394,968.97	51.52%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$5,231.00	\$4,956.00	94.74%	\$9,049.00	\$4,815.00	53.21%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$116,781.51	\$111,960.83	95.87%				TnCIS
County Total	\$331,505.39	\$293,729.42	88.60%	\$1,405,726.24	\$464,879.01	33.07%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assesed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Clay							
Circuit	\$12,901.30	\$11,156.80	86.48%	\$347,580.14	\$16,286.50	4.69%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$26,069.75	\$22,812.75	87.51%	\$302,192.05	\$111,185.23	36.79%	TnCIS
Juvenile							Unautomated - Figured manually
Chancery	\$23,731.96	\$23,469.96	98.90%	\$649,772.19	\$127,471.73	19.62%	
County Total	\$62,703.01	\$57,439.51	91.61%				
Cocke							
Circuit							Bridge/Saratoga system will not produce data requested
Sessions	\$238,489.50	\$185,878.83	77.94%	\$3,323,011.38	\$760,700.63	22.89%	TnCIS
Juvenile							Unautomated - No Data available
Chancery	\$303,451.84	\$297,168.84	97.93%	\$3,323,011.38	\$760,700.63	22.89%	TnCIS
County Total	\$541,941.34	\$483,047.67	89.13%				
Coffee							
Circuit				\$1,982,322.96	\$358,536.85	18.09%	Bridge/Saratoga - No Civil Data
Sessions				\$2,673,722.68	\$1,541,185.98	57.64%	Bridge/Saratoga - No Civil Data
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$1,951,733.93	\$1,913,334.73	98.03%	\$4,656,045.64	\$1,899,722.83		TnCIS
County Total	\$1,951,733.93	\$1,913,334.73	98.03%				
Crockett							
Circuit	\$13,296.50	\$10,810.00	81.30%	\$85,244.94	\$6,709.44	7.87%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$49,260.00	\$42,255.00	85.78%	\$489,888.71	\$219,122.84	44.73%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$29,262.00	\$8,929.00	30.51%	\$8,705.00	\$2,523.00	28.98%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$36,206.95	\$35,407.19	97.79%	\$583,838.65	\$228,355.28	39.11%	TnCIS
County Total	\$128,025.45	\$97,401.19	76.08%				
Cumberland							
Circuit				\$736,112.38	\$148,682.59	20.20%	Bridge/Saratoga - Calculated from manual and computer generated to get results
Sessions							Bridge/Saratoga - Could not extract data for General Sessions Cr
Juvenile	\$73,580.50	\$45,974.50	62.48%	\$22,513.00	\$11,549.00	51.30%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$252,664.24	\$234,804.43	92.93%	\$758,625.38	\$160,231.59	21.12%	TnCIS
County Total	\$326,244.74	\$280,778.93	86.06%				
Davidson							
Sessions Civil	\$5,221,988.88	\$4,025,788.81	77.09%				Government Service Automation (GSA)
Circuit Civil	\$1,311,779.17	\$1,170,000.48	89.19%				Government Service Automation (GSA)
Probate	\$657,320.18	\$640,990.14	97.52%				Government Service Automation (GSA)
Sessions / Criminal State Trial				\$44,290,000.00	\$9,100,000.00	20.55%	JIS
Juvenile				\$1,166,772.90	\$413,553.15	35.44%	JIS - In Feb 2011 retained collection service to assist in collections. This has increased collections without hiring add staff.
Chancery	\$587,270.06	\$403,855.97	68.77%	\$45,456,772.90	\$9,513,553.15	20.93%	Unknown vendor
County Total	\$1,244,590.24	\$1,044,846.11	83.95%				

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
DeCATUR							
Circuit	\$8,952.00	\$8,000.00	89.37%	\$51,648.50	\$4,964.00	9.61%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$56,217.00	\$50,457.00	89.75%	\$465,722.06	\$231,684.83	49.75%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$15,767.00	\$11,473.00	72.77%	\$5,909.50	\$4,479.75	75.81%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$772,527.50	\$770,580.00	99.75%				TnCIS
County Total	\$853,463.50	\$840,510.00	98.48%	\$523,280.06	\$241,128.58	46.08%	
DeKALB							
Circuit	\$29,635.25	\$26,215.50	88.46%	\$352,764.50	\$17,959.79	5.09%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$86,220.00	\$73,472.34	85.21%	\$479,990.56	\$217,760.47	45.37%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$52,574.00	\$3,657.00	6.96%	\$19,206.00	\$9,626.00	50.12%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$92,235.77	\$86,818.85	94.13%				TnCIS
County Total	\$260,665.02	\$190,163.69	72.95%	\$851,961.06	\$245,346.26	28.80%	
DICKSON							
Circuit	\$33,395.00	\$31,830.00	95.31%	\$1,281,695.44	\$139,851.05	10.91%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$397,081.77	\$316,654.37	79.75%	\$1,398,485.31	\$735,773.14	52.61%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$285,762.42	\$201,868.90	70.64%				TnCIS
County Total	\$716,239.19	\$550,353.27	76.84%	\$2,680,180.75	\$875,624.19	32.67%	
DYER							
Circuit	\$39,470.95	\$30,076.45	76.20%	\$802,267.31	\$14,684.82	1.83%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$387,699.11	\$355,568.79	91.71%	\$737,802.23	\$313,354.38	42.47%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$7,909.00	\$7,909.00	100.00%	\$18,357.00	\$13,021.00	70.93%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$128,666.00	\$116,723.00	90.72%				TnCIS
