

BEXAR COUNTY

Judicial Services

BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL COUNTY COURTS 1st QUARTER REPORT FY 2012-13 (October, 2012 - December, 2012)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Brief Summary:

This report is based on FY 2012-2013 between the months of October and December (Quarter 1). The report only includes criminal county courts and their presiding judge in the Bexar County judicial system:

Between the months of October 2012 and December 2012 the following judges were in office:

County Court 1: Judge John D. Fleming

County Court 2: Judge Jason Wolff

County Court 4: Judge Sarah Garrahan

County Court 5: Judge Jason Pulliam

County Court 6: Judge Wayne Christian

County Court 7: Judge Eugenia “Genie” Wright

County Court 8: Judge Liza Rodriguez

County Court 9: Judge Walden Shelton

County Court 11: Judge Carlo Key

County Court 12: Judge Scott Roberts

County Court 13: Judge Monica Gonzalez

County Court 14: Judge Bill C. White

County Court 15: Judge Michael T. LaHood

This report focuses on the following six measures and shows how the individual courts performed relative to each other and against a court-wide average.

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

Measure 3: Clearance Rate

Measure 4: Disposition Rate

Measure 5: Time to Disposition

Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending

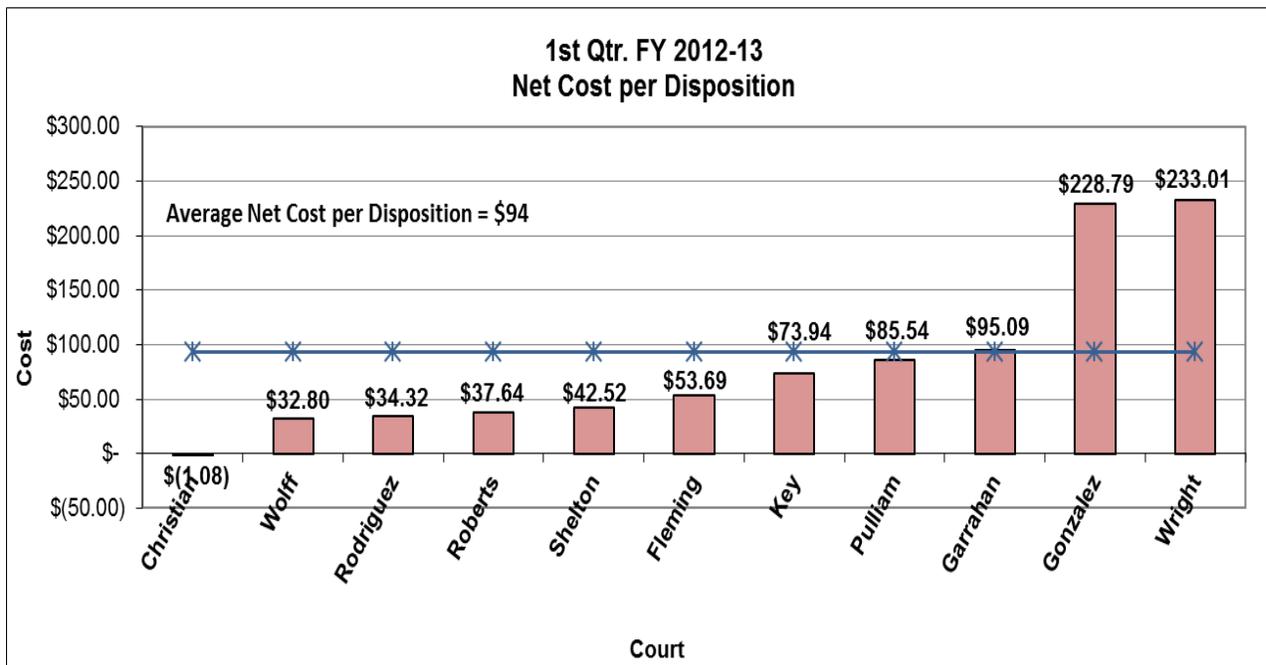
After each chart displaying the court measure, when appropriate, another chart is included showing the court-wide average for the measure for the past four quarters to identify workload trends.

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

Definition: The net cost of disposing of a single case.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following graph and table show a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition and Cost per Court Appointment for Indigent Defense based on 1st Quarter FY 2012-13 data. Courts are listed in order of the least to the most costly. Indigent defense is included in the net cost per disposition. Of the total expenses for the court system, **34** percent are indigent defense costs. The second graph represents the average net cost (revenue collected versus cost) per court appointed attorney assignment. The final graph shows the average cost per disposition for the County Court over the past four quarters.

Differences in the net cost per disposition are mostly explained by the differences in the revenue collection and in the number of dispositions of the type that generate fees. For example, the defendant in case dismissal is not accessed fees.

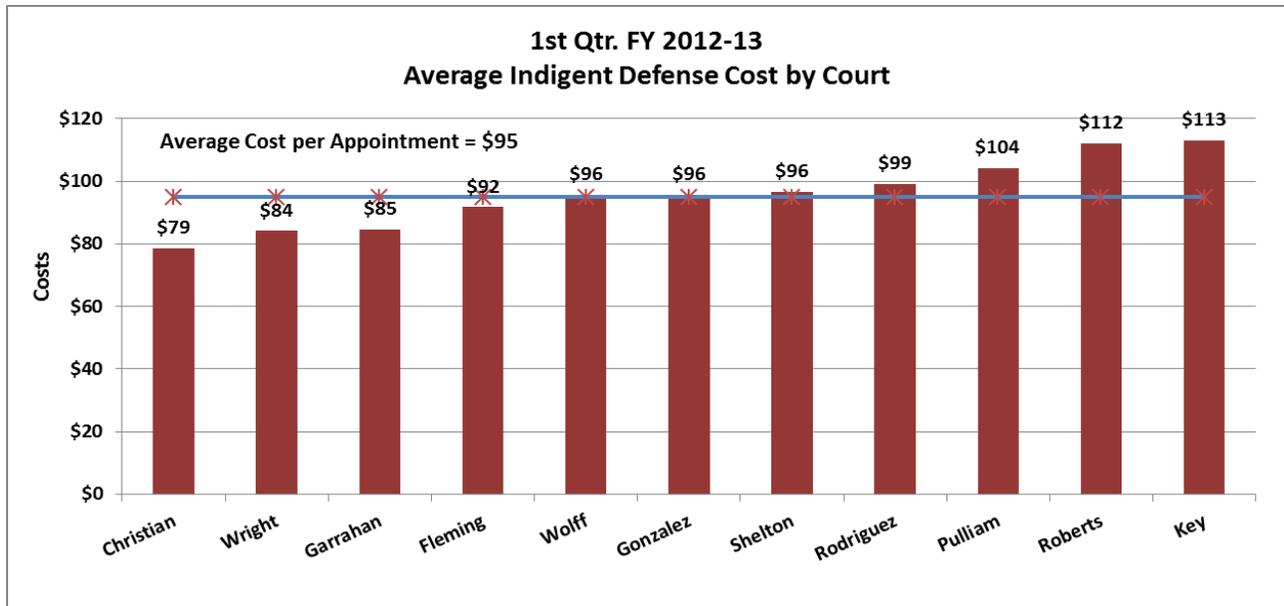


Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.

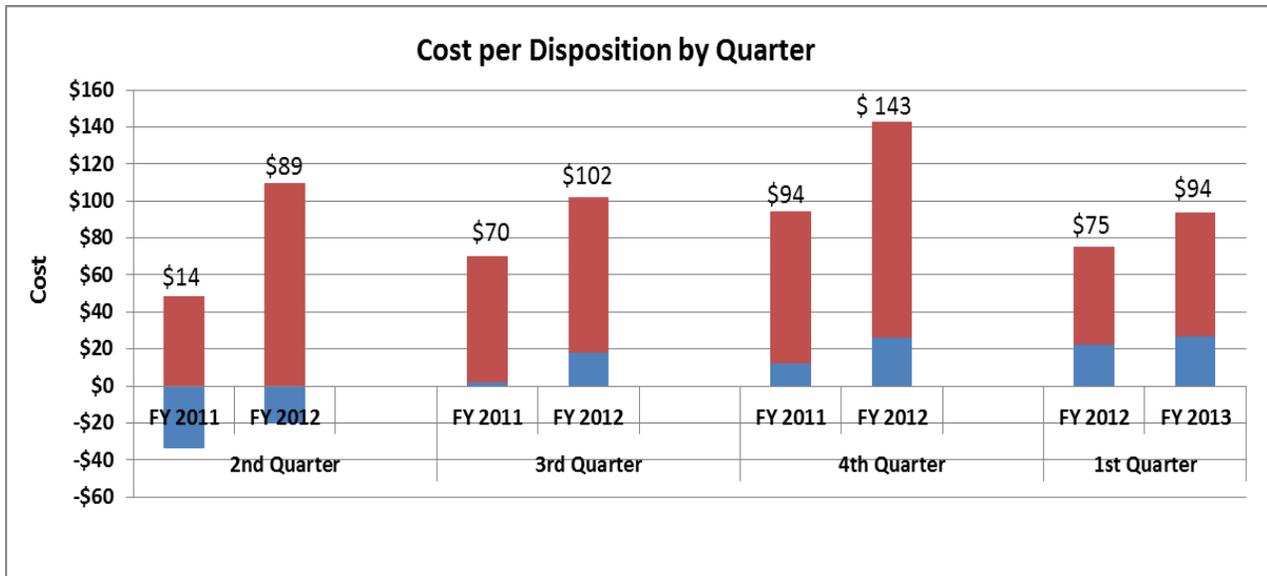
**1st Qtr. FY 2012-13
Cost per Disposition**

Court Number	Judge	Operating Expenses	Ct. Appointed Atty. Costs	Total Expenses	Indigent Defense Revenues	Court Costs & Fine Revenues	Total County Revenues	Net Cost/ (Savings)	Number of Dispositions	Net Cost (Savings) per Disposition
CC1	Fleming	\$ 97,572.33	\$ 58,683	\$ 156,255	\$ 9,905	\$ 102,161	\$ 112,066	\$ 44,189	823	\$ 53.69
CC2	Wolff	\$ 101,015.79	\$ 59,496	\$ 160,511	\$ 12,189	\$ 123,491	\$ 135,680	\$ 24,831	757	\$ 32.80
CC4	Garrahan	\$ 96,392.10	\$ 51,330	\$ 147,723	\$ 390	\$ 80,769	\$ 81,159	\$ 66,564	700	\$ 95.09
CC5	Pulliam	\$ 98,410.61	\$ 64,628	\$ 163,038	\$ 10,728	\$ 89,435	\$ 100,163	\$ 62,875	735	\$ 85.54
CC6	Christian	\$ 98,994.90	\$ 77,435	\$ 176,430	\$ 14,132	\$ 163,392	\$ 177,524	\$ (1,094)	1,011	\$ (1.08)
CC7	Wright	\$ 91,404.62	\$ 38,571	\$ 129,976	\$ 2,161	\$ 13,871	\$ 16,032	\$ 113,944	489	\$ 233.01
CC8	Rodriguez	\$ 77,037.64	\$ 60,987	\$ 138,024	\$ 11,240	\$ 103,136	\$ 114,376	\$ 23,648	689	\$ 34.32
CC9	Shelton	\$ 92,806.40	\$ 63,186	\$ 155,992	\$ 13,039	\$ 109,997	\$ 123,036	\$ 32,956	775	\$ 42.52
CC11	Key	\$ 96,398.98	\$ 70,066	\$ 166,465	\$ 10,591	\$ 94,207	\$ 104,798	\$ 61,667	834	\$ 73.94
CC12	Roberts	\$ 92,828.84	\$ 60,050	\$ 152,878	\$ 6,423	\$ 119,278	\$ 125,701	\$ 27,177	722	\$ 37.64
CC13	Gonzalez	\$ 98,866.26	\$ 42,070	\$ 140,937	\$ 6,190	\$ 22,869	\$ 29,059	\$ 111,878	489	\$ 228.79
CC14	White	\$ 113,652.55	\$ 2,160	\$ 115,813	\$ -	\$ 2,036	\$ 2,036	\$ 113,777	203	\$ 560.48
CC15	LaHood	\$ 94,394.68	\$ 2,460	\$ 96,855	\$ -	\$ 893	\$ 893	\$ 95,962	80	\$ 1,199.52
	Admin*	\$ 132,404		\$ 132,404	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:		\$1,249,776	\$651,121	\$1,900,896	\$96,988	\$1,025,535	\$1,122,523	\$778,373	8307	\$ 93.70

*Cost of Administration prorated equally across all trial courts



Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart or the calculation of the average cost per appointment since they had not operated for a full quarter.

