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November 28, 2007

The General Assembly of Virginia
Division of Legislative Automated Systems
910 Capital Square
General Assembly Building, Suite 660
Richmond, VA 23219

Dear Senators and Delegates:

Virginia Code § 16.1-69.10 provides that the Committee on District Courts shall make a study and report to the General Assembly on the number of district court judges needed and the districts for which they should be authorized. The Committee on District Courts recommends the authorization of four new general district judgeships (one each in the Second, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth Judicial Districts), and six new juvenile and domestic relations district court judgeships (one each in the First, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Judicial Districts) effective July 1, 2008. Please find enclosed the reports outlining the workload analysis for each judicial district referenced above, and the fiscal impact statement for these judgeships. As you will see, the financial impact for the creation of each new district court judgeship will be \$231,753.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "KRH".

Karl R. Hade

KRH:bsw

Enclosures



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Second Judicial District

General District Court

The Second Judicial District serves the City of Virginia Beach. Figures from the Weldon Cooper Center indicate that the estimated 2005 population of the area is 433,549 residents. This represents an increase of 1.9% over 2000 population figures.

Seven general district court judges are authorized for the Second District. Serving currently are Virginia L. Cochran, Calvin R. Depew Jr., W. Edward Hudgins Jr., Pamela E. Hutchens, Teresa N. McCrimmon, Robert L. Simpson Jr., and Gene A. Woolard.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Second District used approximately 180.5 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 32.5 days per judge. This was above the 2006 state average of 28.4 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Second District show 190,283 new cases were filed in 2006, up 6.6% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new criminal cases decreased 1.4% to total 23,232 with the number of new traffic cases rising 8.8% to total 91,889. Civil cases increased by 6.7% and totaled 75,162. The total number of hearings held rose 5.0% to total 192,169.

In 2006, the seven judges serving in the Second District averaged 27,183 new cases and 27,453 hearings per judge. These averages were the 11th and 17th highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Second in 2006 was 1,856 cases above the statewide average (25,328 new cases per judge) and 2,127 cases above the 2006 urban average (25,057 new cases per judge). Judges in the Second held 27,453 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 28,100 hearings and the average for urban districts in 2006 of 27,756 hearings per judge. The

general district judges averaged 3,319 criminal cases, 13,127 traffic, and 10,737 civil cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 3,097 criminal cases, 15,247 traffic, and 6,984 civil cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Second District is expected to increase this year. New cases are projected to increase 0.6% to reach 191,491 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 0.8% to total 193,715.

With these changes, the seven judges of the district would average a total of 27,356 new cases per judge and 27,674 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for urban districts (25,057) by 2,299 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 25,553 new cases per judge. The Second would exceed this by 1,803 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 27,674. This number of hearings is 82 fewer than the 2006 urban average (27,756 hearings held) and would be 700 below the projected state average for 2007 (28,374).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the eight judges in the Second would average 23,936 new cases, 1,120 less than the 2006 urban average (25,057) and 1,617 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (25,553). The judges would also hold an average of 24,214 hearings, 3,541 less than the 2006 urban average (27,756) and 4,159 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 28,374 hearings per judge.

The Second Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	433,549
New Cases	
Criminal	23,232
Traffic	91,889
Civil	75,162
Total	190,283
Hearings	192,169
Judges	7.0
New Cases/Judge	
Second	27,183
State Average	25,328
Urban Average	25,057
Hearings/Judge	
Second	27,453
State Average	28,100
Urban Average	27,756

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 7 Judges	27,356
With 8 Judges	23,936
State (2006)	25,328
State (2007)*	25,553
Urban (2006)	25,057
Hearings/Judge	
With 7 Judges	27,674
With 8 Judges	24,214
State (2006)	28,100
State (2007)*	28,374
Urban (2006)	27,756

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Eleventh Judicial District

General District Court

The Eleventh Judicial District serves the localities of Amelia, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Petersburg, and Powhatan. Figures from the Weldon Cooper Center indicate that the estimated 2006 population of the area is 112,015 residents. This represents an increase of 3.9% over 2000 population figures.

Two general district court judges are authorized for the Eleventh District. Serving currently are Lucretia A. Carrico and Paul Cella.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Eleventh District used approximately 55.8 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 27.9 days per judge. This was above the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Eleventh District show 58,936 new cases were filed in 2006, up 3.2% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new criminal cases decreased 5.3% to total 7,873 with the number of new traffic cases rising 10.5% to total 36,521. Civil cases fell by 7.5% and totaled 14,542. The total number of hearings held fell 1.3% to total 70,846.

