

BEXAR COUNTY

Management and Finance

BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL COUNTY COURTS 1st and 2nd QUARTER REPORT FY 2011-12 (October, 2011 - March, 2012)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Brief Summary:

This report is based on FY 2011-2012 between the months of October 2011 and March 2012. The report only includes criminal county courts and their presiding judges in the Bexar County judicial system:

Between the months of October 2011 and December 2011 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 (Impact/Jail Court): Judge Bill C. White

County Court 15 (Impact/Jail Court): Judge Michael T. LaHood

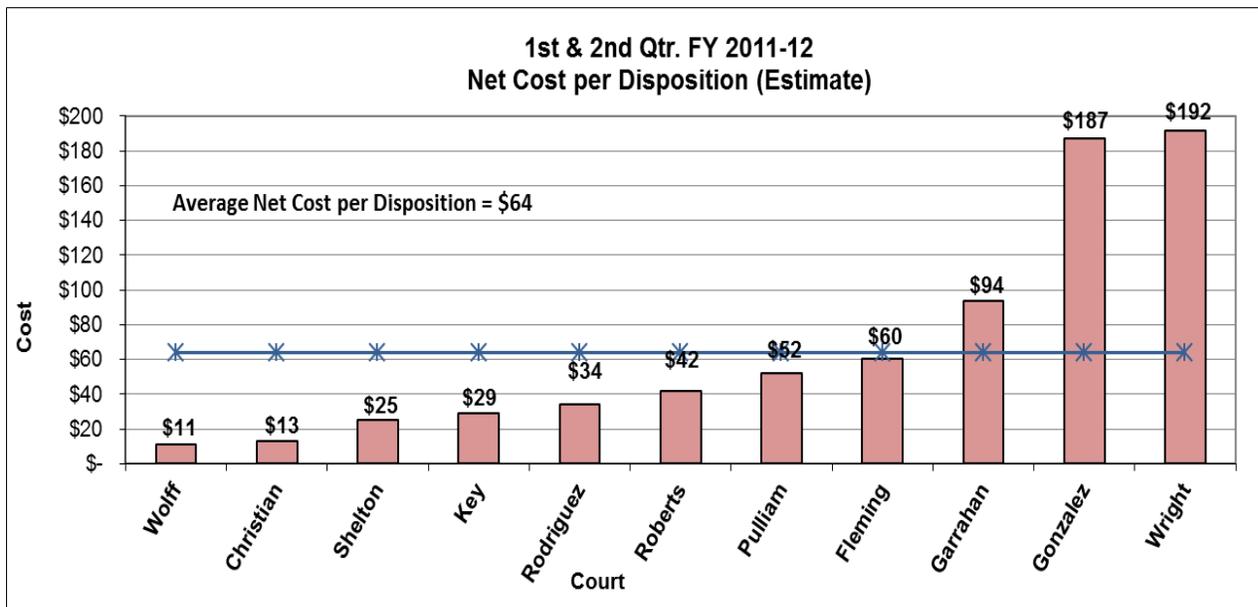
County Court 14 and County Court 15 serves as an overflow trial court to hear jury trials only for all criminal county courts and serves as a plea court for jail inmates. Their statistics will be reported in the court that the case was filed or transferred to. These two courts share duties for the Impact Court and Jail Court.

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

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

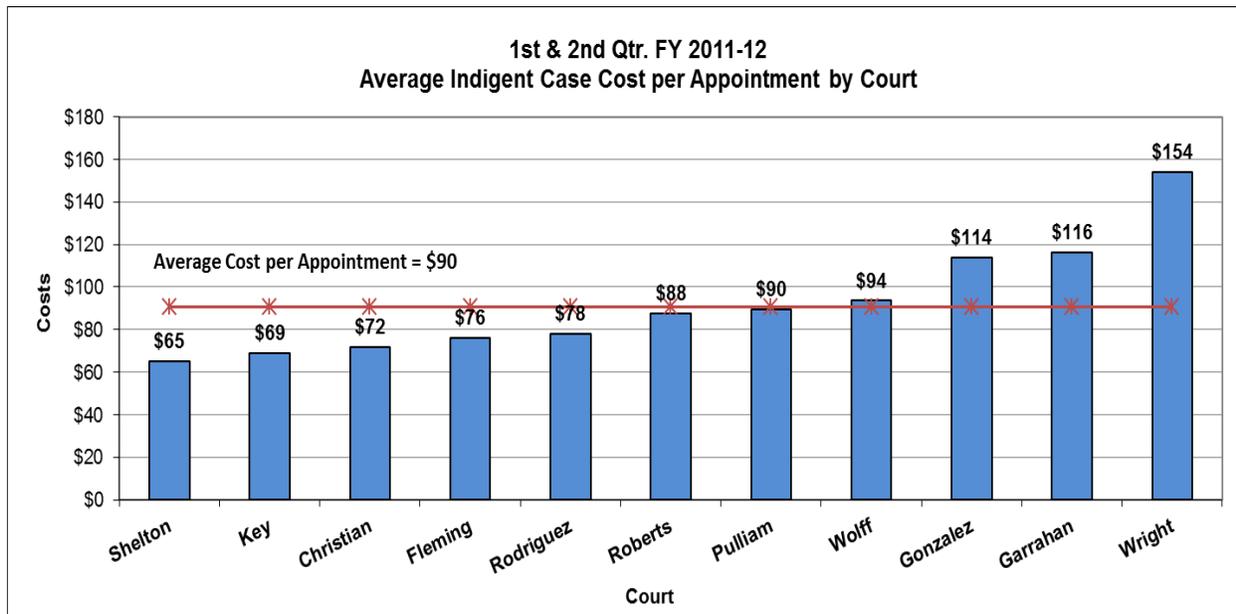
Method: Cost per disposition is the net cost of the court divided by the number of dispositions. Net cost per disposition includes revenue collected and costs between October 2011 and March 2012 from each court. This measure allows the court to compare their average cost per case to other courts, enabling the participants to make adjustments to court practices where applicable. Indigent defense is included in the net cost per disposition. Of the total expenses for the court system, 38 percent are indigent defense costs. The second graph represents the average net cost (revenue collected versus cost) per court appointed attorney assignment. 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.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following page shows a court by court comparison of Cost per Case based on the 1st and 2nd Quarter FY 2011-12 data. *Note: Impact Court (CC14/15) costs were incorporated into each court's costs. Impact court is utilized for all Criminal County Courts. Auxiliary Court (CC14/15) serves jail inmates as a plea court.*



1st & 2nd Qtr. FY 2011-12 Cost per Disposition

Court Number	Judge	Operating Expenses	Ct. Appointed Atty. Costs	Total Expenses	Indigent Defense Revenues	Court Fine Revenues	Total County Revenues	Net Cost/ (Savings)	Number of Dispositions	Net Cost (Savings) per Disposition
CC1	Fleming	\$ 229,715.61	\$ 121,735	\$ 351,450	\$ 33,644	\$ 237,817	\$ 271,461	\$ 79,989	1,324	\$ 81
CC2	Wolff	\$ 234,602.23	\$ 163,492	\$ 398,095	\$ 59,084	\$ 319,629	\$ 378,713	\$ 19,382	1,734	\$ 27
CC4	Garrahan	\$ 224,684.04	\$ 130,899	\$ 355,583	\$ 1,415	\$ 226,357	\$ 227,772	\$ 127,811	1,360	\$ 114
CC5	Pulliam	\$ 225,408.41	\$ 160,544	\$ 385,953	\$ 55,790	\$ 255,483	\$ 311,273	\$ 74,680	1,544	\$ 66
CC6	Christian	\$ 235,964.57	\$ 157,919	\$ 393,884	\$ 64,023	\$ 305,013	\$ 369,036	\$ 24,848	1,905	\$ 27
CC7	Wright	\$ 222,808.55	\$ 151,161	\$ 373,970	\$ 33,755	\$ 64,128	\$ 97,883	\$ 276,087	1,441	\$ 210
CC8	Rodriguez	\$ 224,064.17	\$ 138,717	\$ 362,781	\$ 55,244	\$ 261,070	\$ 316,314	\$ 46,467	1,369	\$ 54
CC9	Shelton	\$ 227,832.63	\$ 128,339	\$ 356,172	\$ 56,739	\$ 262,788	\$ 319,527	\$ 36,645	1,441	\$ 44
CC11	Key	\$ 225,711.15	\$ 136,277	\$ 361,988	\$ 55,242	\$ 265,781	\$ 321,023	\$ 40,965	1,408	\$ 48
CC12	Roberts	\$ 228,889.03	\$ 150,109	\$ 378,998	\$ 42,706	\$ 270,700	\$ 313,406	\$ 65,592	1,570	\$ 59
CC13	Gonzalez	\$ 231,291.45	\$ 111,389	\$ 342,680	\$ 17,163	\$ 60,206	\$ 77,369	\$ 265,311	1,419	\$ 206
	Admin	\$ 295,431		\$ 295,431	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total:	\$2,510,972	\$1,550,582	\$4,061,554	\$474,805	\$2,528,972	\$3,003,777	\$1,057,777	16,515	\$ 64.05
		\$1,255,486	\$775,291	\$2,030,777	\$237,403	\$1,264,486	\$1,501,889	\$528,888	8258	\$ 64.05
CC14	White*	\$ 182,002		\$ 182,002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 182,002	N/A	N/A
CC15	Lahood**	\$ 147,906		\$ 147,906	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147,906	N/A	N/A
*Impact Court (CC14) costs incorporated into all courts' costs. Impact court is utilized for all Criminal County Courts.										
**Auxiliary Court serves only jail inmates as a plea court.										



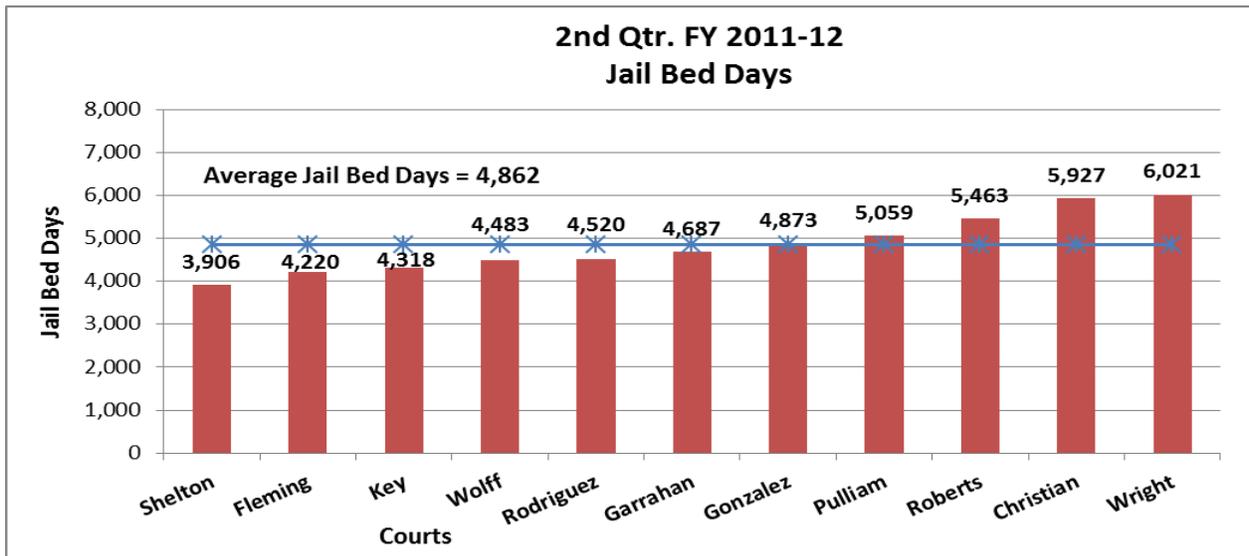
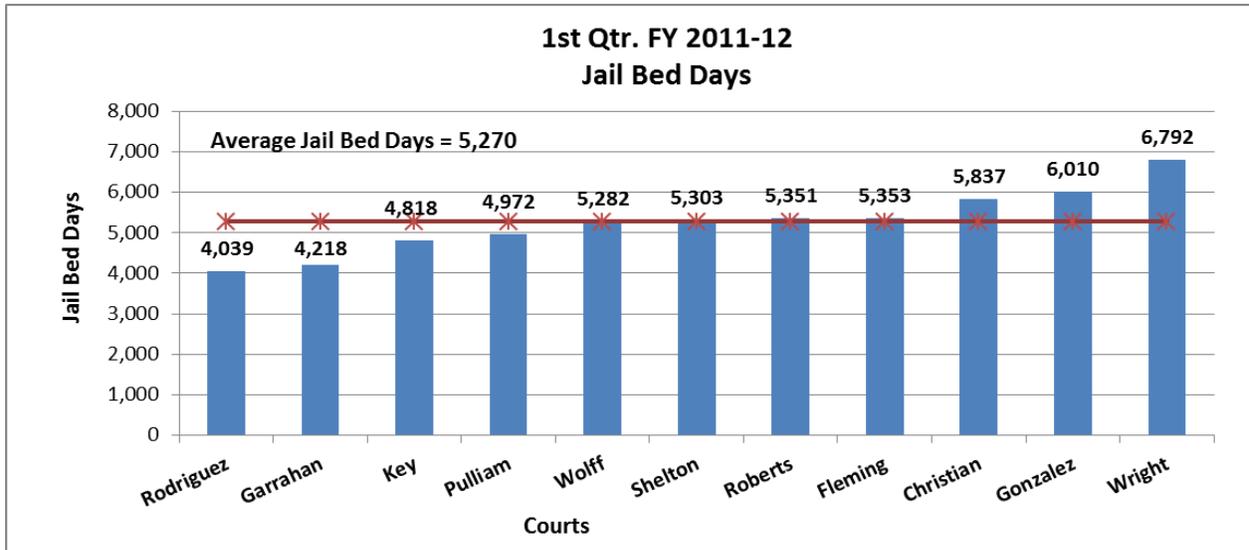
Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

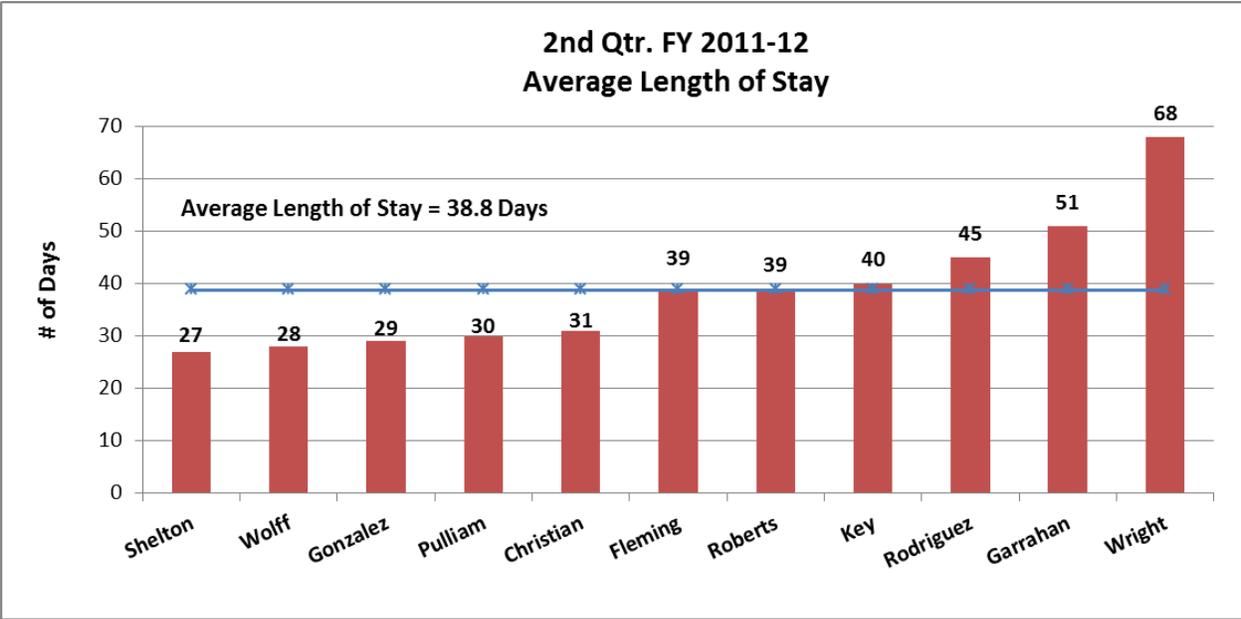
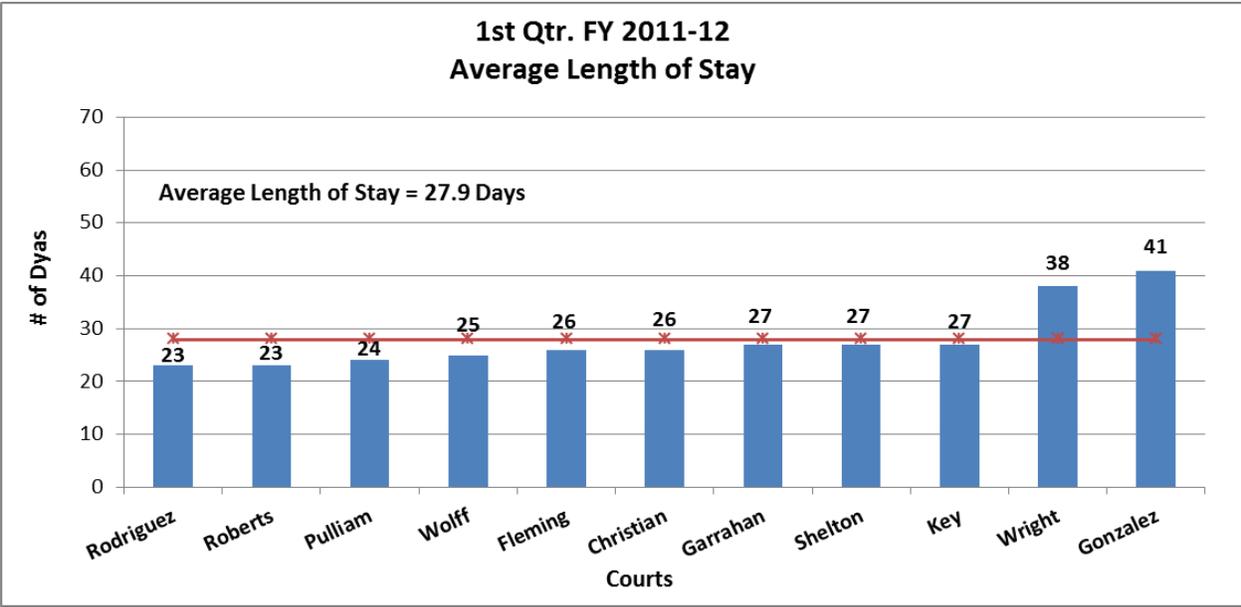
Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

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.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following charts show a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days consumed for FY 2011-12 between the months of October and December (1st Qtr.) and between January and March (2nd Qtr.). The second set of charts display the average length of stay per inmate each quarter by Court.