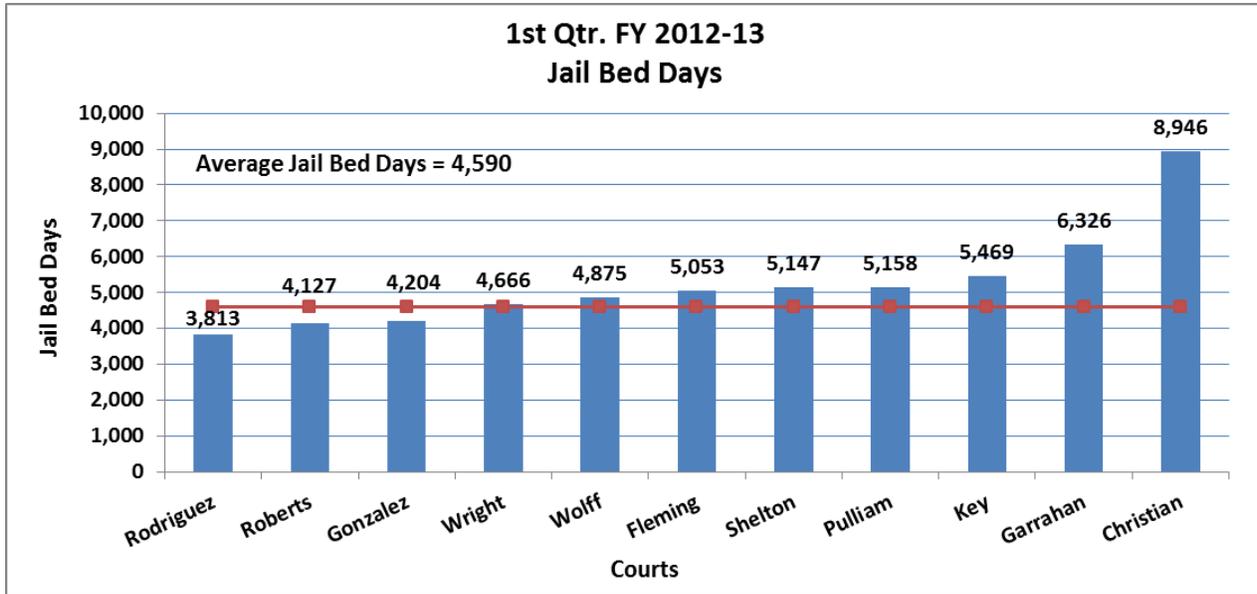


Note: Lawson implementation delayed recording some of the attorney vouchers from 1st Quarter 2012 until 2nd Quarter 2012.

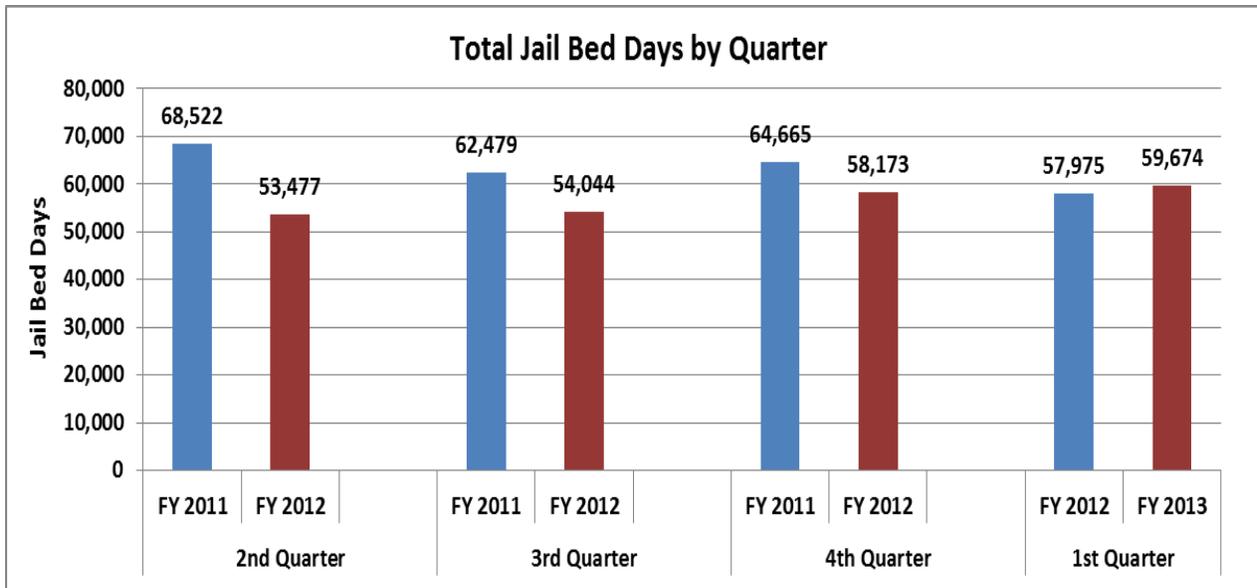
Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

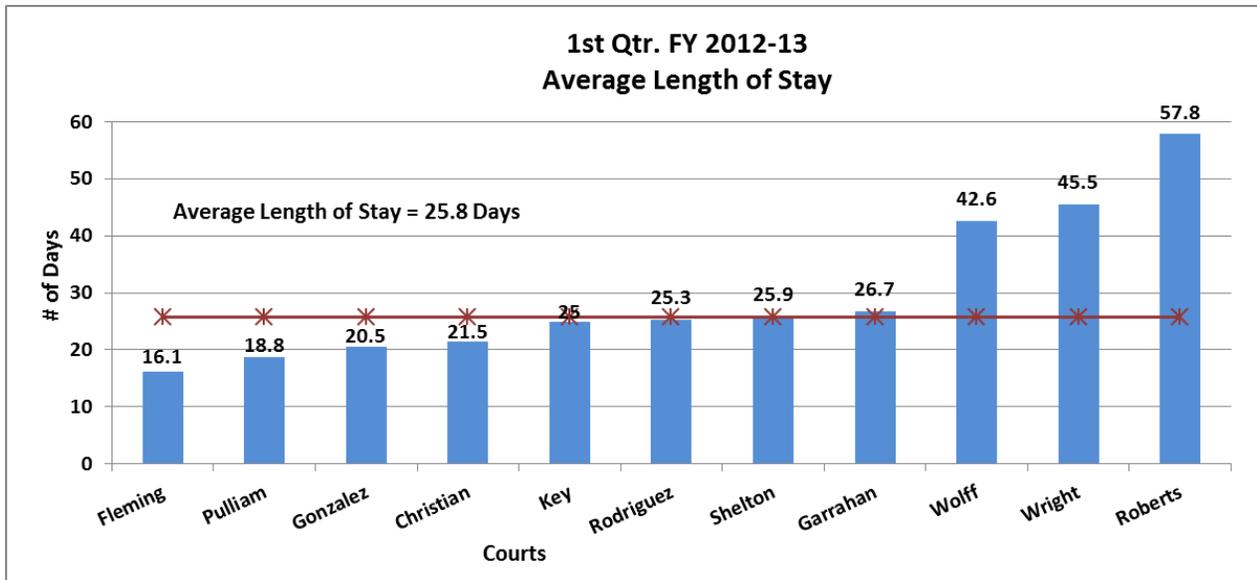
Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

Analysis and Interpretation: The first chart below shows a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days for 1st Quarter of FY 2012-13 assigned to the County Courts from least jail bed days to the greatest jail bed days. The second chart displays the total number of jail bed days consumed court wide for each of the last four quarters. The third chart shows the average length of stay for the custodies by County Court for the 1st Quarter of FY 2012-13. The final chart displays the average length of stay for the past 4 quarters for the entire court.

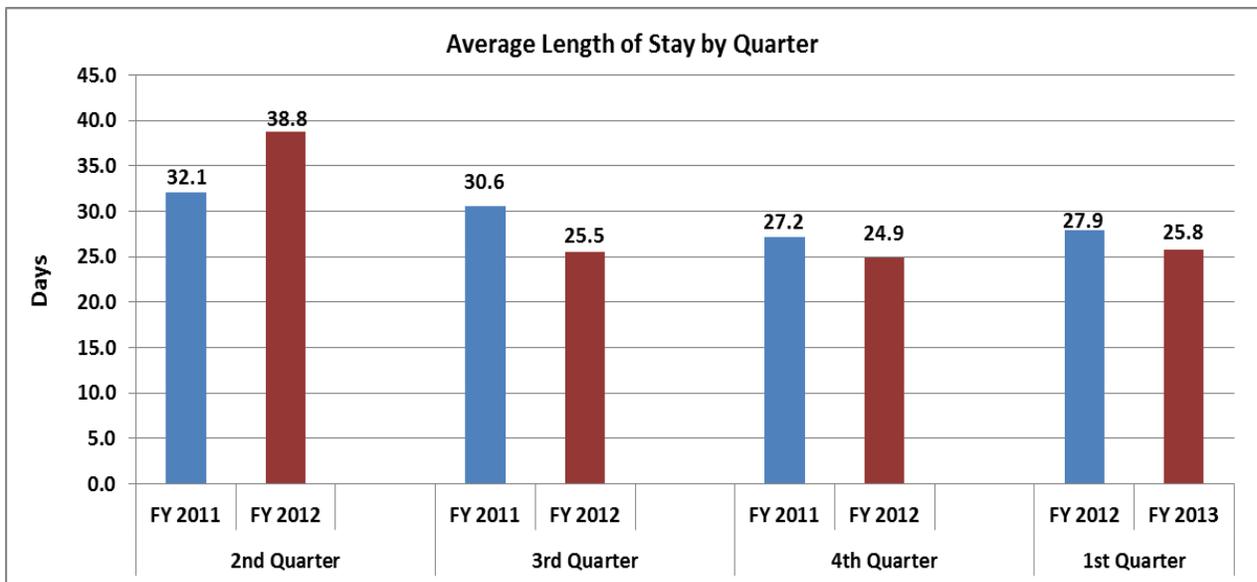


Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.





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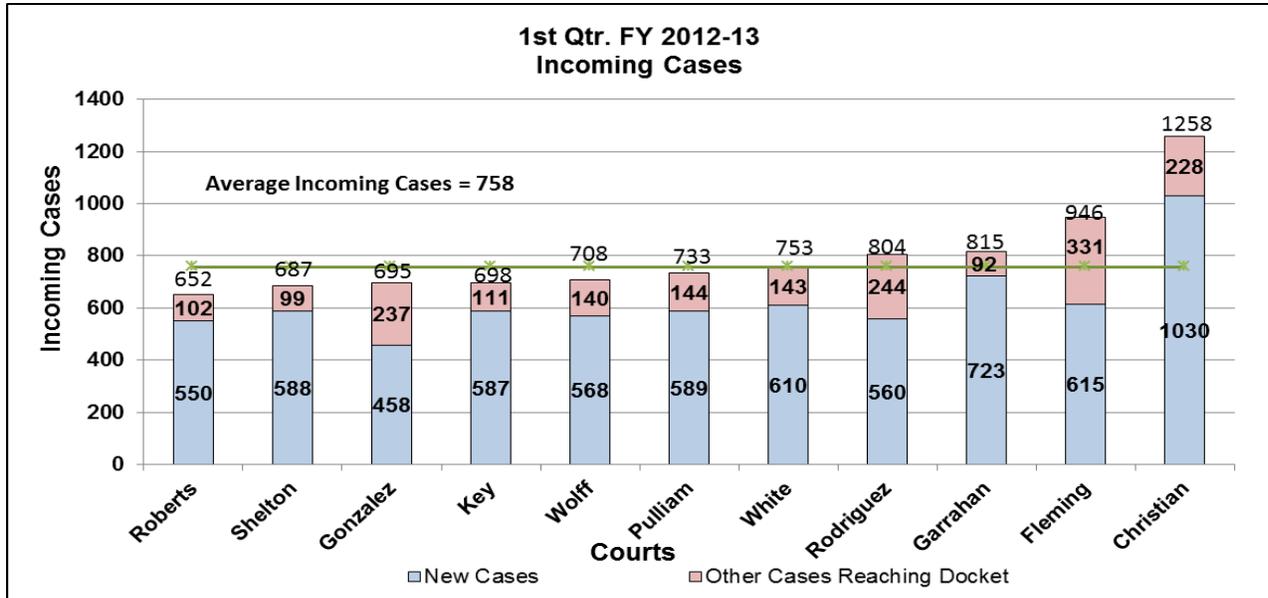
Measure 3: Clearance Rates

Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

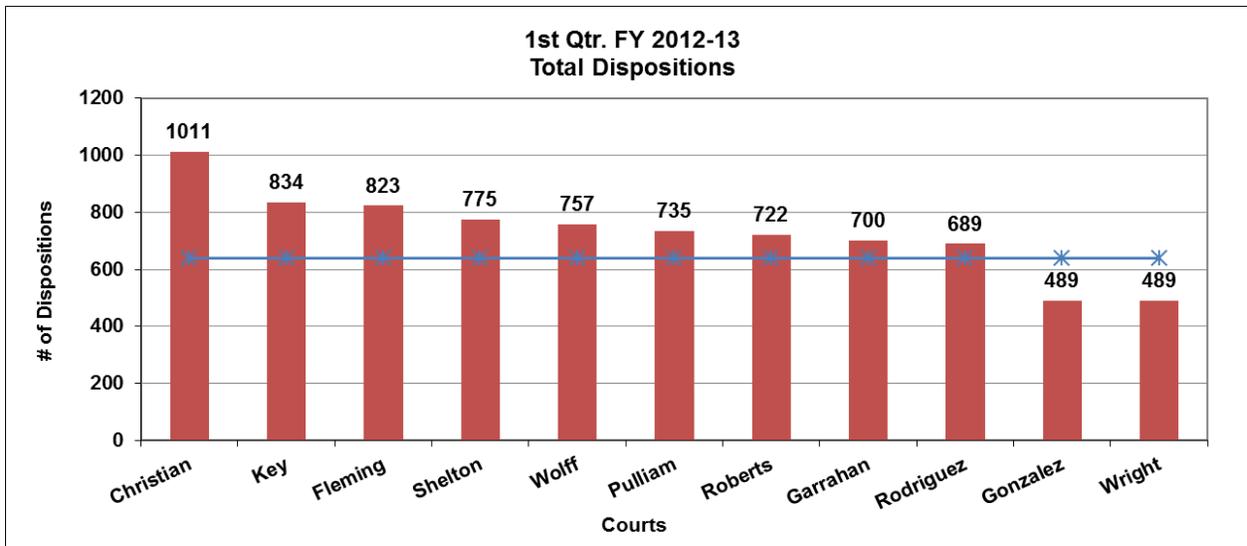
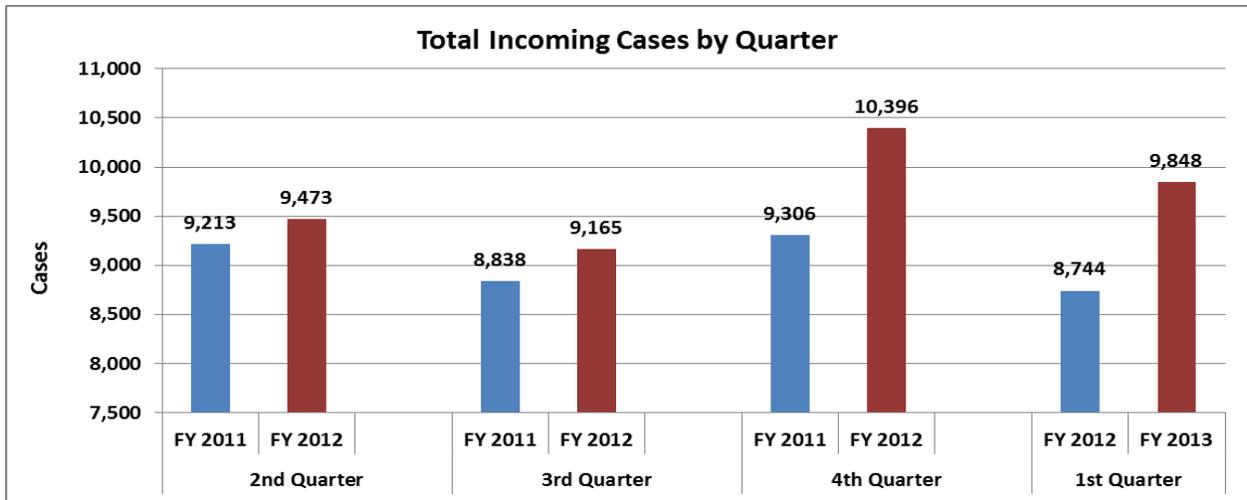
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives monthly compared to the total cases disposed of monthly. This measure portrays the Court’s ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is currently maintaining the status quo. Above 100% represents a court that is disposing of more cases than it is receiving. Below 100% represents a court that is disposing of fewer cases than it is receiving. This measure is helpful in making case management decisions that will assist in the reduction of backlog. *Note: Due to new reporting requirements by the Office of Court Administration, certain types of dismissals (such as, Dismissed – Defendant Deceased, Dismissed – Reduced to Class C, Dismissed and Reduced) are not included in the number of dispositions.*

Several graphs are displayed below.

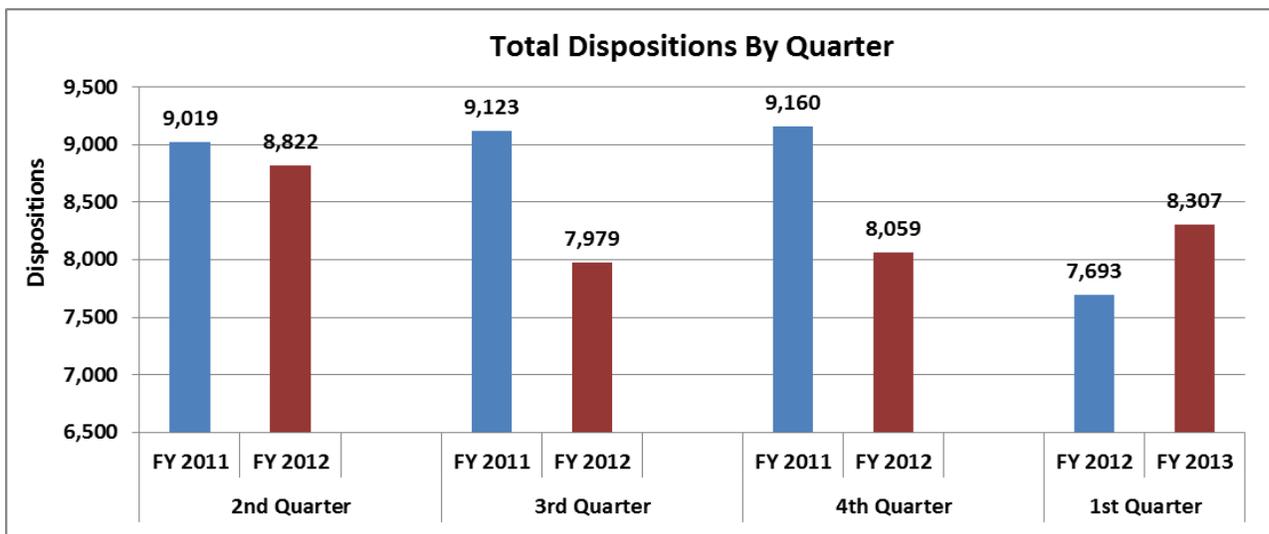
1. The first graph shows the total incoming cases for the quarter by Court, which indicates the incoming workload for the quarter.
2. The second graph displays the court-wide total incoming cases for the past eight quarters.
3. The third graph displays total cases that were disposed by each court during the quarter, which indicate the amount of work that was produced for the quarter.
4. The fourth chart shows the court-wide total dispositions for the past eight quarters
5. The fifth chart shows the clearance rate by court from the highest to the lowest.
6. The sixth chart displays the court-wide average clearance rate for the past eight quarters.
7. The final set of graphs display by court the Clearance Rates over the past twelve months. The Court with the highest clearance rate is displayed first.

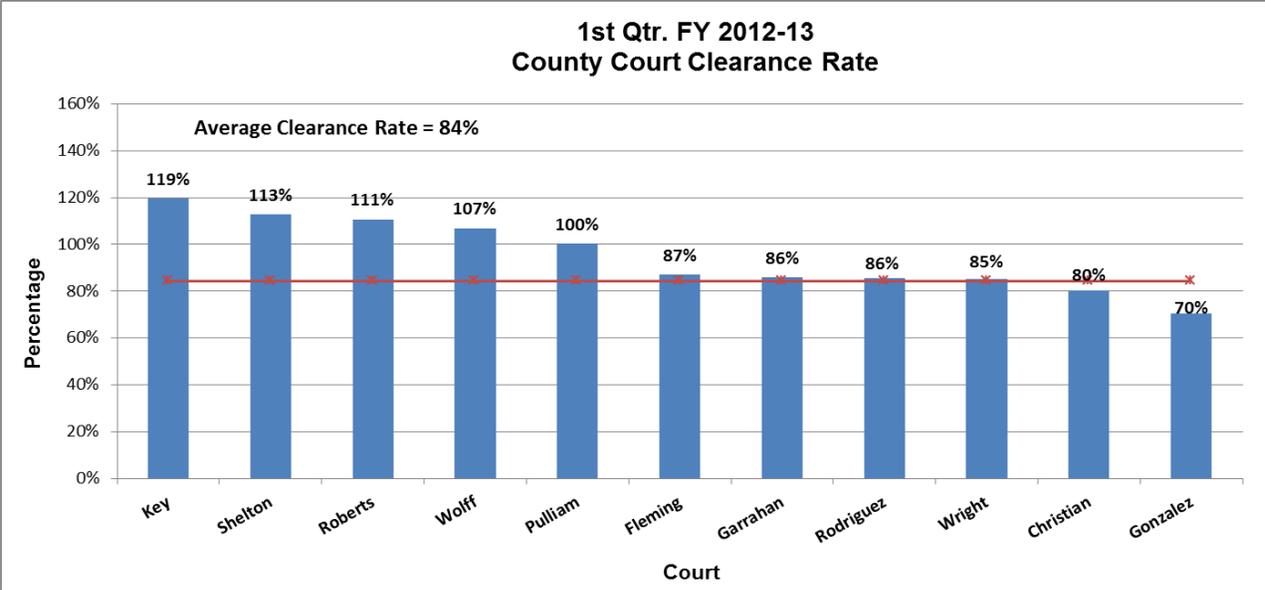


Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.