County Total	\$563,745.06	\$510,277.24	90.52%	\$1,558,426.54	\$341,060.20	21.88%	
FAYETTE							
Circuit	\$49,954.50	\$45,226.75	90.54%	\$417,019.93	\$58,848.50	14.11%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$124,491.00	\$106,693.00	85.70%	\$463,124.31	\$275,199.06	59.42%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$57,062.49	\$56,927.49	99.76%	\$89.00	\$0.00	0.00%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$187,607.95	\$139,084.67	74.14%				TnCIS
County Total	\$419,115.94	\$347,931.91	83.02%	\$880,233.24	\$334,047.56	37.95%	
FENTRESS							
Circuit	\$21,644.25	\$16,246.25	75.06%	\$175,798.01	\$49,271.51	28.03%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$125,258.29	\$110,750.29	88.42%	\$465,919.00	\$227,715.88	48.87%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$19,537.40	\$8,365.90	42.82%	\$583.00	\$316.00	54.20%	TnCIS
Chancery							Unautomated - No Data available
County Total	\$166,439.94	\$135,362.44	81.33%	\$642,300.01	\$277,303.39	43.17%	
FRANKLIN							
Circuit	\$782,478.78	\$672,120.27	85.90%	\$1,236,012.34	\$238,120.83	19.27%	Combination of Bridge and TnCIS
Sessions	\$2,012,861.07	\$291,900.65	14.50%	\$926,917.66	\$407,855.55	44.00%	Combination of Bridge and TnCIS
Juvenile	\$120,252.96	\$69,731.96	57.99%	\$21,398.99	\$8,592.50	40.15%	Combination of Bridge and TnCIS
Chancery							Bridge/Saratoga - Software will not produce this data
County Total	\$2,915,592.81	\$1,033,752.88	35.46%	\$2,184,328.99	\$654,568.88	29.97%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Gibson - Humboldt							
Circuit (Law Court)	\$36,608.75	\$10,882.00	29.73%	\$243,301.02	\$33,115.83	13.61%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$184,393.80	\$125,405.45	68.01%	\$525,562.78	\$219,827.75	41.83%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$52,331.01	\$49,568.62	94.72%				TnCIS
County Total	\$273,333.56	\$185,856.07	68.00%	\$768,863.80	\$252,943.58	32.90%	
Gibson - Trenton							
Circuit	\$22,098.75	\$20,458.25	92.58%	\$328,374.70	\$59,940.91	18.25%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$126,075.72	\$118,117.22	93.69%	\$413,277.75	\$184,618.00	44.67%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$140,784.60	\$122,128.00	86.75%				TnCIS
County Total	\$288,959.07	\$260,703.47	90.22%	\$741,652.45	\$244,558.91	32.97%	
Giles							
Circuit				\$1,742,796.33	\$603,058.76	34.60%	Government Service Automation (GSA) - Accurate civil figures were not available from software vendor
Sessions				\$1,465,670.71	\$1,011,264.21	69.00%	Government Service Automation (GSA) - Accurate civil figures were not available from software vendor
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$241,777.94	\$218,999.44	90.58%				TnCIS
County Total	\$241,777.94	\$218,999.44	90.58%	\$3,208,467.04	\$1,614,322.97	50.31%	
Grainger							
Circuit	\$53,464.28	\$50,574.03	94.59%	\$323,904.00	\$9,648.75	2.98%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$60,683.00	\$56,411.00	92.96%	\$462,148.29	\$167,415.29	36.23%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$14,830.00	\$10,036.00	67.67%	\$5,226.00	\$2,319.00	44.37%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$55,260.68	\$55,218.43	99.92%				TnCIS
County Total	\$184,237.96	\$172,239.46	93.49%	\$791,278.29	\$179,383.04	22.67%	
Greene							
Circuit				\$1,703,966.70	\$218,320.89	12.81%	Bridge/Saratoga - no civil data received
Sessions				\$1,880,828.77	\$146,508.74	7.79%	Bridge/Saratoga - no civil data received
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$515,841.37	\$421,795.37	81.77%				Bridge/Saratoga
County Total	\$515,841.37	\$421,795.37	81.77%	\$3,584,795.47	\$364,829.63	10.18%	
Grundy							
Circuit	\$30,714.44	\$17,439.44	56.78%	\$164,337.00	\$3,149.50	1.92%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$47,039.26	\$34,778.75	73.94%	\$275,241.06	\$160,796.06	58.42%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$4,657.00	\$4,368.00	93.79%	\$2,391.00	\$1,250.00	52.28%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$48,535.20	\$43,217.70	89.04%				TnCIS
County Total	\$130,945.90	\$99,803.89	76.22%	\$441,969.06	\$165,195.56	37.38%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Hamblen							
Circuit							Bridge/Saratoga - could only provide collections, no assessments - see detail information for collected amounts
Sessions							Bridge/Saratoga - could only provide collections, no assessments - see detail information for collected amounts
Juvenile							
