BEXAR COUNTY

Judicial Services

BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURTS
3rd QUARTER FY 2011-12
(April – June, 2012)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD
AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Brief Summary:
This part of the report is based FY 2011-2012 between the months of April and June (Quarter 3). The report only includes criminal district courts and their presiding judge in the Bexar County judicial system, which includes the following:

144th Criminal District Court: Judge Angus K. McGinty
175th Criminal District Court: Judge Mary Roman
186th Criminal District Court: Judge Maria Teresa (Tessa) Herr
187th Criminal District Court: Judge Raymond Angelini
226th Criminal District Court: Judge Sid L. Harle
227th Criminal District Court: Judge Philip Kazen
290th Criminal District Court: Judge Melisa Skinner
379th Criminal District Court: Judge Ron Rangel
399th Criminal District Court: Judge Juanita Vasquez-Gardner
437th Criminal District Court: Judge Lori Valenzuela

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

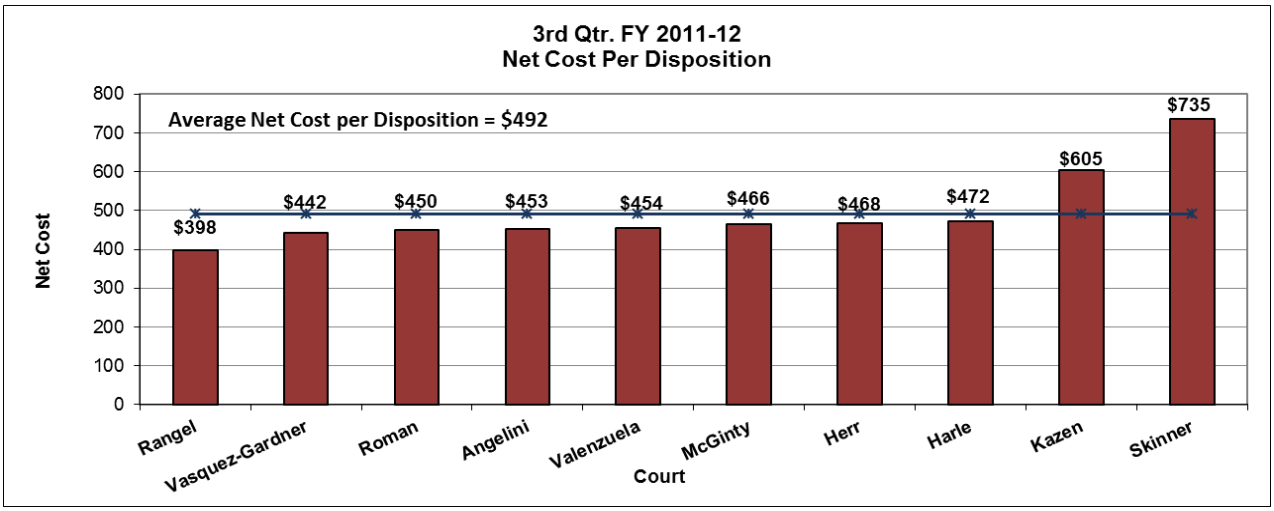
After each chart displaying the court measure, when appropriate, another chart is included showing the court-wide average for the measure for the past four quarters to identify workload trends.

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

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

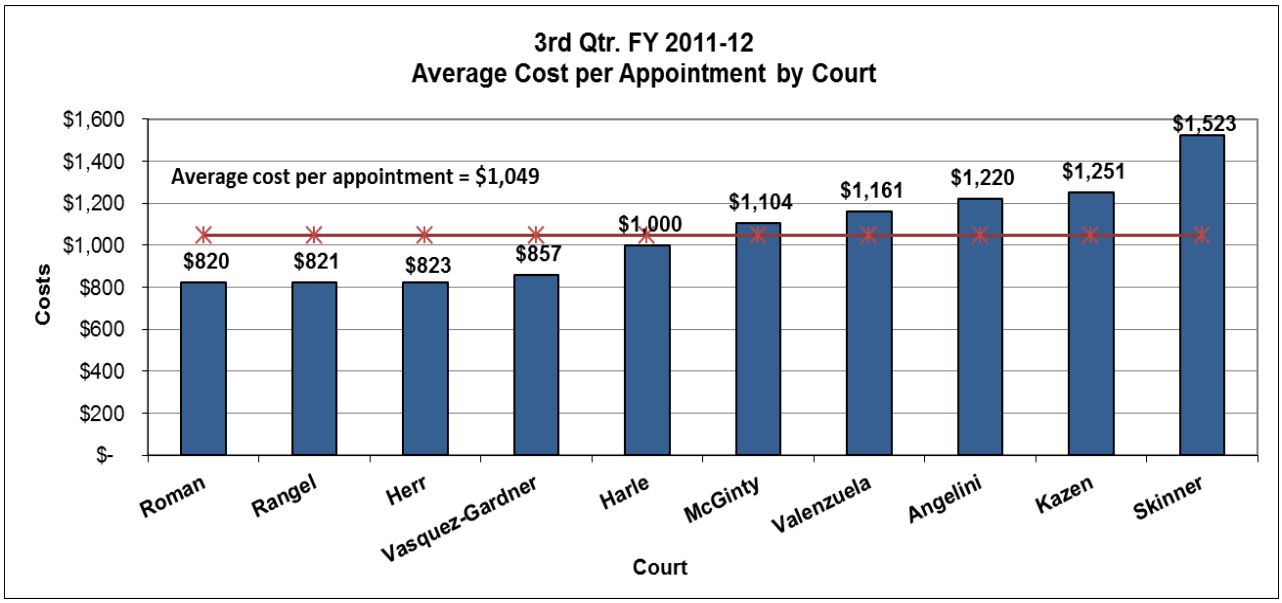
Analysis and Interpretation: The following graphs display a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition and Cost per County Appointment for indigent defense based on 3rd Quarter of FY 2011-12 data. Courts are listed in order of the least to the most costly. Indigent defense is included in the net cost per disposition. Of the total expenses for the court system, **77** 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 District Court over the past four quarters.

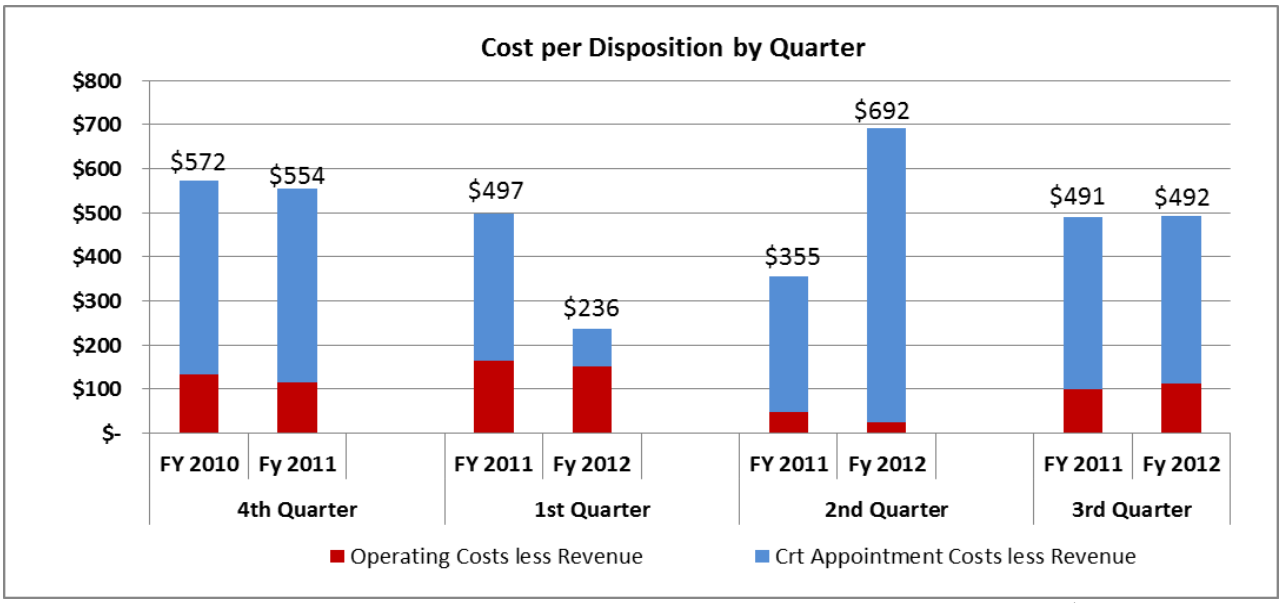
Differences in the net cost per disposition are mostly explained by the differences in the revenue collection and in the number of dispositions of the type that generate fees. For example, the defendant in case dismissal is not accessed fees.



3rd 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
144	McGinty	$ 114,654	$ 169,337	$ 283,991	$ 11,426	$ 88,011	$ 99,437	$ 184,554	396	$ 466
175	Roman	$ 107,530	$ 136,124	$ 243,654	$ 8,180	$ 74,848	$ 83,028	$ 160,626	357	$ 450
186	Herr	$ 118,573	$ 140,566	$ 259,139	$ 14,713	$ 77,493	$ 92,206	$ 166,933	357	$ 468
187	Angelini	$ 120,367	$ 182,979	$ 303,347	$ 10,990	$ 102,366	$ 113,356	$ 189,991	419	$ 453
226	Harle	$ 113,571	$ 128,678	$ 242,249	$ 9,660	$ 64,233	$ 73,893	$ 168,356	357	$ 472
227	Kazen	$ 113,614	$ 173,766	$ 287,380	$ 9,862	$ 75,346	$ 85,208	$ 202,172	334	$ 605
290	Skinner	$ 120,335	$ 184,729	$ 305,064	$ 3,509	$ 43,539	$ 47,048	$ 258,016	351	$ 735
379	Rangel	$ 114,999	$ 112,573	$ 227,572	$ 11,561	$ 84,773	$ 96,334	$ 131,238	330	$ 398
399	Vasquez-Gardner	$ 115,418	$ 119,647	$ 235,064	$ 6,557	$ 70,684	$ 77,241	$ 157,823	357	$ 442
437	Valenzuela	$ 110,631	$ 153,069	$ 263,700	$ 4,465	$ 50,629	$ 55,094	$ 208,606	459	$ 454
	Administration	$ 582,746	N/A	$ 582,746	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 582,746	N/A	N/A
	Admin/Crt	$ 58,274.61								
	Total	**$ 1,149,691**	**$ 1,501,468**	**$ 2,651,160**	**$ 90,923**	**$ 731,922**	**$ 822,845**	**$ 1,828,315**	**3717**	$ 491.88
	** Adminstrative costs prorated equally across the trial courts*									



