

BEXAR COUNTY

BUDGET DEPARTMENT

BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL COUNTY COURTS FY 2010-11 4th QUARTER REPORT (JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Brief Summary:

This part of the report is based on FY 2010-2011 between the months of July and September. The report only includes criminal county courts and their presiding judges in the Bexar County judicial system, which includes the following:

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 13 served as an overflow court for the family violence docket (County Court 7) and handled only pleas for County Court 7. Beginning January 2011 County Court 13 began its own docket by sharing the Family Violence Court docket and receiving new cases.

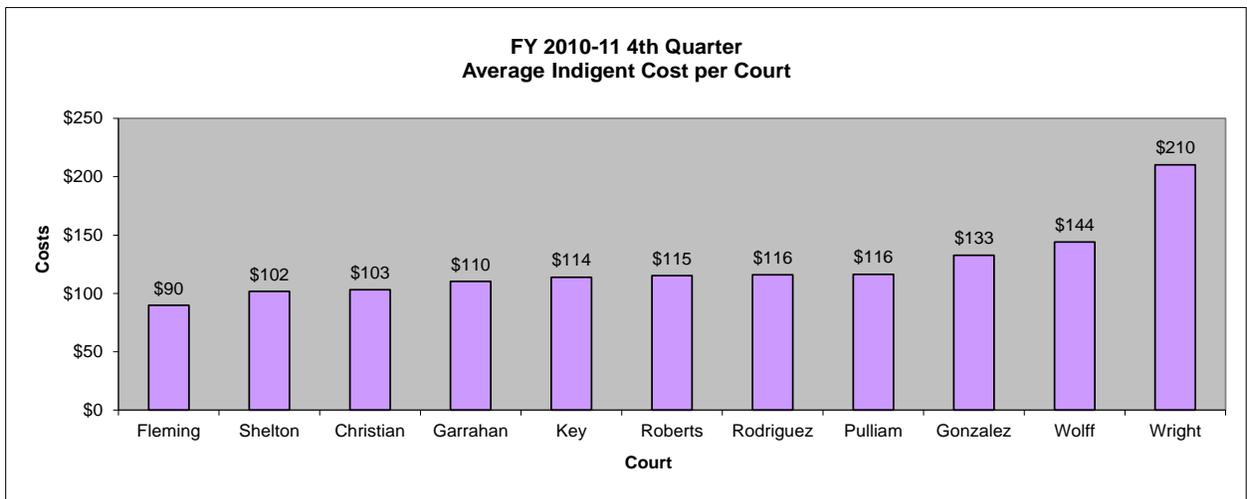
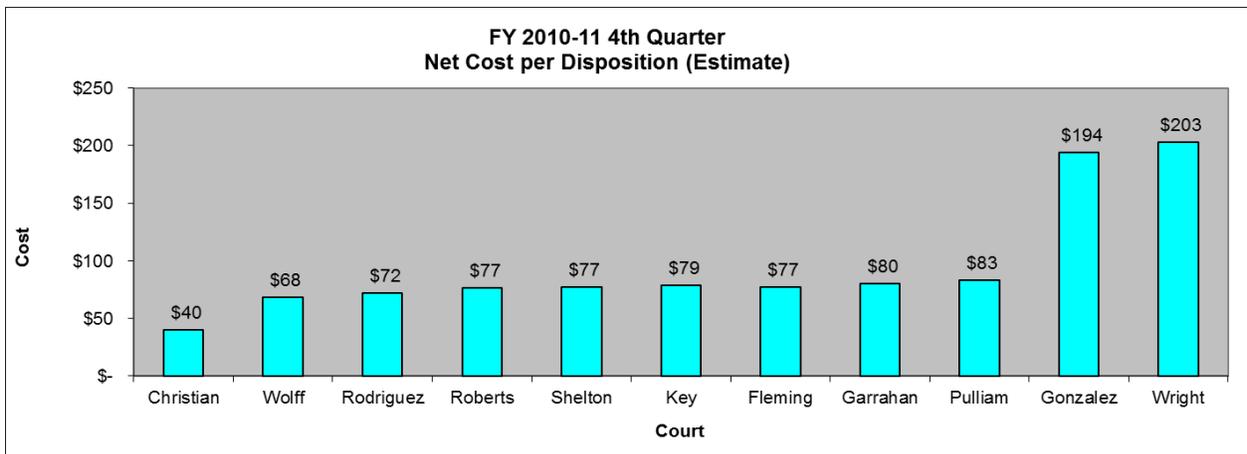
County Court 14 and County Court 15 serves as an overflow trial court to hear jury trials only for all criminal county courts and serves as a plea court for jail inmates. Their statistics will be reported in the court that the case was filed or transferred to. These two courts share duties for the Impact 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 July 2011 and September 2011 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, 40 percent are indigent defense costs. The second graph represents the average net cost (revenue collected versus cost) per court appointed attorney assignment. Other personnel are also budgeted within other respective County departments, such as the District Attorney’s Office, Bexar County Sheriff’s Office, and the County Clerk’s Office. This is not included in the calculation for net cost per disposition. Position costs including benefits include two misdemeanor prosecutors, two court clerks, and two bailiffs for each criminal county court in the amount of \$339,448.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following page shows a court by court comparison of Cost per Case based on the 4th Quarter of FY 2010-11. Courts are listed in order of the least to the most costly. *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.*