Measure 3: Clearance Rates

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

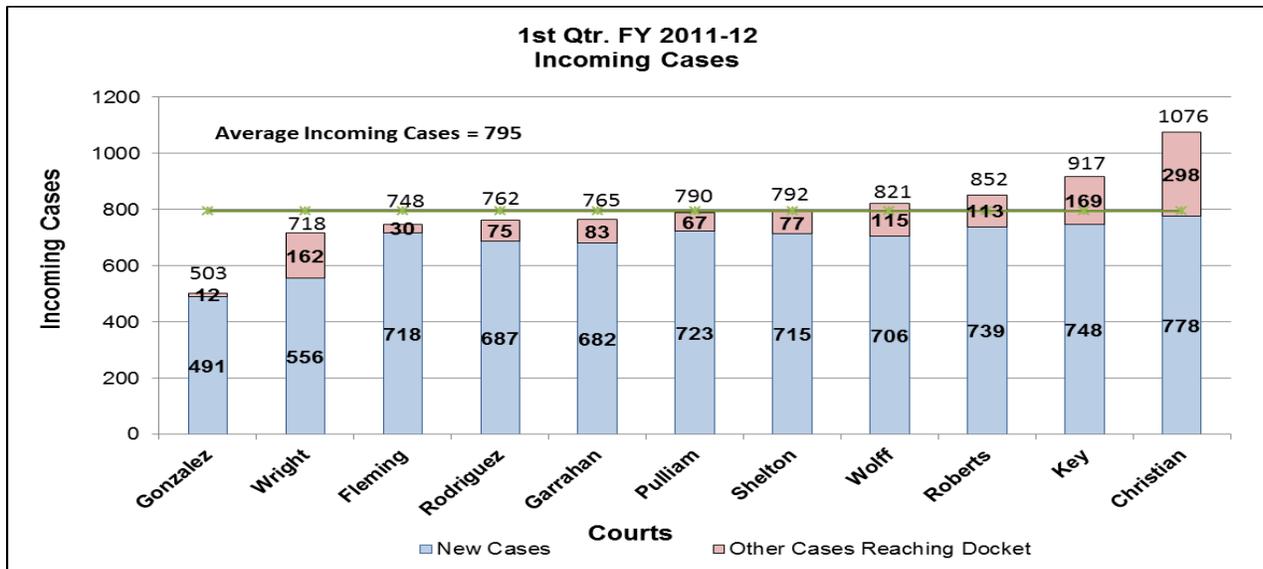
Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases include new cases filed during the month, cases appealed from lower courts, and other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation/deferred adjudication, cases reactivated*,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

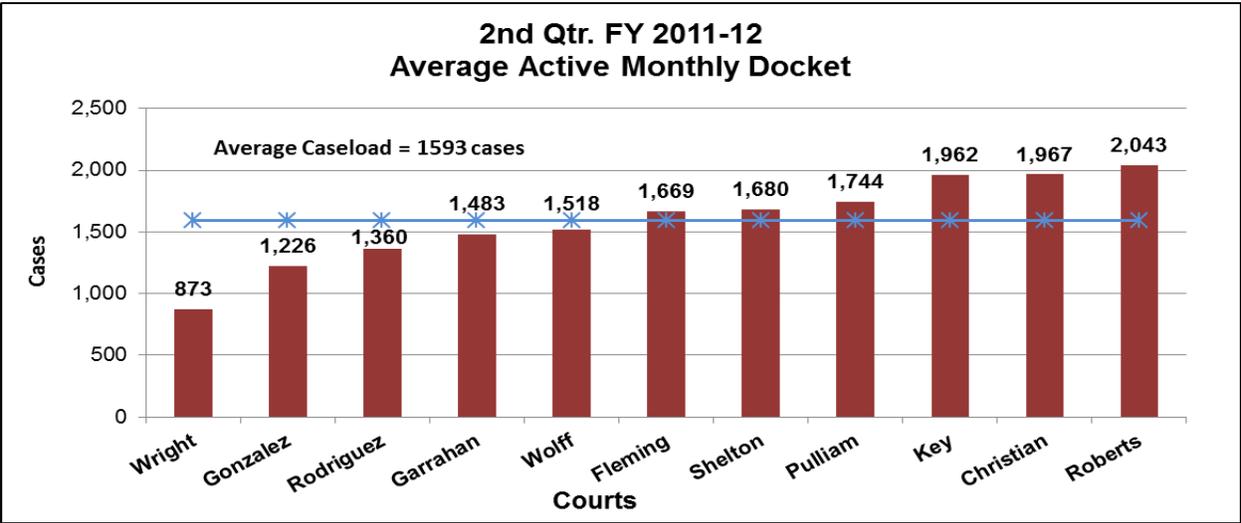
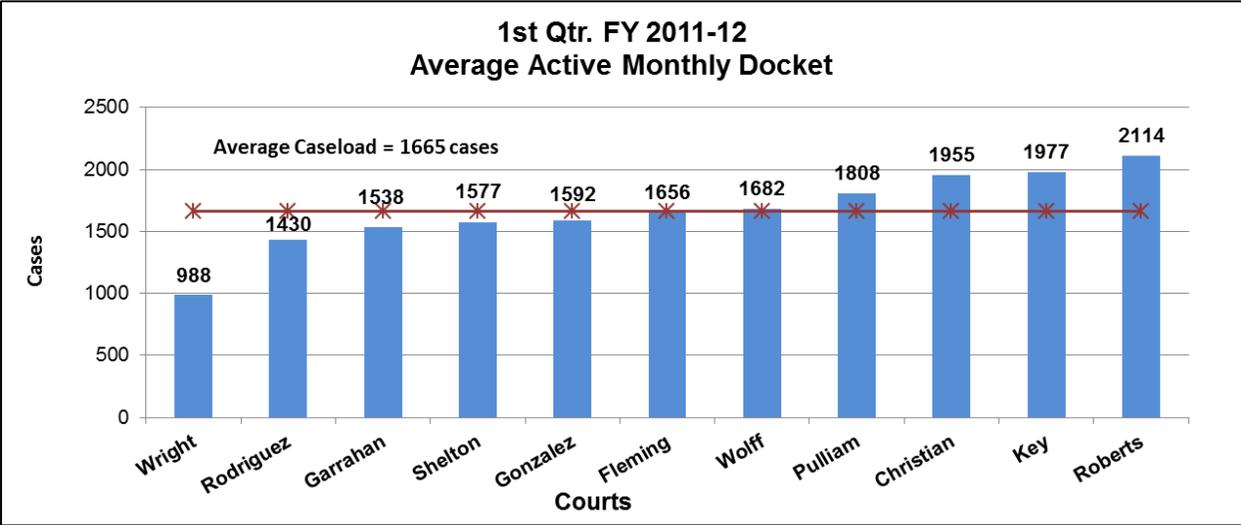
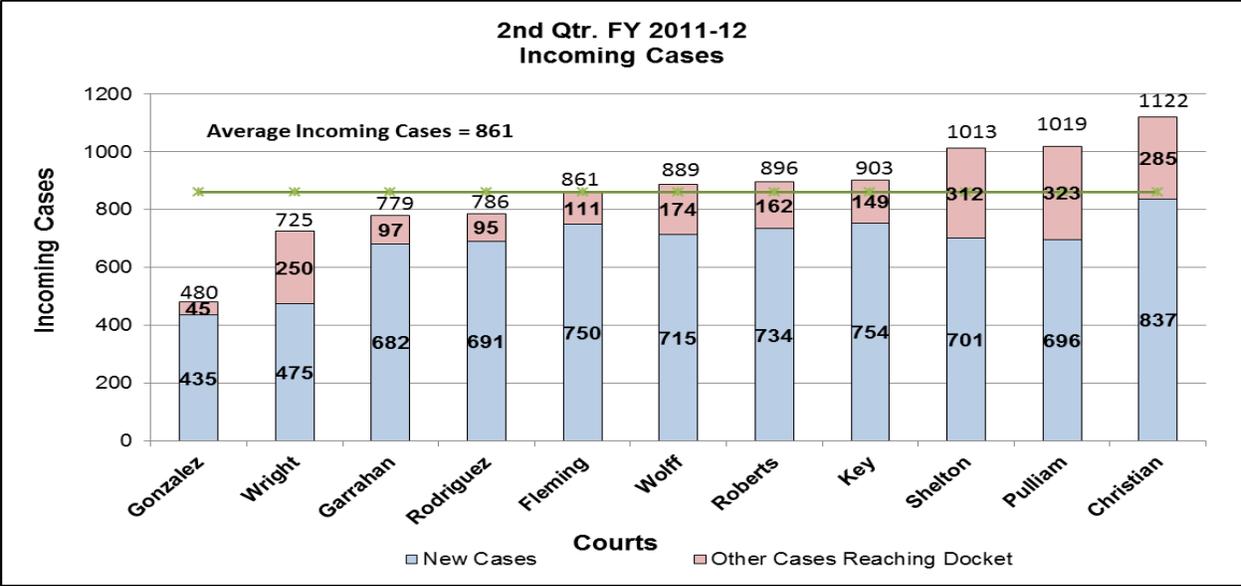
Several graphs are displayed below.

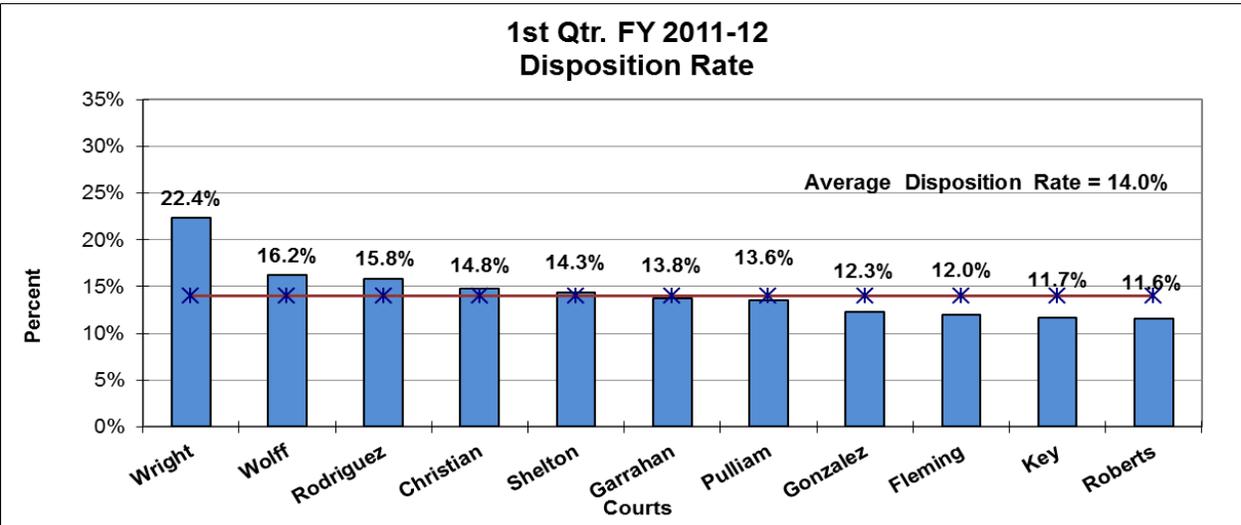
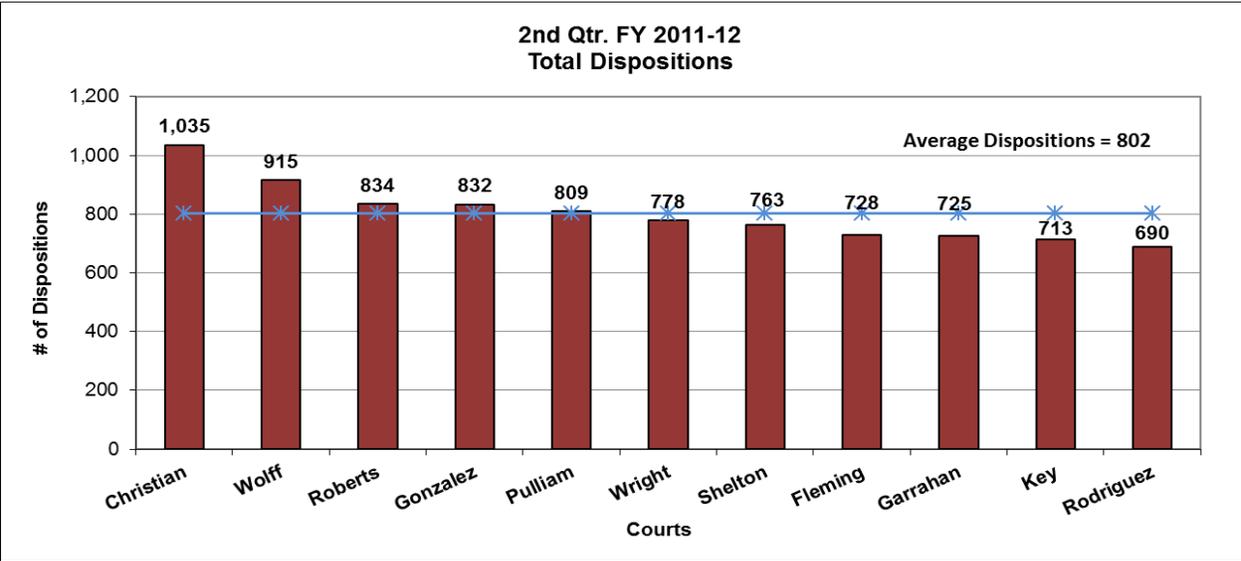
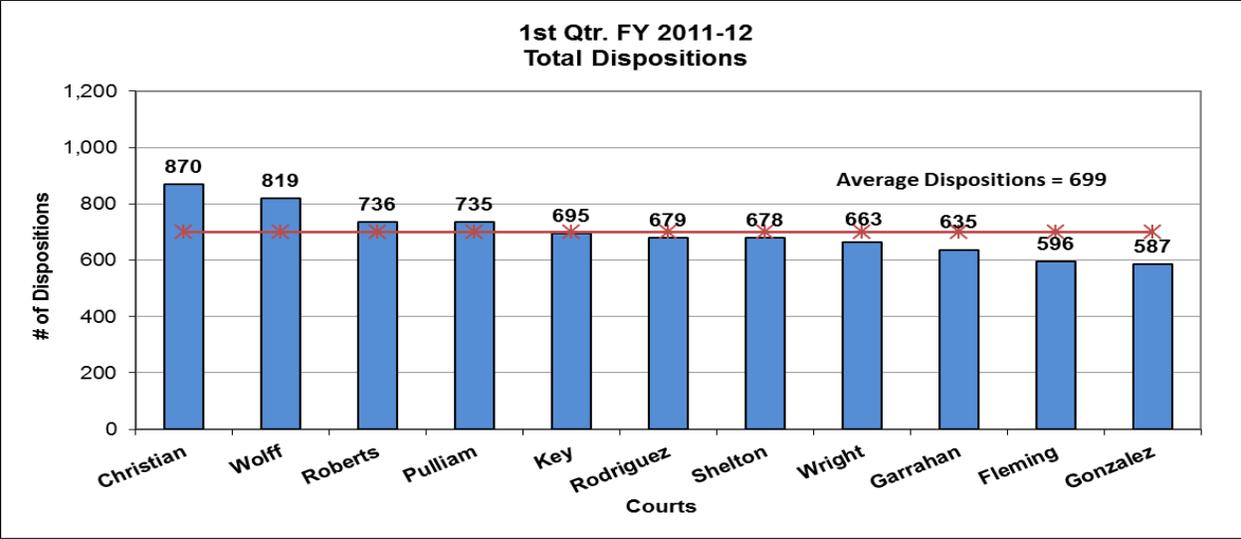
1. The first set of graphs show the number of incoming cases, which indicates the incoming workload for the First and Second Quarter.
2. The second set of graphs show the average monthly active docket, which portrays the accumulated caseload for each court for those same two quarters.
3. The third set of graphs show total number of cases that were disposed by each court, which indicate the amount of work that was produced for those quarters.
4. The fourth set of graphs show the disposition rate for each court for the two quarters. This is determined by the number of cases disposed against the number of cases on the active docket.
5. The fifth set of graphs shows the clearance rate for each Court for the two quarters
6. The sixth set of graphs display by court the Clearance Rates over the past six months. This is determined by the number of cases disposed versus the number of incoming cases.