Chancery							Court has just gone on TrnCIS, could not provide data from previous vendor. Will be able to in the future
County Total	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00		
Hamilton							
Circuit CV	\$1,046,940.03	\$864,830.02	82.61%	\$15,181,605.15	\$5,317,146.36	35.02%	Government Service Automation (GSA)
Criminal GS/CIR CR				\$163,604.35	\$85,345.85	52.17%	In House - see detail explanation
Juvenile - CV/CR							InHouse - see detail explanation
Chancery	\$4,275,987.76	\$3,199,347.84	74.82%				TrnCIS
County Total	\$5,322,927.79	\$4,064,177.86	76.35%	\$15,345,209.50	\$5,402,492.21	35.21%	
Hancock							
Circuit	\$3,592.50	\$3,353.25	93.34%	\$323,498.50	\$25,947.25	8.02%	TrnCIS
Sessions	\$14,476.00	\$13,873.00	95.83%	\$412,449.00	\$82,060.66	19.90%	TrnCIS
Juvenile	\$944.00	\$944.00	100.00%	\$7,372.00	\$2,227.00	30.21%	TrnCIS
Chancery	\$19,413.75	\$17,077.75	87.97%				TrnCIS
County Total	\$38,426.25	\$35,248.00	91.73%	\$743,319.50	\$110,234.91	14.83%	
Hardeman							
Circuit	\$11,443.50	\$9,445.50	82.54%	\$706,853.12	\$70,138.56	9.92%	TrnCIS
Sessions	\$122,943.15	\$121,199.55	98.58%	\$992,512.22	\$393,525.58	39.65%	TrnCIS
Juvenile	\$26,949.50	\$22,559.50	83.71%	\$1,144.70	\$1,004.00	87.71%	TrnCIS
Chancery	\$106,966.90	\$101,929.20	95.29%				TrnCIS
County Total	\$268,303.05	\$255,133.75	95.09%	\$1,700,510.04	\$464,668.14	27.33%	
Hardin							
Circuit	\$680,554.20	\$677,501.70	99.55%	\$530,104.60	\$47,246.60	8.91%	TrnCIS
Sessions	\$199,522.14	\$198,137.14	99.31%	\$951,963.15	\$437,662.82	45.97%	TrnCIS
Juvenile	\$8,407.00	\$6,735.00	80.11%	\$13,150.00	\$7,452.00	56.67%	TrnCIS
Chancery	\$87,828.38	\$87,319.38	99.42%				TrnCIS
County Total	\$976,311.72	\$969,693.22	99.32%	\$1,495,217.75	\$492,361.42	32.93%	
Hawkins							
Circuit	\$150,257.61	\$132,935.05	88.47%	\$1,444,190.81	\$300,360.43	20.80%	Bridge/Saratoga
Sessions	\$724.50	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,448,233.82	\$355,612.13	24.55%	Bridge/Saratoga
Juvenile				\$50,321.60	\$30,621.00	60.85%	Bridge/Saratoga
Chancery	\$208,394.74	\$181,922.74	87.30%				TrnCIS
County Total	\$359,376.85	\$314,857.79	87.61%	\$2,942,746.23	\$686,593.56	23.33%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assesed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Haywood							
Circuit	\$10,909.50	\$10,264.50	94.09%	\$107,026.45	\$5,678.30	5.31%	TnCIS - Data from 10/1/2011
Sessions	\$131,533.44	\$115,404.07	87.74%	\$2,198,836.63	\$971,770.81	44.19%	TnCIS - Data from 10/1/2011
Juvenile	\$31,200.97	\$13,882.97	44.50%	\$9,430.05	\$1,147.05	12.16%	TnCIS - Data from 10/1/2011
Chancery	\$68,598.59	\$66,596.85	97.08%				TnCIS
County Total	\$242,242.50	\$206,148.39	85.10%	\$2,315,293.13	\$978,596.16	42.27%	
Henderson							
Circuit	\$15,092.00	\$15,092.00	100.00%	\$382,512.00	\$18,165.50	4.75%	Government Service Automation (GSA)
Sessions	\$230,458.35	\$230,458.35	100.00%	\$1,446,684.22	\$576,625.15	39.86%	Government Service Automation (GSA)
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$260,747.53	\$256,952.39	98.54%				TnCIS
County Total	\$506,297.88	\$502,502.74	99.25%	\$1,829,196.22	\$594,790.65	32.52%	
Henry							
Circuit	\$28,013.50	\$25,723.50	91.83%	\$380,517.62	\$19,143.76	5.03%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$196,612.20	\$191,855.70	97.58%	\$882,844.00	\$296,622.03	33.60%	TnCIS
Juvenile							Un-automated - no data available
Chancery	\$137,149.09	\$131,584.83	95.94%				TnCIS
County Total	\$361,774.79	\$349,164.03	96.51%	\$1,263,361.62	\$315,765.79	24.99%	
Hickman							
Circuit	\$17,959.88	\$13,109.38	72.99%	\$557,676.41	\$43,330.00	7.77%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$96,229.00	\$81,479.50	84.67%	\$1,225,386.42	\$552,742.42	45.11%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$74,214.00	\$13,909.00	18.74%	\$8,562.00	\$1,421.00	16.60%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$573,528.13	\$531,211.81	92.62%				TnCIS
County Total	\$761,931.01	\$639,709.69	83.96%	\$1,791,624.83	\$597,493.42	33.35%	
Houston							
Circuit	\$4,019.00	\$3,778.50	94.02%	\$173,712.00	\$13,338.00	7.68%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$20,669.25	\$20,365.00	98.53%	\$156,561.00	\$78,257.00	49.98%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$3,883.00	\$2,517.00	64.82%	\$2,009.00	\$467.00	23.25%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$41,559.95	\$40,876.45	98.36%				TnCIS
County Total	\$70,131.20	\$67,536.95	96.30%	\$332,282.00	\$92,062.00	27.71%	
Humphreys							
Circuit	\$14,352.25	\$13,106.00	91.32%	\$412,062.85	\$54,644.75	13.26%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$77,511.00	\$76,171.50	98.27%	\$458,643.40	\$283,577.20	61.83%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$143,954.60	\$111,076.80	77.16%				TnCIS