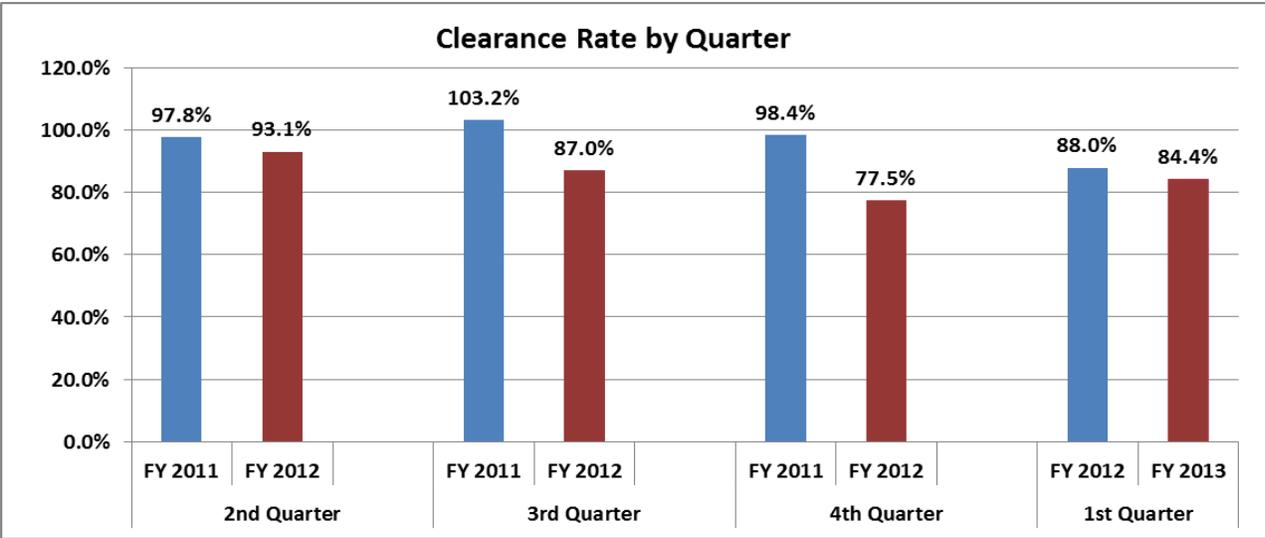


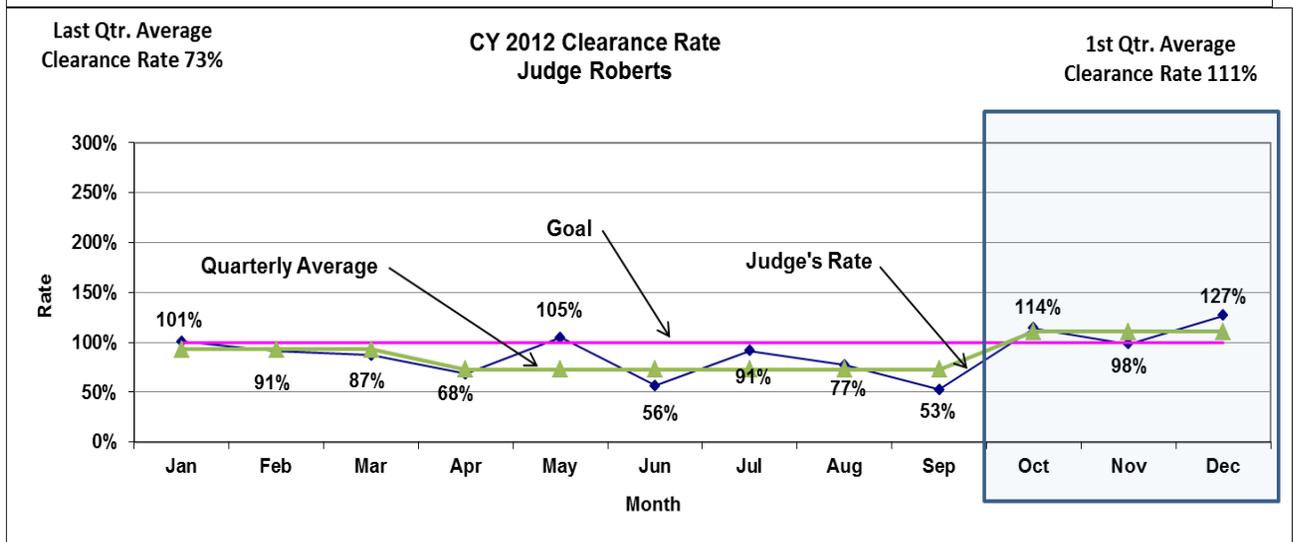
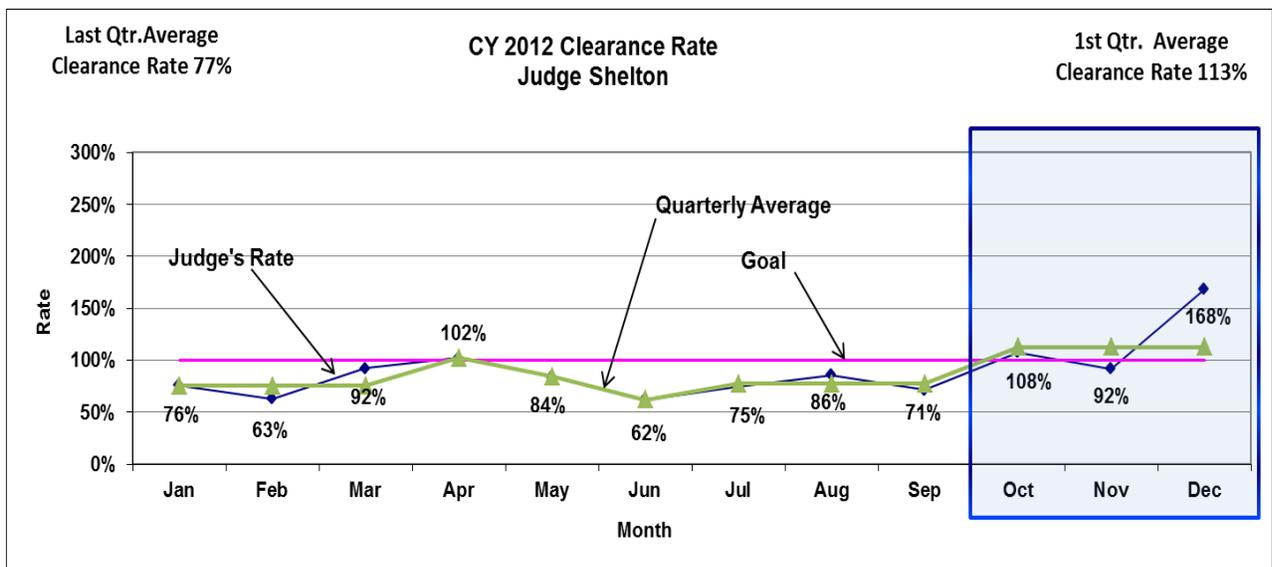
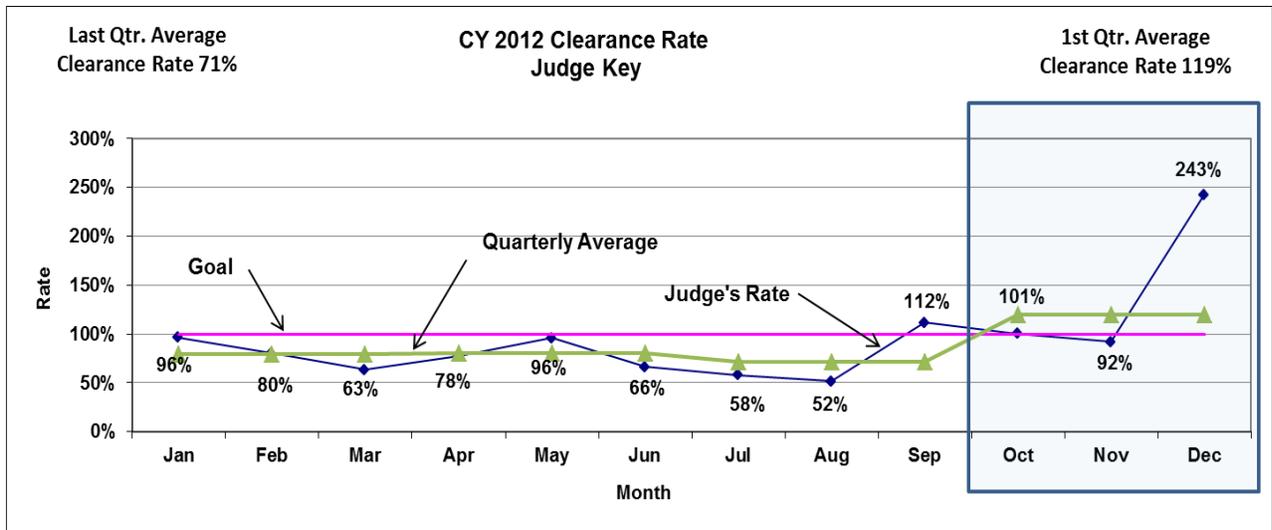
Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.

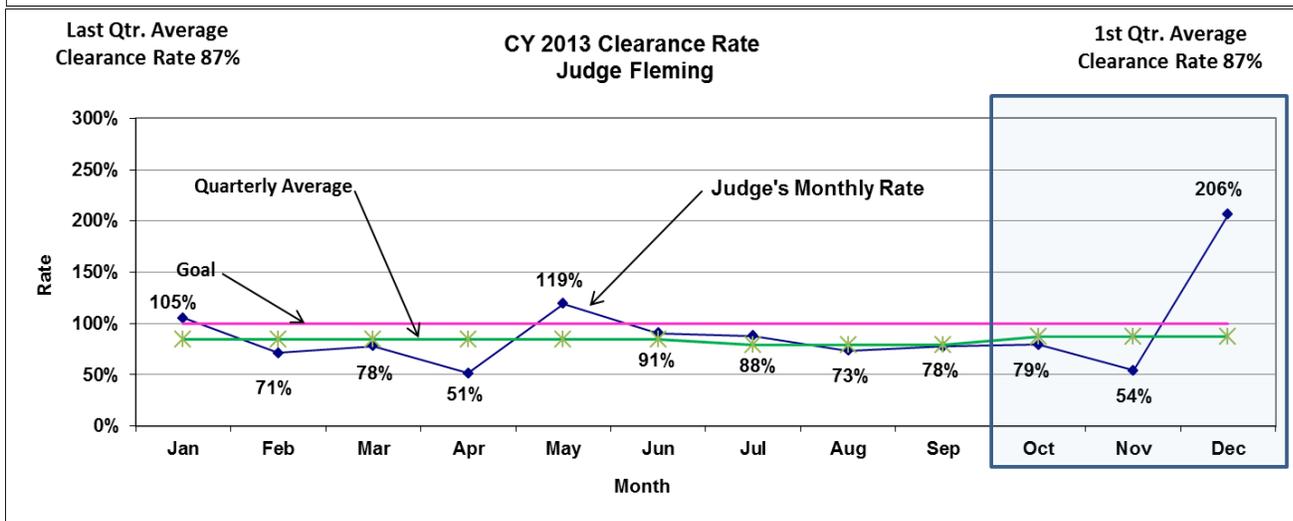
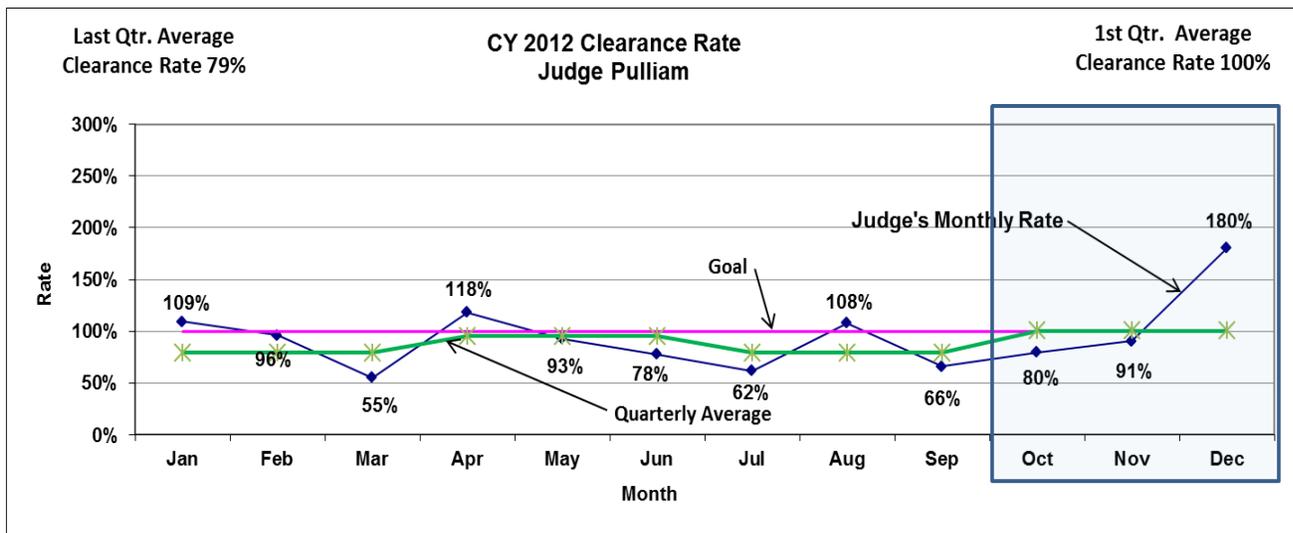
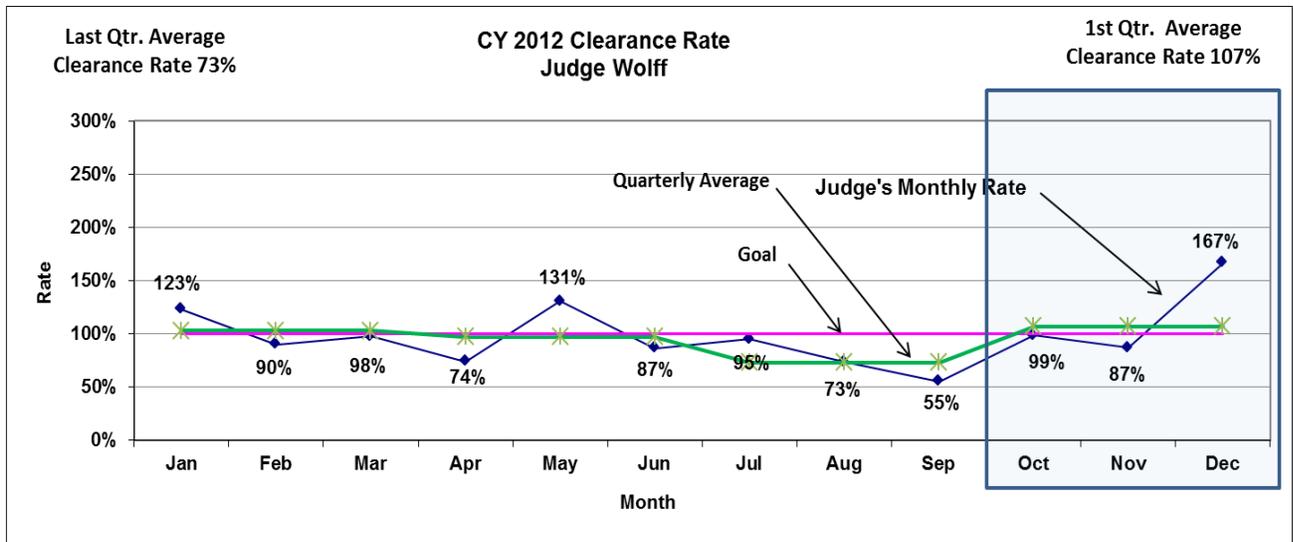