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.*

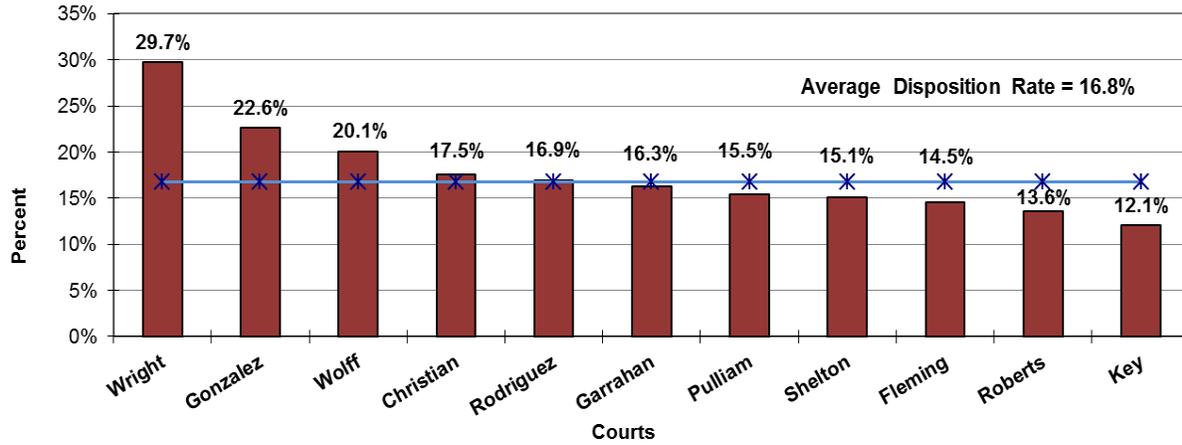
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives monthly compared to the total cases disposed of monthly. This measure portrays the Court’s ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is currently 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: Both Impact Court and Auxiliary Court are utilized by all courts and as such any cases disposed in support of the other courts by the Impact and Auxiliary Courts are credited to the assigned court.*



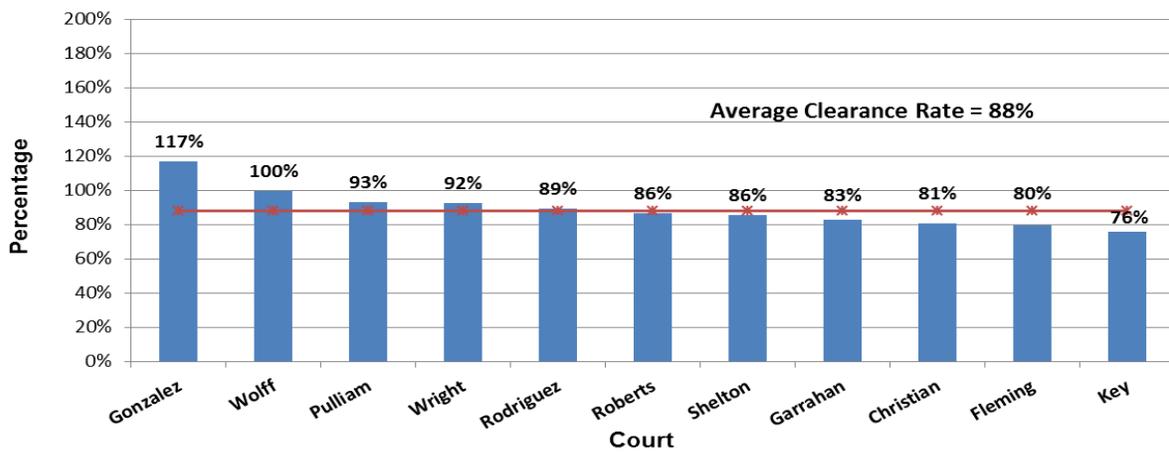




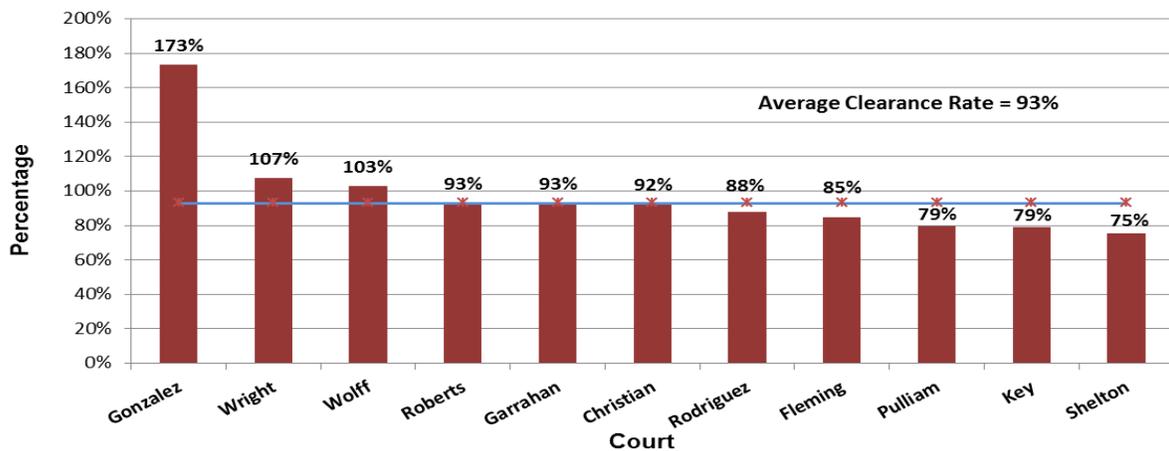
**2nd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Disposition Rate**

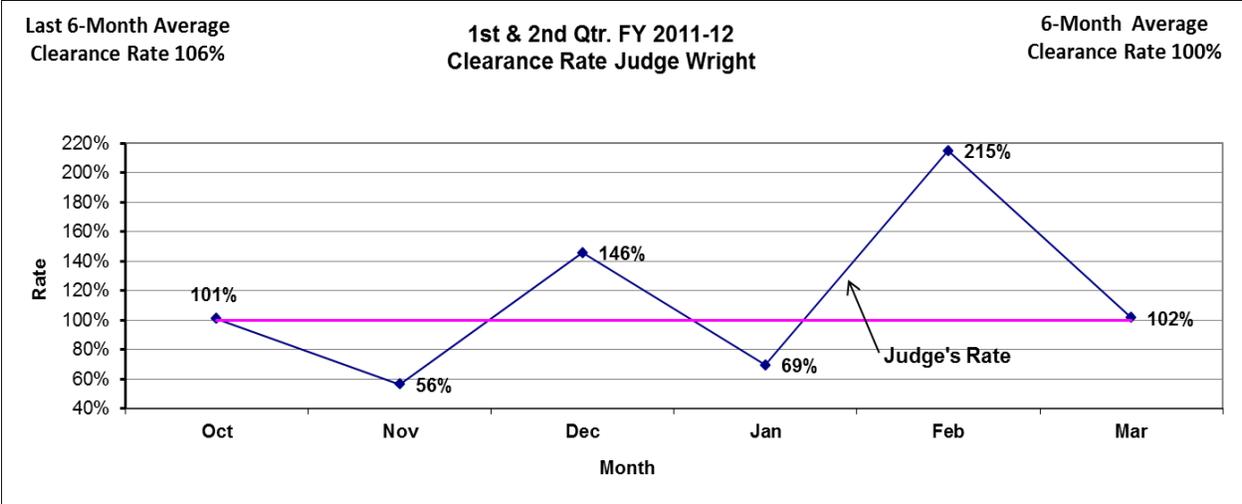
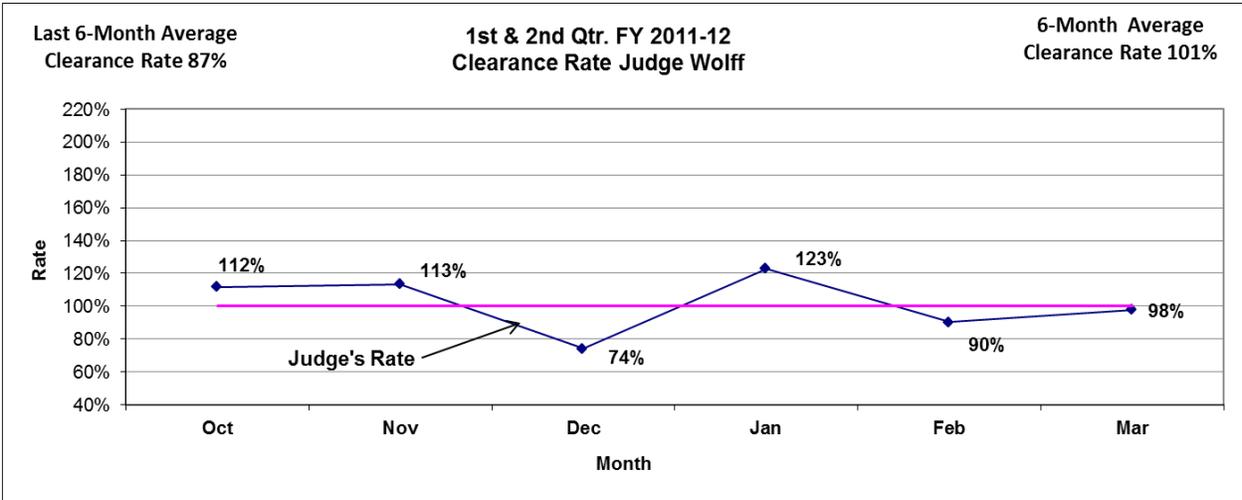
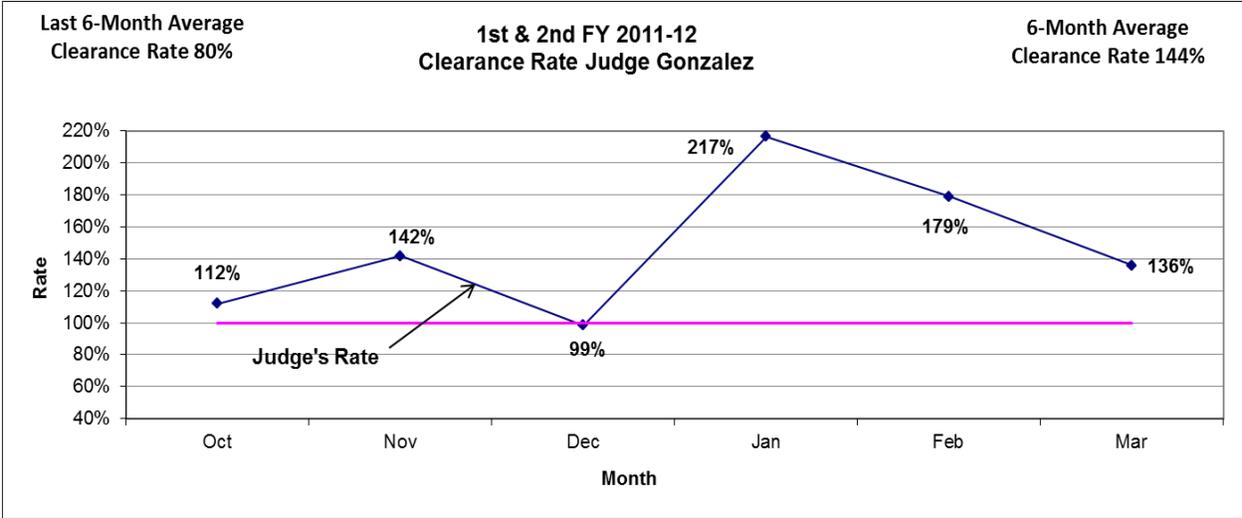


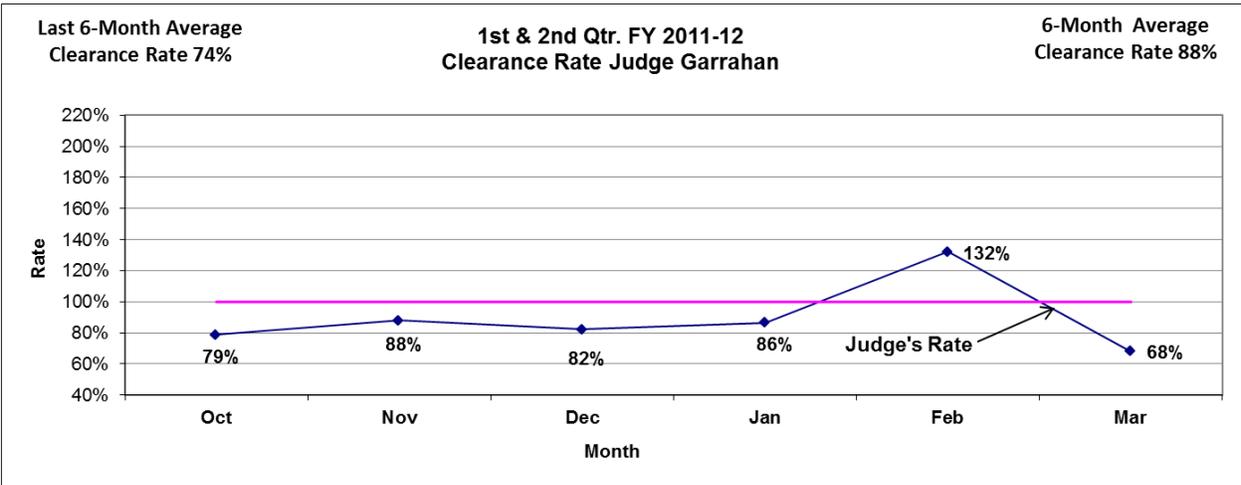
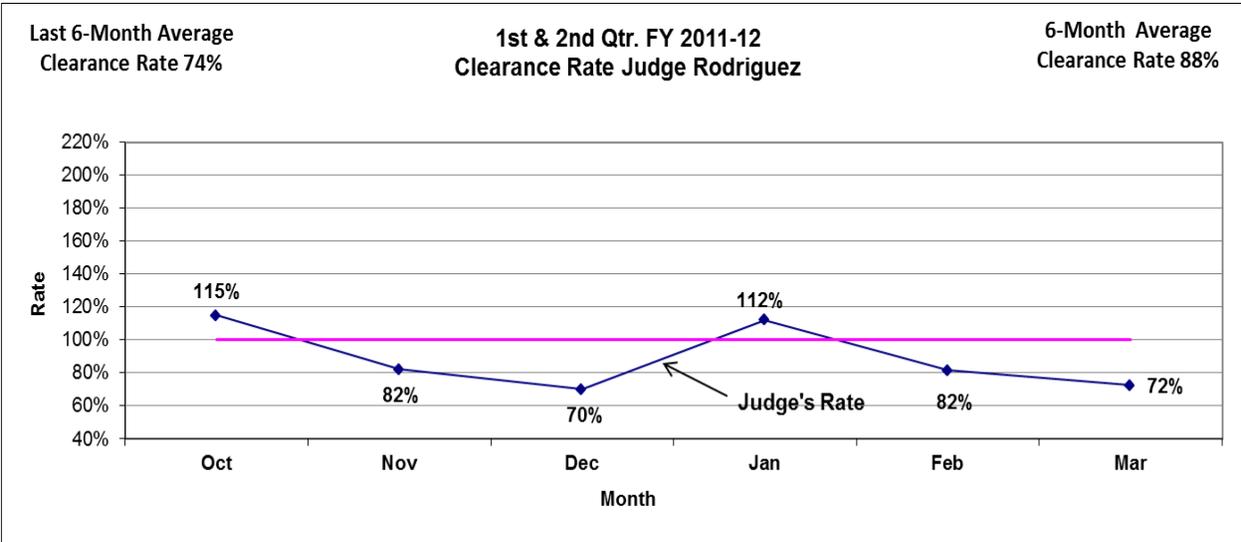
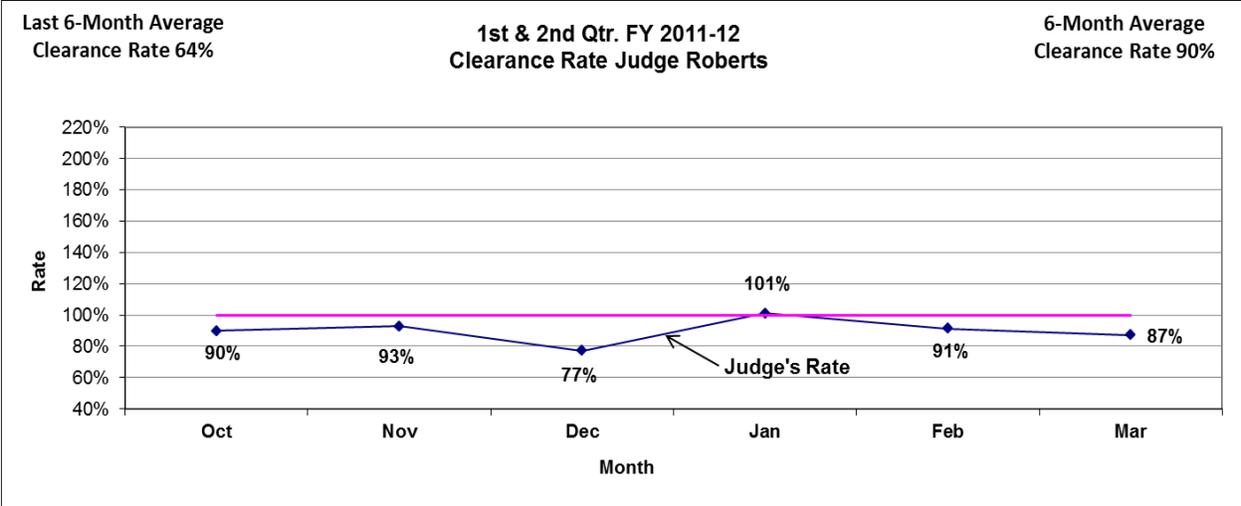
**1st Qtr. FY 2011-12
Clearance Rate**