County Total	\$235,817.85	\$200,354.30	84.96%	\$870,706.25	\$338,221.95	38.84%	
Jackson							
Circuit	\$8,578.75	\$7,232.75	84.31%	\$95,152.32	\$12,707.82	13.36%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$40,888.00	\$35,000.50	85.60%	\$259,354.50	\$93,727.73	36.14%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$11,029.00	\$1,484.00	13.46%	\$3,389.50	\$1,455.50	42.94%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$50,600.17	\$35,210.23	69.59%				TnCIS
County Total	\$111,095.92	\$78,927.48	71.04%	\$357,896.32	\$107,891.05	30.15%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assesed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Jefferson							
Circuit							Circuit/Sessions/JV office just converted to TnCIS - no longer has access to reports with former vendor. Will be able to produce figures in the future
Sessions							
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$160,140.11	\$91,942.61	57.41%				TnCIS
County Total	\$160,140.11	\$91,942.61	57.41%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Johnson							
Circuit							Bridge/Saratoga system not equipped to run report for Circuit, GS and JV
Sessions							
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$408,399.39	\$399,001.00	97.70%				Bridge/Saratoga
County Total	\$408,399.39	\$399,001.00	97.70%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Knox							
Circuit CV Div I, II, III	\$945,548.43	\$882,830.94	93.37%				In-House - Manually calculated
Criminal							No Response
Juvenile							
Chancery							In-House system cannot produce report
County Total	\$945,548.43	\$882,830.94	93.37%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Lake							
Circuit	\$6,865.40	\$3,287.63	47.89%	\$185,500.62	\$26,971.08	14.54%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$22,055.50	\$17,960.50	81.43%	\$393,827.76	\$74,760.76	18.98%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$23,628.95	\$18,381.32	77.79%				TnCIS
County Total	\$52,549.85	\$39,629.45	75.41%	\$579,328.38	\$101,731.84	17.56%	
Lauderdale							
Circuit	\$23,692.22	\$16,427.22	69.34%	\$487,596.82	\$77,557.03	15.91%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$120,332.10	\$107,644.40	89.46%	\$580,439.57	\$218,118.83	37.58%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$72,719.07	\$59,411.37	81.70%				TnCIS
County Total	\$216,743.39	\$183,482.99	84.65%	\$1,068,036.39	\$295,675.86	27.68%	
Lawrence							
Circuit	\$33,572.09	\$28,852.59	85.94%	\$859,397.84	\$237,908.83	27.68%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$123,229.00	\$120,981.00	98.18%	\$929,365.67	\$438,370.99	47.17%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$110,748.16	\$45,622.16	41.19%	\$12,283.00	\$8,050.00	65.54%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$160,312.65	\$143,250.40	89.36%				TnCIS
County Total	\$427,861.90	\$338,706.15	79.16%	\$1,801,046.51	\$684,329.82	38.00%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Lewis							
Circuit	\$4,894.50	\$4,643.00	94.86%	\$632,190.75	\$25,285.00	4.00%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$48,594.00	\$42,426.00	87.31%	\$416,895.36	\$109,496.16	26.26%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$33,218.00	\$4,775.00	14.37%	\$11,114.00	\$3,323.00	29.90%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$79,122.23	\$55,251.34	69.83%				TnCIS
County Total	\$165,828.73	\$107,095.34	64.58%	\$1,060,200.11	\$138,104.16	13.03%	
Lincoln							
Circuit	\$124,962.68	\$76,987.86	61.61%	\$475,422.84	\$143,259.41	30.13%	Bridge/Saratoga - Circuit Civil balance owing is Judgments
Sessions				\$1,407,558.49	\$1,092,197.20	77.60%	Bridge/Saratoga - No Civil Data
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$101,596.63	\$98,627.38	97.08%				TnCIS
County Total	\$226,559.31	\$175,615.24	77.51%	\$1,882,981.33	\$1,235,456.61		
Loudon							
Circuit	\$64,032.00	\$45,915.50	71.71%	\$565,446.36	\$74,485.86	13.17%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$464,761.34	\$419,848.48	90.34%	\$1,950,618.34	\$962,692.84	49.35%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$26,604.00	\$7,274.00	27.34%	\$65,696.00	\$15,152.00	23.06%	TnCIS
Chancery							Court unautomated other than Delinquent Tax - no data available
County Total	\$555,397.34	\$473,037.98	85.17%	\$2,581,760.70	\$1,052,330.70	40.76%	
Macon							
Circuit	\$44,935.50	\$37,577.22	83.62%	\$227,176.78	\$85,037.34	37.43%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$94,877.90	\$83,583.95	88.10%	\$624,772.35	\$277,871.90	44.48%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$23,673.00	\$20,079.00	84.82%	\$36,313.10	\$17,206.56	47.38%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$58,289.94	\$53,991.94	92.63%				TnCIS