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
6	Christian	\$ 114,146	\$ 74,879	\$ 189,025	\$ 13,072	\$ 137,157	\$ 150,229	\$ 38,796	967	\$ 40
2	Wolff	\$ 121,451	\$ 96,375	\$ 217,826	\$ 6,793	\$ 145,665	\$ 152,458	\$ 65,368	957	\$ 68
8	Rodriguez	\$ 114,635	\$ 78,001	\$ 192,636	\$ 9,373	\$ 124,783	\$ 134,156	\$ 58,480	809	\$ 72
12	Roberts	\$ 111,712	\$ 77,684	\$ 189,396	\$ 3,367	\$ 134,538	\$ 137,905	\$ 51,491	671	\$ 77
9	Shelton	\$ 109,837	\$ 72,267	\$ 182,104	\$ 11,439	\$ 109,440	\$ 120,879	\$ 61,225	791	\$ 77
11	Key	\$ 113,931	\$ 74,421	\$ 188,351	\$ 11,377	\$ 117,389	\$ 128,766	\$ 59,585	755	\$ 79
1	Fleming	\$ 118,780	\$ 60,281	\$ 179,061	\$ 6,610	\$ 105,422	\$ 112,032	\$ 67,029	865	\$ 77
4	Garrahan	\$ 112,673	\$ 71,728	\$ 184,401	\$ 6,240	\$ 109,852	\$ 116,092	\$ 68,309	855	\$ 80