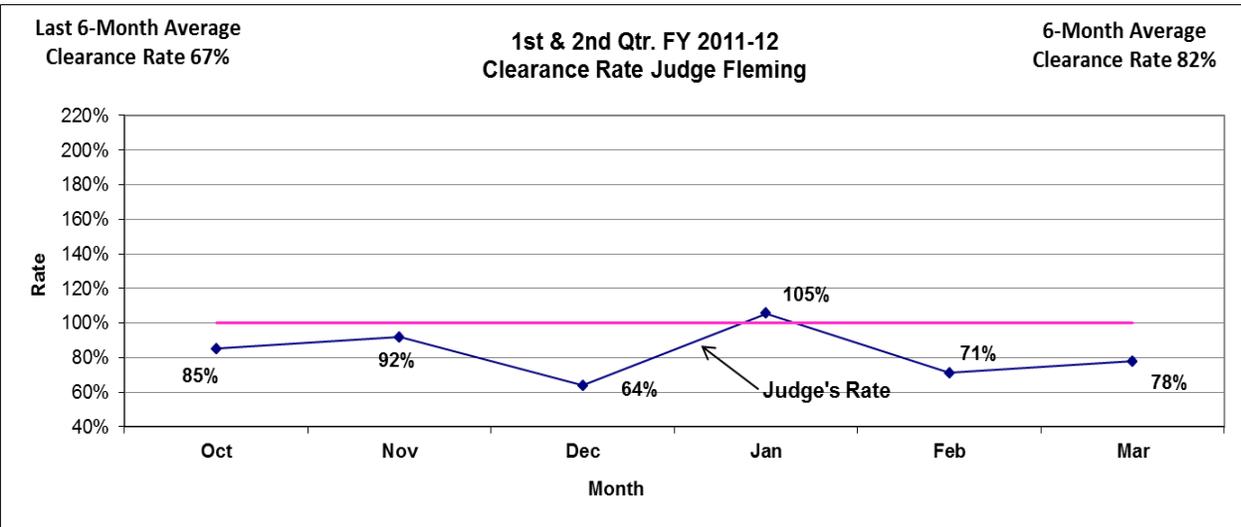
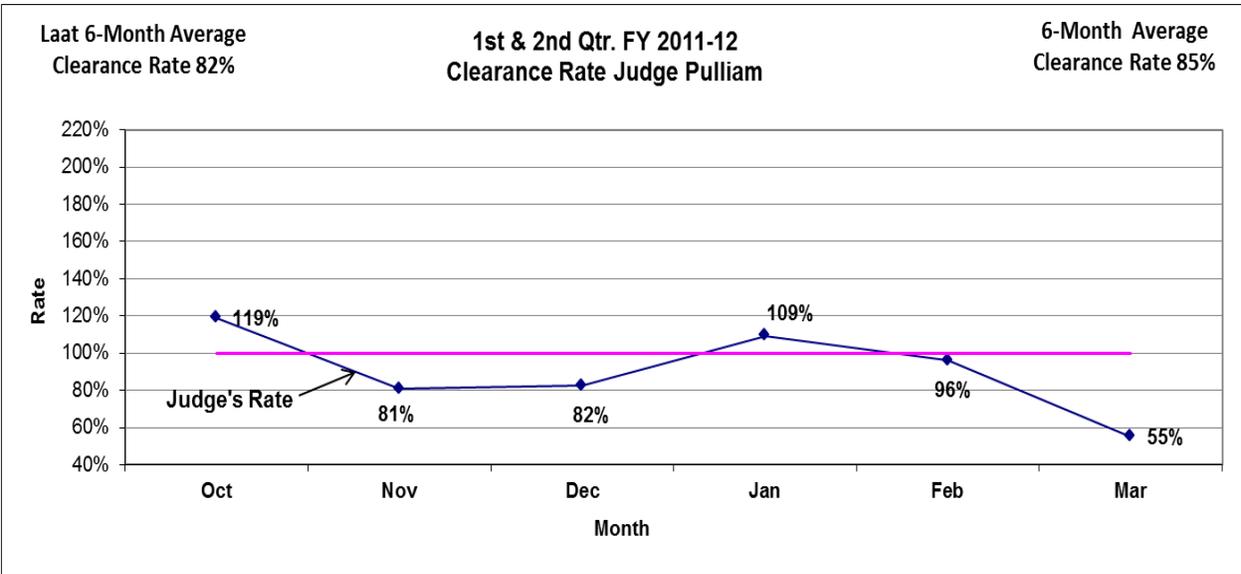
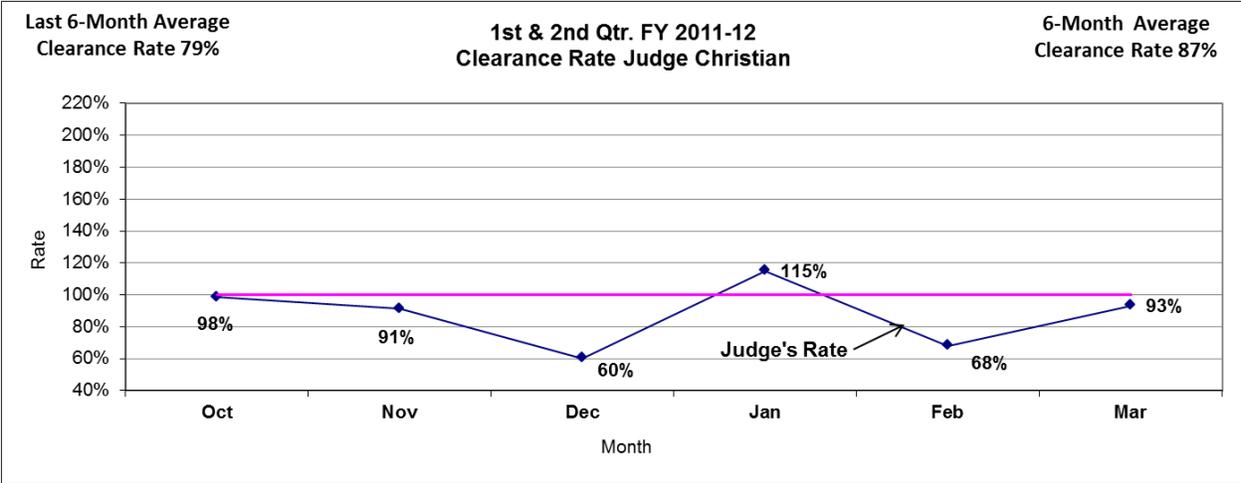


**2nd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Clearance Rate**





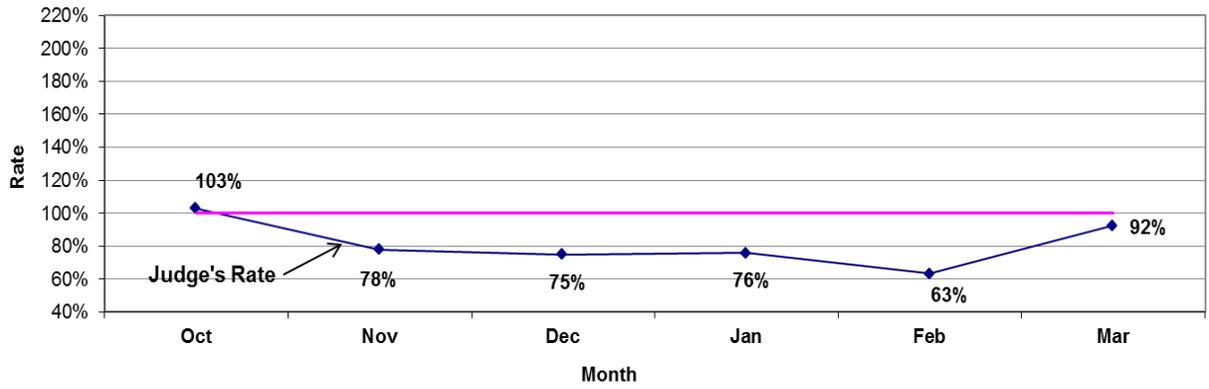




Last 6-Month Average
Clearance Rate 65%

1st & 2nd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Clearance Rate Judge Shelton

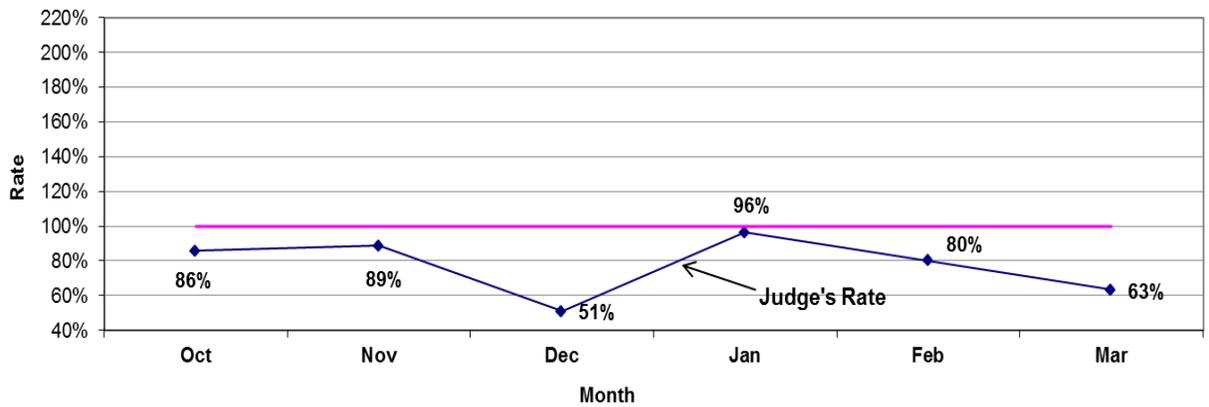
Current Average
Clearance Rate 80%



Last 6-Month Average
Clearance Rate 74%

1st & 2nd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Clearance Rate Judge Key

6-Month Average
Clearance Rate 77%



Measure 4: Time to Disposition

Definition:

Time to Disposition: 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.

Average Monthly Disposition Rate: The number of cases disposed on a monthly basis compared to the total number of cases on the docket, which is noted in each Time to Disposition chart.

Average Monthly Docket: The number of cases on the docket per month averaged through the months reported, which is noted in each Time to Disposition chart.

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 Case Model Standards

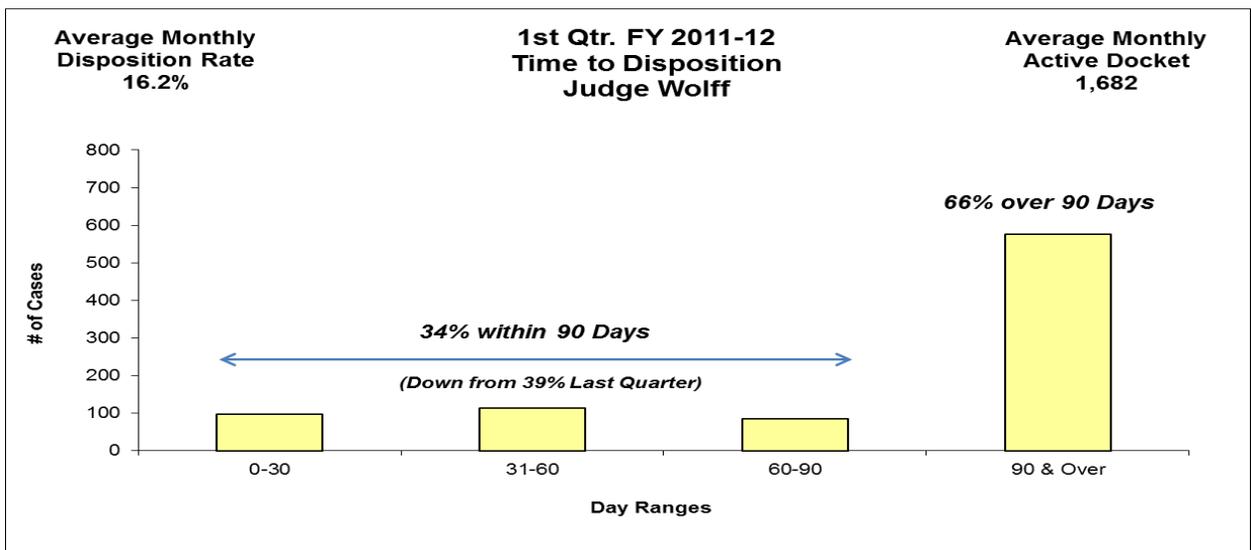
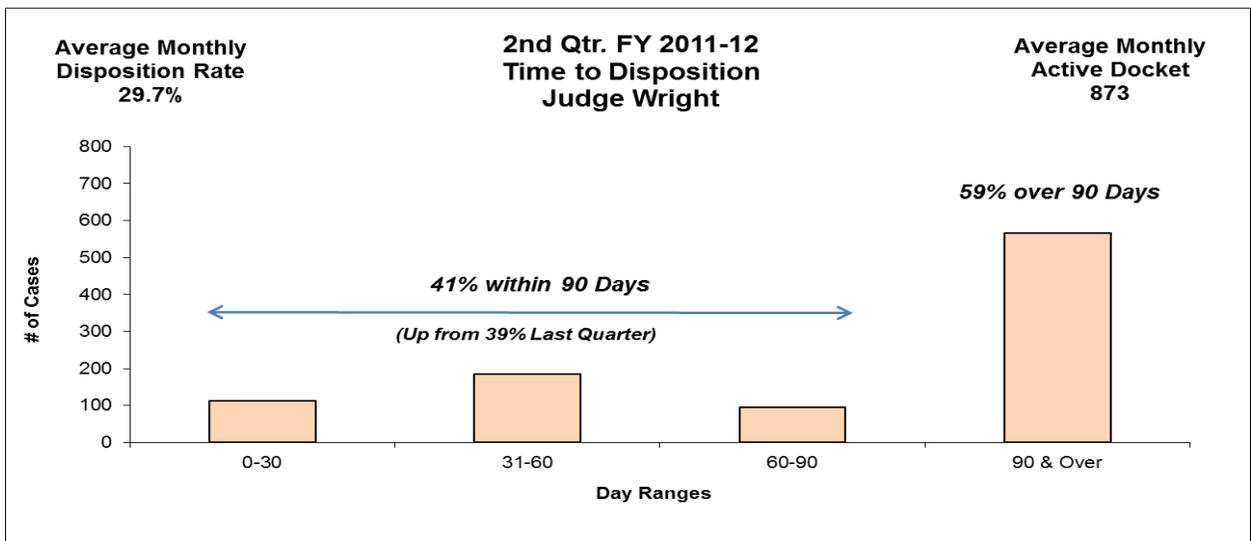
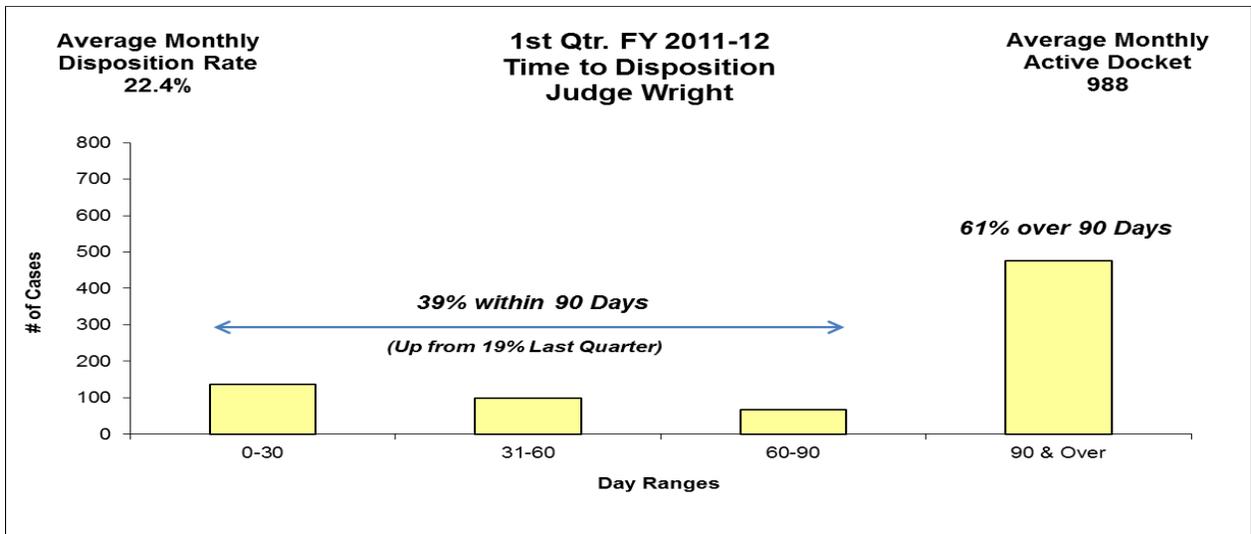
Criminal