County Total	\$221,776.34	\$195,232.11	88.03%	\$888,262.23	\$380,115.80	42.79%	
Madison							
Circuit	\$92,396.20	\$89,851.20	97.25%	\$2,501,208.41	\$376,961.04	15.07%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$891,154.58	\$837,574.08	93.99%	\$1,661,230.94	\$1,046,908.39	63.02%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery/Probate	\$661,440.12	\$643,616.44	97.31%				TnCIS
County Total	\$1,644,990.90	\$1,571,041.72	95.50%	\$4,162,439.35	\$1,423,869.43	34.21%	
Marion							
Circuit							Government Service Automation (GSA) - No Response
Sessions							Government Service Automation (GSA) - No Response
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$149,811.19	\$145,210.23	96.93%				TnCIS
County Total	\$149,811.19	\$145,210.23	96.93%	\$0.00	\$0.00		

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Marshall							
Circuit	\$87,078.82	\$81,800.57	93.94%	\$140,236.00	\$7,909.50	5.64%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$145,533.00	\$139,382.50	95.77%	\$874,867.75	\$461,559.55	52.76%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$25,398.00	\$25,069.00	98.70%	\$36,543.88	\$22,953.88	62.81%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$99,878.54	\$94,041.23	94.16%				TnCIS
County Total	\$357,888.36	\$340,293.30	95.08%	\$1,051,647.63	\$492,422.93	46.82%	
Maury							
Circuit	\$143,769.49	\$120,720.66	83.97%	\$1,309,643.86	\$135,066.81	10.31%	TnCIS
Sessions(Part I and II	\$805,444.71	\$767,926.64	95.34%	\$2,179,632.05	\$1,041,371.53	47.78%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$289,112.91	\$119,802.07	41.44%	\$60,675.00	\$38,182.00	62.93%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$319,653.31	\$283,064.83	88.55%				TnCIS
County Total	\$1,557,980.42	\$1,291,514.20	82.90%	\$3,549,950.91	\$1,214,620.34	34.22%	
McMinn							
Circuit	\$148,569.18	\$126,835.09	85.37%	\$753,457.12	\$101,181.39	13.43%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$231,414.55	\$225,524.95	97.45%	\$2,554,039.85	\$914,744.91	35.82%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$27,804.00	\$24,695.00	88.82%	\$27,802.11	\$13,618.11	48.98%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$447,425.93	\$414,522.50	92.65%				TnCIS
County Total	\$855,213.66	\$791,577.54	92.56%	\$3,335,299.08	\$1,029,544.41	30.87%	
McNairy							
Circuit	\$10,428.00	\$10,207.00	97.88%	\$288,977.50	\$27,983.50	9.68%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$189,723.72	\$174,387.03	91.92%	\$974,405.88	\$292,344.59	30.00%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$6,265.00	\$4,691.00	74.88%	\$1,550.00	\$730.00	47.10%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$48,580.50	\$39,873.00	82.08%				TnCIS
County Total	\$254,997.22	\$229,158.03	89.87%	\$1,264,933.38	\$321,058.09	25.38%	
Meigs							
Circuit	\$9,294.00	\$8,586.00	92.38%	\$108,529.00	\$6,732.50	6.20%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$45,461.00	\$44,352.00	97.56%	\$677,731.25	\$192,520.73	28.41%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$20,417.50	\$16,421.00	80.43%	\$8,229.00	\$4,272.00	51.91%	TnCIS
Chancery							This court un-automated with exception of Delinquent Tax - No Data available
County Total	\$75,172.50	\$69,359.00	92.27%	\$794,489.25	\$203,525.23	25.62%	
Monroe							
Circuit	\$385,783.24	\$314,988.12	81.65%	\$2,104,161.38	\$513,688.77	24.41%	Bridge/Saratoga
Sessions Criminal				\$1,044,508.51	\$451,498.60	43.23%	Bridge/Saratoga
Juvenile Civil/Criminal				\$35,361.17	\$20,169.07	57.04%	Bridge/Saratoga
Chancery	\$533,922.23	\$414,144.75	77.57%				Bridge/Saratoga
County Total	\$919,705.47	\$729,132.87	79.28%	\$3,184,031.06	\$985,356.44	30.95%	
Montgomery							
Circuit							Numbers could not be provided, see explanation
Sessions							
Juvenile							
Chancery		\$496,798.52					Bridge/Saratoga - could only provide collections - no assessments; collection totals are not included in grand totals. Clerk estimates 95% collections
County Total	\$0.00	\$496,798.52		\$0.00	\$0.00		

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assesed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Moore							
Circuit	\$8,831.50	\$7,990.50	90.48%	\$69,201.00	\$8,624.00	12.46%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$14,155.00	\$11,180.50	78.99%	\$197,291.00	\$75,616.50	38.33%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$27,322.04	\$27,322.04	100.00%	\$266,492.00	\$84,240.50	31.61%	Un-automated - Figured manually
County Total	\$50,308.54	\$46,493.04	92.42%	\$266,492.00	\$84,240.50	31.61%	
Morgan							