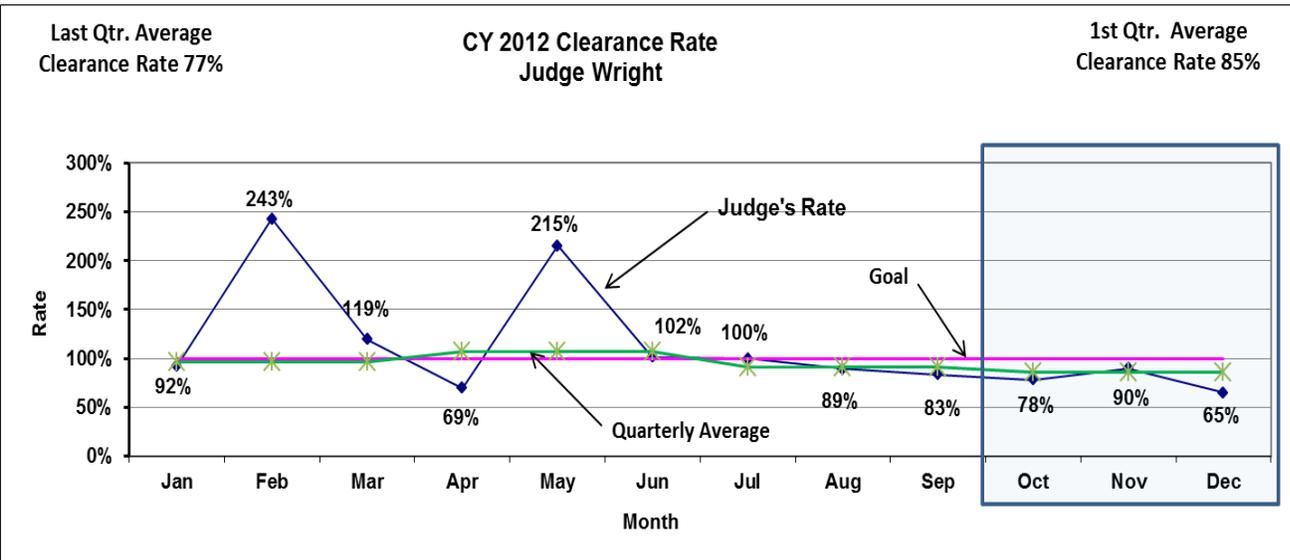
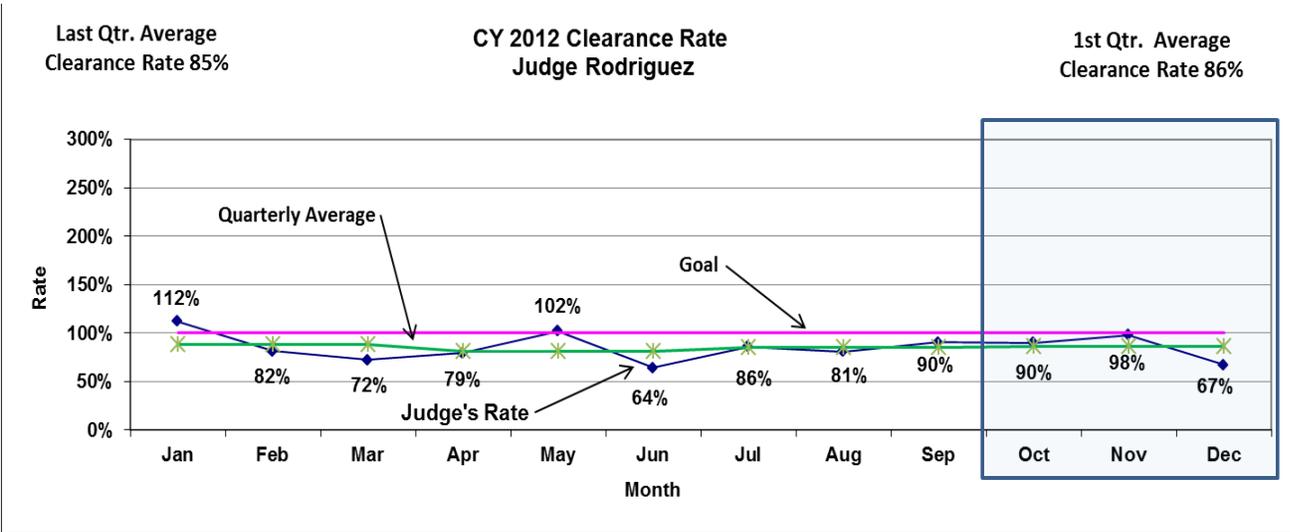
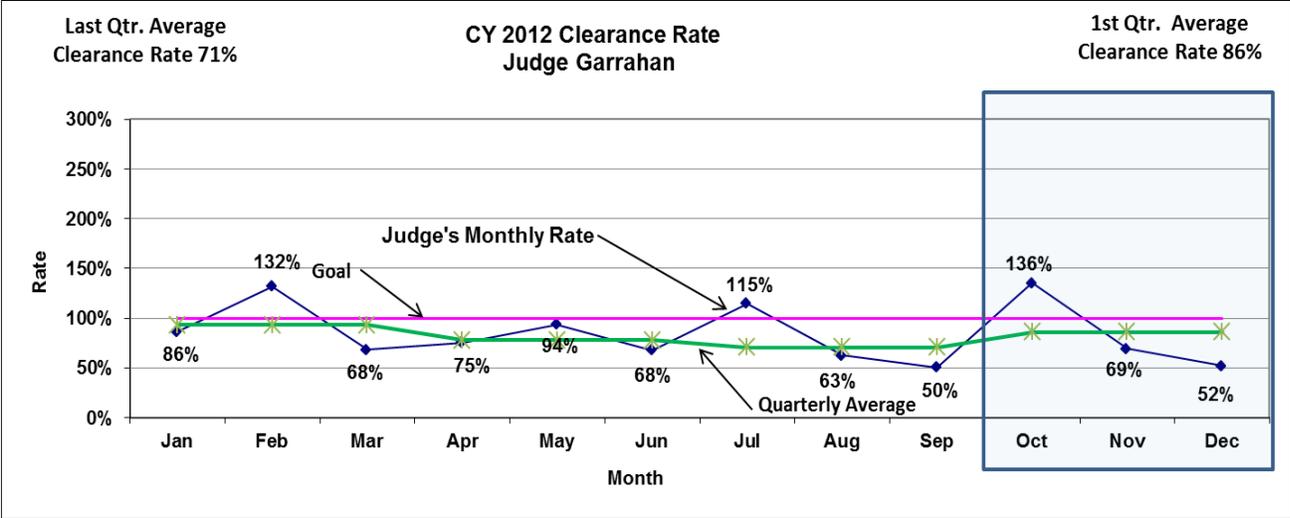


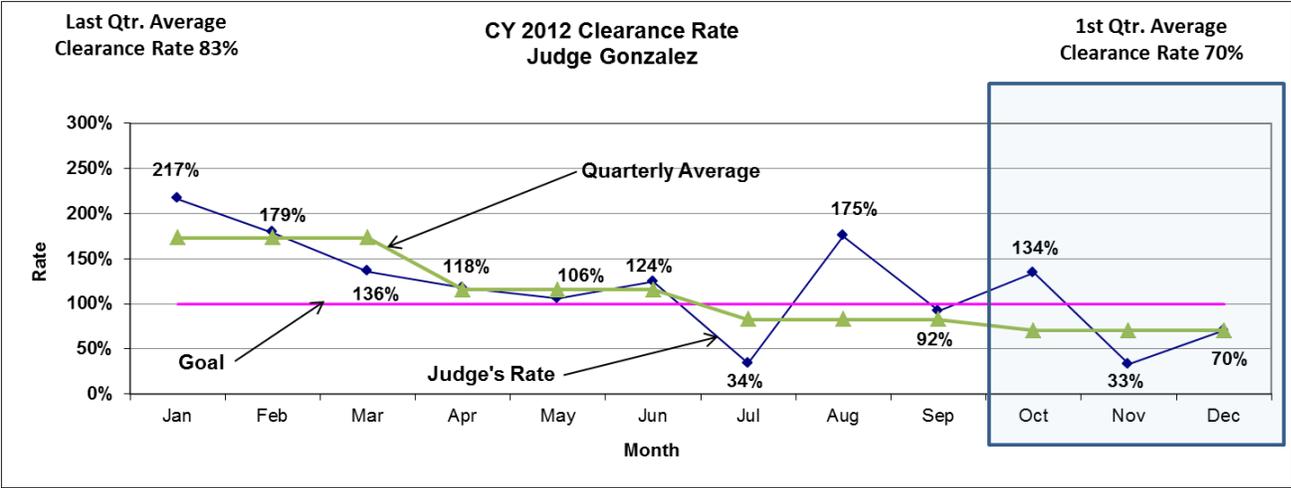
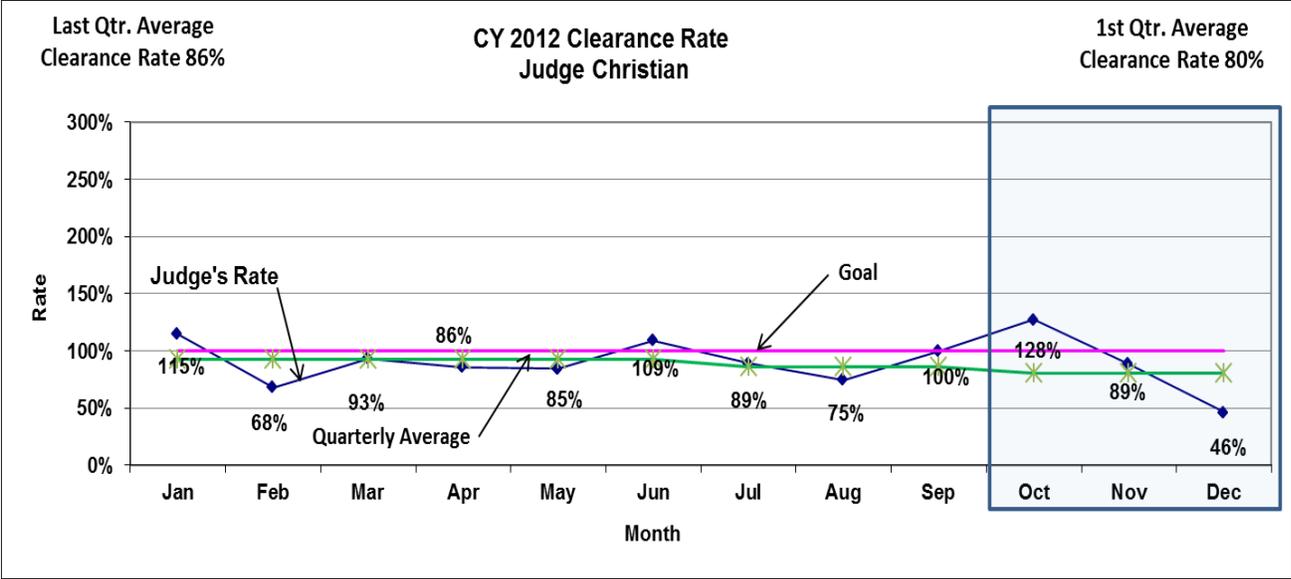
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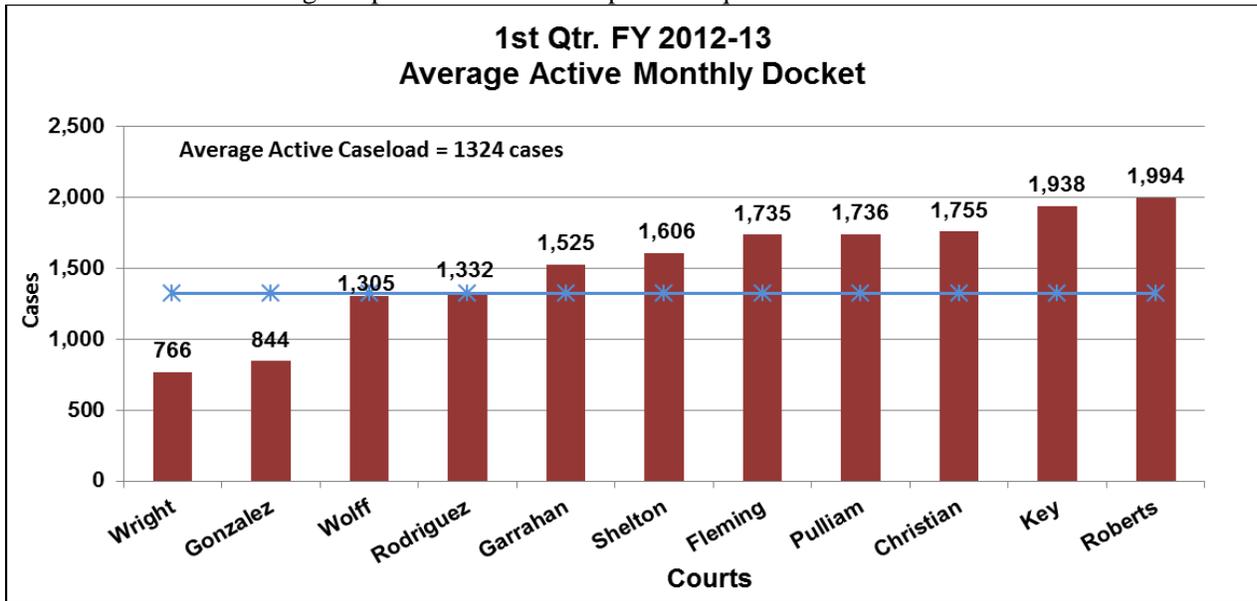