In 2006, the two judges serving in the Eleventh District averaged 29,468 new cases and 35,423 hearings per judge. These averages were the 5th and 3rd highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Eleventh in 2006 was 4,140 cases above the statewide average (25,328 new cases per judge) and 3,818 cases above the 2006 rural average (25,650 new cases per judge). Judges in the Eleventh held 35,423 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 28,100 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006 of 28,511 hearings per judge. The general district judges averaged 3,937 criminal cases, 18,261 traffic, and 7,271

civil cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 3,097 criminal cases, 15,247 traffic, and 6,984 civil cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Eleventh District is expected to increase this year. New cases are projected to increase 1.3% to reach 59,729 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 1.0% to total 71,543.

With these changes, the two judges of the district would average a total of 29,864 new cases per judge and 35,772 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (25,650) by 4,214 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 25,553 new cases per judge. The Eleventh would exceed this by 4,311 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 35,772. This number of hearings is 7,261 more than the 2006 rural average (28,511 hearings held) and would be 7,398 above the projected state average for 2007 (28,374).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the three judges in the Eleventh would average 19,910 new cases, 5,741 less than the 2006 rural average (25,650) and 5,643 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (25,553). The judges would also hold an average of 23,848 hearings, 4,663 less than the 2006 rural average (28,511) and 4,526 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 28,374 hearings per judge.

The Eleventh Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	112,015
New Cases	
Criminal	7,873
Traffic	36,521
Civil	14,542
Total	58,936
Hearings	70,846
Judges	2.0
New Cases/Judge	
Eleventh	29,468
State Average	25,328
Rural Average	25,650
Hearings/Judge	
Eleventh	35,423
State Average	28,100
Rural Average	28,511

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 2 Judges	29,864
With 3 Judges	19,910
State (2006)	25,328
State (2007)*	25,553
Rural (2006)	25,650
Hearings/Judge	
With 2 Judges	35,772
With 3 Judges	23,848
State (2006)	28,100
State (2007)*	28,374
Rural (2006)	28,511

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Fifteenth Judicial District

General District Court

The Fifteenth Judicial District serves the localities of Caroline, Essex, Fredericksburg, Hanover, King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Westmoreland. Figures from Weldon Cooper Center indicate that the estimated 2006 population of the area is 464,994 residents. This represents an increase of 20.2% over 2000 population figures.

Six general district court judges are authorized for the Fifteenth District. Serving currently are Frank L. Benser, Sara L. Deneke, J. Overton Harris, John R. Stevens, Peter L. Tribble, and Gordon A. Wilkins.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Fifteenth District used approximately 126.3 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 21.0 days per judge. This was below the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Fifteenth District show 193,990 new cases were filed in 2006, up 3.2% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new criminal cases increased 10.2% to total 24,374 with the number of new traffic cases rising 0.9% to total 120,341. Civil cases increased by 5.8% and totaled 49,275. The total number of hearings held rose 5.5% to total 215,607.

In 2006, the six judges serving in the Fifteenth District averaged 32,332 new cases and 35,935 hearings per judge. These averages were ranked 1st, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Fifteenth in 2006 was 7,004 cases above the statewide average (25,328 new cases per judge) and 6,682 cases above the 2006 rural average (25,650 new cases per judge). Judges in the Fifteenth held 35,935 hearings each, compared to the

statewide average of 28,100 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006 of 28,511 hearings per judge. The general district judges averaged 4,062 criminal cases, 20,057 traffic, and 8,213 civil cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 3,097 criminal cases, 15,247 traffic, and 6,984 civil cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Fifteenth District is expected to increase this year. New cases are projected to increase 2.2% to reach 198,268 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 2.3% to total 220,609.

With these changes, the six judges of the district would average a total of 33,045 new cases per judge and 36,768 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (25,650) by 7,395 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 25,553 new cases per judge. The Fifteenth would exceed this by 7,492 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 36,768. This number of hearings is 8,257 more than the 2006 rural average (28,511 hearings held) and would be 8,395 above the projected state average for 2007 (28,374).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the seven judges in the Fifteenth would average 28,324 new cases, 2,674 more than the 2006 rural average (25,650) and 2,771 cases above the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (25,553). The judges would also hold an average of 31,516 hearings, 3,005 more than the 2006 rural average (28,511) and 3,142 more than the expected state average in 2007 of 28,374 hearings per judge.