Circuit	\$15,496.00	\$8,249.50	53.24%	\$175,487.50	\$20,672.25	11.78%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$89,779.25	\$71,718.25	79.88%	\$725,850.65	\$205,173.70	28.27%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$28,706.00	\$11,282.00	39.30%	\$5,057.00	\$3,059.00	60.49%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$83,527.92	\$68,602.92	82.13%				Un-automated - Figured manually
County Total	\$217,509.17	\$159,852.67	73.49%	\$906,395.15	\$228,904.95	25.25%	
Obion							
Circuit	\$423,163.10	\$419,873.85	99.22%	\$315,365.98	\$49,364.89	15.65%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$161,780.10	\$154,936.35	95.77%	\$950,623.06	\$311,953.05	32.82%	TnCIS
Juvenile				\$30,723.90	\$24,832.92	80.83%	Unautomated - Figured manually
Chancery	\$207,772.45	\$187,144.83	90.07%				TnCIS
County Total	\$823,439.55	\$786,787.95	95.55%	\$1,296,712.94	\$386,150.86	29.78%	
Overton							
Circuit	\$28,667.00	\$26,639.00	92.93%	\$450,724.72	\$20,598.72	4.57%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$105,730.50	\$80,737.69	76.36%	\$610,680.00	\$322,085.78	52.74%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$9,734.00	\$9,315.00	95.70%	\$7,039.00	\$5,956.00	84.61%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$38,527.00	\$38,041.00	98.74%				TnCIS
County Total	\$182,658.50	\$154,732.69	84.71%	\$1,068,443.72	\$348,640.50	32.63%	
Perry							
Circuit	\$32,075.50	\$26,253.25	81.85%	\$251,101.01	\$14,064.51	5.60%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$27,044.50	\$20,201.50	74.70%	\$284,948.00	\$84,470.80	29.64%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$12,844.00	\$3,732.00	29.06%	\$10,828.00	\$1,598.00	14.76%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$41,398.05	\$33,199.64	80.20%				TnCIS
County Total	\$113,362.05	\$83,386.39	73.56%	\$546,877.01	\$100,133.31	18.31%	
Pickett							
Circuit	\$16,390.71	\$7,455.00	45.48%	\$66,430.50	\$10,248.00	15.43%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$26,691.18	\$23,147.18	86.72%	\$128,707.50	\$54,142.31	42.07%	TnCIS
Juvenile							
Chancery							Un-automated - no data available
County Total	\$43,081.89	\$30,602.18	71.03%	\$195,138.00	\$64,390.31	33.00%	
Polk							
Circuit	\$58,150.28	\$50,431.78	86.73%	\$360,111.16	\$79,987.02	22.21%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$49,066.18	\$42,268.43	86.15%	\$706,795.59	\$232,997.17	32.97%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$11,768.28	\$6,292.28	53.47%	\$2,706.00	\$1,387.00	51.26%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$41,765.30	\$38,733.30	92.74%				TnCIS
County Total	\$160,750.04	\$137,725.79	85.68%	\$1,069,612.75	\$314,371.19	29.39%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Putnam							
Circuit Criminal/Civil				\$3,988,600.11	\$1,836,641.91	46.05%	Calculated by Court
Sessions Criminal/Civil				\$7,526,306.96	\$2,278,623.97	30.28%	Calculated by Court
Juvenile							TnCIS
Chancery	\$388,386.42	\$357,215.65	91.97%	\$11,514,907.07	\$4,115,265.88	35.74%	TnCIS
County Total	\$388,386.42	\$357,215.65	91.97%	\$11,514,907.07	\$4,115,265.88	35.74%	
Rhea							
Circuit	\$124,276.20	\$99,210.20	79.83%	\$337,714.50	\$43,412.19	12.85%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$117,217.03	\$115,083.03	98.18%	\$983,894.45	\$376,133.63	38.23%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$6,411.00	\$4,416.00	68.88%	\$8,348.00	\$3,773.00	45.20%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$56,499.84	\$46,618.50	82.51%				TnCIS
County Total	\$304,404.07	\$265,327.73	87.16%	\$1,329,956.95	\$423,318.82	31.83%	
Roane							
Circuit	\$121,903.56	\$50,055.81	41.06%	\$399,649.51	\$65,886.90	16.49%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$419,404.92	\$362,480.23	86.43%	\$2,240,889.72	\$768,428.72	34.29%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$56,634.00	\$35,917.00	63.42%	\$3,650.00	\$1,498.00	41.04%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$273,295.71	\$232,030.16	84.90%				TnCIS
County Total	\$871,238.19	\$680,483.20	78.11%	\$2,644,189.23	\$835,813.62	31.61%	
Robertson							
Circuit	\$233,497.33	\$176,064.01	75.40%	\$1,024,186.98	\$128,358.65	12.53%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$361,853.25	\$329,593.44	91.08%	\$2,620,075.62	\$1,357,485.30	51.81%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$29,291.03	\$21,014.67	71.74%	\$30,116.95	\$22,862.80	75.91%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$190,954.86	\$154,500.35	80.91%				TnCIS
County Total	\$815,596.47	\$681,172.47	83.52%	\$3,674,379.55	\$1,508,706.75	41.06%	
Rutherford							
Circuit							Switching vendors - Circuit, Sessions, and Juvenile cannot pull data
Sessions							
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$1,090,872.95	\$1,009,530.40	92.54%	\$0.00	\$0.00		TnCIS