5	Pulliam	\$ 115,545	\$ 82,738	\$ 198,283	\$ 12,648	\$ 113,563	\$ 126,211	\$ 72,072	867	\$ 83
13	Gonzalez	\$ 118,644	\$ 57,981	\$ 176,625	\$ 396	\$ 20,877	\$ 21,273	\$ 155,352	802	\$ 194
7	Wright	\$ 117,115	\$ 101,860	\$ 218,975	\$ 12,960	\$ 39,673	\$ 52,633	\$ 166,342	821	\$ 203
	Admin	\$ 116,926	N/A	\$ 116,926	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Admin/Crt	\$10,630								
	Total:	\$1,268,468	\$848,215	\$2,116,683	\$94,275	\$1,158,359	\$1,252,634	\$864,049	9,160	94
14	White*	\$ 96,988	\$ -	\$ 96,988	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,988	N/A	N/A
15	Lahood**	\$ 74,130	\$ -	\$ 74,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,130	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.										

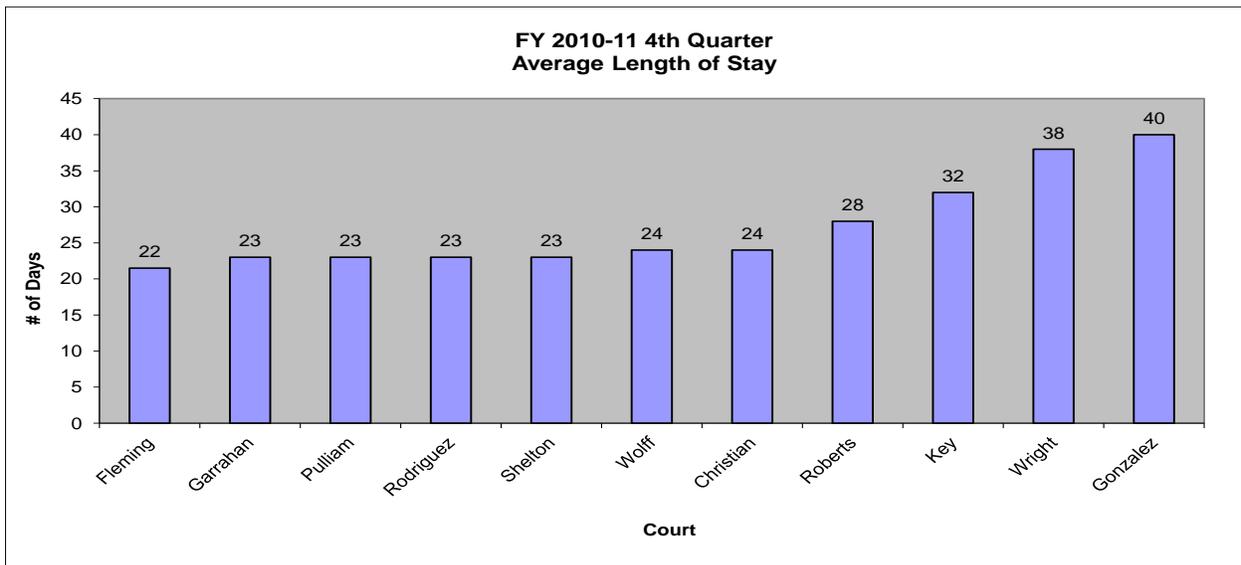
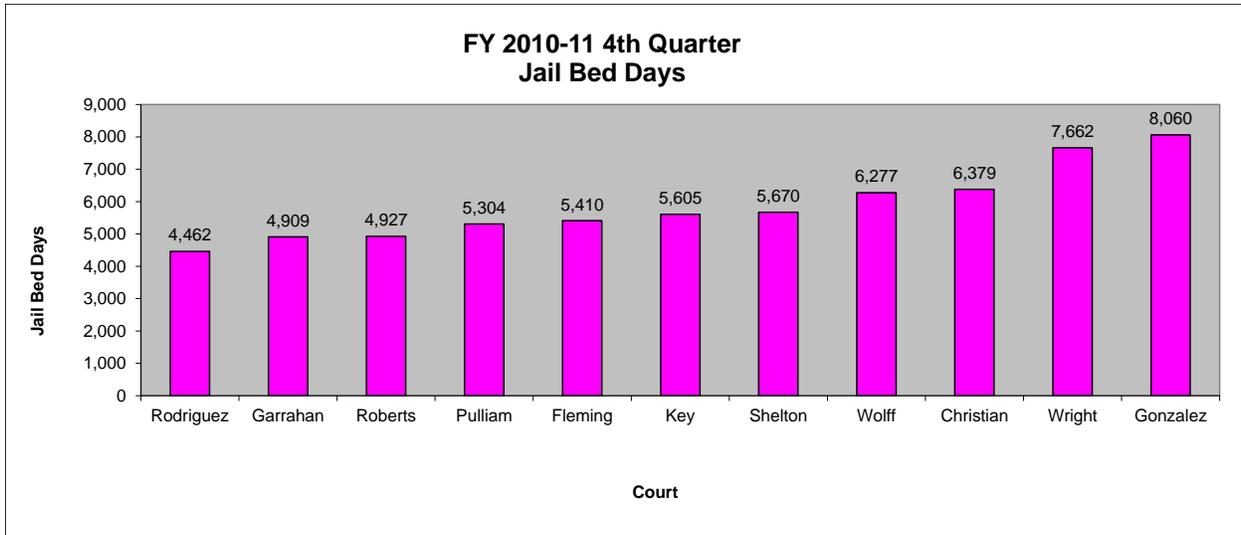
Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