The Fifteenth Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	464,994
New Cases	
Criminal	24,374
Traffic	120,341
Civil	49,275
Total	193,990
Hearings	215,607
Judges	6.0
New Cases/Judge	
Fifteenth	32,332
State Average	25,872
Rural Average (2006)	26,098
Hearings/Judge	
Fifteenth	35,935
State Average	28,207
Rural Average (2006)	28,747

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 6 Judges	33,045
With 7 Judges	28,324
State (2006)	25,872
State (2007)*	26,037
Rural (2006)	26,098
Hearings/Judge	
With 6 Judges	36,768
With 7 Judges	31,516
State (2006)	28,207
State (2007)*	28,475
Rural (2006)	28,747

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Twenty-Sixth Judicial District

General District Court

The Twenty-Sixth Judicial District serves Clarke, Frederick, Page, Rockingham, Harrisonburg, Shenandoah, Warren and Winchester. Figures from the Weldon Cooper Center indicate that the estimated 2006 population of the area is 327,217 residents. This represents an increase of 11.5% over 2000 population figures.

Four general district court judges are authorized for the Twenty-Sixth District. Serving currently are W. Dale Houff, Norman deV. Morrison, John A. Paul, and David Shaw Whitacre.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Twenty-Sixth District used approximately 120.3 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 28.0 days per judge. This was above the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Twenty-Sixth District show 131,501 new cases were filed in 2006, up 3.4% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new criminal cases increased 5.6% to total 15,851 with the number of new traffic cases rising 5.4% to total 80,793. Civil cases fell by 2.0% and totaled 34,857. The total number of hearings held rose 4.4% to total 147,776.

In 2006, the four judges serving in the Twenty-Sixth District averaged 30,582 new cases and 34,367 hearings per judge. These averages were the 2nd and 4th highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Twenty-Sixth in 2006 was 5,254 cases above the statewide average (25,328 new cases per judge) and 4,931 cases above the 2006 rural average (25,650 new cases per judge). Judges in the Twenty-Sixth held 34,367 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 28,100 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006

of 28,511 hearings per judge. The general district judges averaged 3,686 criminal cases, 18,789 traffic, and 8,106 civil cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 3,097 criminal cases, 15,247 traffic, and 6,984 civil cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Twenty-Sixth District is expected to increase this year. New cases are projected to increase 2.5% to reach 134,832 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 2.6% to total 151,567.

With these changes, the four judges of the district would average a total of 31,356 new cases per judge and 35,248 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (25,650) by 5,706 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 25,553 new cases per judge. The Twenty-Sixth would exceed this by 5,803 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 35,248. This number of hearings is 6,737 more than the 2006 rural average (28,511 hearings held) and would be 6,874 above the projected state average for 2007 (28,374).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the five judges in the Twenty-Sixth would average 26,966 new cases, 1,316 more than the 2006 rural average (25,650) and 1,413 cases above the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (25,553). The judges would also hold an average of 30,313 hearings, 1,802 more than the 2006 rural average (28,511) and 1,940 more than the expected state average in 2007 of 28,374 hearings per judge.

The Twenty-Sixth Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	327,217
New Cases	
Criminal	15,851
Traffic	80,793
Civil	34,857
Total	131,501
Hearings	147,776
Judges	4.3
New Cases/Judge	
Twenty-Sixth	30,582
State Average	25,328
Rural Average	25,650
Hearings/Judge	
Twenty-Sixth	34,367
State Average	28,100
Rural Average	28,511

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 4.3 Judges	31,356
With 5 Judges	26,966
State (2006)	25,328
State (2007)*	25,553
Rural (2006)	25,650
Hearings/Judge	
With 4.3 Judges	35,248
With 5 Judges	30,313
State (2006)	28,100
State (2007)*	28,374
Rural (2006)	28,511

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The First Judicial District

J&DR District Court

The First Judicial District serves the city of Chesapeake. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the estimated 2006 population of the area stood at 215,586 residents. This represents an increase 9.9% over 2000 population figures.

Three juvenile and domestic relations district court judges are authorized for the First District. Serving currently are Rufus A. Banks Jr., Eileen Anita Olds, and Larry D. Willis.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the First J&DR District used approximately 86.0 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 28.7 days per judge. This was above the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the First District show 15,165 new cases were filed in 2006, down 5.7% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new juvenile cases decreased 8.9% to total 8,108 with the number of new domestic relations cases falling 1.7% to total 7,057. The total number of hearings held fell 2.4% to total 34,926.