County Total	\$1,090,872.95	\$1,009,530.40	92.54%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Scott							
Circuit	\$24,710.00	\$22,018.75	89.11%	\$470,232.50	\$77,257.50	16.43%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$147,993.61	\$135,498.75	91.56%	\$641,451.84	\$213,860.87	33.34%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$14,174.50	\$4,933.50	34.81%	\$847.00	\$464.00	54.78%	TnCIS
Chancery							Unautomated with the exception of Delinquent Taxes - No Data available
County Total	\$186,878.11	\$162,451.00	86.93%	\$1,112,531.34	\$291,582.37	26.21%	
Sequatchie							
Circuit	\$118,200.73	\$89,703.69	75.89%	\$243,487.50	\$40,826.00	16.77%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$40,722.50	\$38,232.50	93.89%	\$482,199.50	\$231,881.64	48.09%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$4,789.50	\$4,689.50	97.91%				TnCIS
Chancery	\$15,544.71	\$15,504.71	99.74%				TnCIS
County Total	\$179,257.44	\$148,130.40	82.64%	\$725,687.00	\$272,707.64	37.58%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Sevier							
Circuit							Recently converted to TnCIS - unable to provide reports from previous vendor
Sessions							No Response
Juvenile							
Chancery	\$222,442.20	\$200,445.88	90.11%				TnCIS
County Total	\$222,442.20	\$200,445.88	90.11%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Shelby							
Circuit CV	\$2,524,602.22	\$2,389,414.25	94.65%				In-House
Criminal				\$39,233,025.27	\$2,497,753.40	6.37%	In-House
Sessions	\$3,618,600.58	\$3,537,567.04	97.76%	\$28,870,679.58	\$6,193,555.07	21.45%	In-House
Juvenile				\$1,744,055.00	\$525,104.16	30.11%	In House - Totals were not broken down by CV/CR
Chancery	\$925,662.64	\$745,461.95	80.53%				In-House
Probate	\$659,589.02	\$613,051.87	92.94%				In-House
County Total	\$7,068,865.44	\$6,672,443.24	94.39%	\$30,614,734.58	\$6,718,659.23	21.95%	
Smith							
Circuit	\$47,422.62	\$44,738.62	94.34%	\$178,048.12	\$27,642.18	15.53%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$131,569.41	\$81,873.58	62.23%	\$469,249.50	\$292,694.70	62.38%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$11,109.00	\$2,791.00	25.12%	\$3,500.00	\$1,932.00	55.20%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$1,380,051.81	\$1,378,053.01	99.86%				TnCIS
County Total	\$1,570,152.84	\$1,507,456.21	96.01%	\$650,797.62	\$322,268.88	49.52%	
Stewart							
Circuit	\$24,515.15	\$24,192.01	98.68%	\$429,825.00	\$14,008.50	3.26%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$55,944.00	\$49,900.00	89.20%	\$468,860.70	\$192,166.70	40.99%	TnCIS
Juvenile							Unautomated - No Data available
Chancery	\$81,348.73	\$78,365.29	96.33%				TnCIS
County Total	\$161,807.88	\$152,457.30	94.22%	\$898,685.70	\$206,175.20	22.94%	
Sullivan							
Circuit CR/Law Cr	\$2,925,255.46	\$1,349,460.03	46.13%	\$6,103,490.99	\$1,274,411.93	20.88%	Bridge/Saratoga
Sessions/Juvenile	\$6,999,438.61	\$905,385.91	12.94%	\$4,182,074.70	\$1,841,615.79	44.04%	Bridge/Saratoga
Chancery							Bridge/Saratoga - Unable to Produce
County Total	\$9,924,694.07	\$2,254,845.94	22.72%	\$10,285,565.69	\$3,116,027.72	30.30%	
Sumner							
Circuit	\$3,706,886.32	\$2,684,991.56	72.43%	\$2,123,265.06	\$309,413.89	14.57%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$915,105.61	\$812,378.87	88.77%	\$3,769,087.93	\$1,519,359.79	40.31%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$264,264.78	\$120,494.78	45.60%	\$89,362.00	\$46,879.50	52.46%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$456,106.98	\$407,010.74	89.24%				TnCIS
County Total	\$5,342,363.69	\$4,024,875.95	75.34%	\$5,981,714.99	\$1,875,653.18	31.36%	
Tipton							
Circuit	\$27,067.50	\$27,042.50	99.91%	\$853,679.84	\$180,800.46	21.18%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$259,713.50	\$253,699.76	97.68%	\$1,211,630.55	\$514,220.98	42.44%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$301,651.87	\$155,212.00	51.45%	\$19,473.00	\$8,187.00	42.04%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$301,410.00	\$260,213.77	86.33%				TnCIS
County Total	\$889,842.87	\$696,168.03	78.23%	\$2,084,783.39	\$703,208.44	33.73%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assessed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Trousdale							
Circuit							Court un-automated, no data available
Sessions	\$39,542.00	\$38,128.00	96.42%	\$301,225.47	\$175,106.29	58.13%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$9,894.00	\$6,014.00	60.78%	\$6,947.50	\$3,259.50	46.92%	TnCIS
Chancery							Court un-automated with the exception of Delinquent Tax - no data available
County Total	\$49,436.00	\$44,142.00	89.29%	\$308,172.97	\$178,365.79	57.88%	
Unicoi							
Circuit							No Response
Sessions							No Response