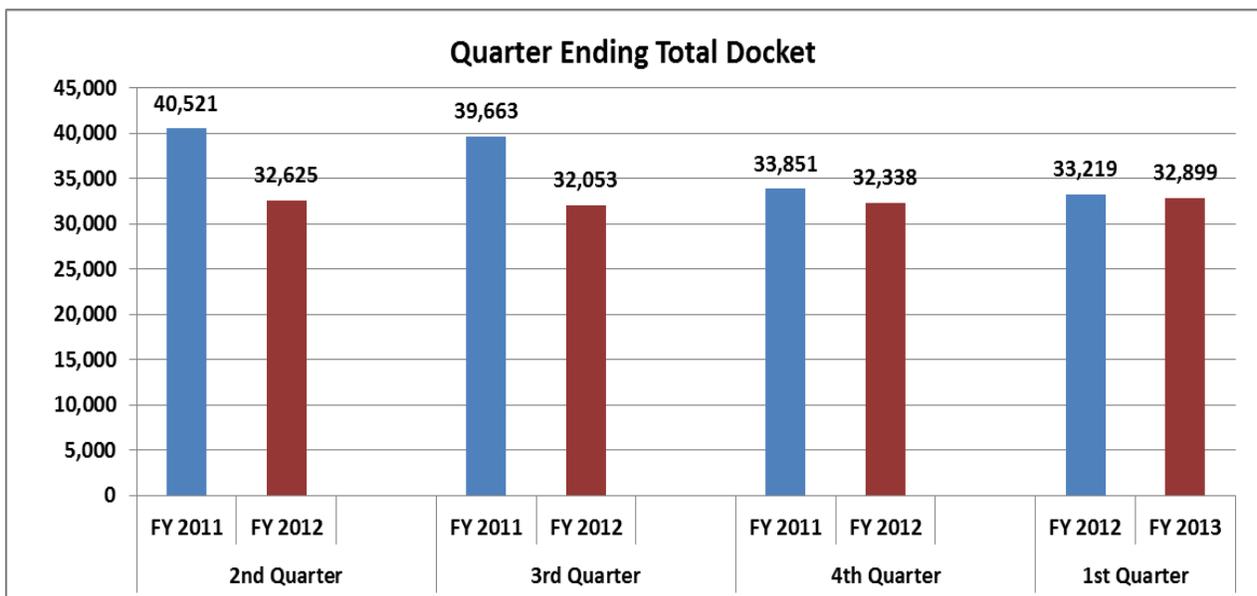
Measure 4: Disposition Rate

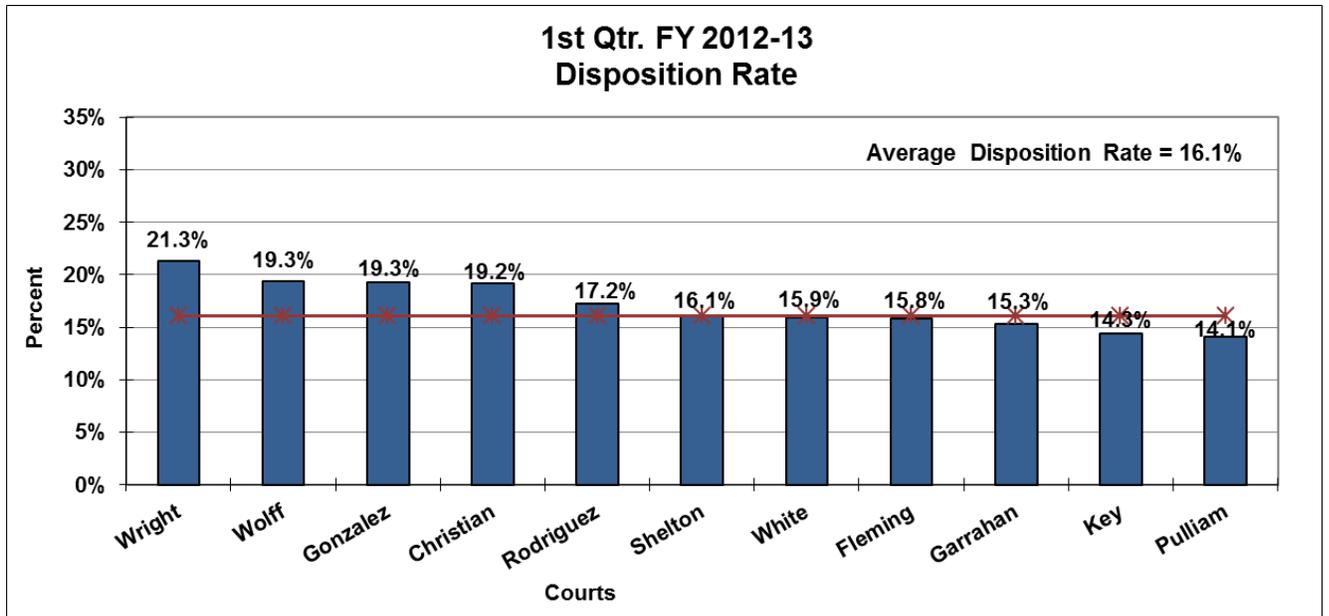
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the Active Caseload.

Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate is a measure of the cases a court disposed in the quarter compared to the average active caseload during the same quarter. This is a measure of the judicial workload and represents the actual day to day workings of the Court. This calculation takes into consideration the disposition of cases on the existing docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court on an average day. It portrays the flow of the variety of judicial proceedings routinely before the Court. The first chart displays the number of active cases by court from the smallest to the largest. The second chart shows the court-wide docket size at the end of each of the last eight quarters. The third chart shows the disposition rate by court, from the highest to lowest. The final chart displays the court-wide active caseload and average disposition rate for the past five quarters.

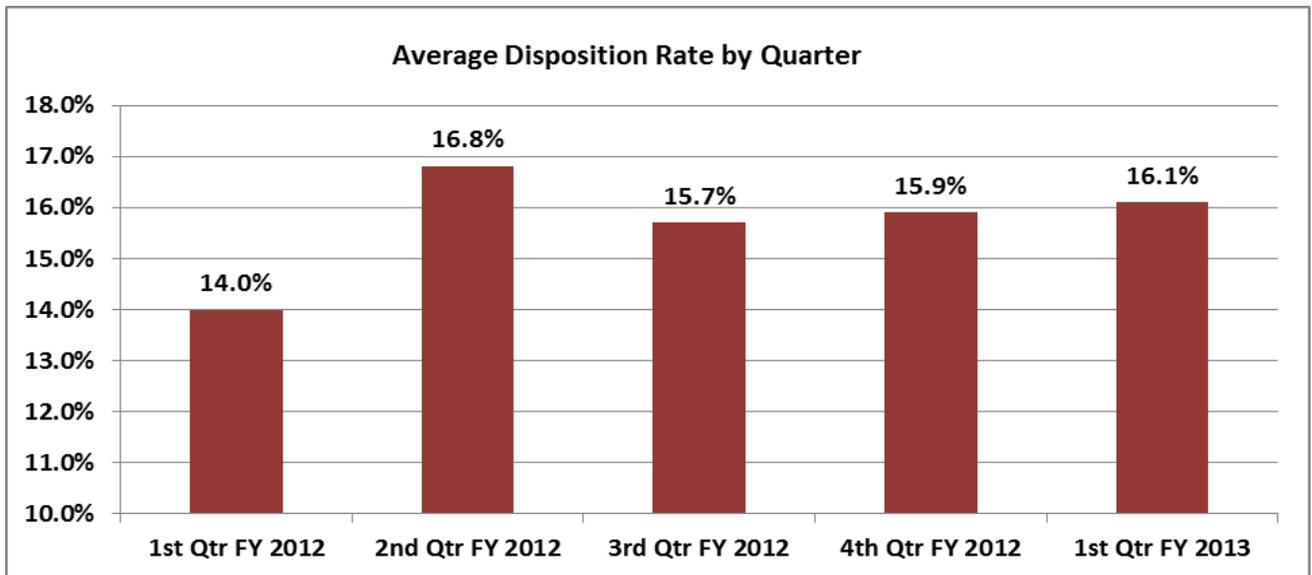


Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.





Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.



Measure 5: Time to Disposition

Definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames. This is a comparison of data from *age of disposed cases* and only considers cases that are disposed, not the full docket.

Analysis and Interpretation: For each case, the report calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case until the date the case was disposed. The case processing time standards published by the American Bar Association (ABA) and those published by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) provide a starting point for determining guidelines. The following charts display for each court the time periods required to dispose of their cases. The courts with the greatest number of dispositions are shown first.

Note: Although the time to disposition is measured only using active cases that have been disposed, the case time that elapsed when the defendant was a fugitive or when the defendant had an accompanying felony cases to be adjudicated is included in this measure.

COSCA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Misdemeanor

COSCA Case Processing Standards	Criminal County Courts
100% within 90 Days	52% within 90 Days

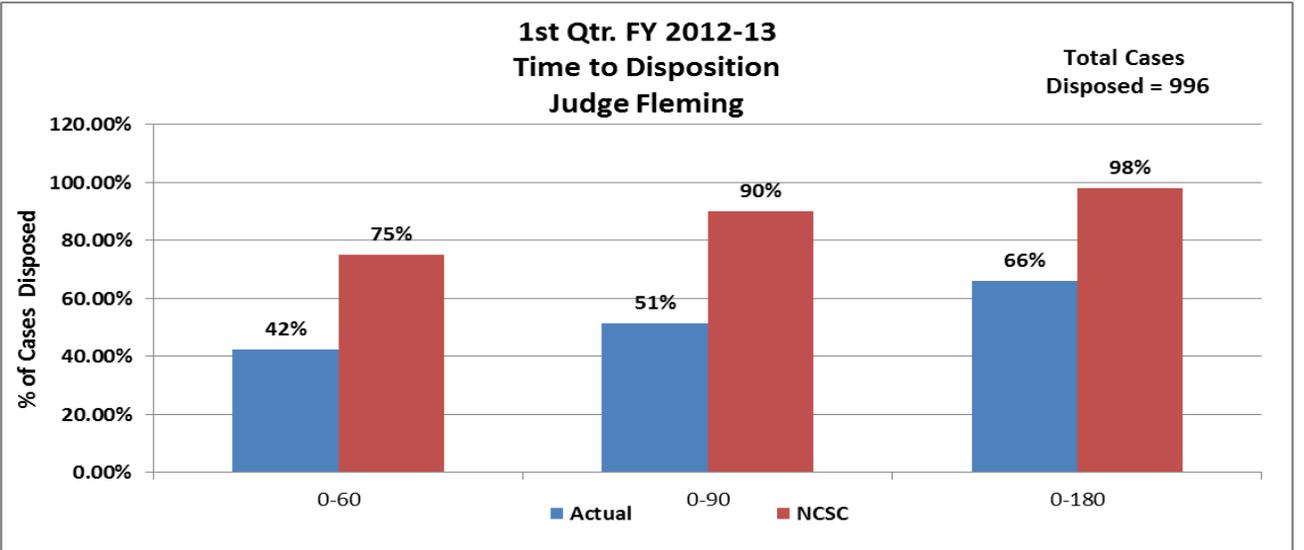
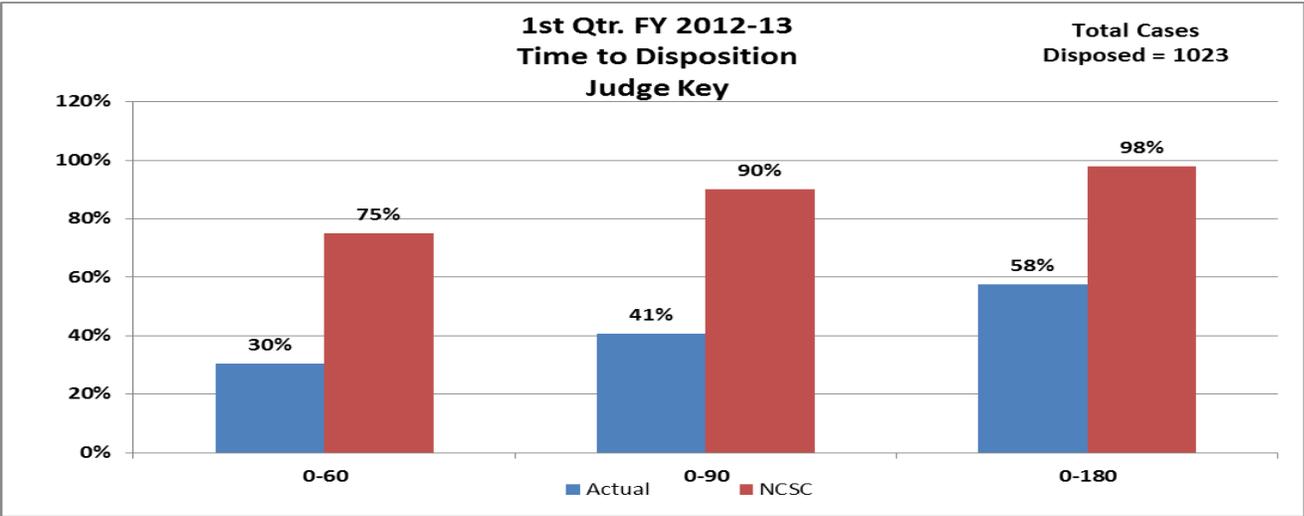
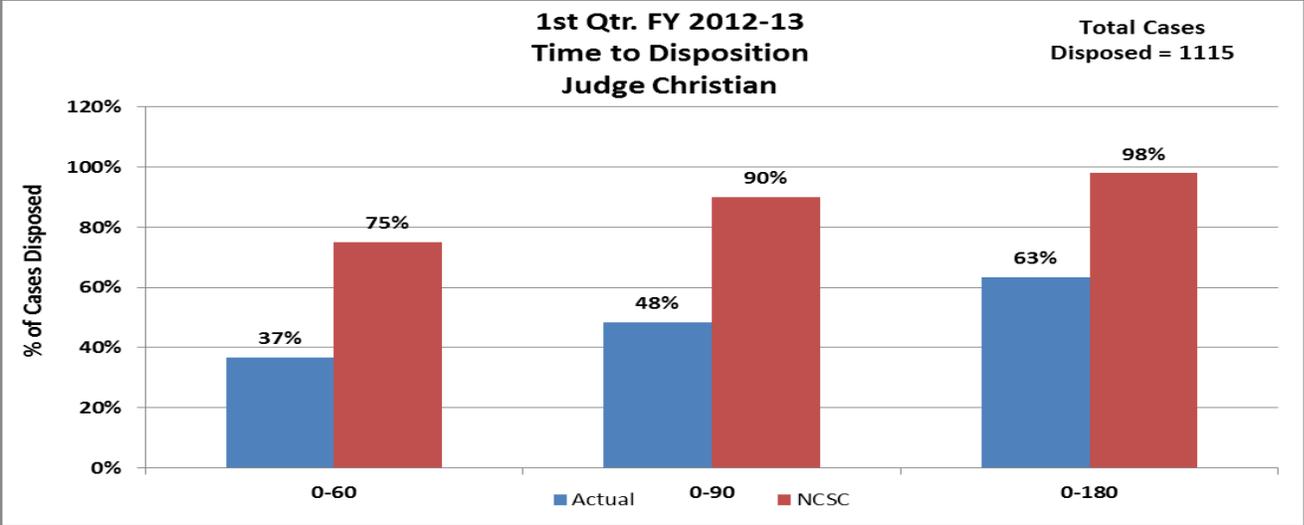
ABA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Misdemeanor