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 shows a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days for FY 2010-11 between the months of July and September from least jail bed days to the greatest jail bed days and the average length of stay per inmate. *Note: County Court's court data includes the additional courts of Impact (CC 14/15) and Auxiliary (CC 14/15).*



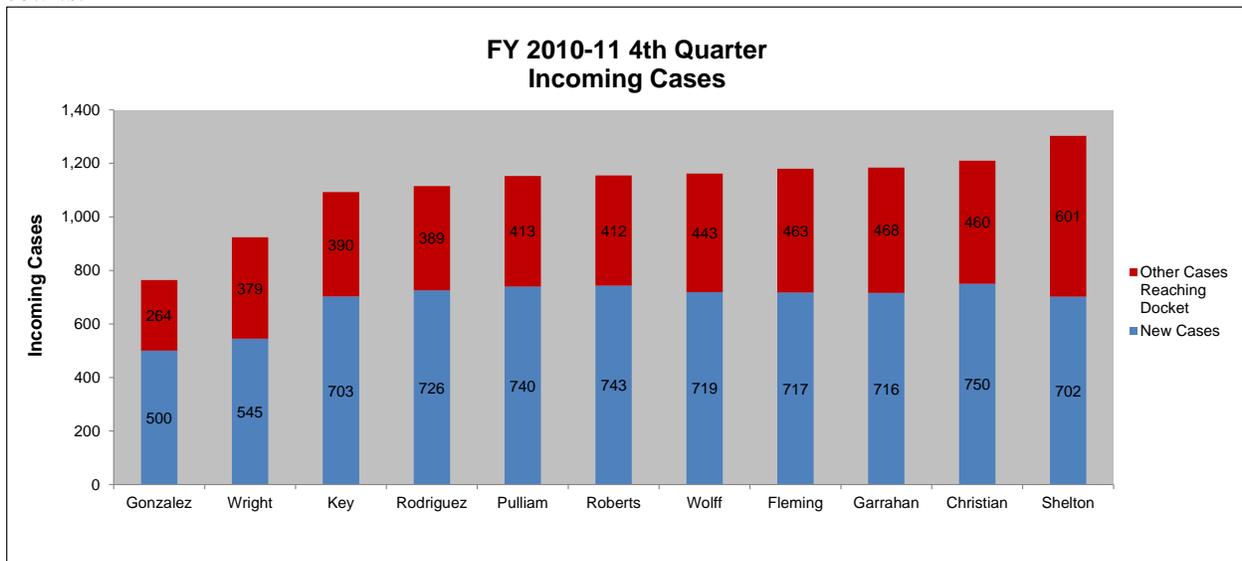
Measure 3: Clearance Rates

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

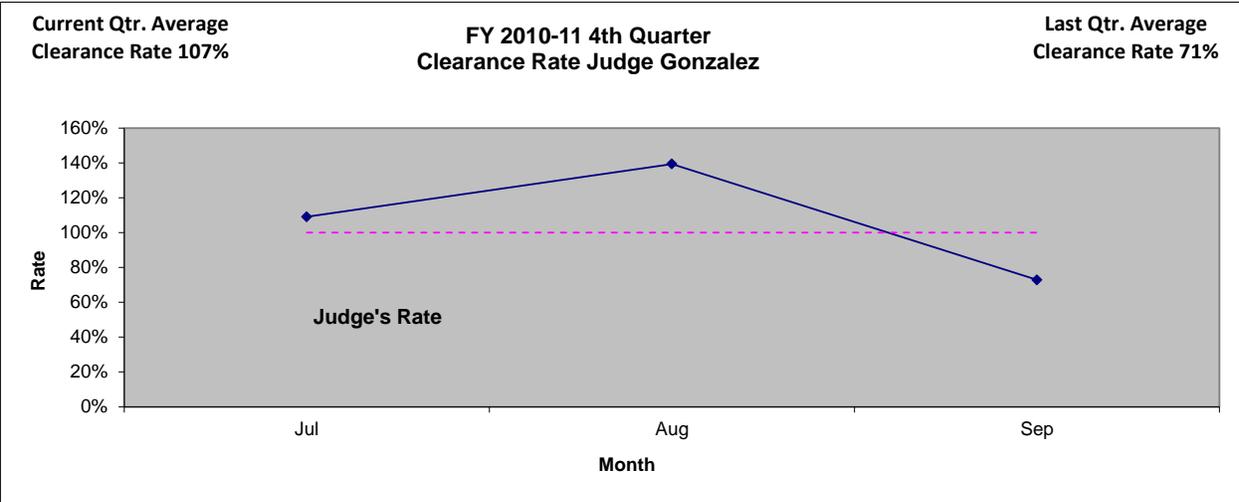
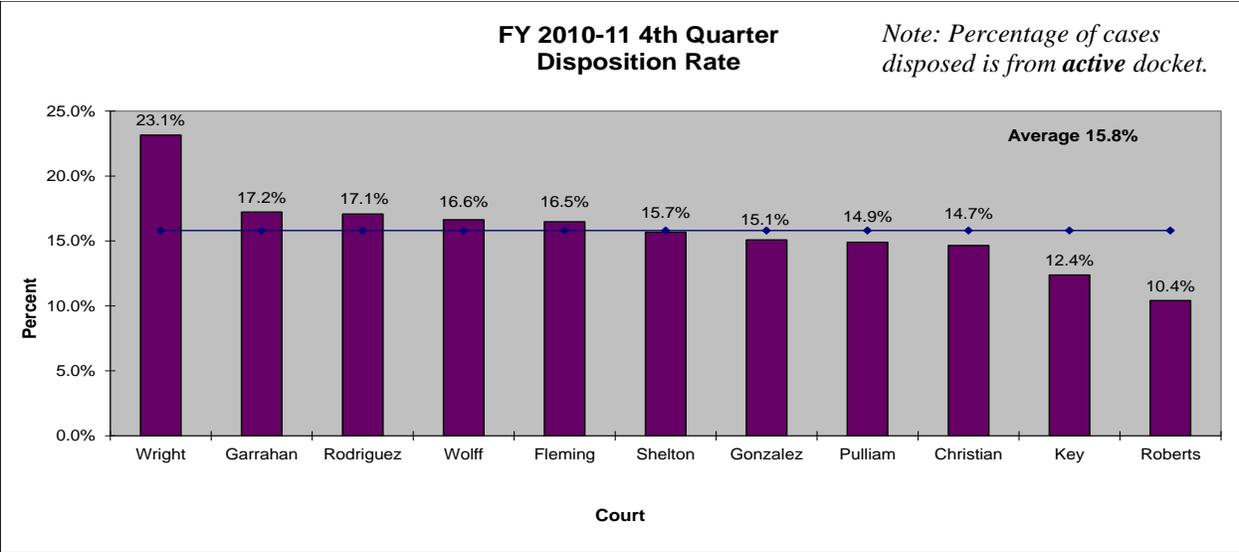
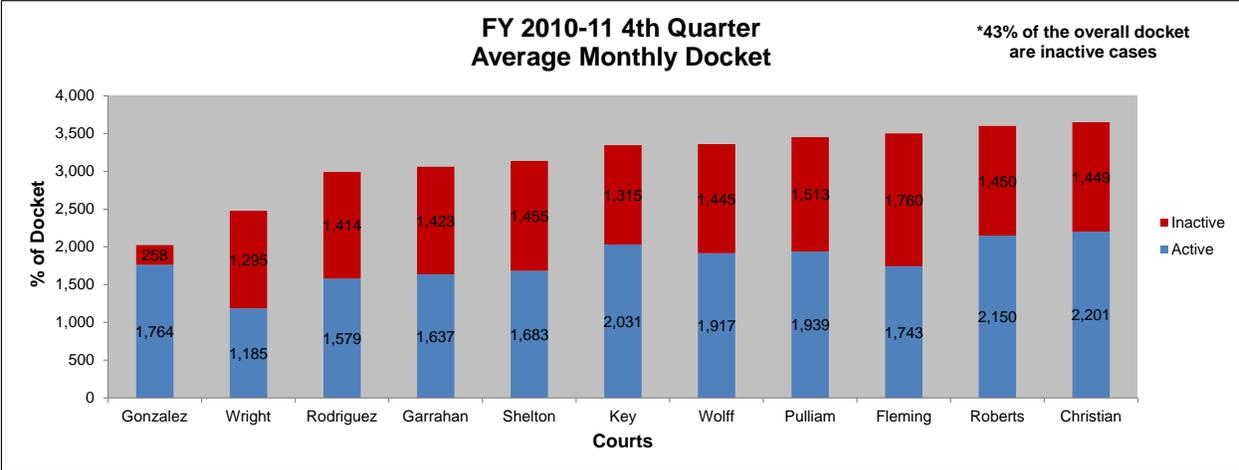
Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases include new cases filed during the month, cases appealed from lower courts, and other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation/deferred adjudication, cases reactivated*, and all other cases). The number of outgoing cases includes all monthly dispositions. The first graph shows the average monthly docket, which portrays the workload for each court. The second graph shows the disposition rate for each court. This is determined by the number of cases disposed versus the number of cases in the *active* docket*. For reporting purposes, certain dismissals have been removed to follow the Office of Court Administration guidelines, which include Case Dismissed, Dismissed-Deferred Adjudication, Dismissed-Deceased, Dismissed Reduced to Class C, and Dismissed and Reduced. These dismissals were removed because they have already have been counted as a disposition either through a plea or other conviction and should not be counted again.