Juvenile							Bridge/Saratoga
Chancery	\$158,133.88	\$156,191.63	98.77%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
County Total	\$158,133.88	\$156,191.63	98.77%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Union							
Circuit	\$9,642.00	\$8,680.00	90.02%	\$77,448.50	\$26,538.00	34.27%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$38,167.90	\$36,136.30	94.68%	\$229,839.00	\$89,936.00	39.13%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$12,638.00	\$8,633.00	68.31%	\$7,739.00	\$4,281.00	55.32%	TnCIS
Chancery							Office Un-automated - No Data available
County Total	\$60,447.90	\$53,449.30	88.42%	\$315,026.50	\$120,755.00	38.33%	
Van Buren							
Circuit	\$3,747.50	\$3,431.00	91.55%	\$182,197.25	\$108,244.00	59.41%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$12,182.50	\$12,003.00	98.53%	\$178,192.64	\$108,956.14	61.15%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$6,365.18	\$3,180.56	49.97%	\$3,717.00	\$2,826.00	76.03%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$4,754.68	\$4,754.68	100.00%				TnCIS
County Total	\$27,049.86	\$23,369.24	86.39%	\$364,106.89	\$220,026.14	60.43%	
Warren							
Circuit				\$3,011,274.01	\$1,117,200.66	37.10%	Bridge/Saratoga - Totals were not broken down per CV/CR for Circuit/GS/JV
Sessions				\$3,467,981.98	\$903,508.73	26.05%	
Juvenile				\$75,768.90	\$44,251.17	58.40%	
Chancery	\$156,628.23	\$86,145.11	55.00%				TnCIS
County Total	\$156,628.23	\$86,145.11	55.00%	\$6,555,024.89	\$2,064,960.56	31.50%	
Washington							
Circuit	\$2,147,277.77	\$1,003,368.18	46.73%	\$3,055,090.07	\$388,948.31	12.73%	Bridge/Saratoga
Sessions	\$8,866,474.72	\$1,255,788.91	14.16%	\$4,938,358.41	\$1,889,904.11	38.27%	Bridge/Saratoga
Juvenile				\$34,623.37	\$27,219.44	78.62%	Bridge/Saratoga
Chancery	\$9,495,208.45	\$8,984,579.42	94.62%				Bridge/Saratoga
County Total	\$20,508,960.94	\$11,243,736.51	54.82%	\$8,028,071.85	\$2,306,071.86	28.73%	

Report on Court Fees, Fines and Cost
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

Court	Civil Assesed	Civil Received	CV %	Criminal Assessed	Criminal Received	CR %	Comments
Wayne							
Circuit	\$258,643.50	\$255,663.50	98.85%	\$235,056.50	\$51,206.00	21.78%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$71,854.63	\$64,943.08	90.38%	\$761,271.33	\$465,912.33	61.20%	TnCIS
Juvenile	\$33,310.86	\$30,262.86	90.85%	\$7,172.00	\$4,338.00	60.49%	TnCIS
Chancery	\$79,407.35	\$57,044.79	71.84%				TnCIS
County Total	\$443,216.34	\$407,914.23	92.04%	\$1,003,499.83	\$521,456.33	51.96%	
Weakley							
Circuit	\$11,668.50	\$11,184.50	95.85%	\$143,299.80	\$20,309.80	14.17%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$177,839.74	\$161,901.71	91.04%	\$971,464.58	\$457,776.78	47.12%	TnCIS
Juvenile							TnCIS
Chancery	\$138,934.37	\$115,313.82	83.00%				TnCIS
County Total	\$328,442.61	\$288,400.03	87.81%	\$1,114,764.38	\$478,086.58	42.89%	
White							
Circuit	\$11,002.77	\$7,829.01	71.15%	\$140,743.20	\$24,465.64	17.38%	TnCIS - data from 3/1/2012
Sessions	\$60,655.13	\$54,384.96	89.66%	\$199,155.50	\$72,428.78	36.37%	TnCIS - data from 3/1/2012
Juvenile	\$16,319.00	\$4,621.00	28.32%	\$4,768.00	\$1,051.00	22.04%	TnCIS - data from 3/1/2012
Chancery	\$73,512.43	\$71,880.93	97.78%				TnCIS - data from 8/1/2011
County Total	\$161,489.33	\$138,715.90	85.90%	\$344,666.70	\$97,945.42	28.42%	
Williamson							
Circuit	\$213,284.10	\$180,094.51	84.44%	\$1,834,696.14	\$305,702.79	16.66%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$709,347.82	\$683,106.75	96.30%	\$3,457,599.58	\$1,775,638.40	51.35%	TnCIS
Juvenile				\$241,956.21	\$214,769.83	88.76%	In-House
Chancery	\$861,196.75	\$779,559.28	90.52%				TnCIS
County Total	\$1,783,828.67	\$1,642,760.54	92.09%	\$5,534,251.93	\$2,296,111.02	41.49%	
Wilson							
Circuit	\$1,471,026.91	\$1,423,459.41	96.77%	\$994,502.85	\$207,519.03	20.87%	TnCIS
Sessions	\$598,409.04	\$547,004.52	91.41%	\$3,412,821.86	\$1,643,221.92	48.15%	TnCIS
GS III - Civil Only	\$210,680.41	\$135,896.16	64.50%				TnCIS
Chancery	\$493,010.35	\$455,498.90	92.39%				TnCIS
County Total	\$2,773,126.71	\$2,561,858.99	92.38%	\$4,407,324.71	\$1,850,740.95	41.99%	
Grand Totals	\$95,587,406.08	\$68,624,608.61	71.79%	\$259,293,424.81	\$77,649,708.47	29.95%	

**** PLEASE NOTE:** The software that these fees were obtained from is listed in the comments column. TnCIS courts are just fines, fees and cost excluding items such as Judgment, Judgment Interest, and Pre-Paid Cost, which may never be paid through the court. Investment Fees were also excluded. Most vendors were unable to pull out fees that were not typical court cost, therefore all fees assessed and received including those fees listed above will be included.