

**LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE  
TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
HICKMAN, LEWIS, PERRY AND WILLIAMSON COUNTIES**

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**RULES OF THE CIRCUIT AND CHANCERY COURTS  
FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**Adopted Effective September 1, 2004  
As Amended Through September 1, 2017  
And Further Amended March 1, 2019**

**INTRODUCTION**

**JUDGES.** The 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial District embraces Hickman, Lewis, Perry, and Williamson Counties. All Judges of the 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial District have full civil and criminal jurisdiction therein and are assigned areas of responsibility by the Presiding Judge.

**CLERKS.** Each county within the District has a Circuit Court Clerk and a Clerk and Master with powers and duties prescribed by statute for such offices generally. The Clerk and Master is also clerk of the Probate Division of the Chancery Court.

The clerks are expected to perform all of the acts, including the issuance of writs of attachment, and fixing bonds therefor, which the Clerks are authorized to perform under the applicable statutes.

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**Rule 11. Orders and Judgments**

**Section 11.01 Preparation and Submission**

Unless the court directs otherwise, attorneys for prevailing parties will prepare proposed orders for entry by the court and shall file such proposed orders not more than seven (7) days following the day on which the ruling is made by the court. If the proposed order submitted reflects that it has been approved for entry by counsel for all parties, then the court will take action promptly to enter such proposed order, or, at the court's discretion, enter the court's own order with respect to the ruling. If the proposed order does not reflect that it has been approved for entry by counsel for all parties, then the court will take no action to enter such proposed order for seven (7) days after receipt of the proposed order to afford counsel for the opposing party to submit an alternative proposed order. If the opposing party submits an alternative proposed order, the court shall undertake promptly to enter either the original proposed order, the alternative proposed order, or the court's own order with respect to the ruling. All of the time periods in this section may, for good cause, be extended by the court.

A party's approval for entry of a proposed order, which does not by its express terms state that it is an agreed order, shall not be construed as anything other than the party's agreement that the proposed order accurately reflects the court's ruling on the particular matter and shall not be construed to imply that party's agreement with or consent to the ruling set out in the proposed order.

[Adopted Effective September 1, 2004; Amended Effective September 1, 2010; Further Amended December 1, 2014].