In 2006, the three judges serving in the First District averaged 5,055 new cases and 11,642 hearings per judge. These averages were the 8th and 9th highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the First in 2006 was 495 cases above the statewide average (4,560 new cases per judge) and 827 cases above the 2006 urban average (4,228 new cases per judge). Judges in the First held 11,642 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 10,408 hearings and the average for urban districts in 2006 of 9,837 hearings per judge. The J&DR judges averaged 2,703 juvenile cases and 2,352 domestic relations cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 2,428 juvenile cases and 2,132 domestic relations

cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the First Judicial District is expected to increase next year. New cases are projected to increase 2.0% to reach 15,464 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 1.4% to total 35,412.

With these changes, the three judges of the district would average a total of 5,155 new cases per judge and 11,804 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for urban districts (4,228) by 927 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 4,622 new cases per judge. The First District would exceed this by 533 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 11,804. This number of hearings is 1,967 more than the 2006 urban average (9,837 hearings held) and would be 1,967 above the projected state average for 2007 (10,580).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the four judges in the First District would average 3,866 new cases, 362 less than the 2006 urban average (4,228) and 756 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (4,622). The judges would also hold an average of 8,853 hearings, 984 less than the 2006 urban average (9,837) and 1,727 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 10,580 hearings per judge.

The First Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	215,586
New Cases	
Juvenile	8,108
Adult	7,057
Total	15,165
Hearings	34,926
Judges	3.0
New Cases/Judge	
First	5,055
State	4,560
Urban	4,228
Hearings/Judge	
First	11,642
State	10,408
Urban	9,837

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 3 Judges	5,155
With 4 Judges	3,866
State (2006)	4,560
State (2007)	4,622
Urban (2006)	4,228
Hearings/Judge	
With 3 Judges	11,804
With 4 Judges	8,853
State (2006)	10,408
State (2007)	10,580
Urban (2006)	9,837

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Eleventh Judicial District

J&DR District Court

The Eleventh Judicial District serves the localities of Amelia, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Petersburg, and Powhatan. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the estimated 2006 population of the area stood at 112,015 residents. This represents an increase 3.9% over 2000 population figures.

Two juvenile and domestic relations district court judges are authorized for the Eleventh District. Serving currently are James E. Hume and Valentine W. Southall Jr.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Eleventh J&DR District used approximately 130.2 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 65.1 days per judge. This was above the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Eleventh District show 11,581 new cases were filed in 2006, up 0.4% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new juvenile cases decreased 0.3% to total 5,160 with the number of new domestic relations cases rising 0.9% to total 6,421. The total number of hearings held fell 1.1% to total 28,233.

In 2006, the two judges serving in the Eleventh District averaged 5,791 new cases and 14,117 hearings per judge. These averages were the 1st highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Eleventh in 2006 was 1,230 cases above the statewide average (4,560 new cases per judge) and 869 cases above the 2006 rural average (4,922 new cases per judge). Judges in the Eleventh held 14,117 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 10,408 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006 of 11,029 hearings per judge. The J&DR judges averaged 2,580 juvenile cases

and 3,211 domestic relations cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 2,428 juvenile cases and 2,132 domestic relations cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Eleventh Judicial District is expected to increase next year. New cases are projected to increase 2.0% to reach 11,809 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 1.9% to total 28,783.

With these changes, the two judges of the district would average a total of 5,904 new cases per judge and 14,392 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (4,922) by 982 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 4,622 new cases per judge. The Eleventh District would exceed this by 1,283 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 14,392. This number of hearings is 3,363 more than the 2006 rural average (11,029 hearings held) and would be 3,363 above the projected state average for 2007 (10,580).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the three judges in the Eleventh District would average 3,936 new cases, 986 less than the 2006 rural average (4,922) and 686 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (4,622). The judges would also hold an average of 9,594 hearings, 1,435 less than the 2006 rural average (11,029) and 986 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 10,580 hearings per judge.