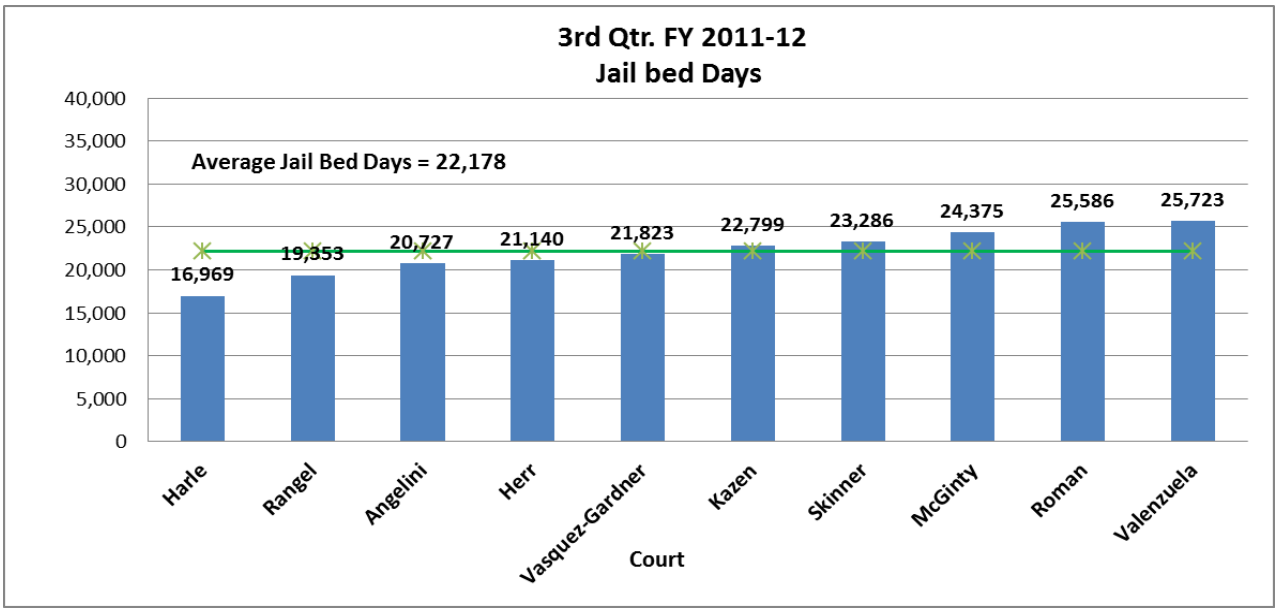


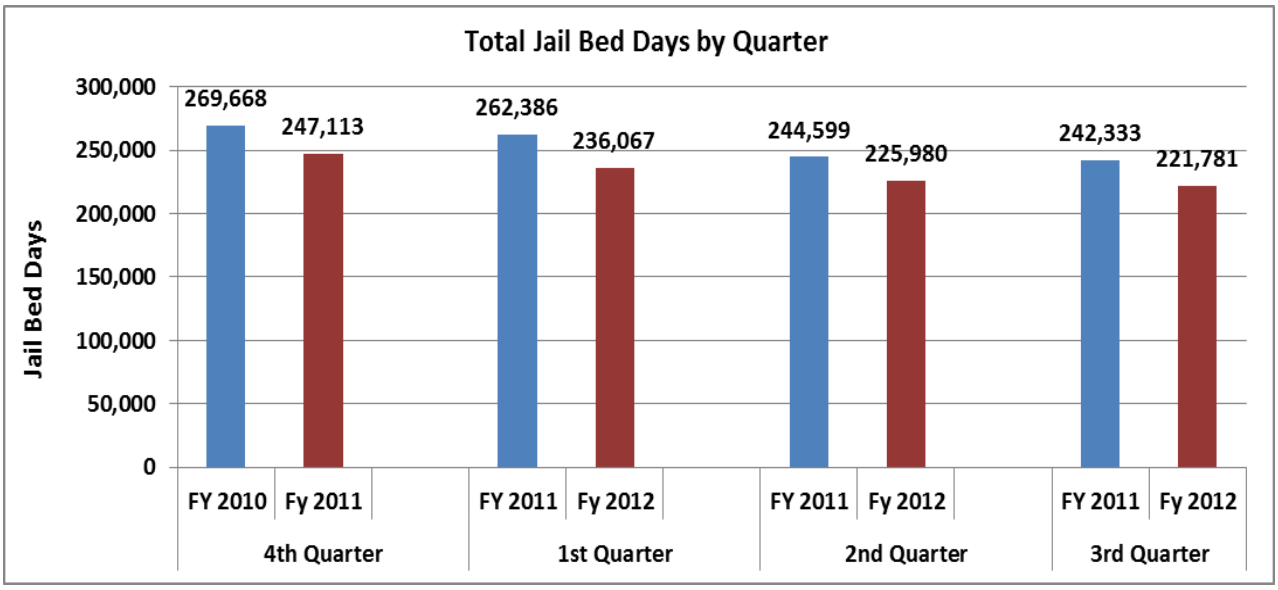
Note: Lawson implementation delayed recording some of the attorney vouchers from 1st Quarter 2012 until 2nd Quarter 2012.

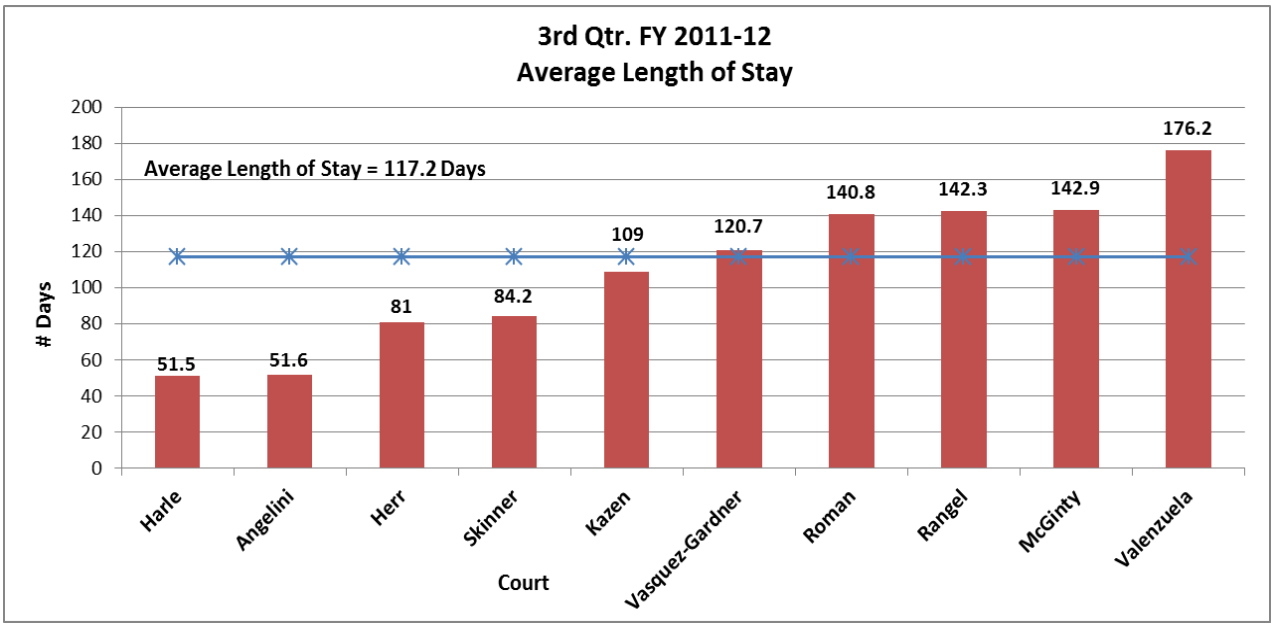
Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

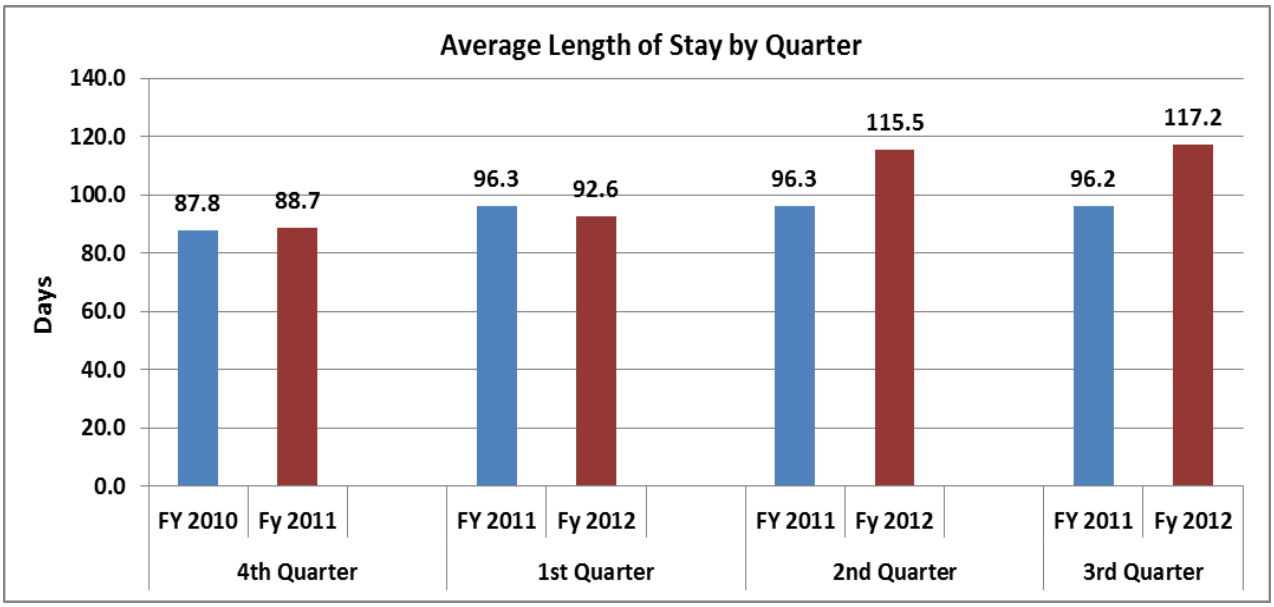
Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

Analysis and Interpretation: The first chart below shows a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days for the 3rd Quarter of FY 2011-12 from least 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 4 quarters. The third chart shows the average length of stay for custodies by District Court for the 3rd Quarter of FY 2011-12. The final chart displays the average length of stay for the past 4 quarters for the entire court.






3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Average Length of Stay
Average Length of Stay = 117.2 Days
Days
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
51.5
51.6
81
84.2
109
120.7
140.8
142.3
142.9
176.2
Harle
Angelini
Herr
Skinner
Kazen
Vasquez-Gardner
Roman
Rangel
McGinty
Valenzuela
Court


Average Length of Stay by Quarter
Days
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
87.8
88.7
96.3
92.6
96.3
115.5
96.2
117.2
FY 2010
Fy 2011
FY 2011
Fy 2012
FY 2011
Fy 2012
FY 2011
Fy 2012
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter
3rd Quarter

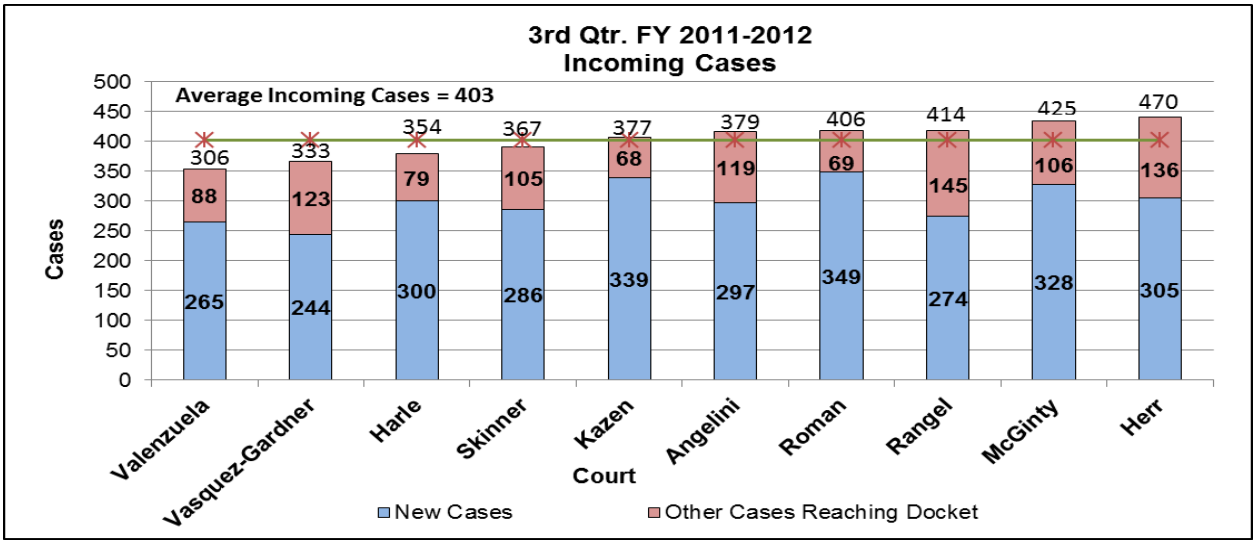
Measure 3: Clearance Rates

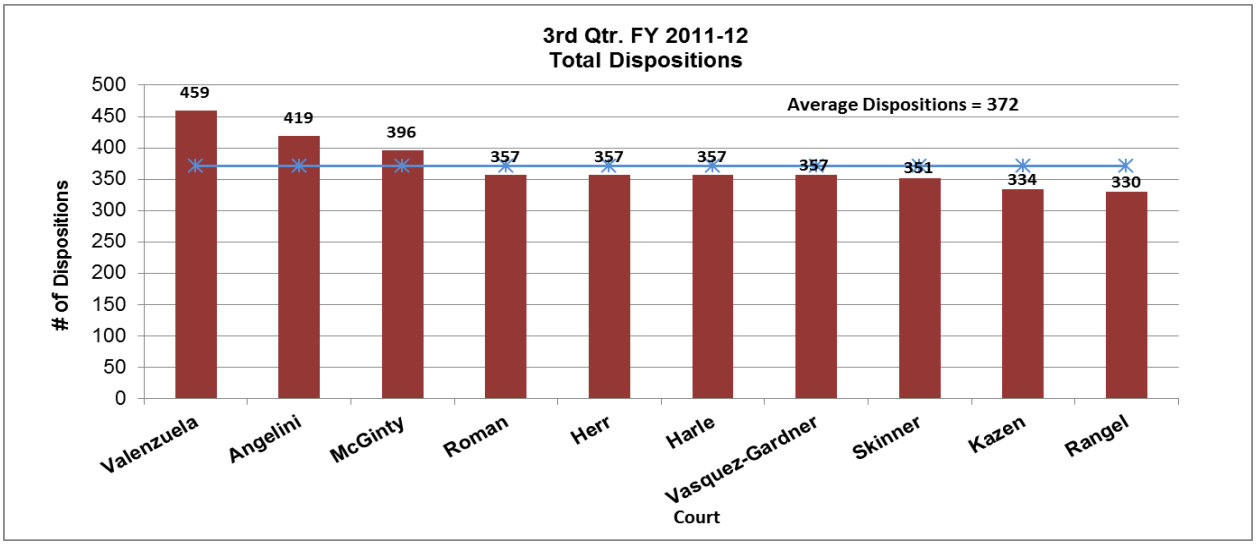
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