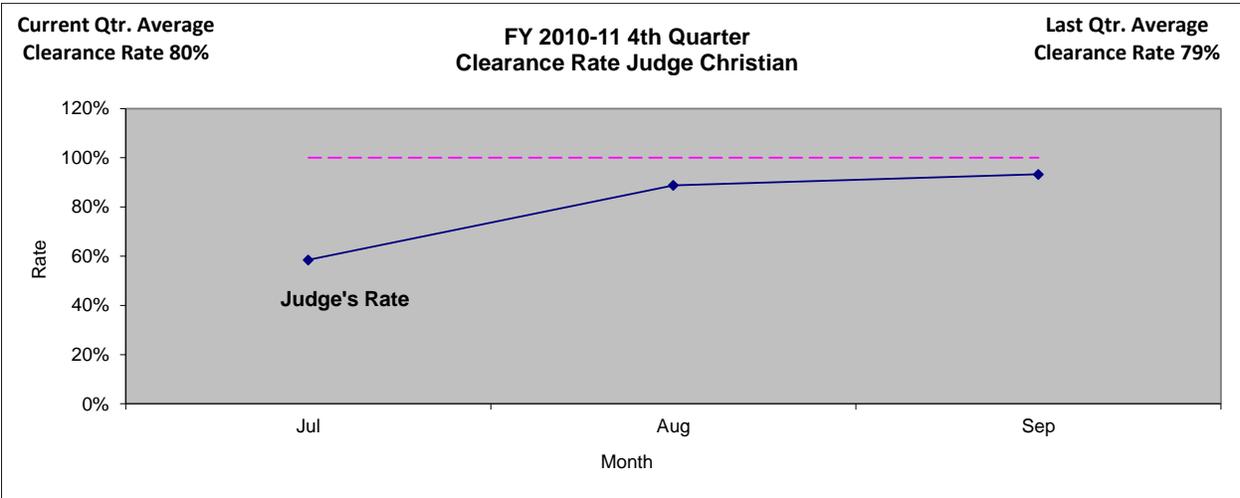
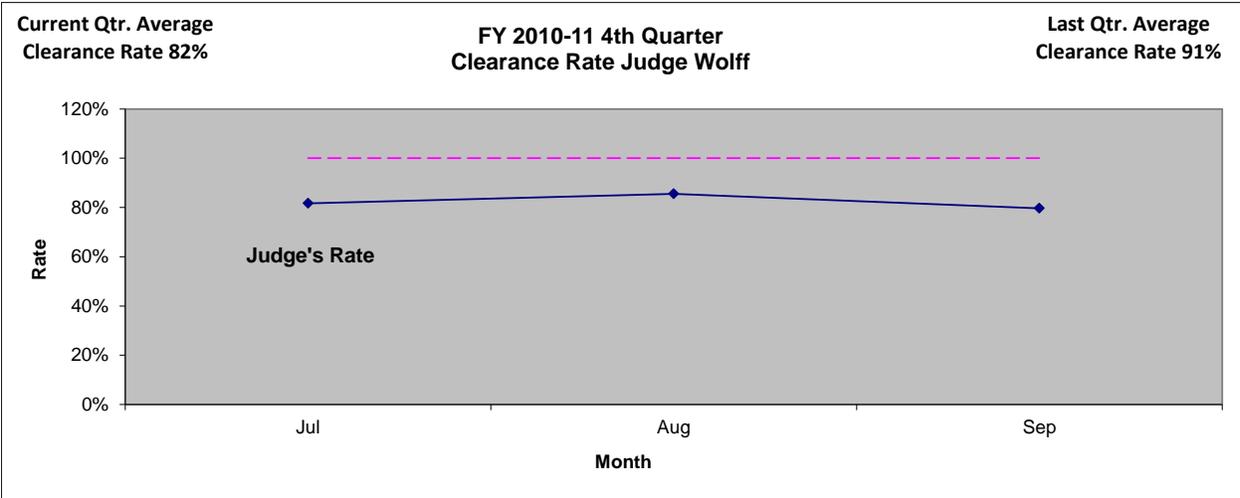
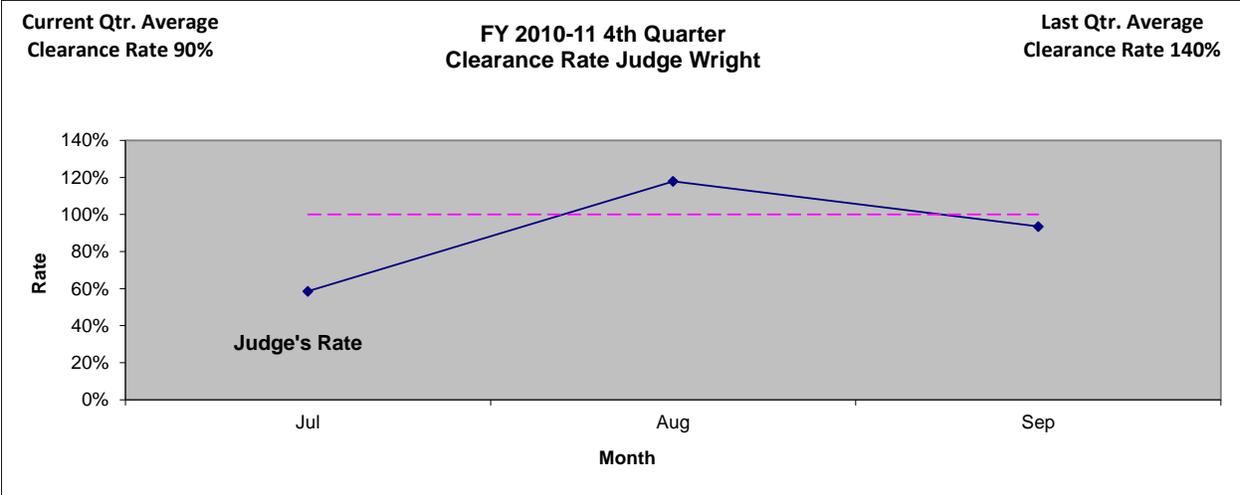
**Due to new reporting requirements by the Office of Court Administration, the disposition rate is now a percentage of the active docket and not of the entire docket as previously reported.*