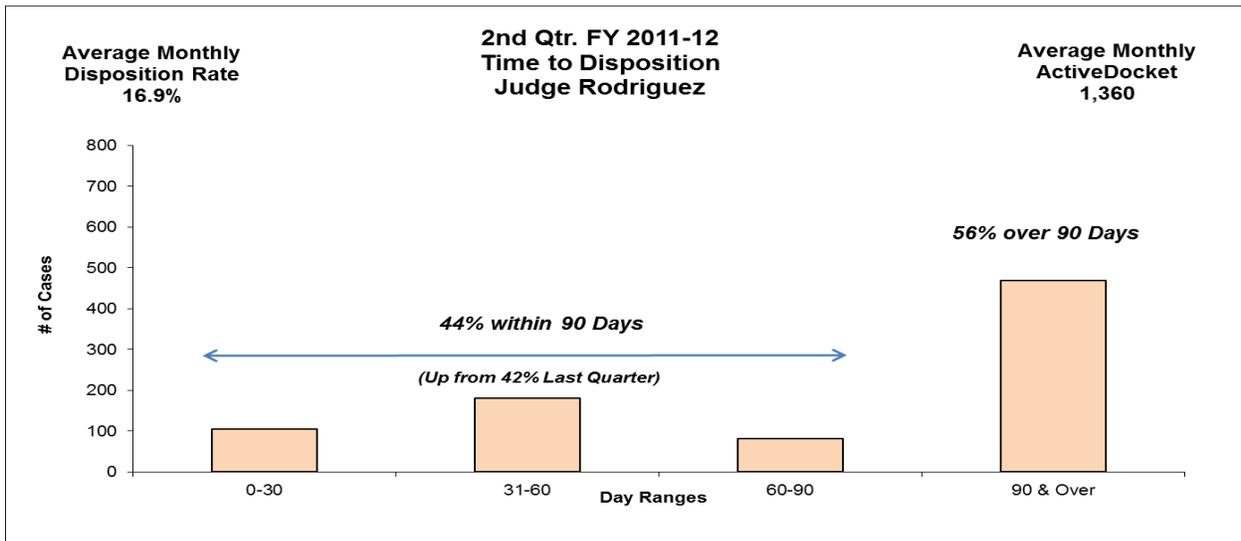
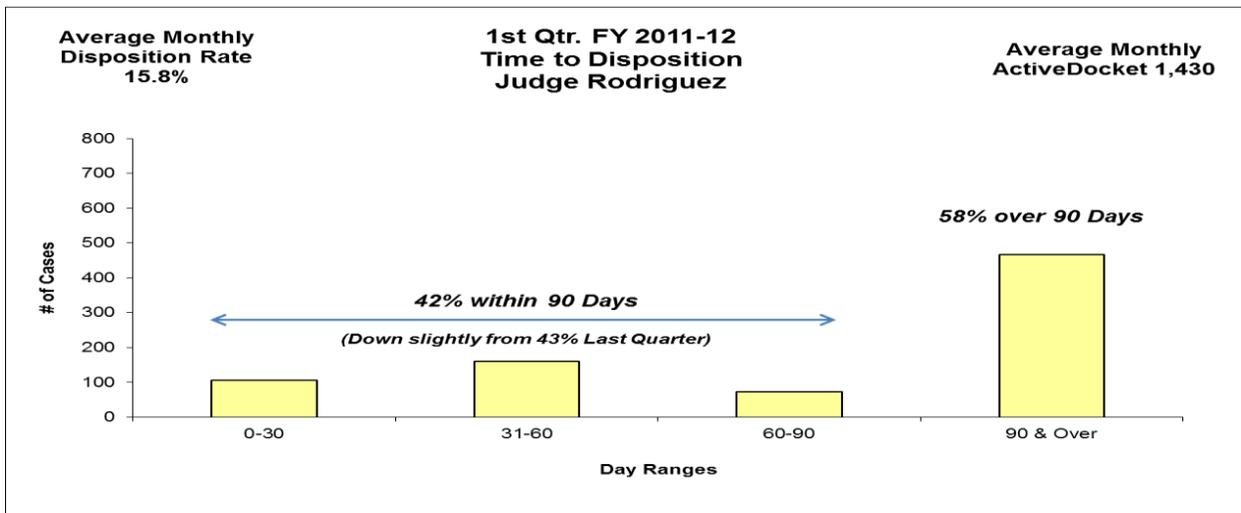
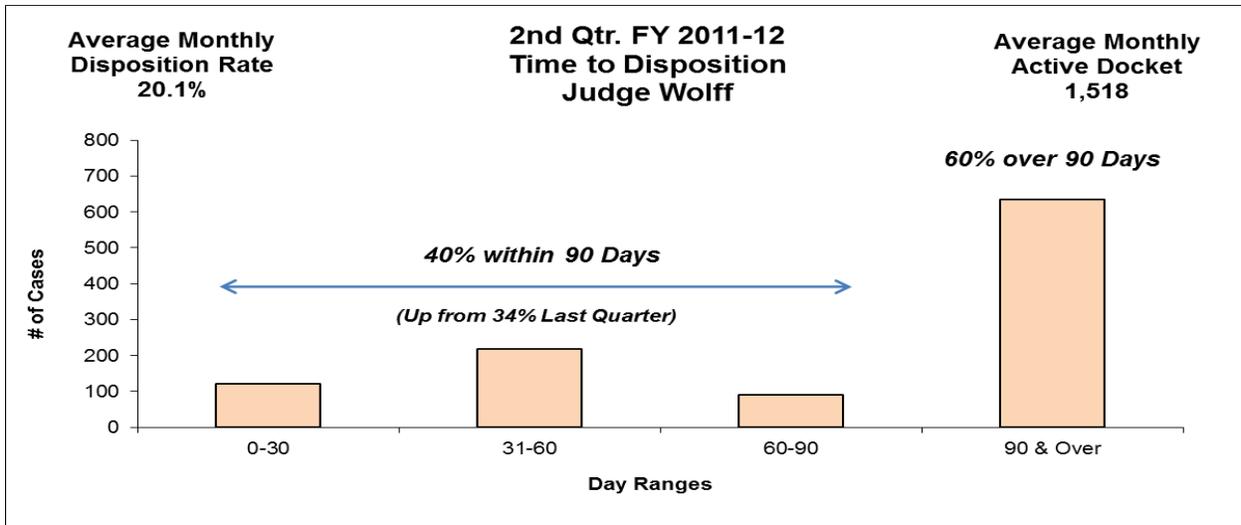
- Misdemeanor
- 75% within 60 days
- 90% within 90 days
- 98% within 180 days

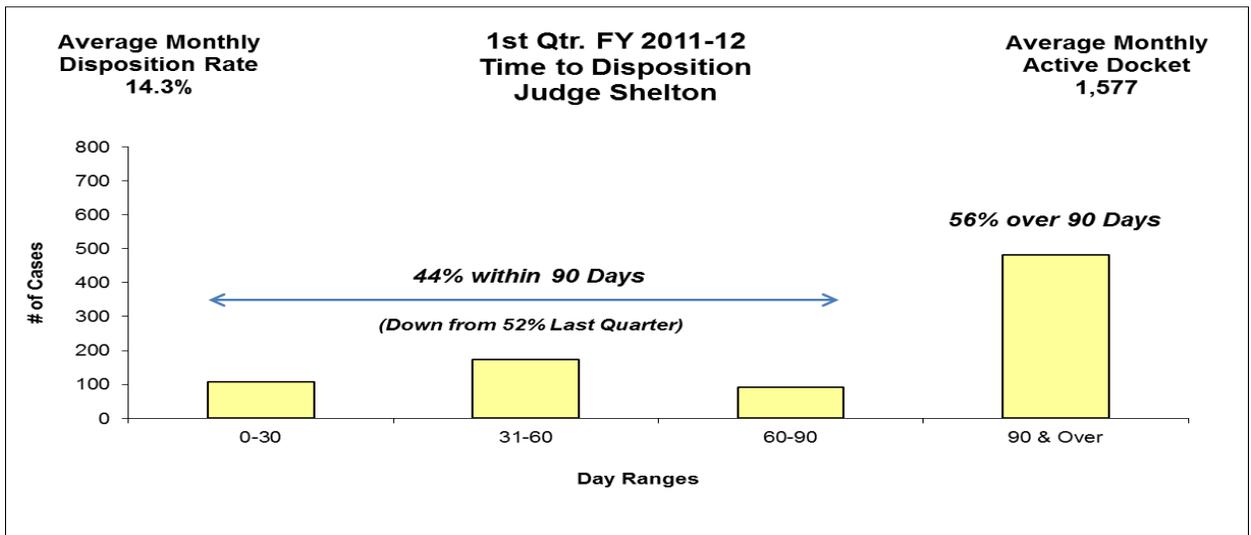
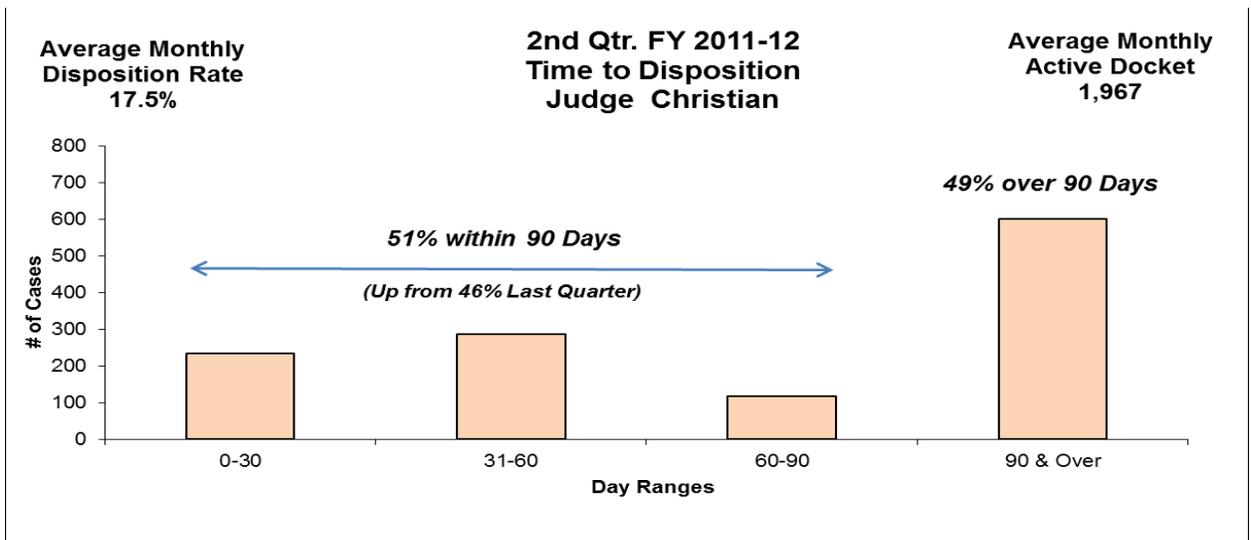
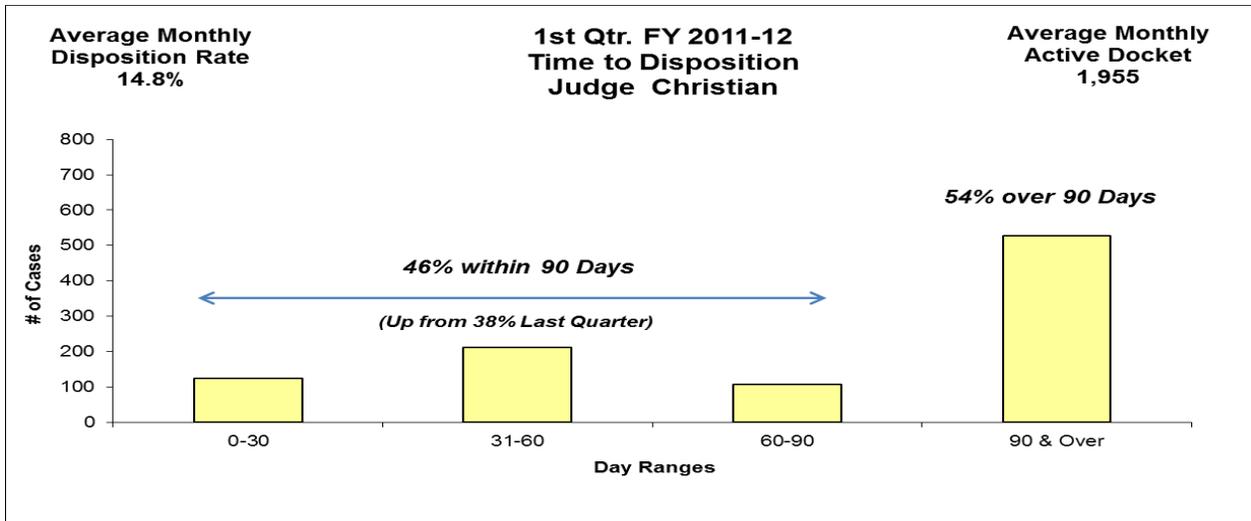
Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,
www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf.