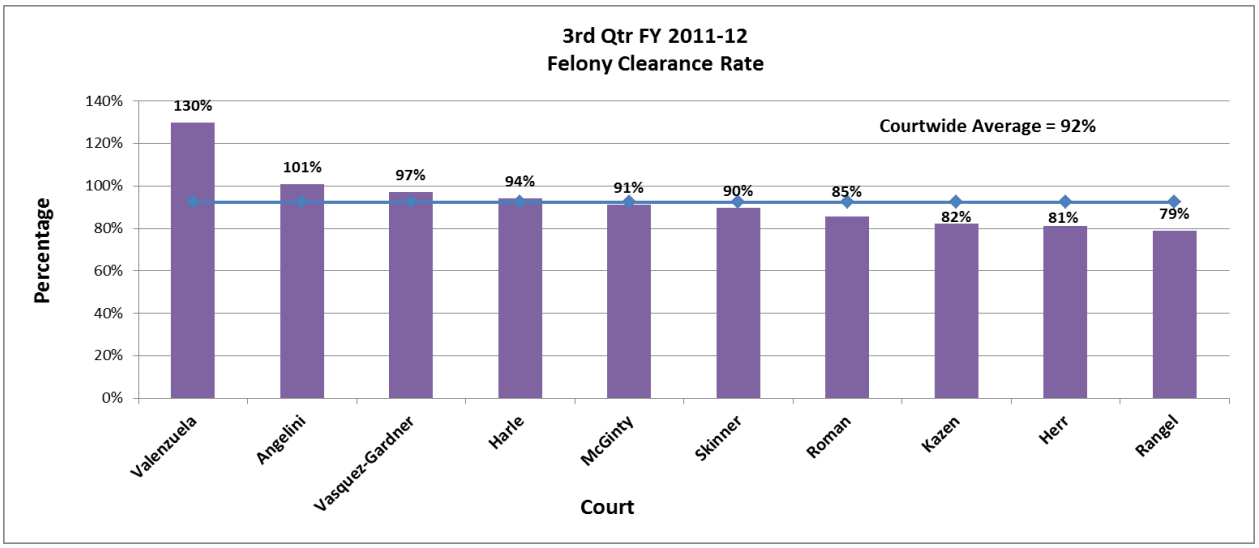
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives monthly compared to the total cases disposed of monthly. This measure portrays the court's ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is currently 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. **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.*

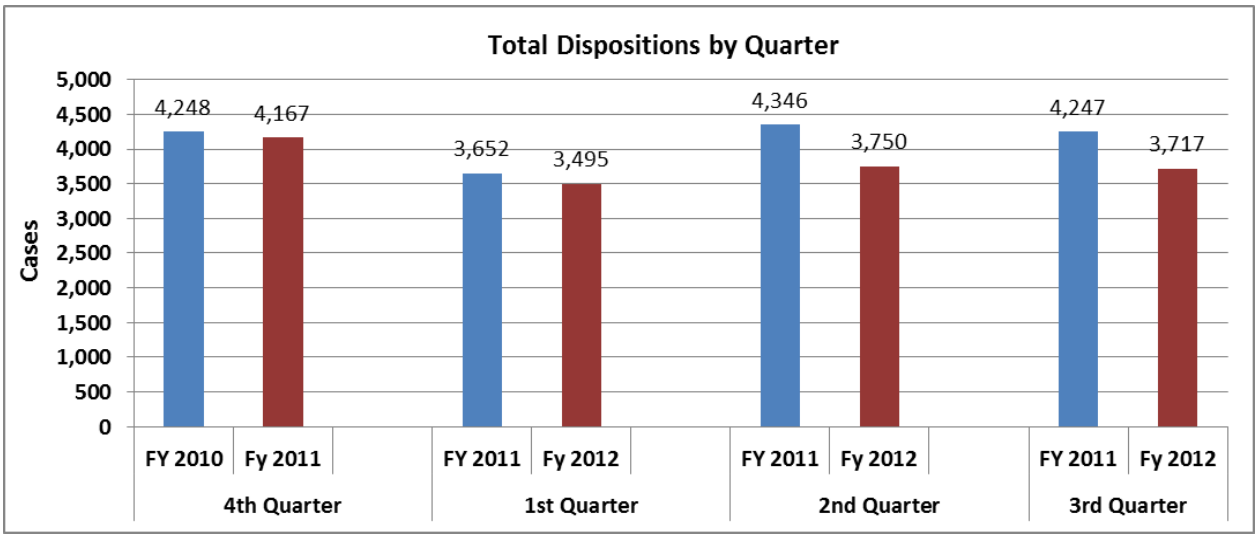
Several graphs are displayed below.

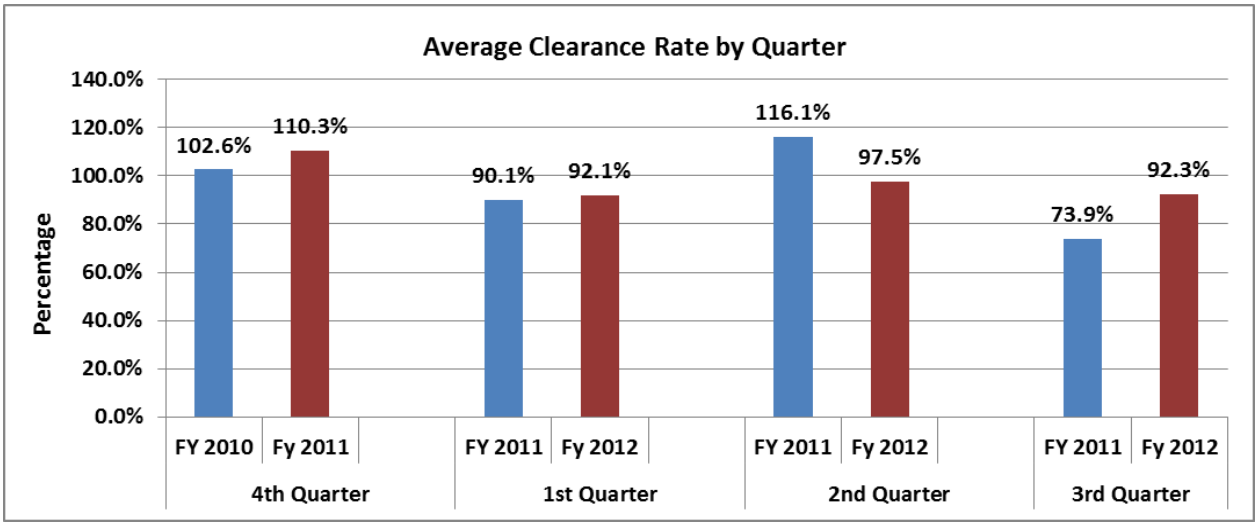
1. The first graph shows the number of incoming cases, which indicates the incoming workload for the Third Quarter.
2. The second graph displays total number of cases that were disposed by each court, which indicate the amount of work that was produced for the quarter.
3. The third chart shows the clearance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

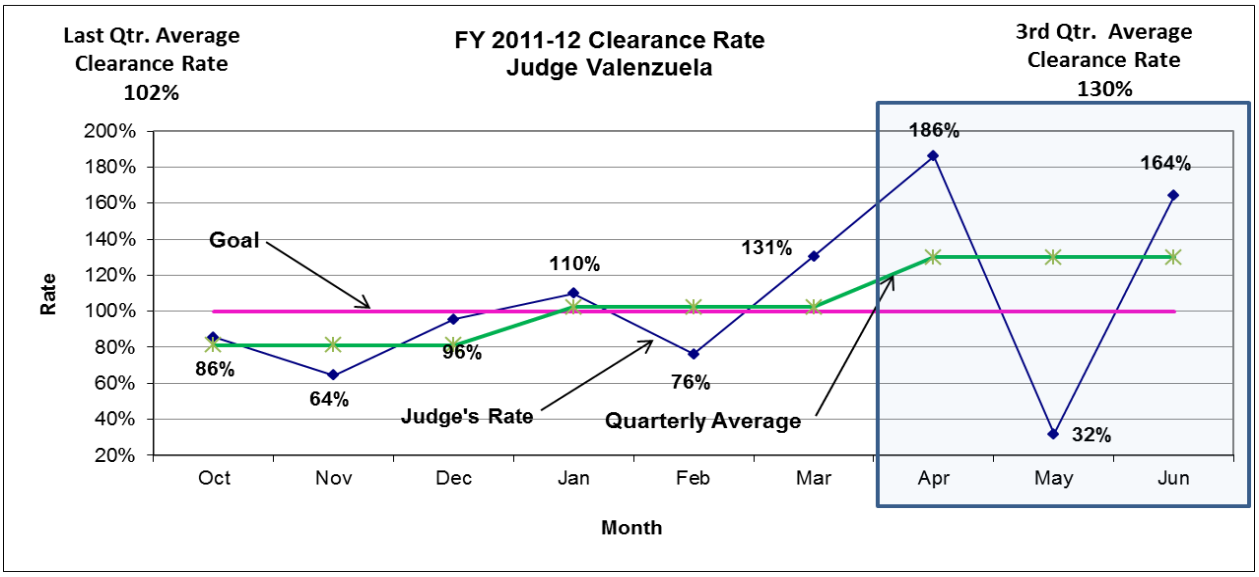


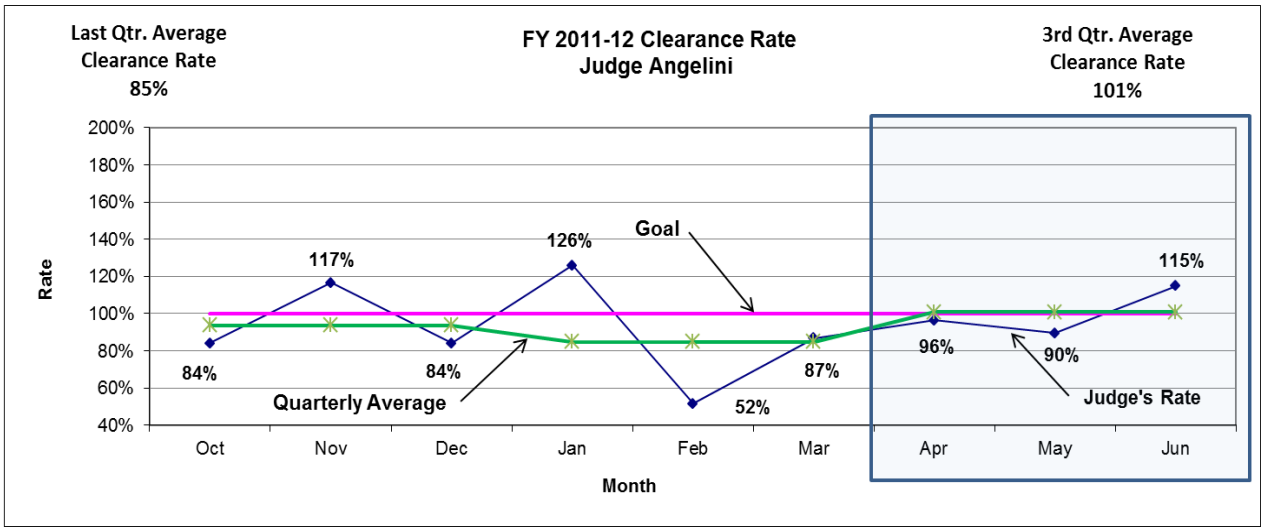

3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Total Dispositions
Average Dispositions = 372
# of Dispositions
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
459
419
396
357
357
357
357
351
334
330
Valenzuela
Angelini
McGinty
Roman
Herr
Harle
Vasquez-Gardner
Skinner
Kazen
Rangel
Court