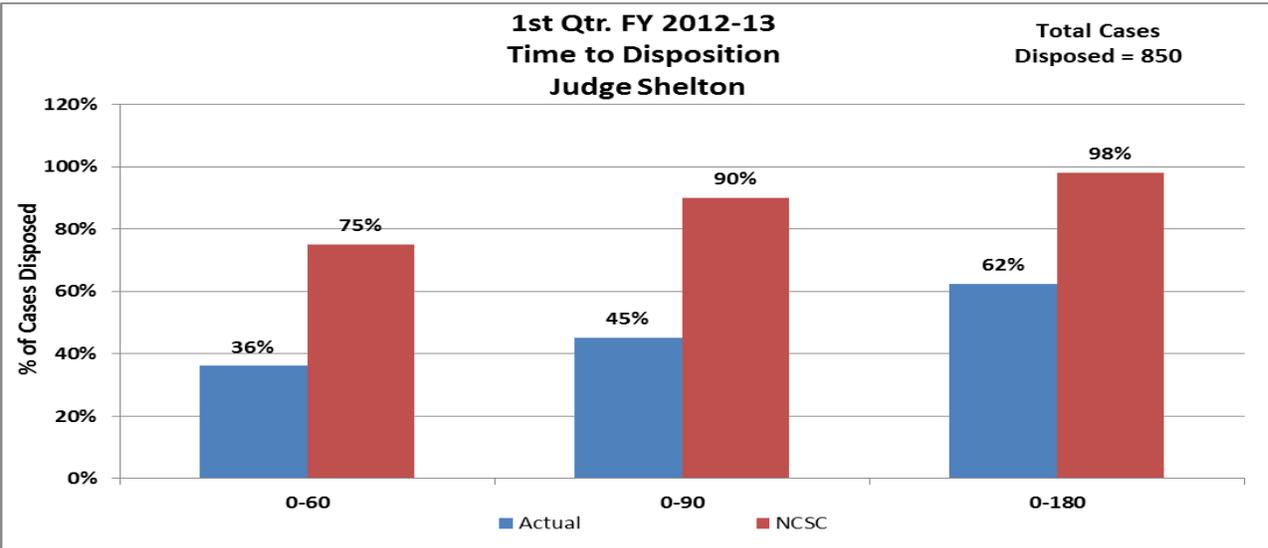
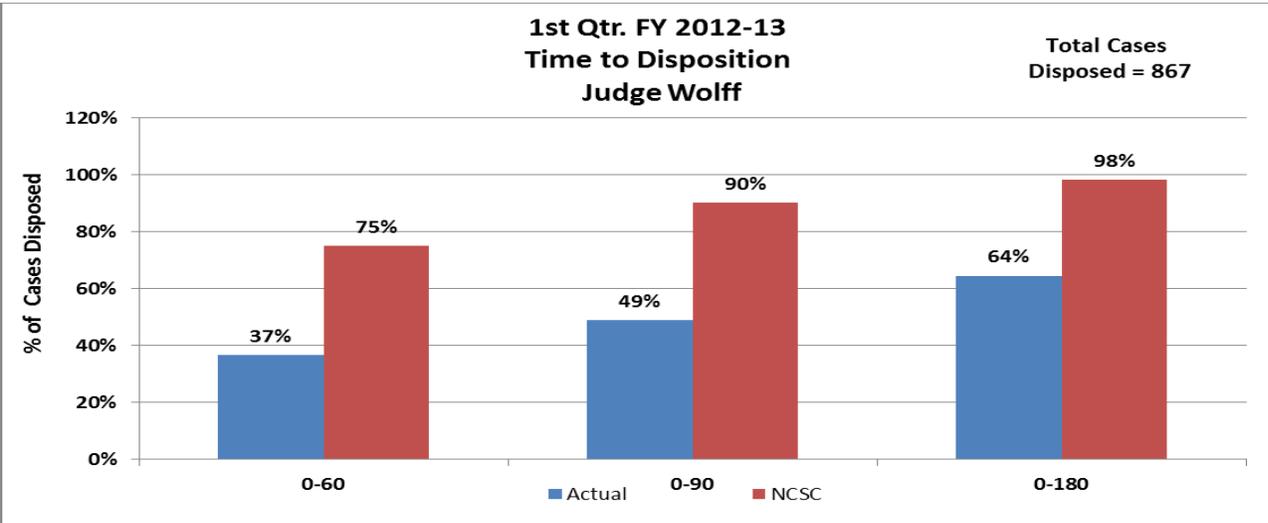
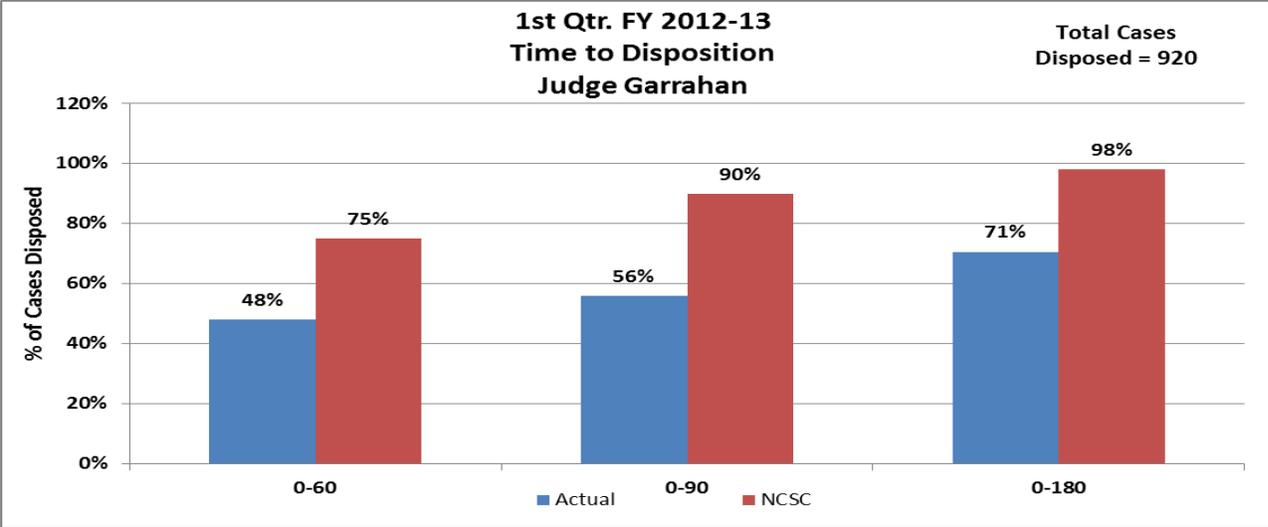
ABA Case Processing Standards	Criminal County Courts
90 % within 30 Days	17% within 30 Days
100% within 90 Days	52% within 90 Days

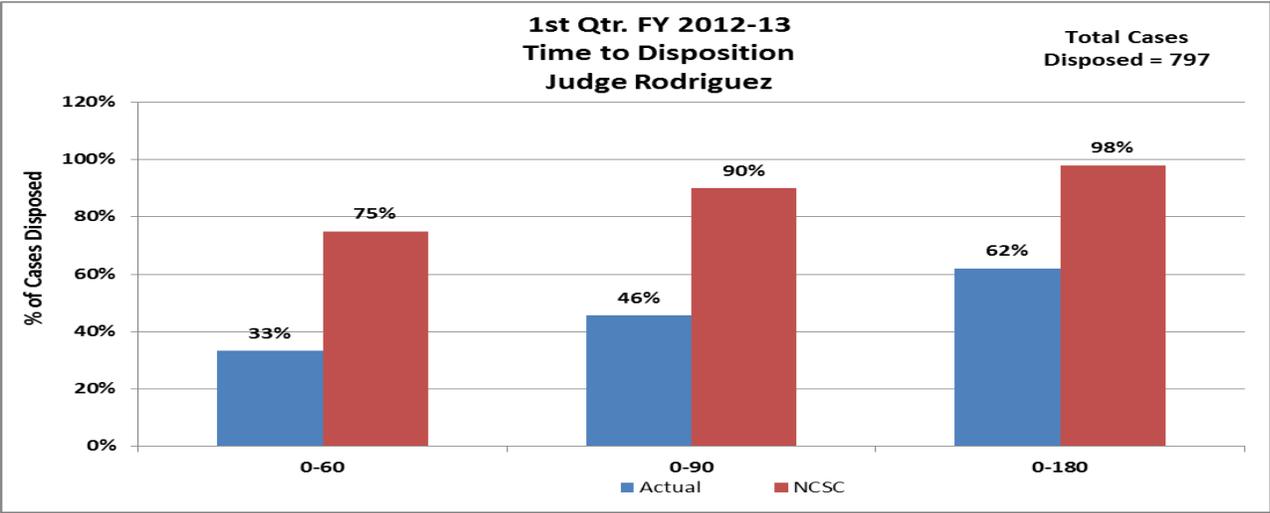
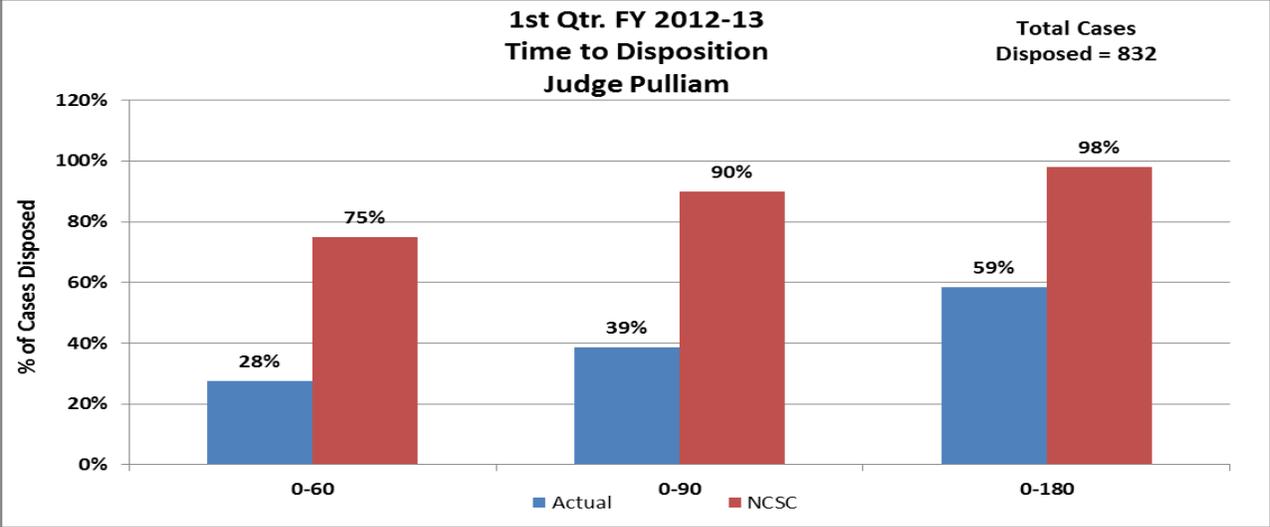
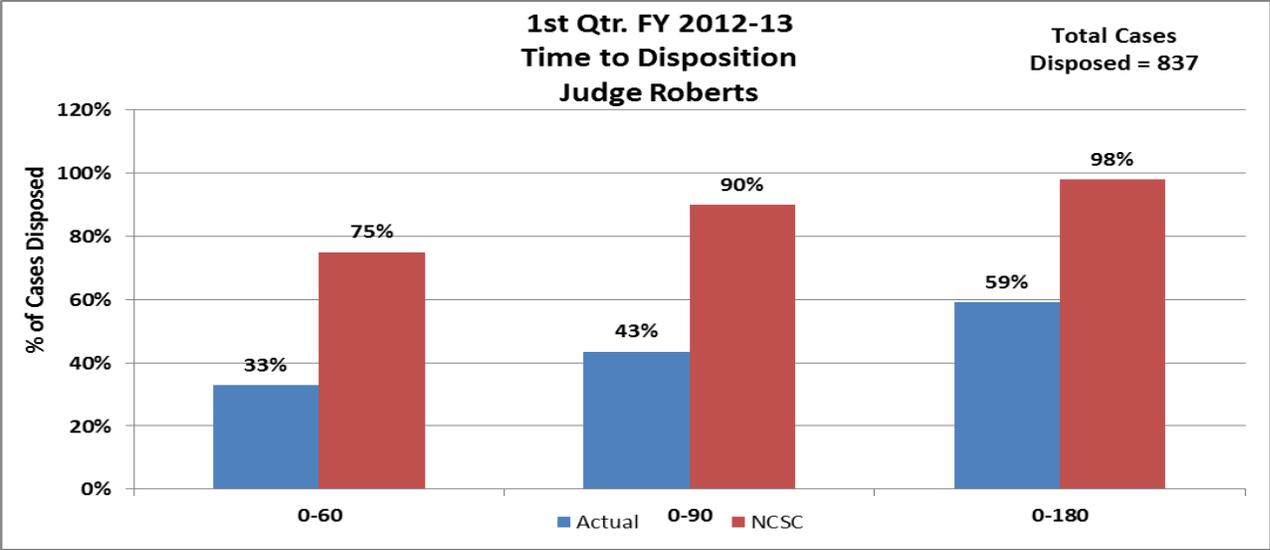
NCSC Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal Misdemeanor