The Eleventh Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	112,015
New Cases	
Juvenile	5,160
Adult	6,421
Total	11,581
Hearings	28,233
Judges	2.0
New Cases/Judge	
Eleventh	5,791
State Average	4,560
Rural Average	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
Eleventh	14,117
State Average	10,408
Rural Average	11,029

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 2 Judges	5,904
With 3 Judges	3,936
State (2006)	4,560
State (2007)	4,622
Rural (2006)	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
With 2 Judges	14,392
With 3 Judges	9,594
State (2006)	10,408
State (2007)	10,580
Rural (2006)	11,029

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Fifteenth Judicial District

J&DR District Court

The Fifteenth Judicial District serves the localities of Caroline, Essex, Fredericksburg, Hanover, King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Westmoreland. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the estimated 2006 population of the area stood at 464,994 residents. This represents an increase 20.2% over 2000 population figures.

Seven juvenile and domestic relations district court judges are authorized for the Fifteenth District. Serving currently are David H. Beck, Gerald F. Daltan, J. Maston Davis, Joseph J. Ellis, Larry E. Gilman, Julian W. Johnson, and David F. Peterson.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Fifteenth J&DR District used approximately 165.8 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 23.7 days per judge. This was below the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Fifteenth District show 37,445 new cases were filed in 2006, up 5.3% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new juvenile cases increased 6.0% to total 21,432 with the number of new domestic relations cases rising 4.3% to total 16,013. The total number of hearings held rose 4.6% to total 81,194.

In 2006, the seven judges serving in the Fifteenth District averaged 5,349 new cases and 11,599 hearings per judge. These averages were the 4th and 10th highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Fifteenth in 2006 was 789 cases above the statewide average (4,560 new cases per judge) and 427 cases above the 2006 rural average (4,922 new cases per judge). Judges in the Fifteenth held 11,599 hearings each, compared to the

statewide average of 10,408 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006 of 11,029 hearings per judge. The J&DR judges averaged 3,062 juvenile cases and 2,288 domestic relations cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 2,428 juvenile cases and 2,132 domestic relations cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Fifteenth Judicial District is expected to increase next year. New cases are projected to increase 2.3% to reach 38,298 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 2.8% to total 83,449.

With these changes, the seven judges of the district would average a total of 5,471 new cases per judge and 11,921 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (4,922) by 549 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 4,622 new cases per judge. The Fifteenth District would exceed this by 773 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 11,921. This number of hearings is 892 more than the 2006 rural average (11,029 hearings held) and would be 1,341 above the projected state average for 2007 (10,580).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the eight judges in the Fifteenth District would average 4,787 new cases, 135 less than the 2006 rural average (4,922) and 165 cases above the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (4,622). The judges would also hold an average of 10,431 hearings, 598 less than the 2006 rural average (11,029) and 149 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 10,580 hearings per judge.

The Fifteenth Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	464,994
New Cases	
Juvenile	21,432
Adult	16,013
Total	37,445
Hearings	81,194
Judges	7.0
New Cases/Judge	
Fifteenth	5,349
State	4,560
Rural	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
Fifteenth	11,599
State	10,408
Rural	11,029

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 7 Judges	5,471
With 8 Judges	4,787
State (2006)	4,560
State (2007)	4,622
Rural (2006)	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
With 7 Judges	11,921
With 8 Judges	10,431
State (2006)	10,408
State (2007)	10,580
Rural (2006)	11,029

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Sixteenth Judicial District

J&DR District Court

The Sixteenth Judicial District serves the localities of Albemarle, Culpeper, Charlottesville, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Louisa, Madison, and Orange. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the estimated 2006 population of the area stood at 312,725 residents. This represents an increase 13.8% over 2000 population figures.

Four juvenile and domestic relations district court judges are authorized for the Sixteenth District. Serving currently are Edward DeJ. Berry, Dwight D. Johnson, Frank W. Somerville, and Susan L. Whitlock.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the J&DR district court judges of the Sixteenth District used approximately 69.3 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 17.3 days per judge. This was below the state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Sixteenth District show 20,702 new cases were filed in 2006, up 3.3% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new juvenile cases increased 3.3% to total 10,836 with the number of new domestic relations cases rising 3.2% to total 9,866. The total number of hearings held rose 4.9% to total 49,881.

In 2006, the four judges serving in the Sixteenth District averaged 5,176 new cases and 12,470 hearings per judge. These averages were the 6th and 4th highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Sixteenth in 2006 was 616 cases above the statewide average (4,560 new cases per judge) and 254 cases above the 2006 rural average (4,922 new cases per judge). Judges in the Sixteenth held 12,470 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 10,408 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006

of 11,029 hearings per judge. The J&DR judges averaged 2,709 juvenile cases and 2,467 domestic relations cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 2,428 juvenile cases and 2,132 domestic relations cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Sixteenth Judicial District is expected to increase next year. New cases are projected to increase 1.9% to reach 21,099 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 1.7% to total 50,723.