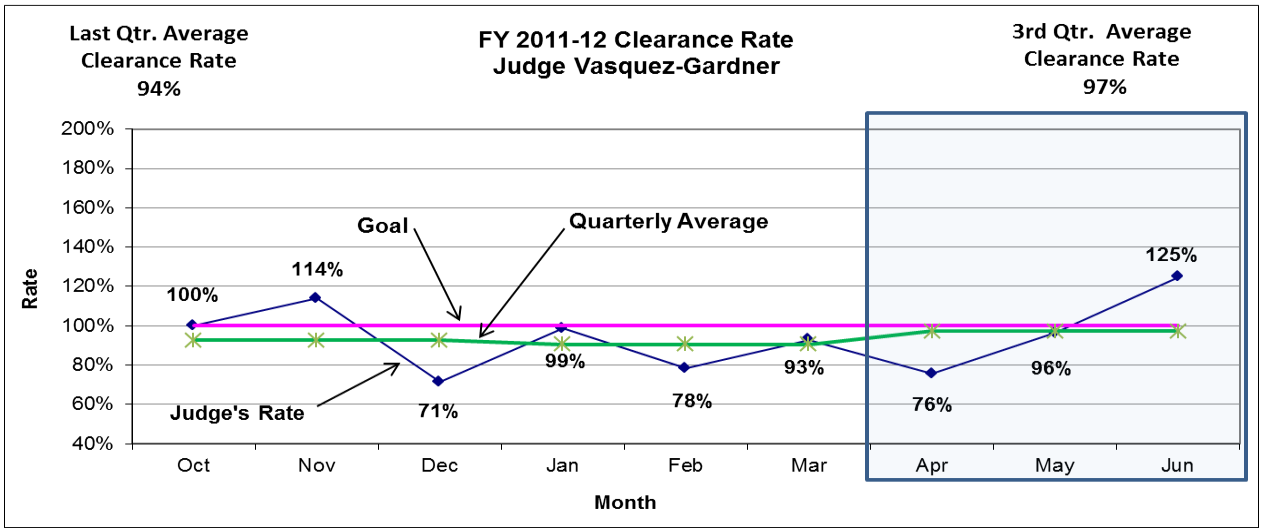

3rd Qtr FY 2011-12
Felony Clearance Rate
Courtwide Average = 92%
Percentage
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
130%
101%
97%
94%
91%
90%
85%
82%
81%
79%
Valenzuela
Angelini
Vasquez-Gardner
Harle
McGinty
Skinner
Roman
Kazen
Herr
Rangel
Court

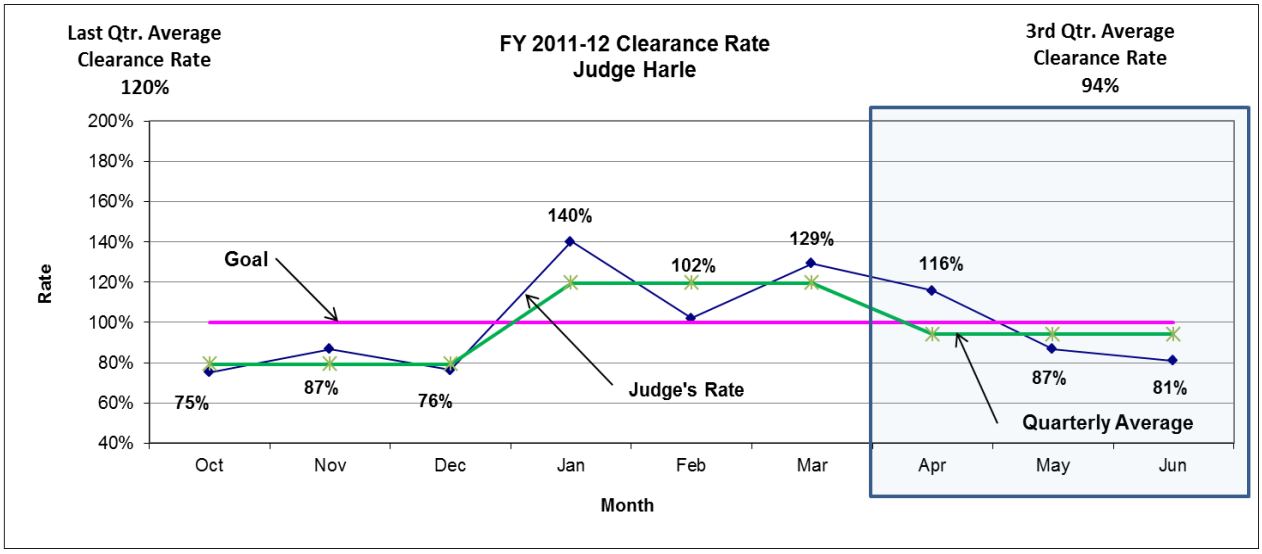

Total Dispositions by Quarter
Cases
5,000
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
4,248
4,167
3,652
3,495
4,346
3,750
4,247
3,717
FY 2010
Fy 2011
FY 2011
Fy 2012
FY 2011
Fy 2012
FY 2011
Fy 2012
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter
3rd Quarter

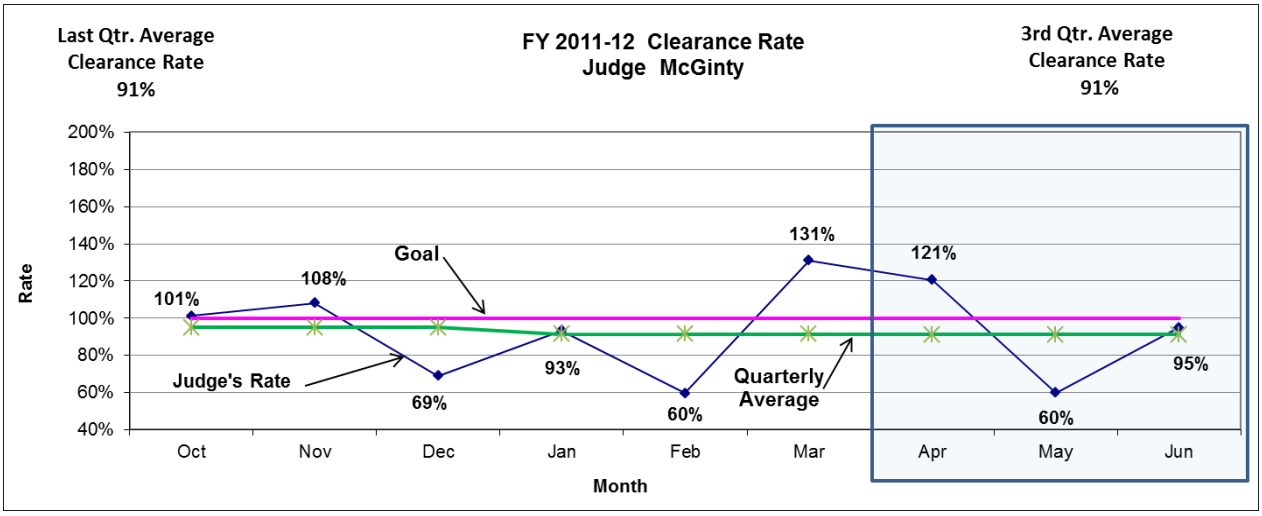

Average Clearance Rate by Quarter
Percentage
140.0%
120.0%
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
102.6%
110.3%
90.1%
92.1%
116.1%
97.5%
73.9%
92.3%
FY 2010
Fy 2011
FY 2011
Fy 2012
FY 2011
Fy 2012
FY 2011
Fy 2012
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter
3rd Quarter

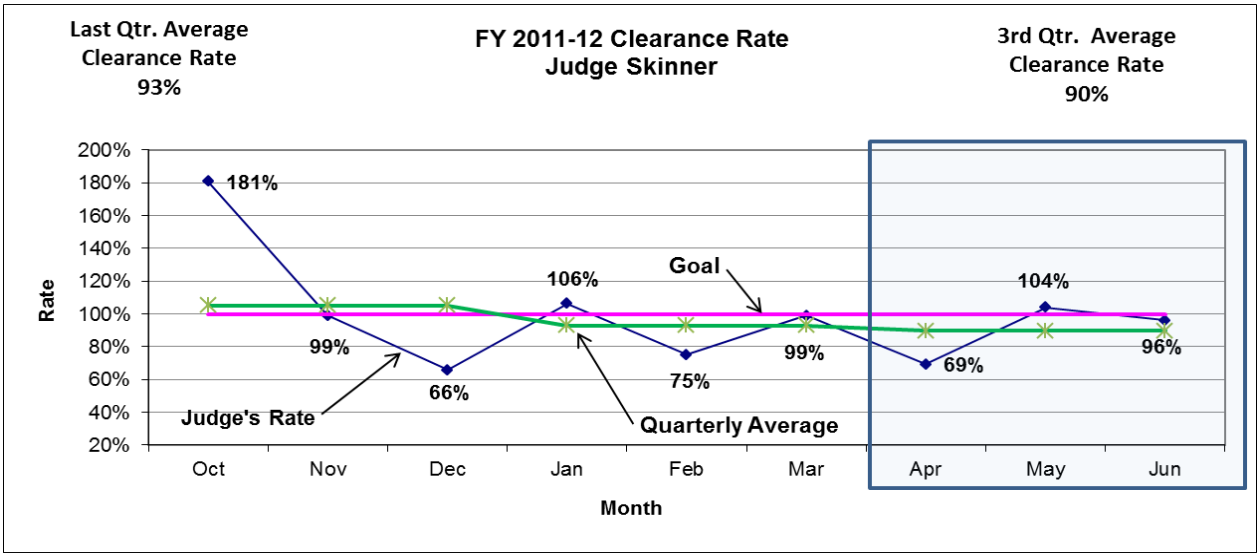

Last Qtr. Average Clearance Rate 102%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Valenzuela
3rd Qtr. Average Clearance Rate 130%
Rate
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
Goal
86%
64%
96%
110%
76%
131%
186%
32%
164%
Judge's Rate
Quarterly Average
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month

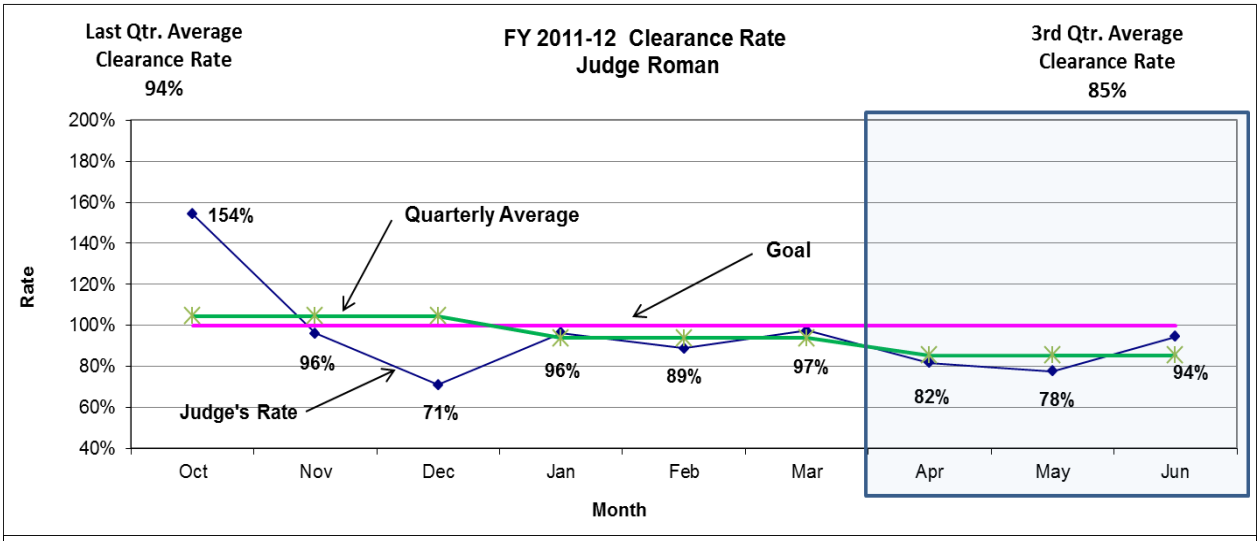

Last Qtr. Average Clearance Rate 85%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Angelini
3rd Qtr. Average Clearance Rate 101%
Rate
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
Goal
84%
117%
84%
126%
52%
87%
96%
90%
115%
Quarterly Average
Judge's Rate
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month