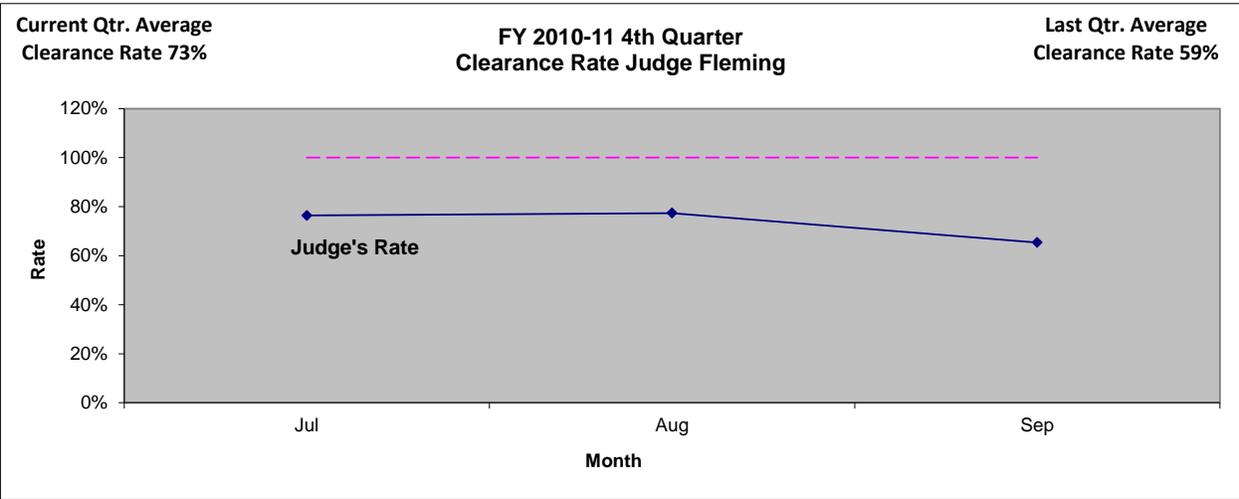
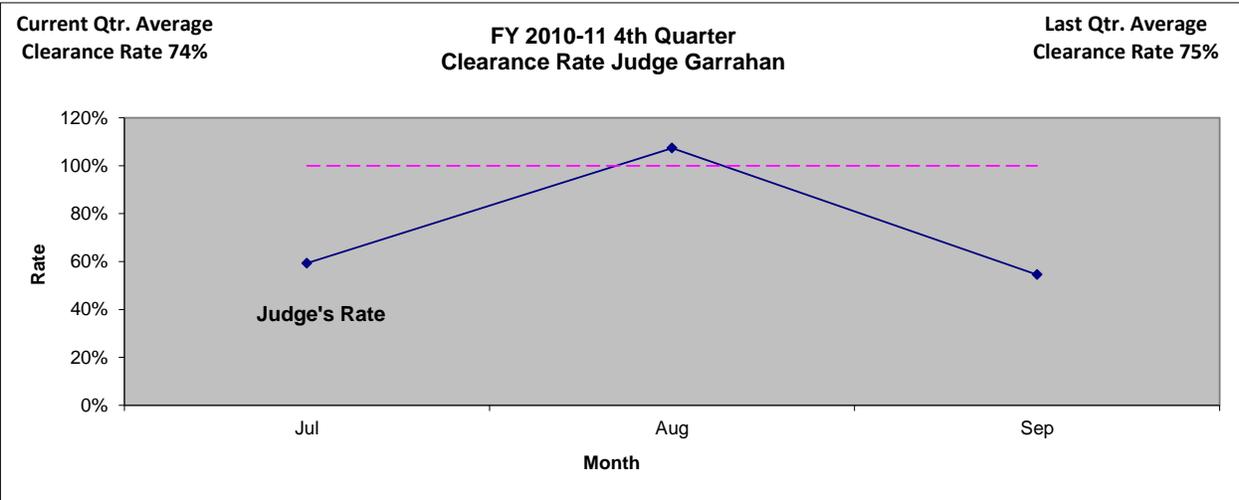
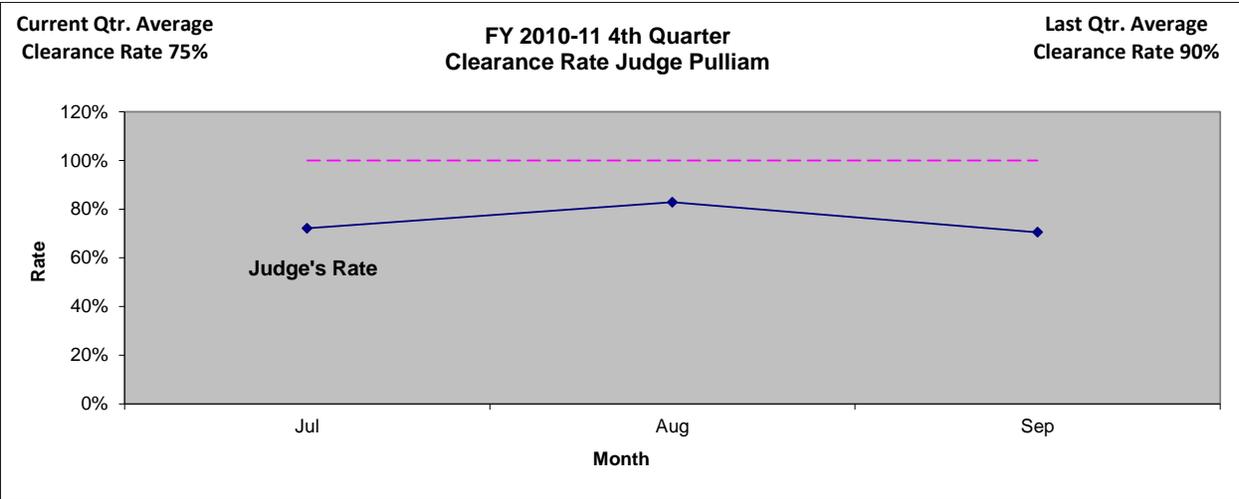
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives monthly compared to the total cases disposed of monthly. This measure portrays the Court’s ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is currently 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. Additionally, the measure of the age of the case disposed assists the court in gauging their progress in comparison with the ABA standards. *Note: Both Impact Court and Auxiliary Court are utilized by all courts.*