With these changes, the four judges of the district would average a total of 5,275 new cases per judge and 12,681 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (4,922) by 355 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 4,560 new cases per judge. The Sixteenth District would exceed this by 715 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 12,681. This number of hearings is 1,652 more than the 2006 rural average (11,029 hearings held) and would be 2,101 above the projected state average for 2007 (10,580).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the five judges in the Sixteenth District would average 4,220 new cases, 702 less than the 2006 rural average (4,922) and 340 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (4,560). The judges would also hold an average of 10,145 hearings, 884 less than the 2006 rural average (11,029) and 435 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 10,580 hearings per judge.

The Sixteenth Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	312,725
New Cases	
Juvenile	10,836
Adult	9,866
Total	20,702
Hearings	49,881
Judges	4.0
New Cases/Judge	
Sixteenth	5,176
State	4,560
Rural	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
Sixteenth	12,470
State	10,408
Rural	11,029

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 4 Judges	5,275
With 5 Judges	4,220
State (2006)	4,560
State (2007)	4,622
Rural (2006)	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
With 4 Judges	12,681
With 5 Judges	10,145
State (2006)	10,408
State (2007)	10,580
Rural (2006)	11,029

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Twenty-eighth Judicial District

J&DR District Court

The Twenty-Eighth Judicial District serves the localities of Bristol, Smyth, and Washington. According to the Weldon Cooper Center, the estimated 2006 population of the area stood at 102,001 residents. This represents an increase 0.6% over 2000 population figures.

Two juvenile and domestic relations district court judges are authorized for the Twenty-Eighth District. Serving currently are Charles F. Lincoln and Florence A. Powell.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the judges of the Twenty-Eighth J&DR District used approximately 49.0 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 24.5 days per judge. This was below the 2006 state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Twenty-Eighth District show 10,865 new cases were filed in 2006, down 4.1% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new juvenile cases decreased 6.9% to total 5,739 with the number of new domestic relations cases falling 0.7% to total 5,126. The total number of hearings held rose 2.9% to total 24,840.

In 2006, the two judges serving in the Twenty-Eighth District averaged 5,433 new cases and 12,420 hearings per judge. These averages were the 3rd and 5th highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Twenty-Eighth in 2006 was 872 cases above the statewide average (4,560 new cases per judge) and 511 cases above the 2006 rural average (4,922 new cases per judge). Judges in the Twenty-Eighth held 12,420 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 10,408 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006 of 11,029 hearings per judge. The J&DR judges averaged 2,870 juvenile cases

and 2,563 domestic relations cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 2,428 juvenile cases and 2,132 domestic relations cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Twenty-Eighth Judicial District is expected to increase next year. New cases are projected to increase 3.0% to reach 11,186 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 3.2% to total 25,640.

With these changes, the two judges of the district would average a total of 5,593 new cases per judge and 12,820 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (4,922) by 671 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 4,622 new cases per judge. The Twenty-Eighth District would exceed this by 971 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 12,820. This number of hearings is 1,791 more than the 2006 rural average (11,029 hearings held) and would be 2,240 above the projected state average for 2007 (10,580).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the three judges in the Twenty-Eighth District would average 3,729 new cases, 1,193 less than the 2006 rural average (4,922) and 893 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (4,622). The judges would also hold an average of 8,547 hearings, 2,482 less than the 2006 rural average (11,029) and 2,034 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 10,580 hearings per judge.

The Twenty-Eighth Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	102,001
New Cases	
Juvenile	5,739
Adult	5,126
Total	10,865
Hearings	24,840
Judges	2.0
New Cases/Judge	
Twenty-Eighth	5,433
State	4,560
Rural	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
Twenty-Eighth	12,420
State	10,408
Rural	11,029

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 2 Judges	5,593
With 3 Judges	3,729
State (2006)	4,560
State (2007)	4,622
Rural (2006)	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
With 2 Judges	12,820
With 3 Judges	8,547
State (2006)	10,408
State (2007)	10,580
Rural (2006)	11,029

* Forecast based on historical data.