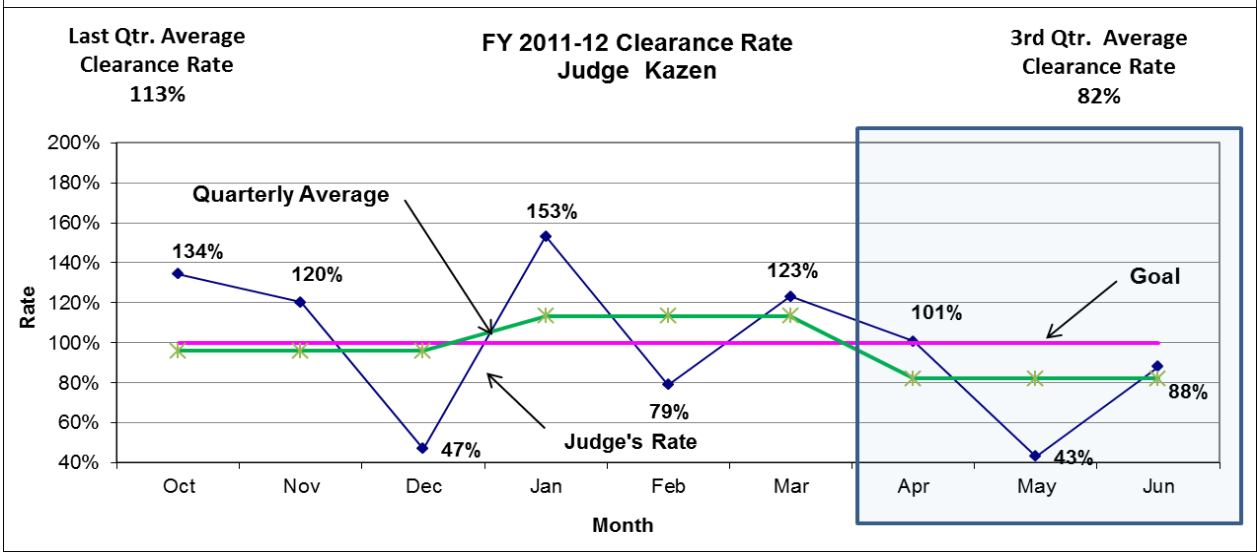

Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
94%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Vasquez-Gardner
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
97%
Goal
Quarterly Average
Judge's Rate
100%
114%
71%
99%
78%
93%
76%
96%
125%
Rate
Month
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun

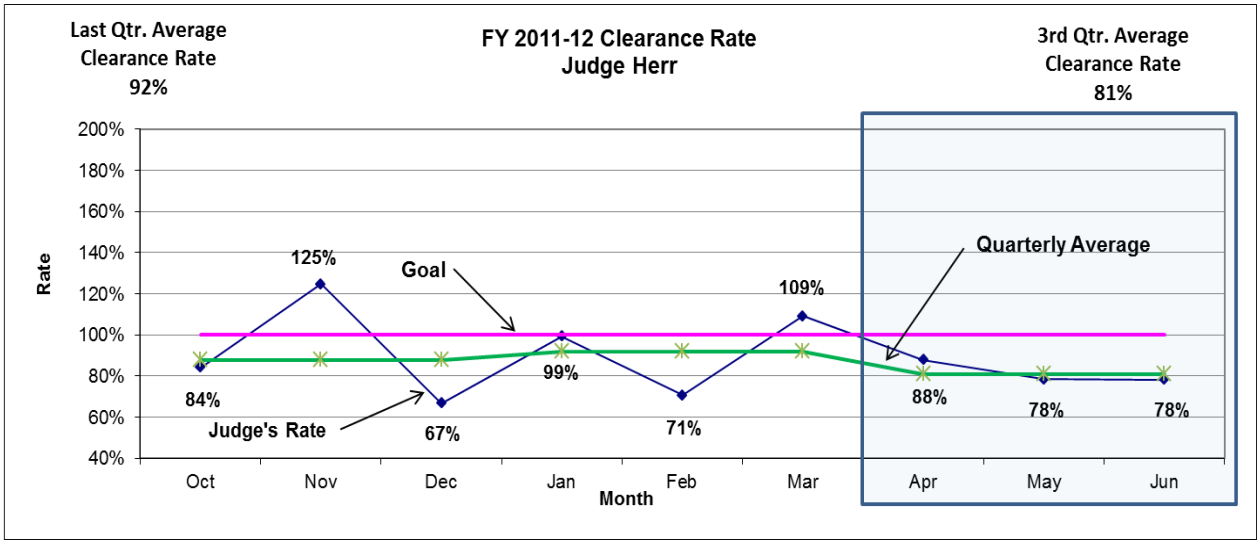

Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
120%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Harle
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
94%
Goal
Judge's Rate
Quarterly Average
75%
87%
76%
140%
102%
129%
116%
87%
81%
Rate
Month
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun

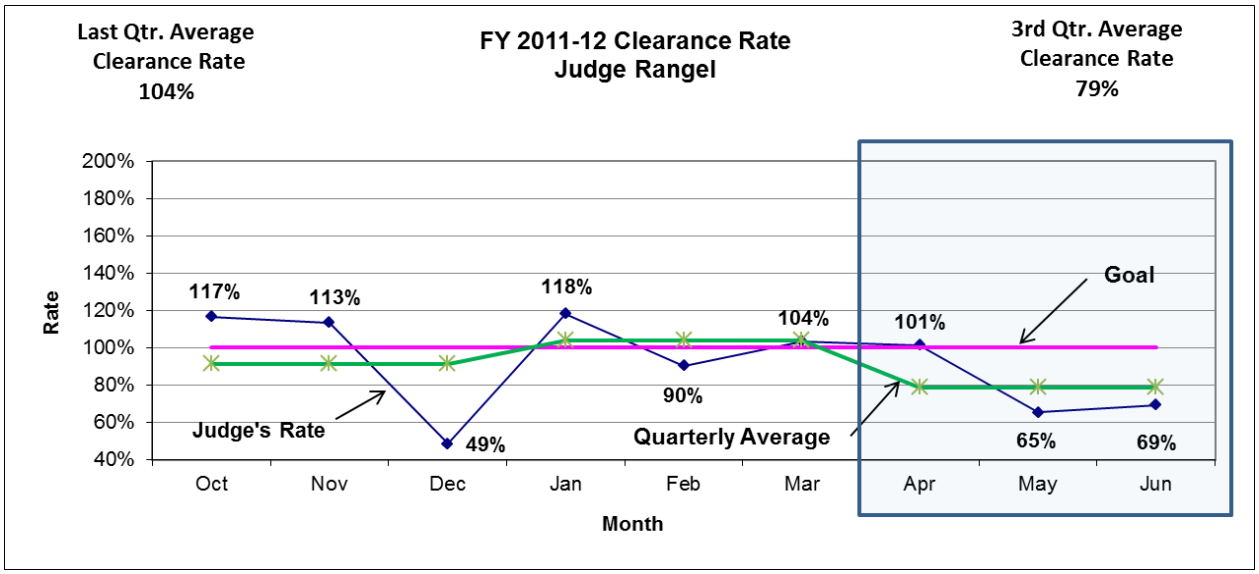

Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
91%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge McGinty
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
91%
Goal
Judge's Rate
Quarterly
Average
101%
108%
69%
93%
60%
131%
121%
60%
95%
Rate
Month
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun


Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
93%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Skinner
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
90%
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
Rate
181%
99%
66%
106%
75%
99%
69%
104%
96%
Goal
Judge's Rate
Quarterly Average
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month


Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
94%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Roman
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
85%
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
Rate
154%
96%
71%
96%
89%
97%
82%
78%
94%
Quarterly Average
Goal
Judge's Rate
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month


Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
113%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Kazen
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
82%
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
Rate
134%
120%
47%
153%
79%
123%
101%
43%
88%
Quarterly Average
Goal
Judge's Rate
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month

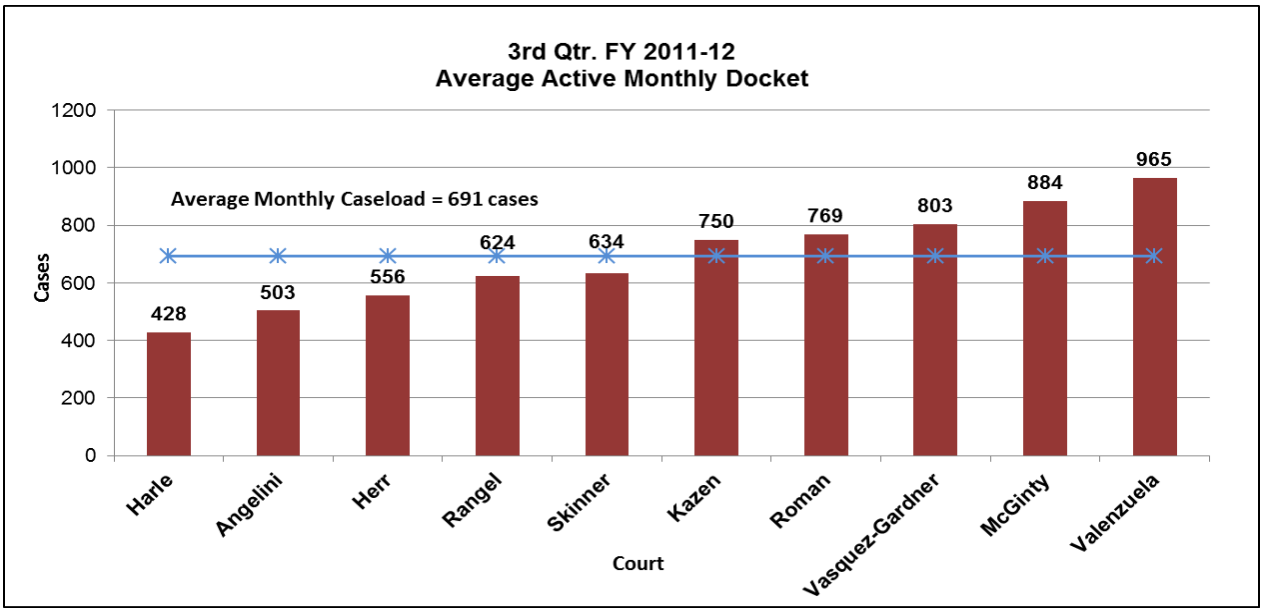

Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
92%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Herr
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
81%
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
Rate
125%
Goal
109%
Quarterly Average
99%
84%
88%
78%
78%
Judge's Rate
67%
71%
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month

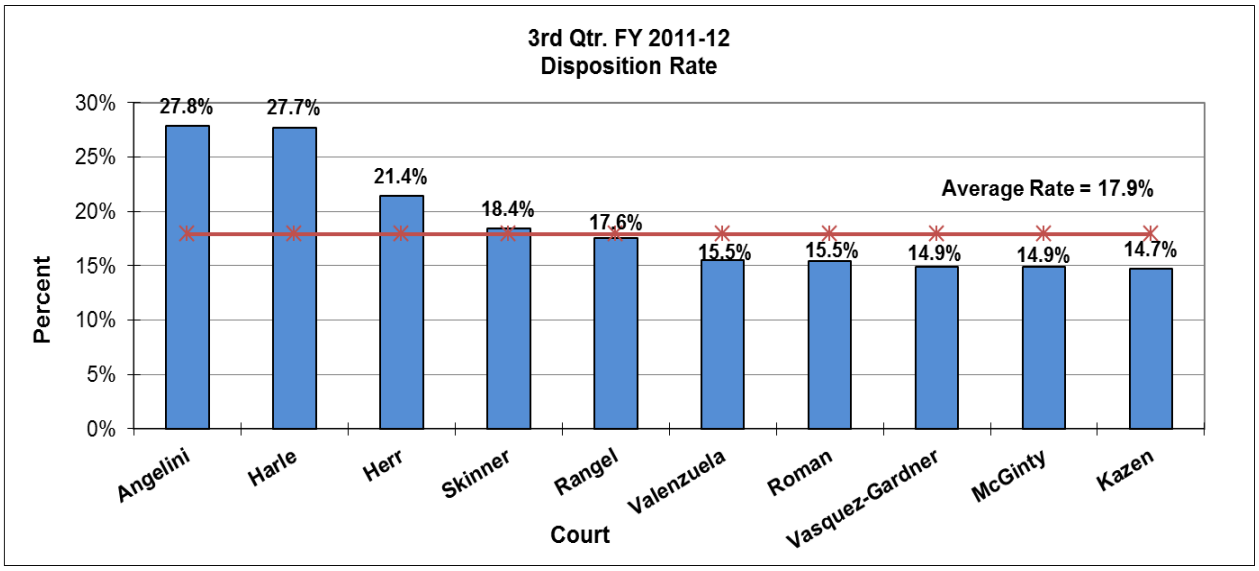

Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
104%
FY 2011-12 Clearance Rate
Judge Rangel
3rd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate
79%
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
Rate
117%
113%
118%
104%
101%
Goal
90%
Judge's Rate
49%
Quarterly Average
65%
69%
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Month