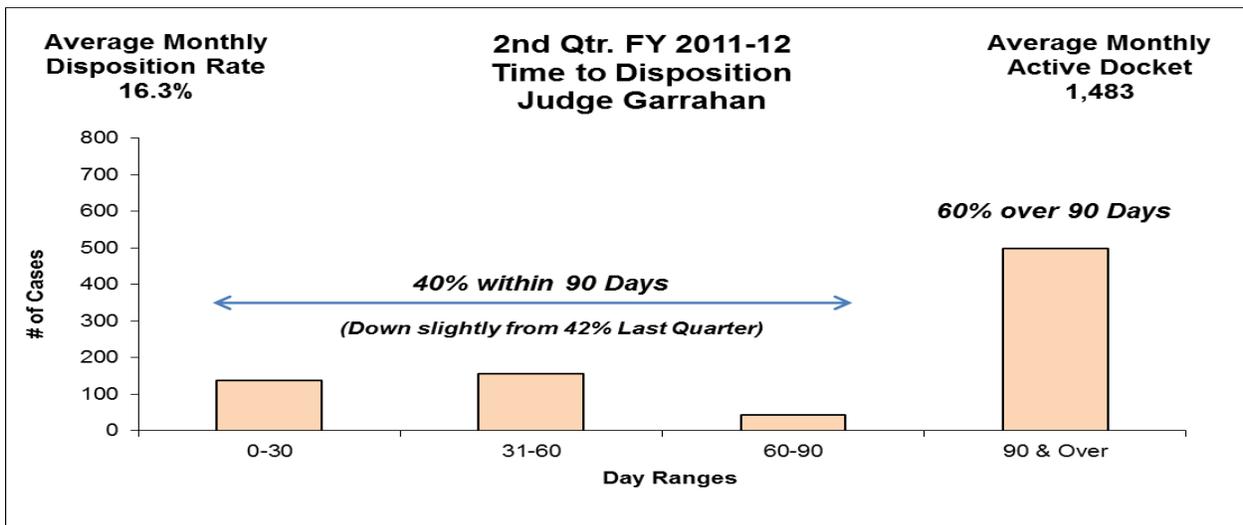
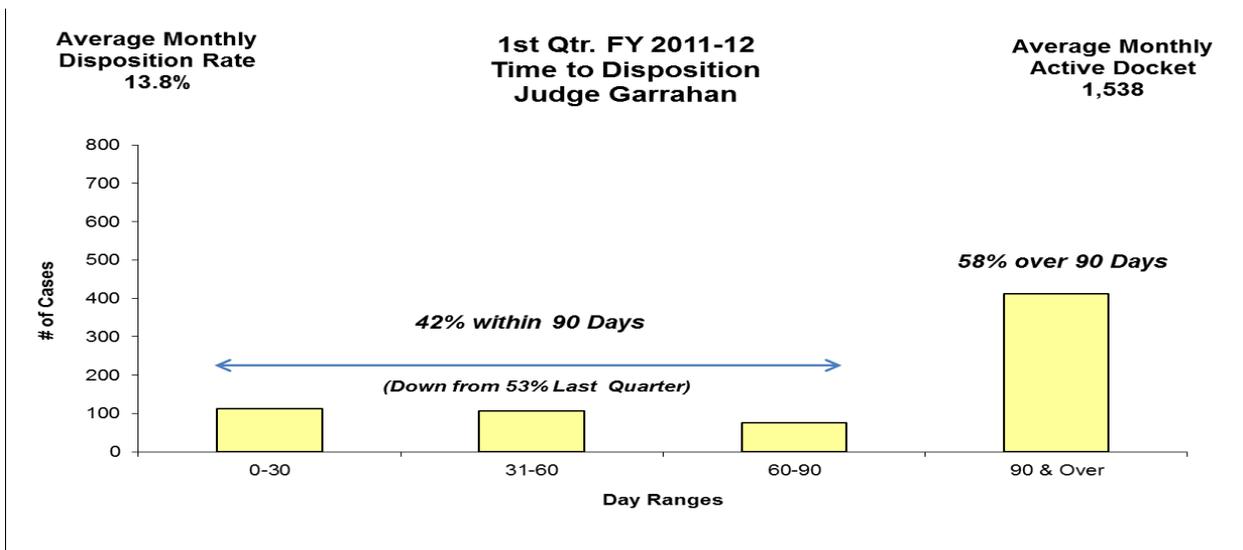
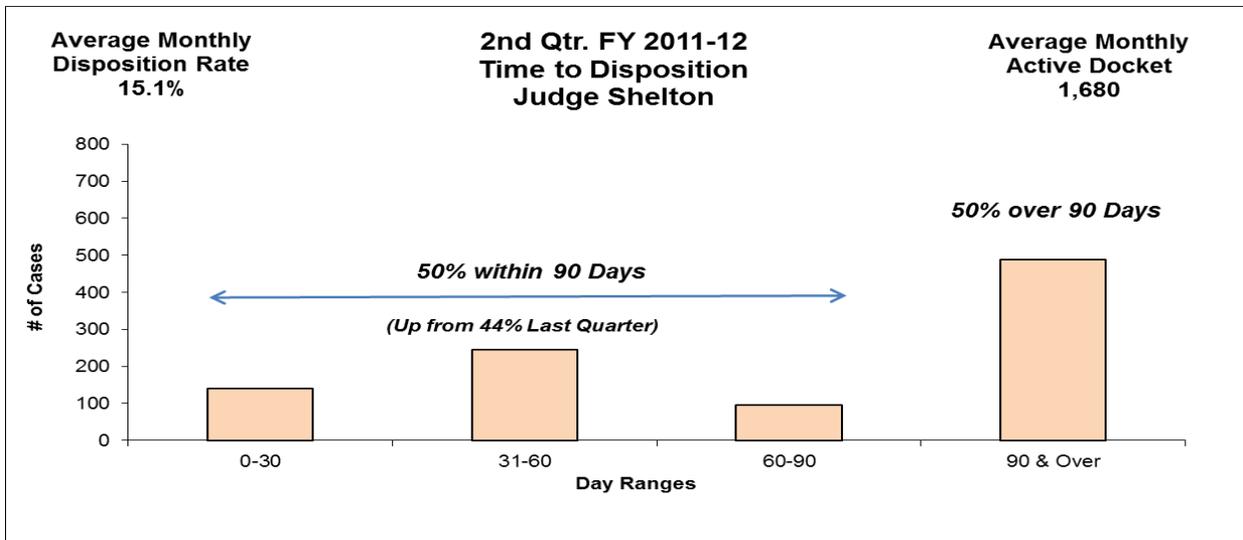
Method: This is a comparison of data from *age of disposed cases* and only considers cases that are disposed, not the full docket.

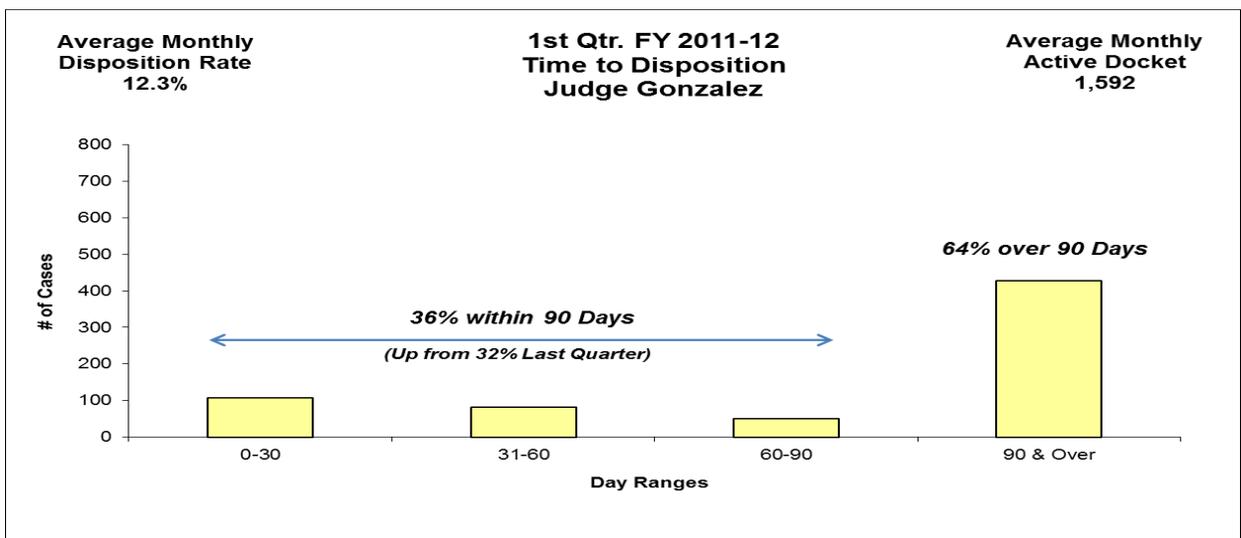
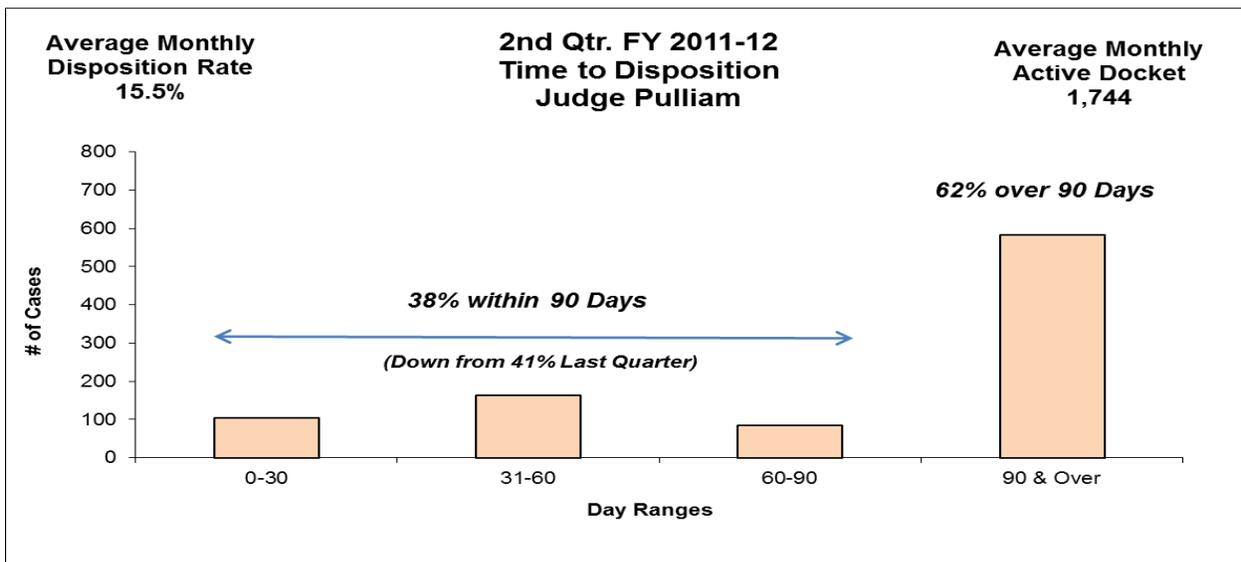
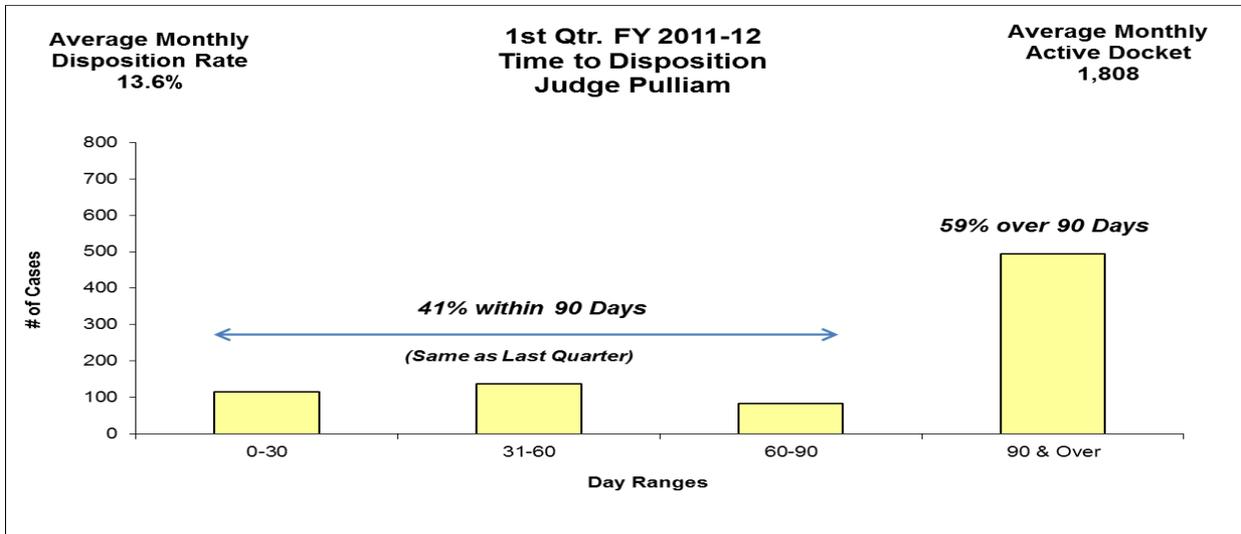
Analysis and Interpretation: Dispositions are one of the measurements that represent the actual day to day workings of the court. It is a measure of the judicial workload. This calculation takes into consideration the disposition of cases on the existing docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court on an average day. It portrays the flow of the variety of judicial proceedings routinely before the Court. Additionally, the measure of the age of the case disposed assists the court in gauging their progress in comparison with the ABA standards.

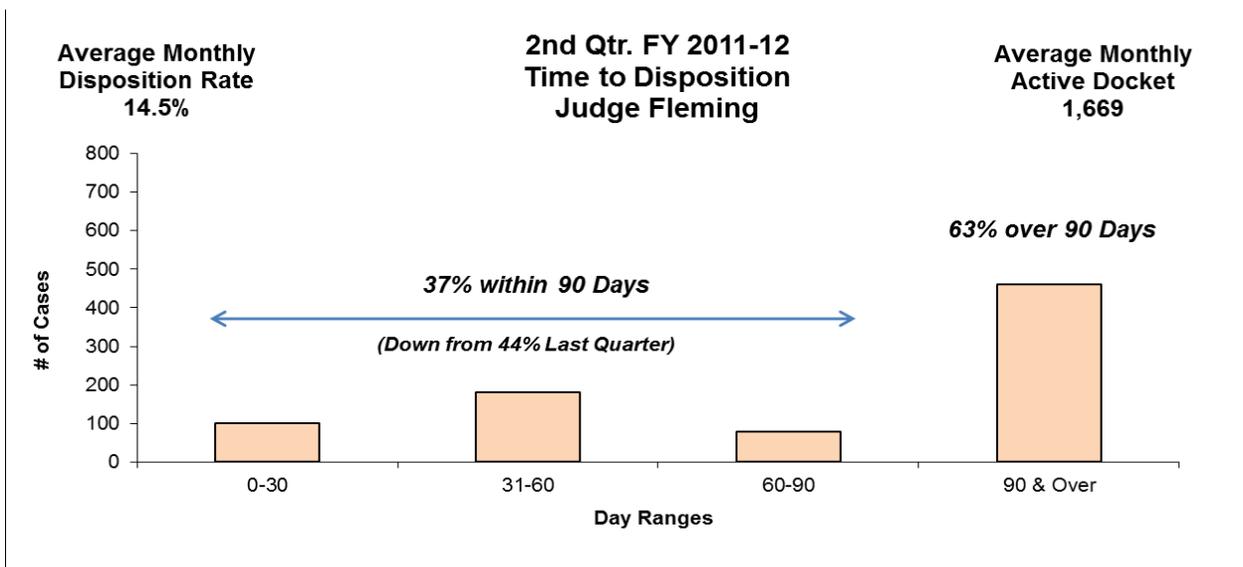
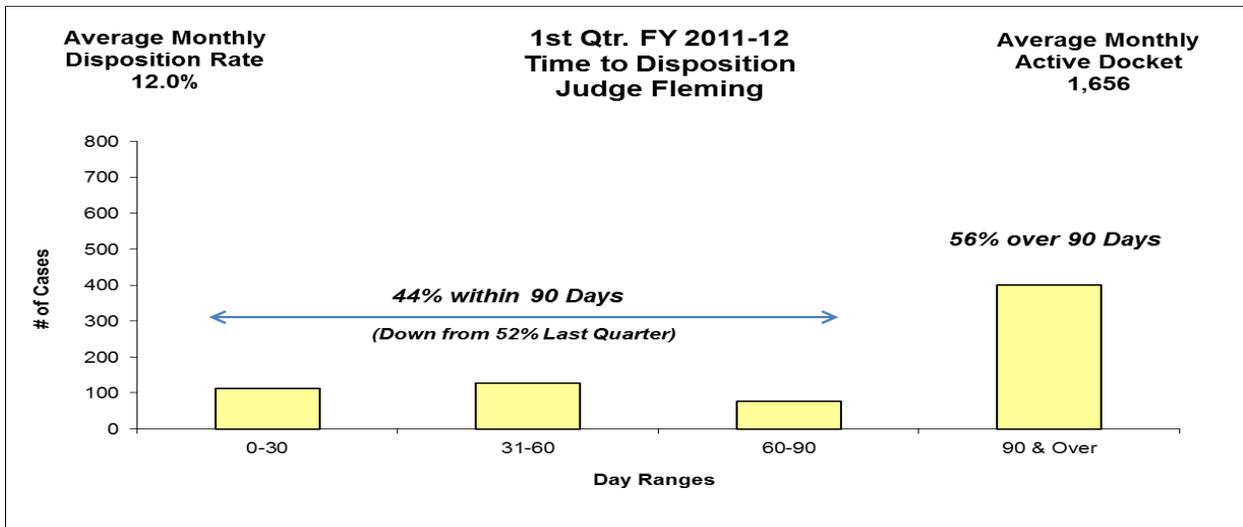
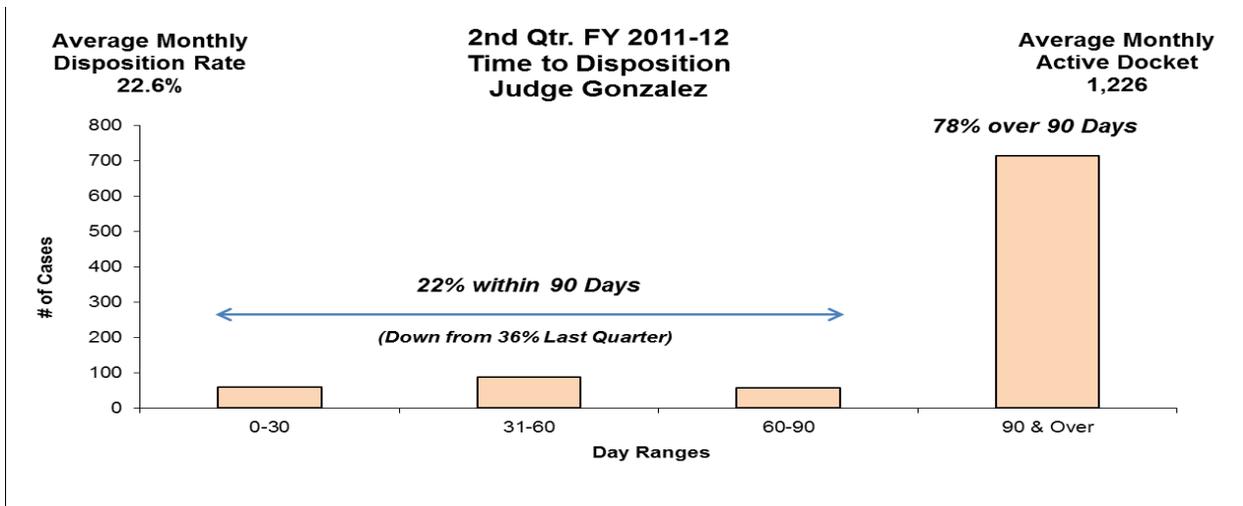