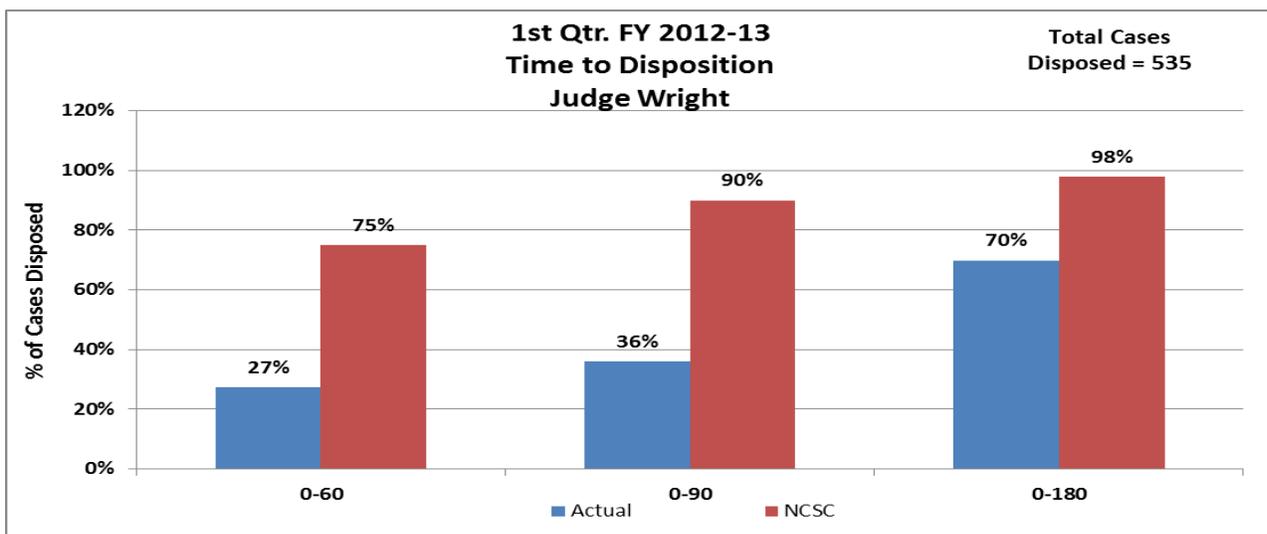
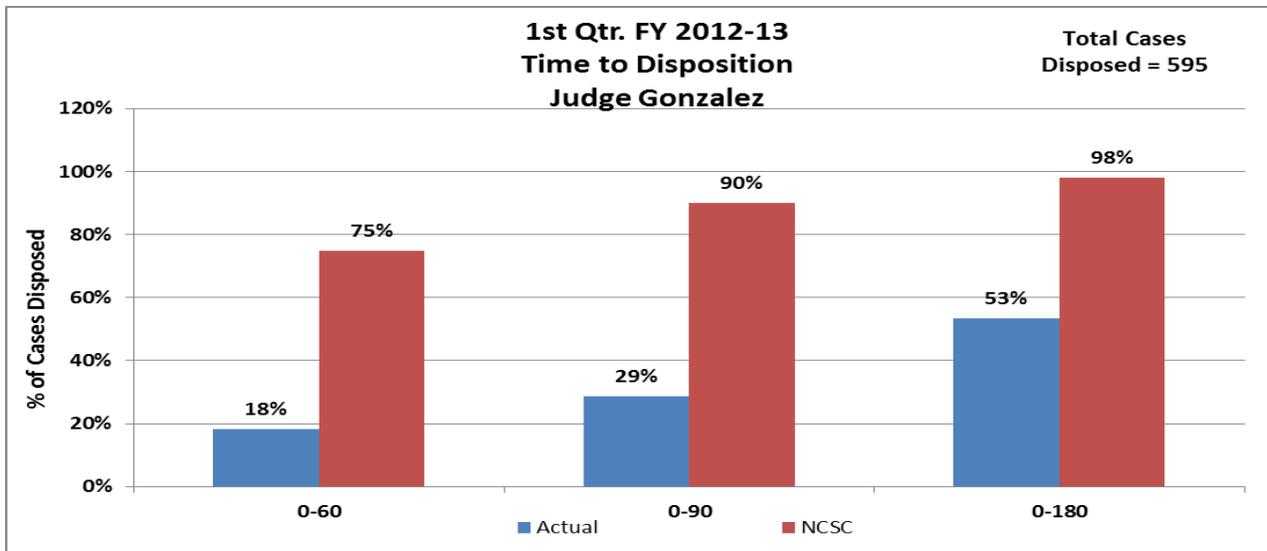
NCSC Case Processing Standards	Criminal County Courts
75% within 60 Days	37% within 60 Days
90% within 90 Days	46% within 90 Days
98% within 180 Days	62% within 180 Days

Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,
www.ncsonline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf.





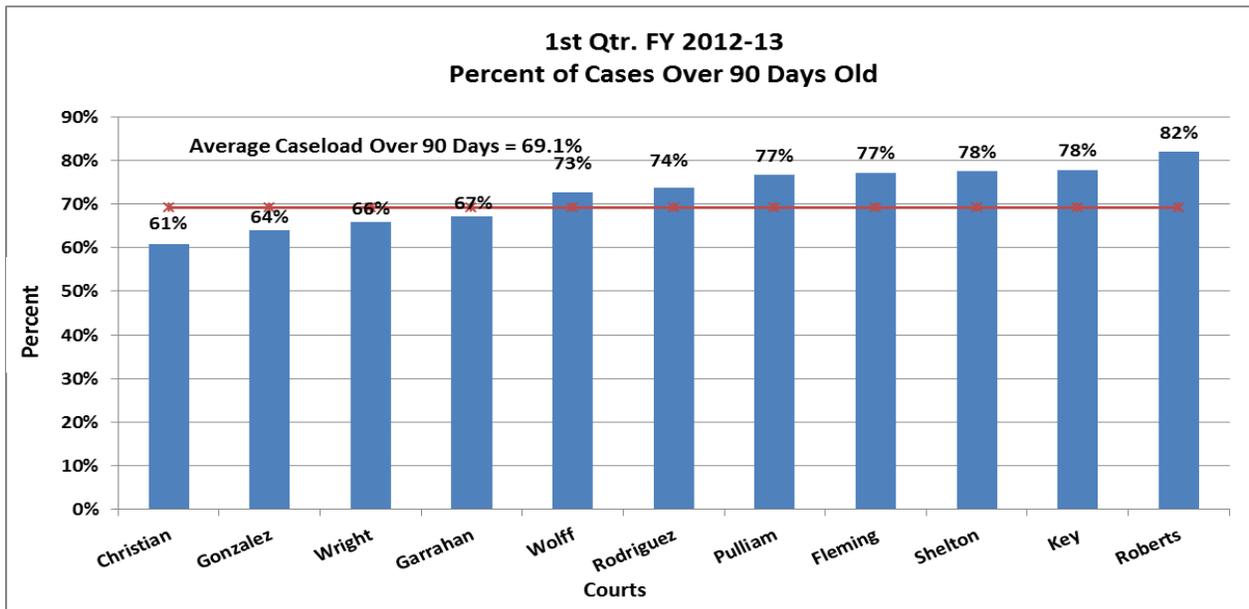




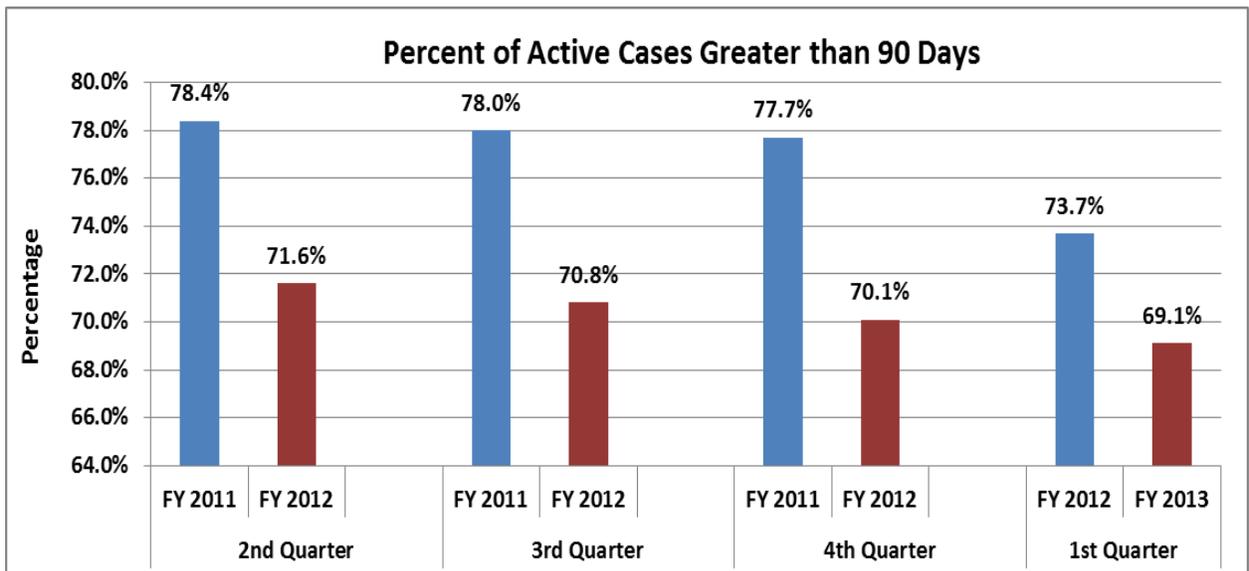
Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending Cases

Definition: The age of active cases pending before the court is measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

Analysis and Interpretation: This measure allows a court to view their progress in achieving a time-to-disposition more in line with the ABA standards. It is a helpful tool in docket management allowing the court to make the necessary adjustments in case administration to achieve a reduction in the time to dispose of a case in line with ABA standards. The first chart displays the percent of active cases that are over 90 days old for each of the courts. The second charts show the court-wide average over 90 days for the past four quarters. *Note: Fugitives are not included in the data.*



Note: Judges White and LaHood initiated trial court operations in November and were not included in the chart since they had not operated for a full quarter.



BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT
APPENDIX A
Explanation and Method of Collection for Different Measures

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

Definition: The net cost of disposing of a single case.

Method: Cost per disposition is the net cost of the court divided by the number of dispositions. Net cost per disposition includes revenue collected and costs between April 2012 and June 2012 from each court. This measure allows the court to compare their average cost per case to other courts, enabling the participants to make adjustments to court practices where applicable. Other personnel associated with the cost of disposing of a case are budgeted within other respective County departments, such as the District Attorney's Office, Bexar County Sheriff's Office, and the County Clerk's Office and is not included in the calculation for net Court cost per disposition.

Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

Method: This information is retrieved from the Jail Track Management System. Analysis of jail bed days is helpful when making case management decisions regarding disposition. The ultimate goal is expedited case disposition where appropriate, and the benefit is a reduction in jail bed days consumed.

The average length of stay for inmates is calculated by totaling the number of jail bed days consumed from booking to release and dividing by the number of inmates incarcerated.

Measure 3: Clearance Rates

Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases include new cases filed during the month, cases appealed from lower courts, and other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation/deferred adjudication, cases reactivated*, and all other cases). The number of outgoing cases includes all monthly dispositions.

Due to new reporting requirements by the Office of Court Administration, the disposition rate is now a percentage of the **active docket and not of the entire docket as previously reported.*

Measure 4: Disposition Rate

Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the Active Caseload.

Method: Disposition rates are measured using two variables, active caseload and the number of cases disposed. The active caseload includes any cases which have been assigned to the Court and the defendant is not a fugitive with an active warrant for arrest. The number of disposed cases includes all cases adjudicated less certain dismissals not allowed by OCA directive. **Due to new reporting requirements by the Office of Court Administration, the disposition rate is now a percentage of the **active** docket and not of the entire docket as previously reported.*

Measure 5: Time to Disposition

Definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames. This is a comparison of data from *age of disposed cases* and only considers cases that are disposed, not the full docket.

Method: For each case, the report calculates the time in days, from filing of the case until the date the case was disposed. The case processing time standards published by the American Bar Association (ABA), the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts provide a starting point for determining guidelines.

COSCA Case Processing Standards -Criminal

- Misdemeanor – 100% within 90 days

ABA Case Processing Standards-Criminal

- Misdemeanor
- 90% within 30 days
- 100% within 90 days

NCSC Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal

- Misdemeanor
- 75% within 60 days
- 90% within 90 days
- 98% within 180 days

*Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,
www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf.*

*Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,
www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf.*

Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending Cases

Definition: The age of active cases pending before the court is measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

Method: For each case type being analyzed, the report calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case until the date established for the reporting period being examined (June 30, 2012 for 3rd Quarter).

BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT
APPENDIX B
Source Documents for Different Measures

Sources:

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

Bexar County Court Collection System Report: Misdemeanor
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: County Court Criminal Section Summary Report
Lawson Financial System

Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

Jail Track Management System

Measure 3: Clearance Rate

Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: County Court Criminal Section Summary Report

Measure 4: Disposition Rate

Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: County Court Criminal Section Summary Report

Measure 5: Time to Disposition

Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: County Court Criminal Section Summary Report
National Center for State Courts

Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending

Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System