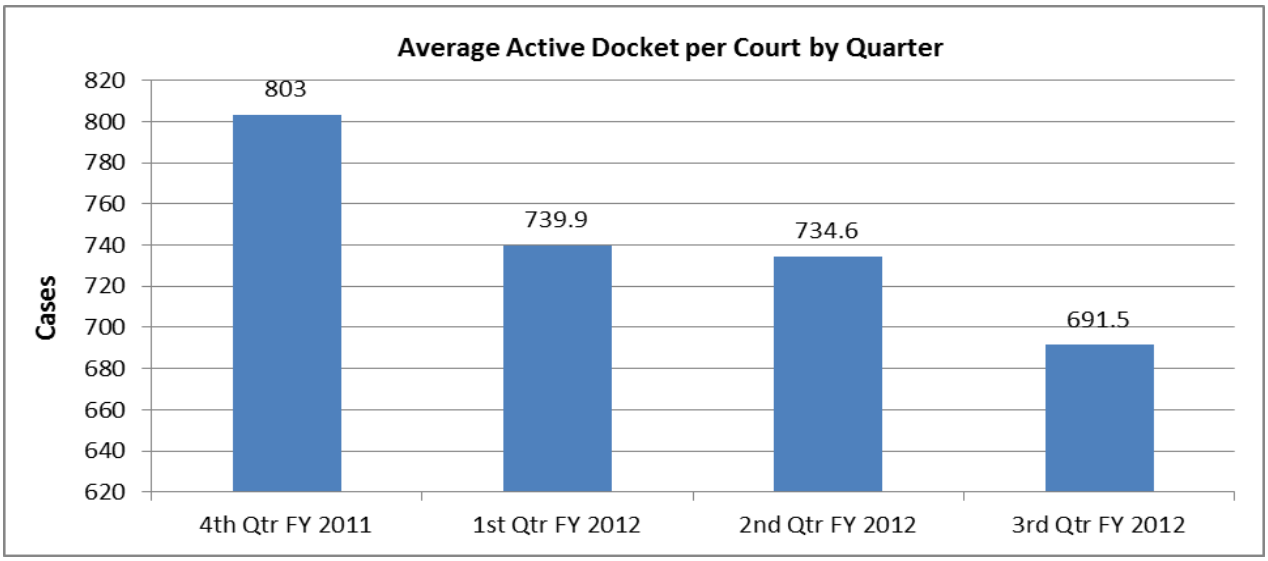
Measure 4: Disposition Rates

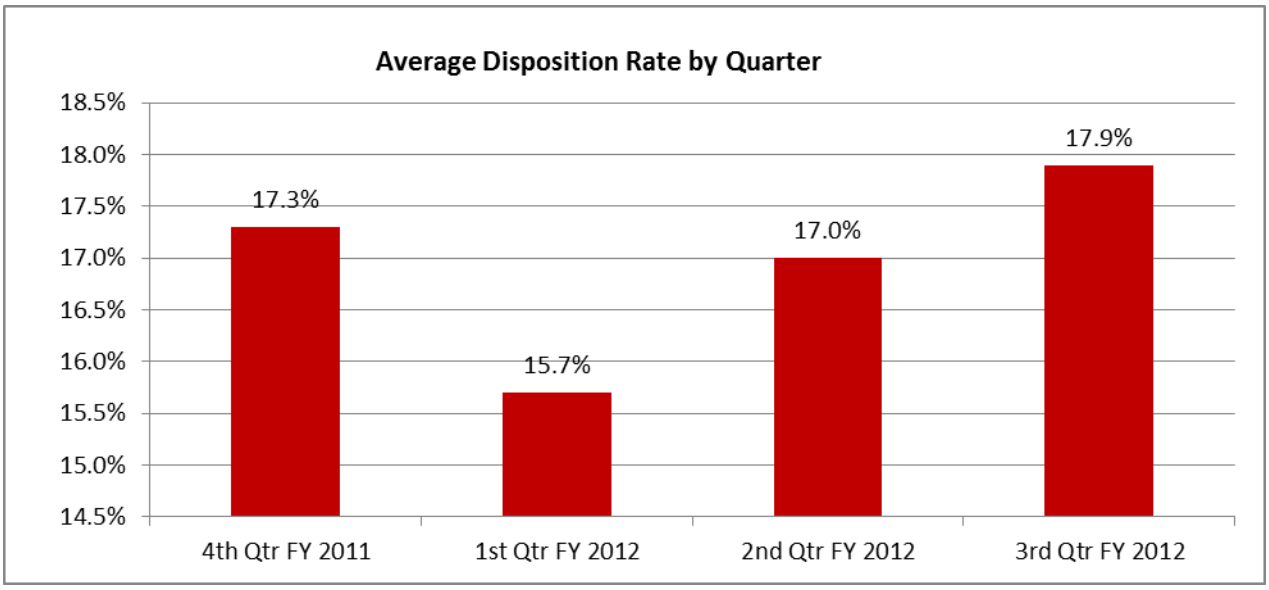
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the Active Caseload.

Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate is a measure of the cases a court disposed in the quarter compared to the average active case load 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 active docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court on an average day. The disposition rate portrays the flow of the variety of judicial proceedings routinely before the Court. The first chart displays the number of average active caseload by court from the smallest to largest. The second chart shows the disposition rate by court, from highest to lowest. The final two charts display the court-wide active caseload and average disposition rate for the past 4 quarters.






Average Active Docket per Court by Quarter
Cases
820
800
780
760
740
720
700
680
660
640
620
803
739.9
734.6
691.5
4th Qtr FY 2011
1st Qtr FY 2012
2nd Qtr FY 2012
3rd Qtr FY 2012


Average Disposition Rate by Quarter
18.5%
18.0%
17.5%
17.0%
16.5%
16.0%
15.5%
15.0%
14.5%
17.3%
15.7%
17.0%
17.9%
4th Qtr FY 2011
1st Qtr FY 2012
2nd Qtr FY 2012
3rd Qtr FY 2012

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.

The Criminal District Courts have implemented a Felony Case Plan (CASE) that sets the time standards for Bexar County. The applied time frame for this measure will use the Standard Track time frame, in which a case can be disposed of between 275 days and 285 days. The most similar range in the reported data is between 181 and 365 days, which will be used for this measure.

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.

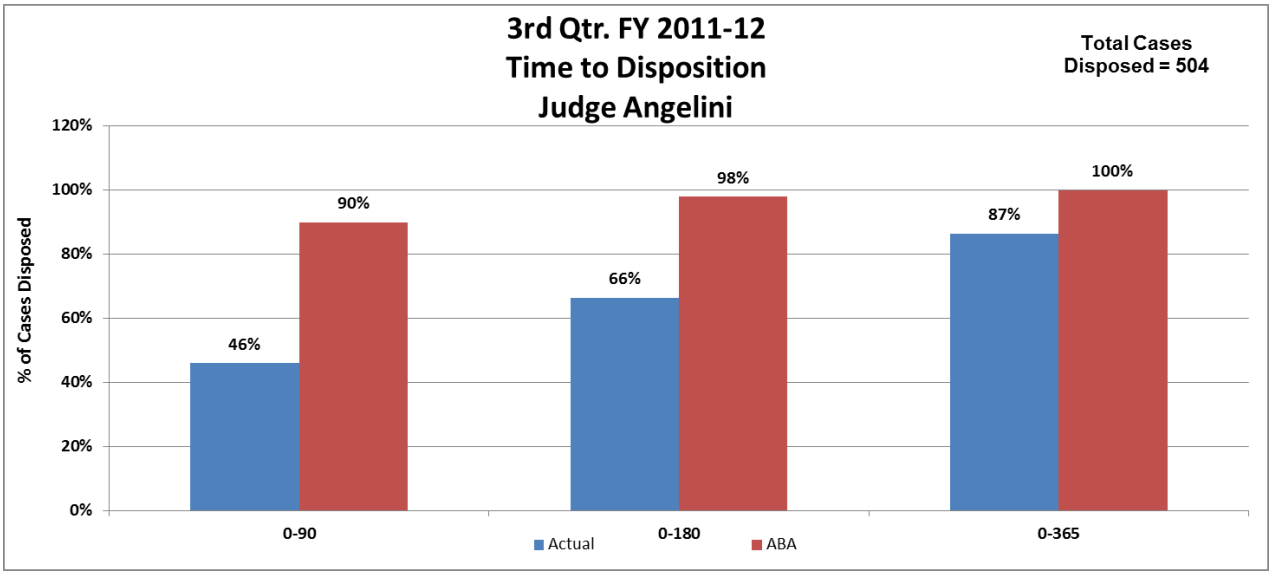
COSCA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Felony

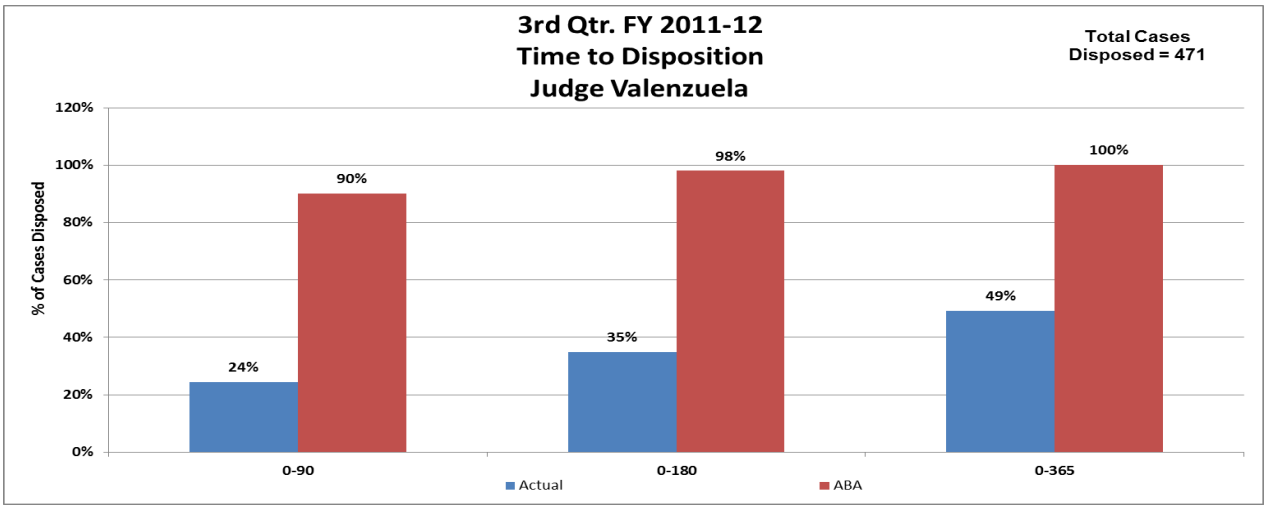
COSCA Case Processing Standards	Criminal District Courts
100% within 180 Days	57% within 180 Days