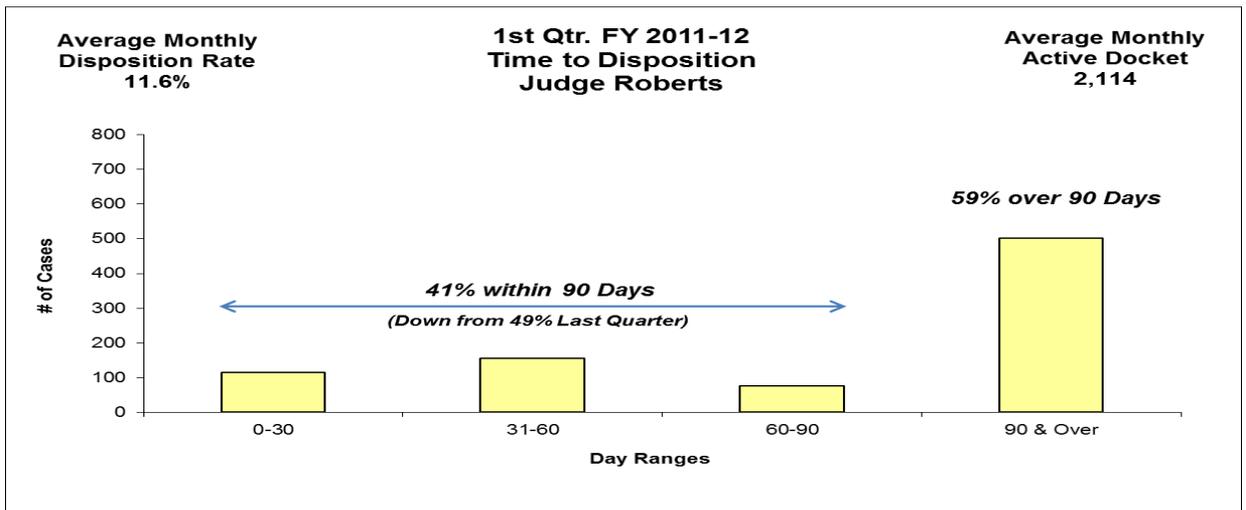
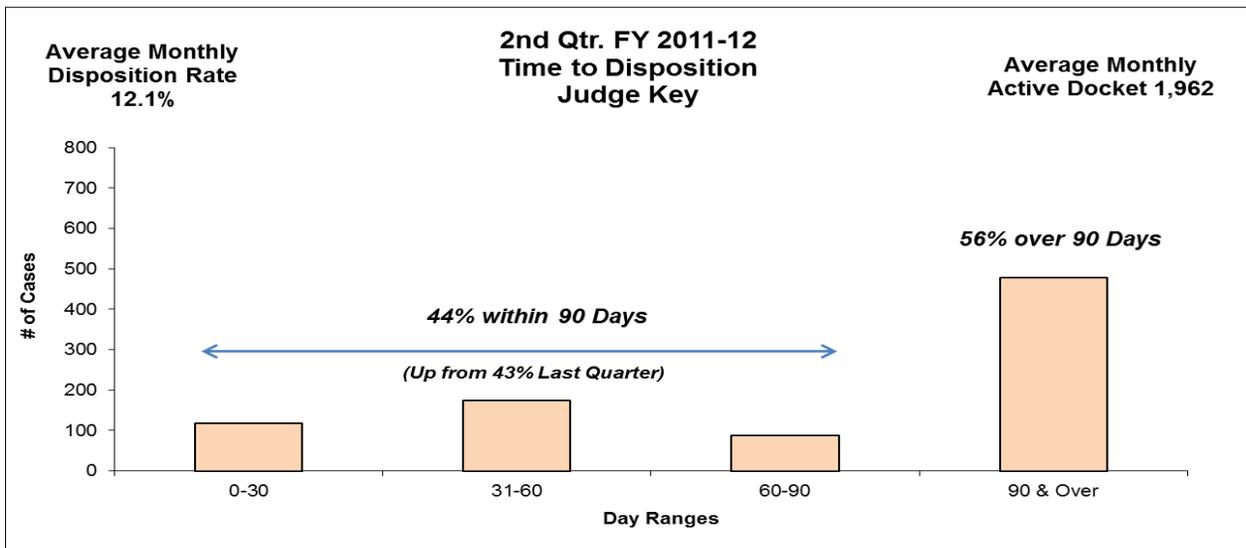
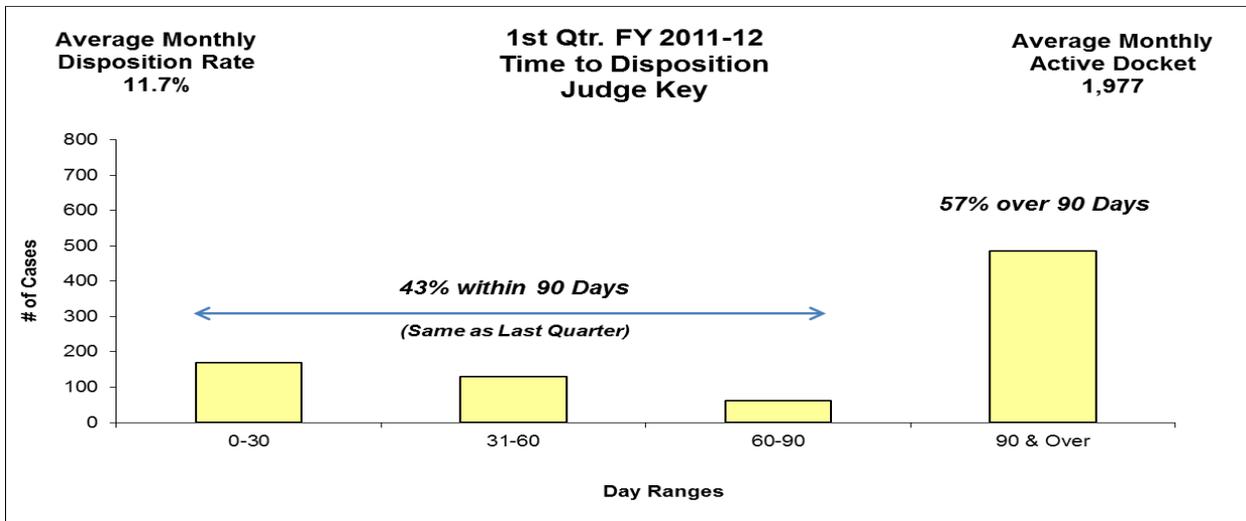


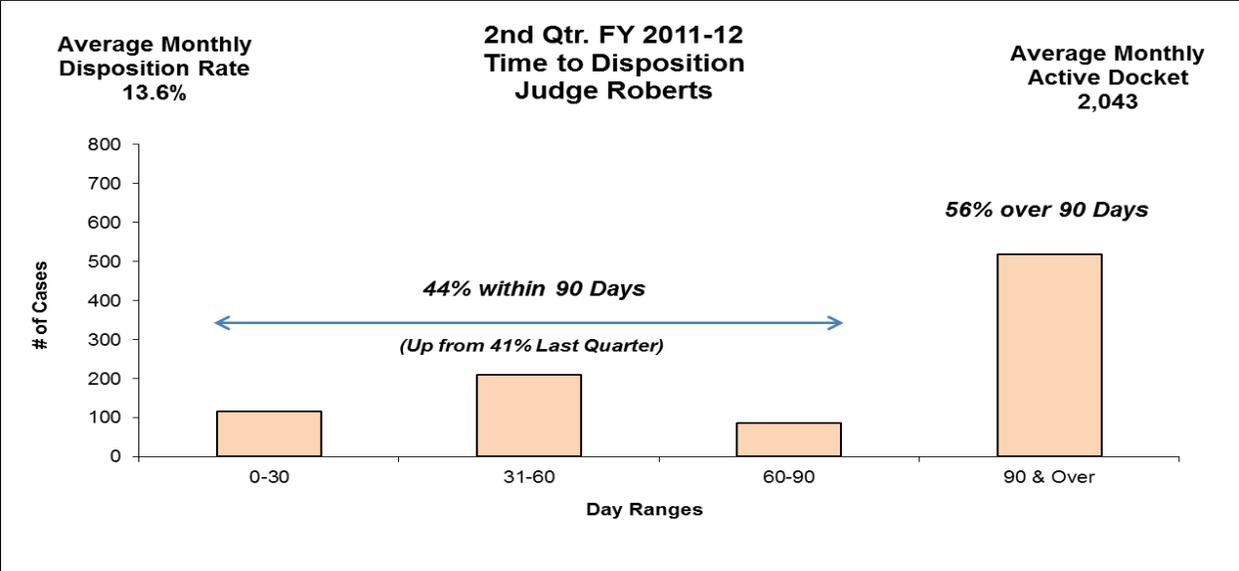










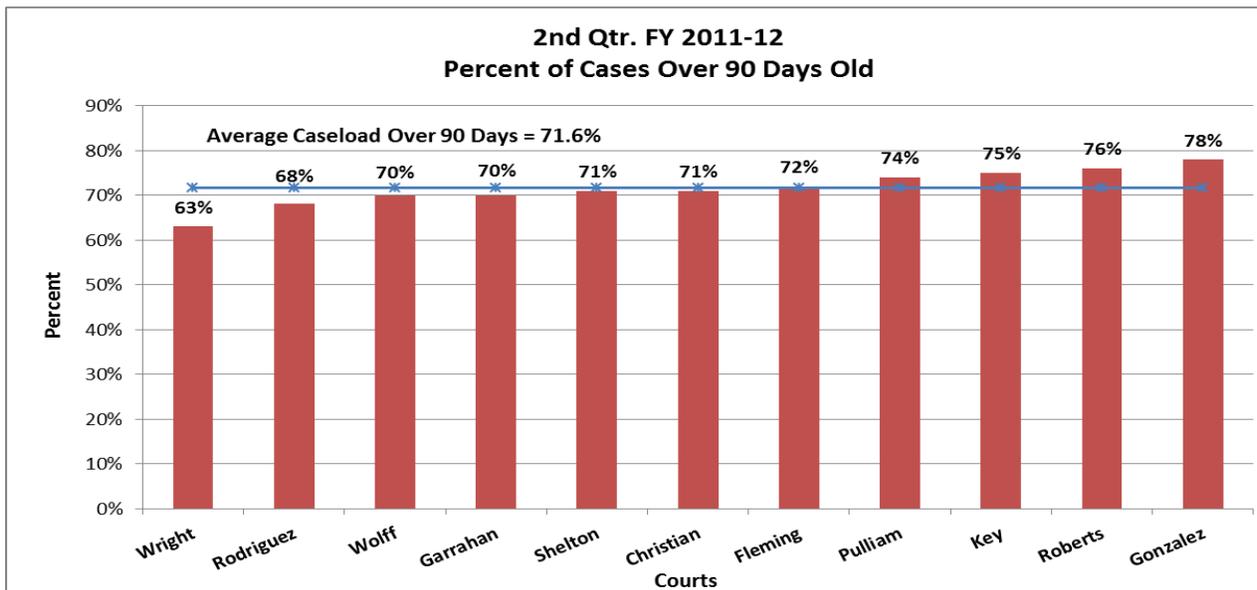
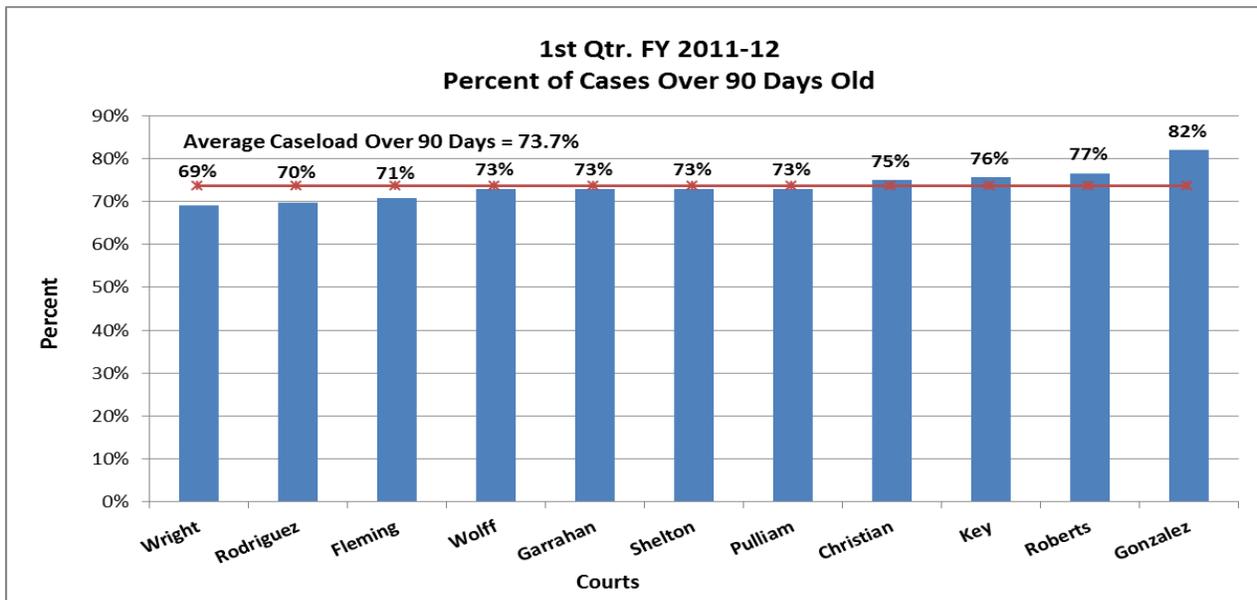


Measure 5: Age of Active Cases Pending Cases

Definition: The age of active cases pending before the court, which 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 (December 31, 2011 for 1st Quarter and March 31, 2012 for 2nd Quarter).

Analysis and Interpretation: The age of the active case pending measure allows a court to view their progress in achieving a disposition rate 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 disposition rate more in line with ABA standards.