Judicial Workload Analysis

The Twenty-ninth Judicial District

J&DR District Court

The Twenty-ninth Judicial District serves the localities of Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, and Tazewell. According to the Weldon Cooper Center, the estimated 2006 population of the area stood at 114,363 residents. This represents an increase 2.4% over 2000 population figures.

Two juvenile and domestic relations district court judges are authorized for the Twenty-ninth District. Serving currently are Henry A. Barringer and John M. Farmer.

Utilization of Substitute and Retired Recalled Judges

In 2006, the J&DR district court judges of the Twenty-Ninth District used approximately 20.5 days for substitute and retired recalled judges, an average of 10.3 days per judge.* This was below the state average of 26.3 days per district court judge.

Review of 2006 Caseload

Data for the Twenty-ninth District show 11,154 new cases were filed in 2006, down 0.1% from the number reported in the previous year. The number of new juvenile cases increased 5.5% to total 6,020 with the number of new domestic relations cases falling 5.9% to total 5,134. The total number of hearings held rose 0.9% to total 26,496.

In 2006, the two judges serving in the Twenty-ninth District averaged 5,577 new cases and 13,248 hearings per judge. These averages were the 2nd highest, respectively, among the 32 districts in 2006. The average number of new cases per judge in the Twenty-ninth in 2006 was 1,017 cases above the statewide average (4,560 new cases per judge) and 655 cases above the 2006 rural average (4,922 new cases per judge). Judges in the Twenty-ninth held 13,248 hearings each, compared to the statewide average of 10,408 hearings and the average for rural districts in 2006 of 11,029 hearings per judge. The J&DR judges averaged 3,010 juvenile cases

and 2,567 domestic relations cases in 2006, compared to the statewide averages of 2,428 juvenile cases and 2,132 domestic relations cases per judge.

Caseload Trends for 2007

Based on historical trends, the caseload in the Twenty-ninth Judicial District is expected to increase next year. New cases are projected to increase 2.9% to reach 11,482 in 2007, while the number of hearings is expected to increase 2.5% to total 27,163.

With these changes, the two judges of the district would average a total of 5,741 new cases per judge and 13,581 hearings per judge. Cases per judge would exceed the 2006 average for rural districts (4,922) by 819 cases. Statewide, the 2007 average is expected to be 4,622 new cases per judge. The Twenty-ninth District would exceed this by 1,119 cases.

The number of hearings per judge in the district is expected to total 13,581. This number of hearings is 2,552 more than the 2006 rural average (11,029 hearings held) and would be 3,271 above the projected state average for 2007 (10,580).

Effect on Workload if the Additional Judgeship Request is Granted

If the additional judgeship request is granted, the three judges in the Twenty-ninth District would average 3,827 new cases, 1,095 less than the 2006 rural average (4,922) and 795 cases below the projected average for judges statewide in 2007 (4,622). The judges would also hold an average of 9,054 hearings, 1,975 less than the 2006 rural average (11,029) and 1,526 less than the expected state average in 2007 of 10,580 hearings per judge.

The 29th Judicial District 2006 AT A GLANCE

Population	114,363
New Cases	
Juvenile	6,020
Adult	5,134
Total	11,154
Hearings	26,496
Judges	2.0
New Cases/Judge	
Twenty-ninth	5,577
State Average	4,560
Rural Average (2006)	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
Twenty-ninth	13,248
State Average	10,408
Rural Average (2006)	11,029

2007 FORECAST*

New Cases/Judge	
With 2 Judges	5,741
With 3 Judge	3,827
State (2006)	4,560
State (2007)*	4,622
Rural (2006)	4,922
Hearings/Judge	
With 2 Judges	13,581
With 3 Judge	9,054
State (2006)	10,408
State (2007)*	10,580
Rural (2006)	11,029

* Forecast based on historical data.

JUDGESHIP COSTS
SALARY EFFECTIVE 11/25/07

	District
SALARY	\$139,538
RETIREMENT 43.01%	60,015
GROUP LIFE 1.00%	1,395
RETIREE HEALTH INS. 1.20%	1,674
FICA BASE 97,500 @7.65%	7,459
FICA (above cap) 42,038 @1.45%	610
HEALTH	12,420
Def. Comp Match	480
PERSONAL COMPUTER	2,500
SUB/RET JUDGES:	
DISTRICT AVG.EXP. PER JUDGE	5,260
Fica Sub Judge	402
TOTAL	 \$231,753

DISTRICT SUBSTITUTE BASED ON 26.3 DAYS @ \$200.00