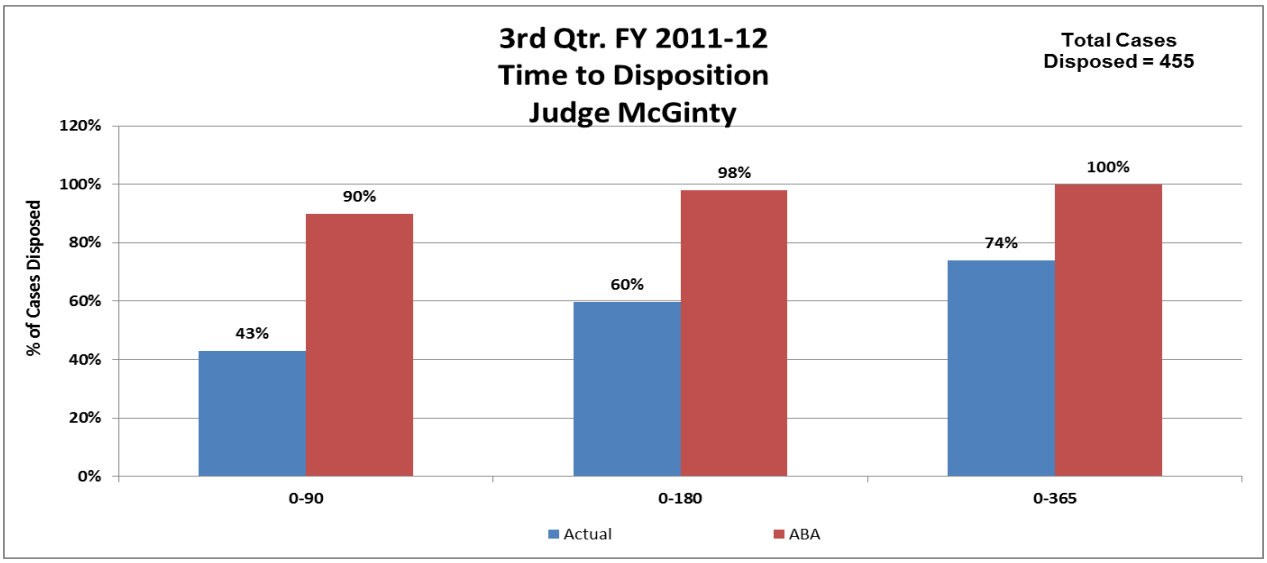
ABA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Felony

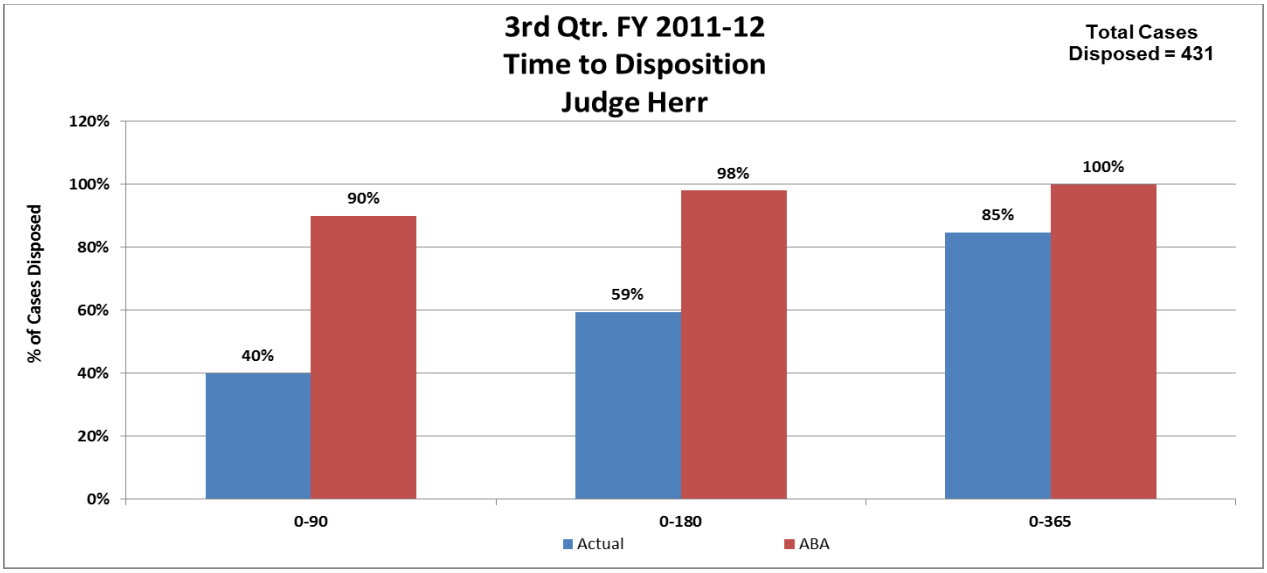
ABA Case Processing Standards	Criminal District Courts
90 % within 90 Days	39% within 90 Days
98% within 180 Days	57% within 180 Days
100% within 365 Days	76% within 365 Days

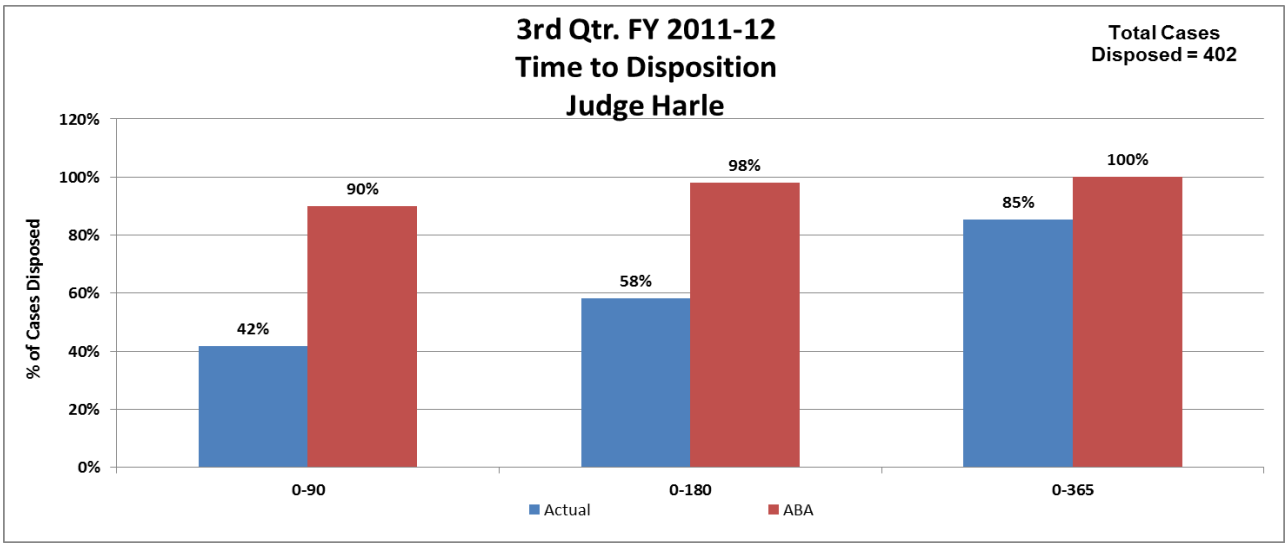
Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,
www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf

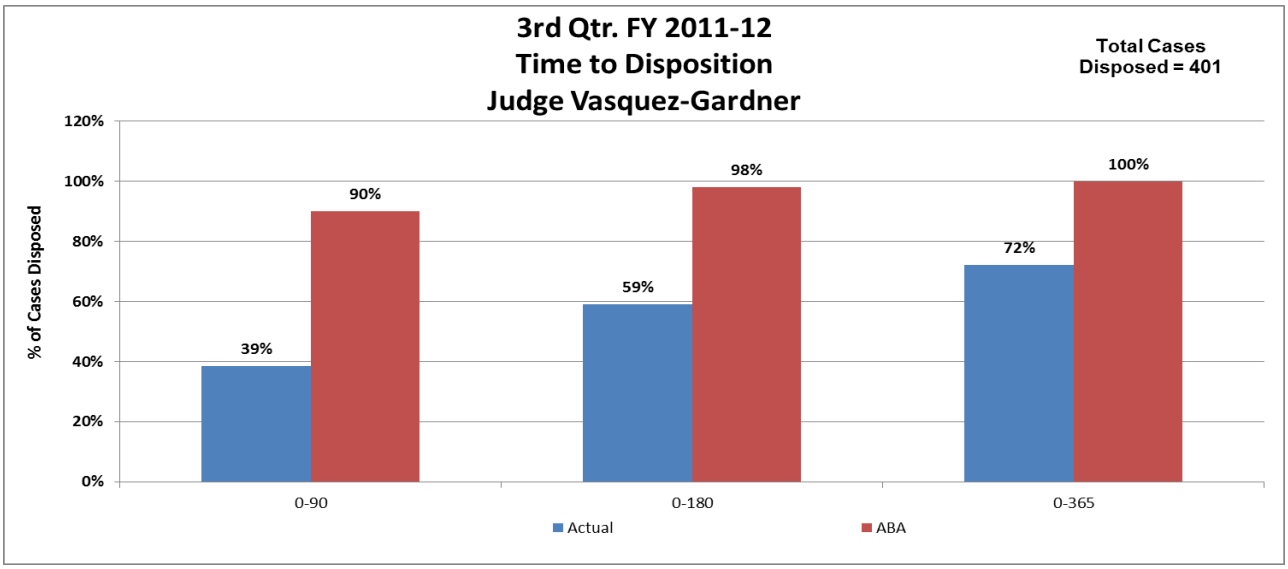


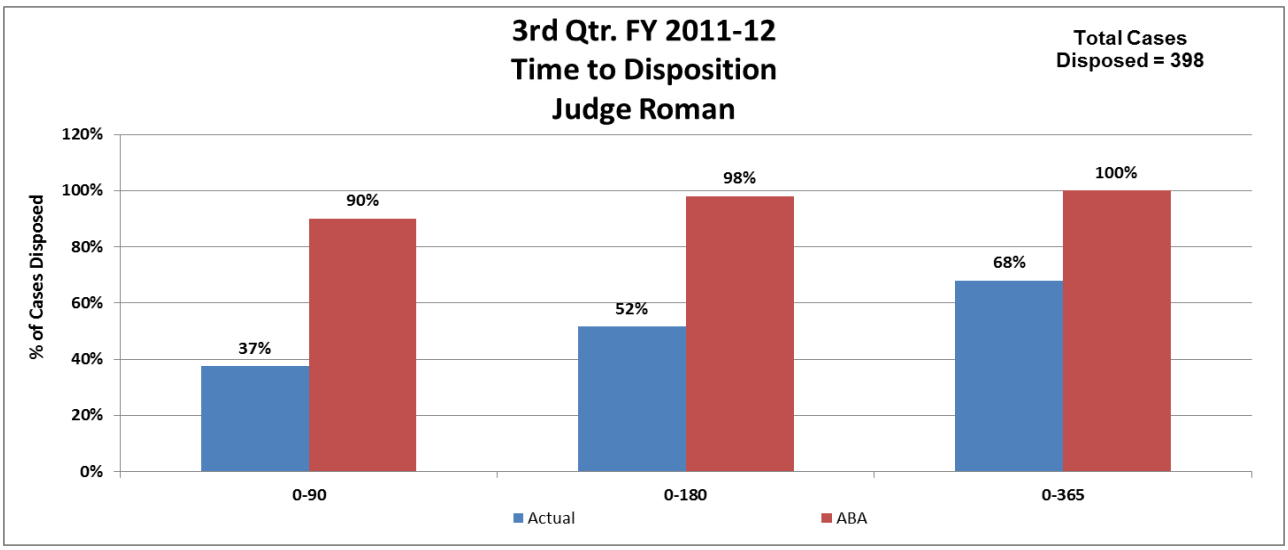

3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Valenzuela
Total Cases Disposed = 471
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
24%
90%
35%
98%
49%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA

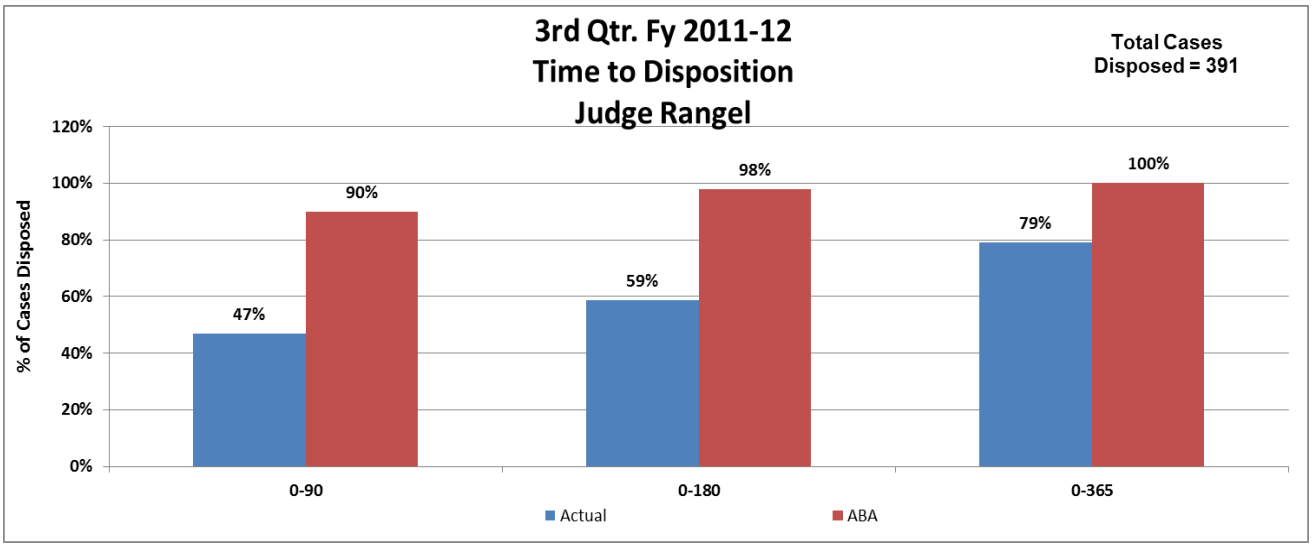

3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge McGinty
Total Cases Disposed = 455
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
43%
90%
60%
98%
74%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA

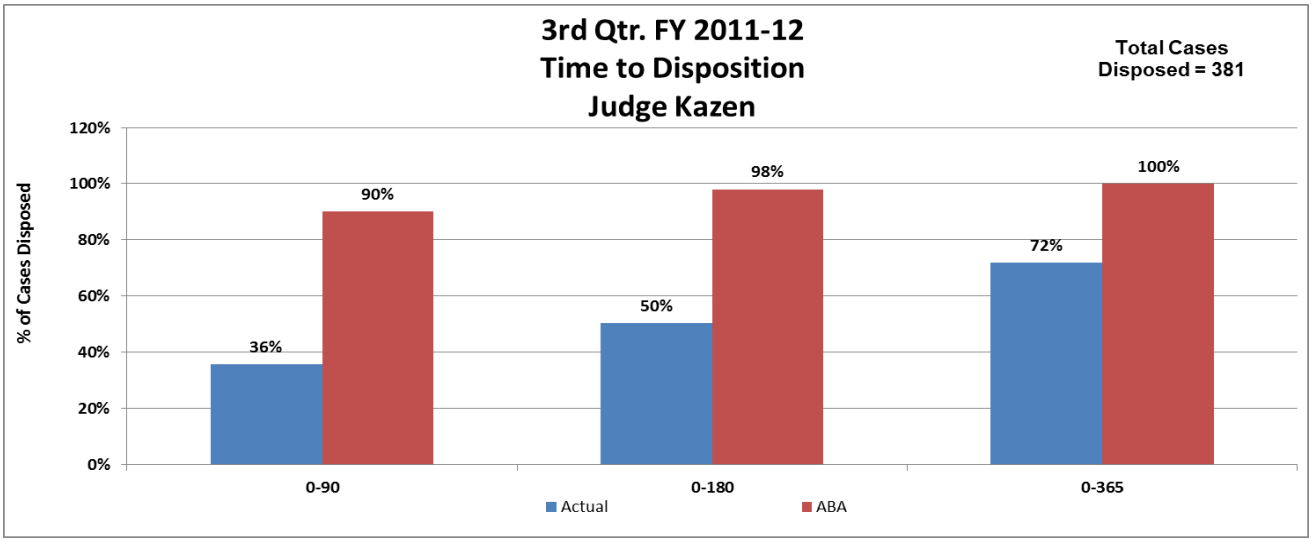

3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Herr
Total Cases Disposed = 431
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
40%
90%
59%
98%
85%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA

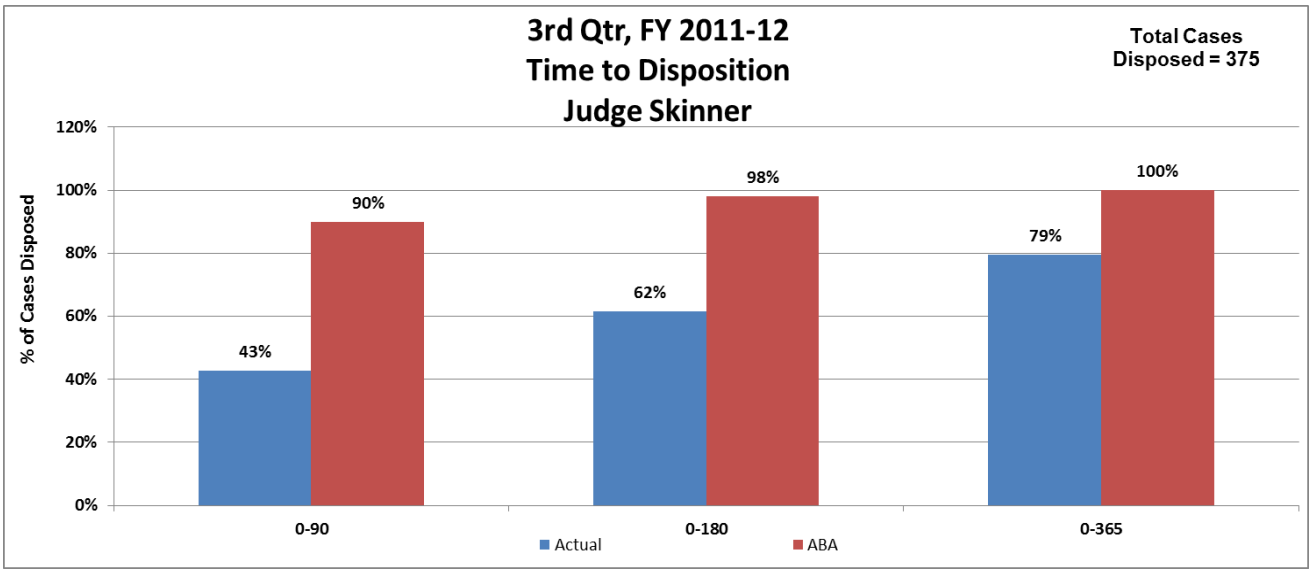

3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Harle
Total Cases Disposed = 402
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
42%
90%
58%
98%
85%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA


3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Vasquez-Gardner
Total Cases Disposed = 401
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
39%
90%
59%
98%
72%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA


3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Roman
Total Cases Disposed = 398
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
37%
90%
52%
98%
68%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA


3rd Qtr. Fy 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Rangel
Total Cases Disposed = 391
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
47%
90%
59%
98%
79%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA

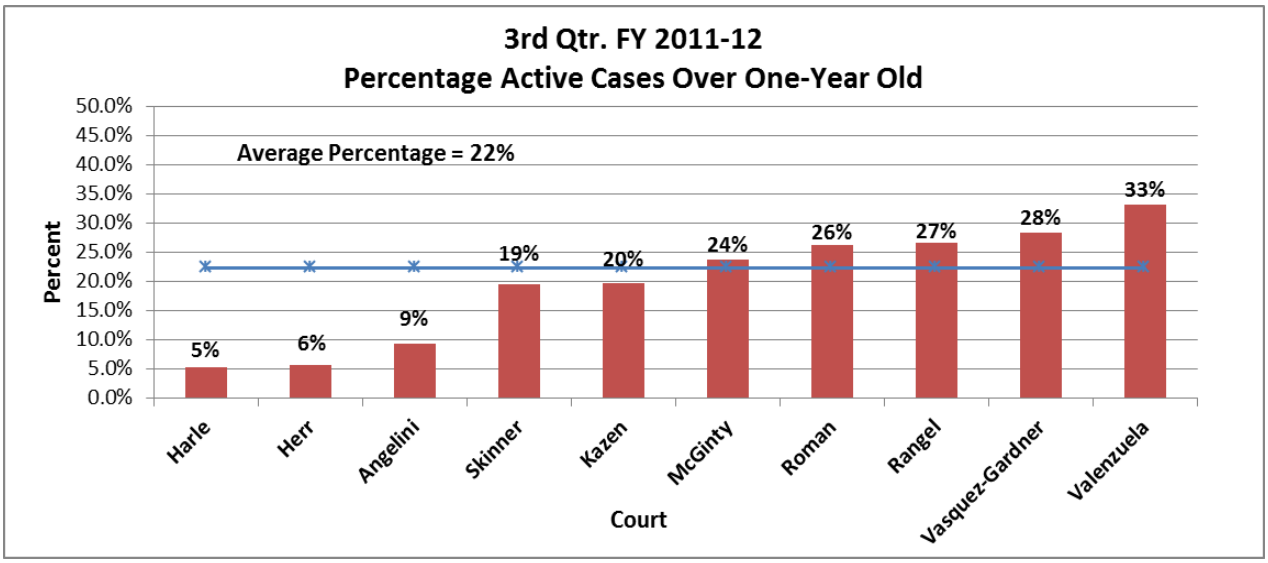

3rd Qtr. FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Kazen
Total Cases Disposed = 381
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
36%
90%
50%
98%
72%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA

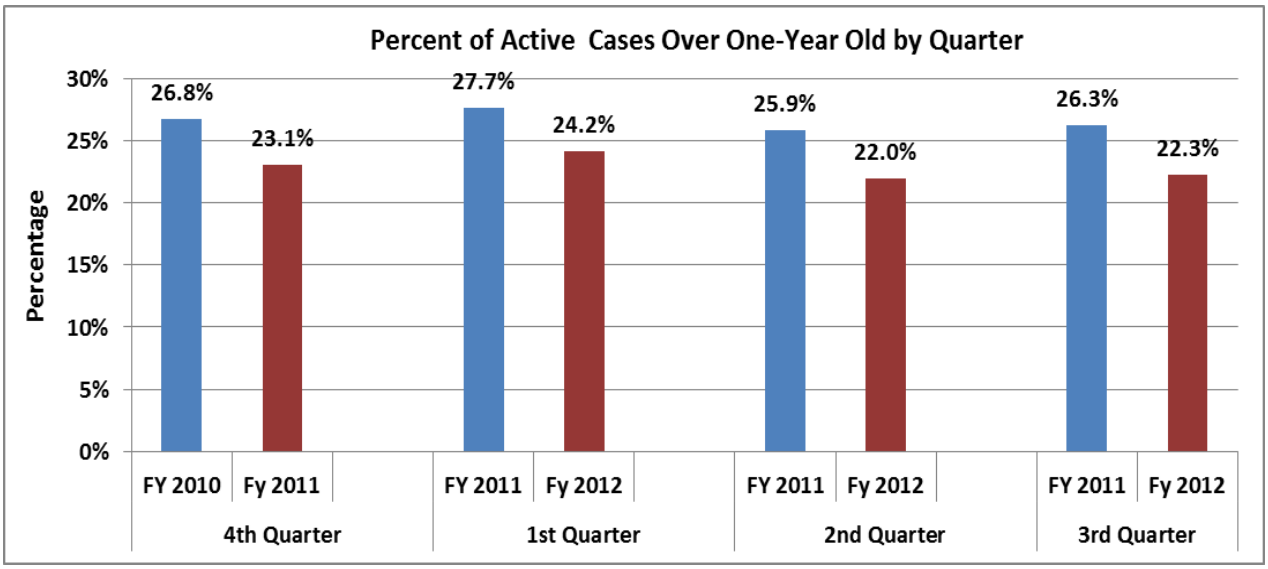

3rd Qtr, FY 2011-12
Time to Disposition
Judge Skinner
Total Cases Disposed = 375
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
43%
90%
62%
98%
79%
100%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
ABA

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 365 days for the past four quarters. *Note: Fugitives are not included in the data. Cases include what district courts consider open felony cases.*





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 and June 2012 from each court. This measure allows the court to compare its average cost per case to other courts, enabling the participants to make adjustments to court practices where applicable. Other personnel are budgeted within other respective County departments, such as the District Attorney's Office, Bexar County Sheriff's Office, and the District Clerk's Office and are 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. *Note: Motions to revoke probation are included.*

The average length of stay for inmates is calculated by totaling the number of jail bed days consumed from indictment 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 by information, new cases filed by indictment, other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation/deferred adjudication, cases reactivated, other cases added, internal cases transferred in and out). Motions to revoke probation are counted against the original court in which the case was disposed from. The number of outgoing cases includes all monthly dispositions. **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.*

Measure 4: Disposition Rates

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 adjudicated cases 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

Definitions: 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) and those published by 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

• Felony – 100% within 180 days

ABA Case Processing Standards

• Felony
• 90% within 90 days
• 98% within 180 days
• 100% within 365 days

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

The Criminal District Courts have implemented a Felony Case Plan (CASE) that sets the time standards for Bexar County. The applied time frame for this measure will use the Standard Track time frame, in which a case can be disposed of between 275 days and 285 days. The most similar range in the reported data is between 181 and 365 days, which will be used for this measure.

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).

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

Sources:

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition
Bexar County Court Collections System Report: Felony
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: District 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: District Court Criminal Section Summary Report

Measure 4: Disposition Rate
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: District Court Criminal Section Summary Report

Measure 5: Time to Disposition
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: District Court Criminal Section Summary Report
National Center for State Courts

Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System