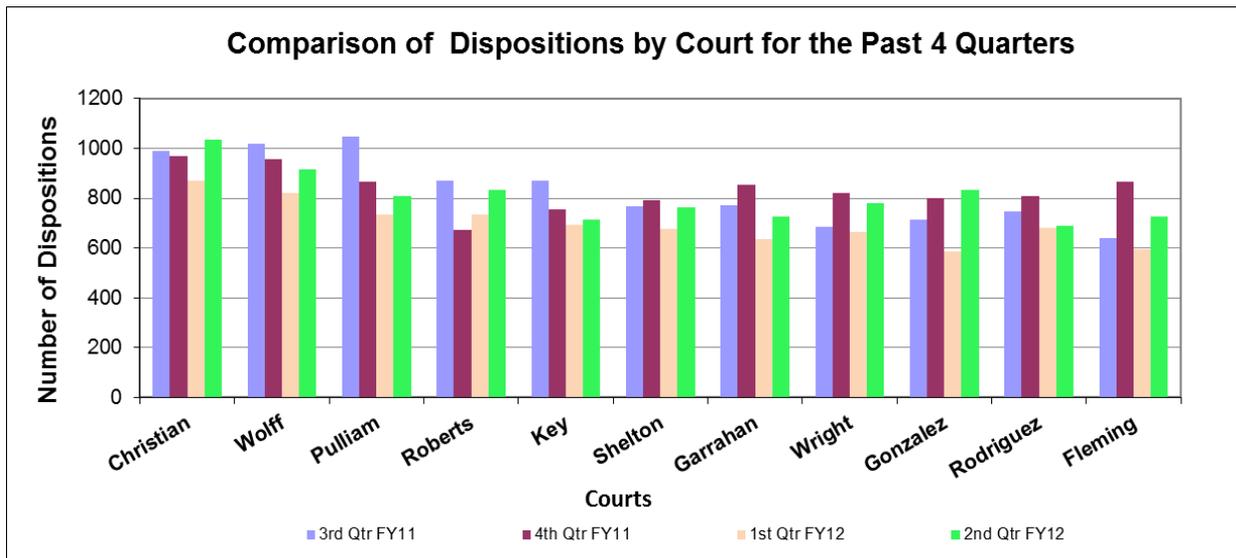
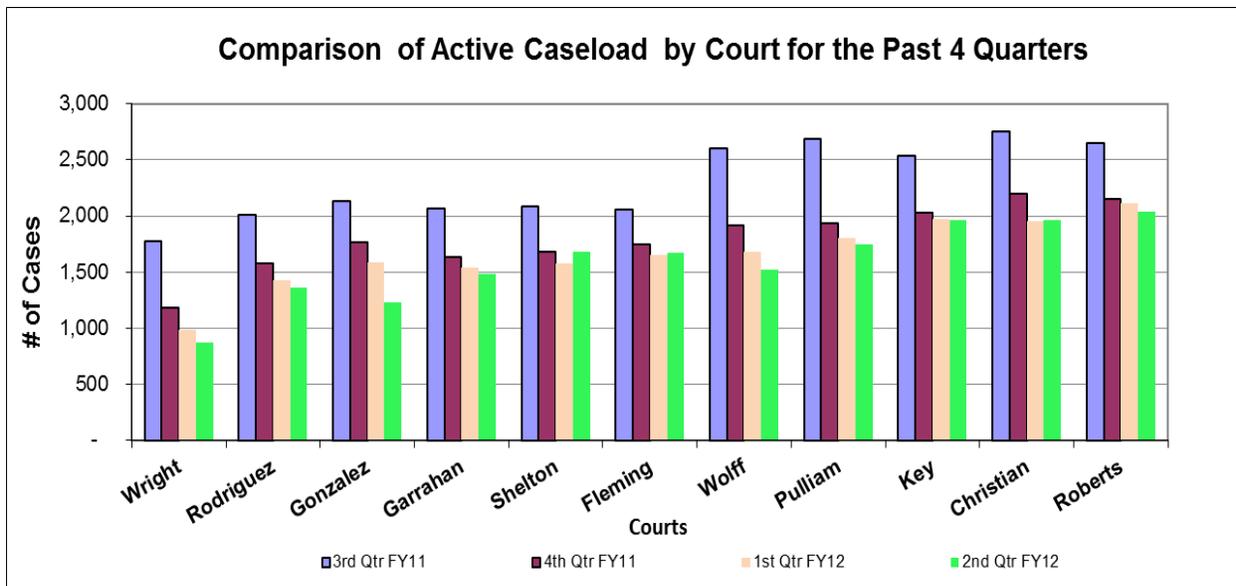
Measure 6: Caseload Comparison

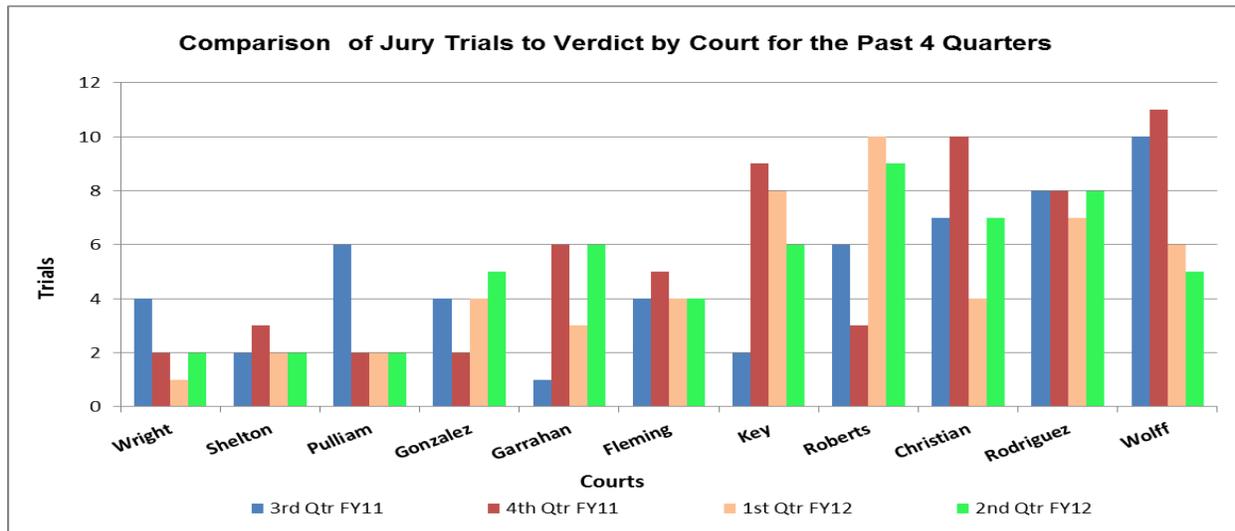
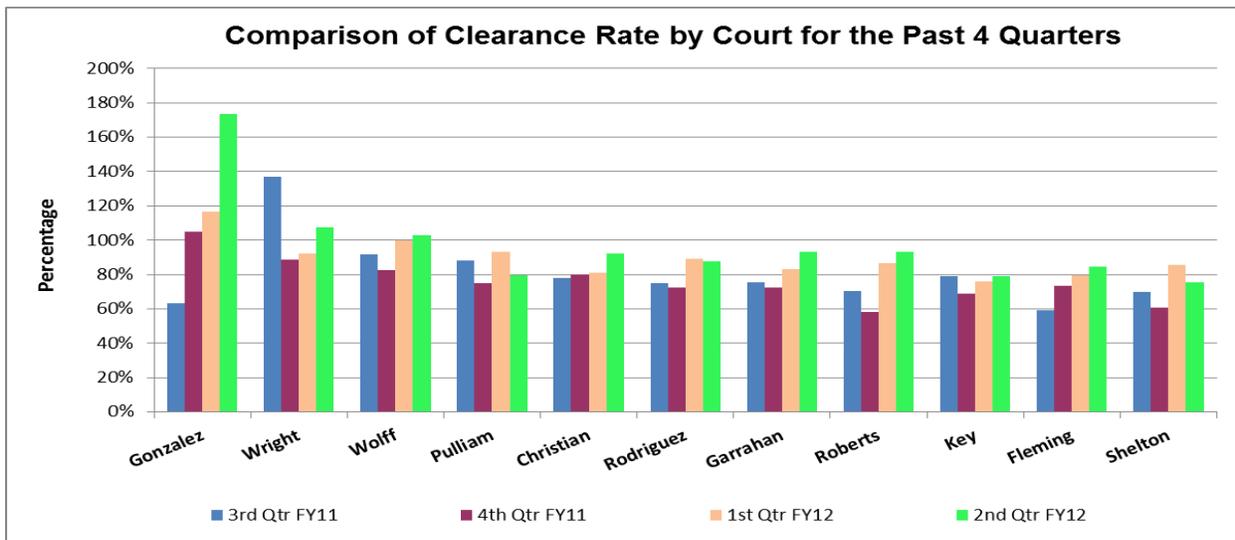
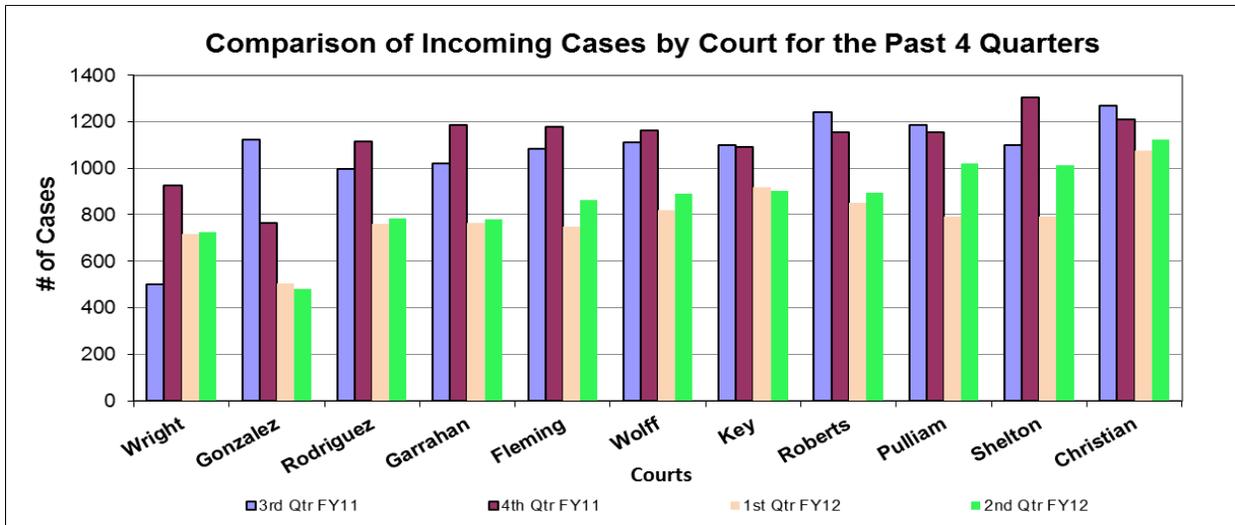
Definition: The graphs compares by court the average quarterly caseloads, number of dispositions, number of incoming cases, clearance rates and jury trials to verdict.

Method: This information is retrieved from the Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System reported to the Office of Court Administration.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following charts show by court a comparison of

- 1) Caseload for the past four quarters;
- 2) Number of Dispositions for the past four quarters;
- 3) Number of Incoming Cases for the past four quarters;
- 4) Clearance Rates for the past four quarters;
- 5) Number of Trials to verdict for the past four quarters.

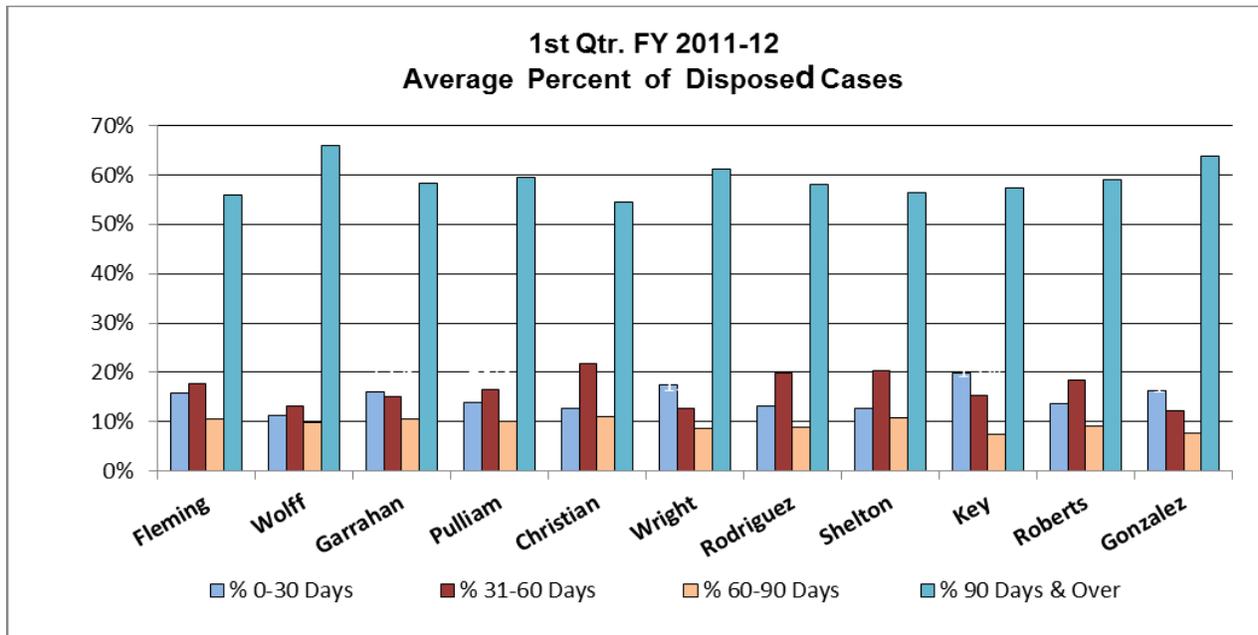




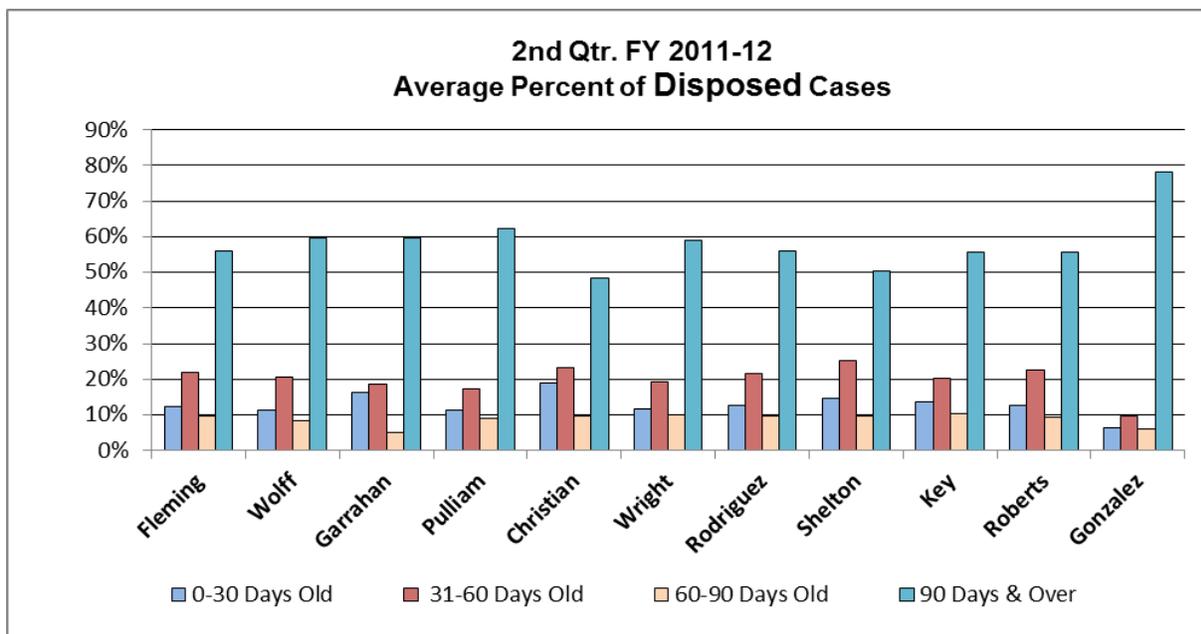
BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT APPENDIX

This Appendix is broken into two sections, FY 2011-12 data between October and March age of disposed cases. The purpose of this appendix is to further analyze specific data involved with measuring court performance.

Aged Cases Disposed (Percent)					
County Courts-At-Law					
1st Qtr. FY 2011-12					
INDICATOR: Court Comparison of age of cases					
	Judge	% 0-30 Days	% 31-60 Days	% 60-90 Days	% 90 Days & Over
CC1	Fleming	16%	18%	11%	56%
CC2	Wolff	11%	13%	10%	66%
CC4	Garrahan	16%	15%	11%	58%
CC5	Pulliam	14%	16%	10%	59%
CC6	Christian	13%	22%	11%	54%
CC7	Wright	17%	13%	9%	61%
CC8	Rodriguez	13%	20%	9%	58%
CC9	Shelton	13%	20%	11%	56%
CC11	Key	20%	15%	7%	57%
CC12	Roberts	14%	18%	9%	59%
CC13	Gonzalez	16%	12%	8%	64%



Aged Cases Disposed (Percent)					
County Courts-At-Law					
2nd Qtr. FY 2011-12					
INDICATOR: Court Comparison of age of cases					
	Judge	0-30 Days Old	31-60 Days Old	60-90 Days Old	90 Days & Over
CC1	Fleming	12%	22%	10%	56%
CC2	Wolff	11%	20%	8%	60%
CC4	Garrahan	16%	19%	5%	60%
CC5	Pulliam	11%	17%	9%	62%
CC6	Christian	19%	23%	10%	49%
CC7	Wright	12%	19%	10%	59%
CC8	Rodriguez	13%	22%	10%	56%
CC9	Shelton	15%	25%	10%	50%
CC11	Key	14%	20%	10%	56%
CC12	Roberts	12%	22%	9%	56%
CC13	Gonzalez	6%	10%	6%	78%



Sources:

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

Bexar County Adult Probation Information System State Fiscal Year Report: Misdemeanor
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: County Court Criminal Section Summary
Report
Estimates by Planning and Resource Management

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: Time to Disposition

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

Measure 5: Age of Active Cases Pending

Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System

Measure 6: Caseload Comparison

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

Appendix:

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