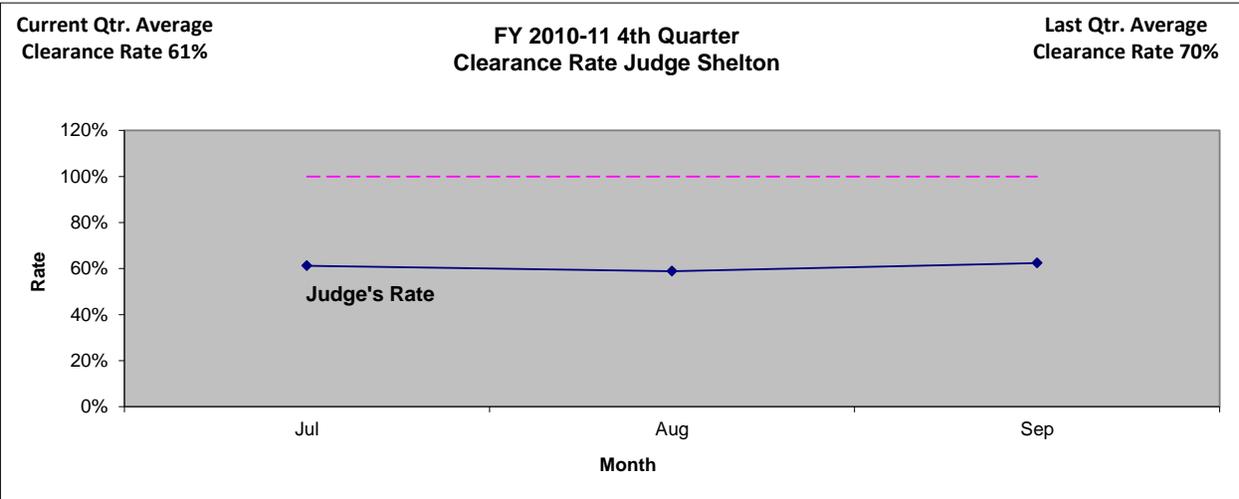
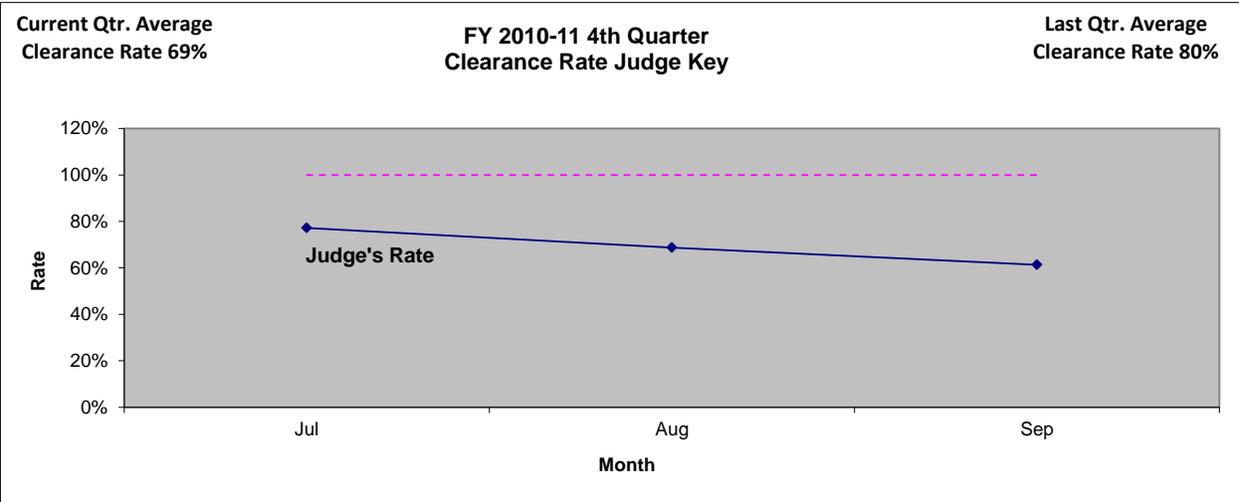
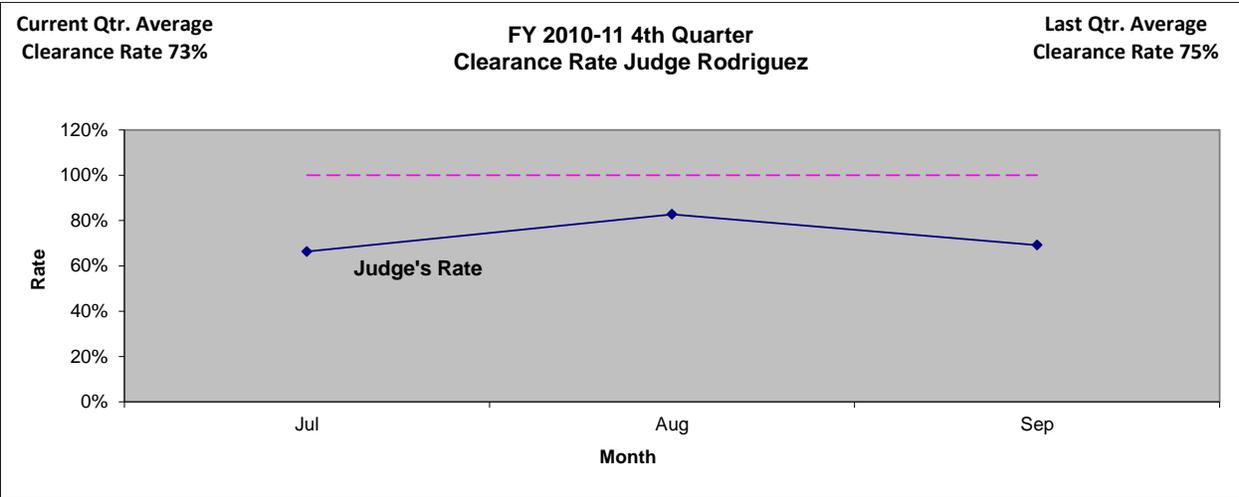


**Due to changes in reporting requirements by the Office of Court Administration, cases reactivated is a new data set collected by the County Clerk’s Office, which will increase the number of incoming cases. Cases reactivated report the number of cases that had previously been placed in an inactive pending status, in which the defendant is now available for court proceedings.*





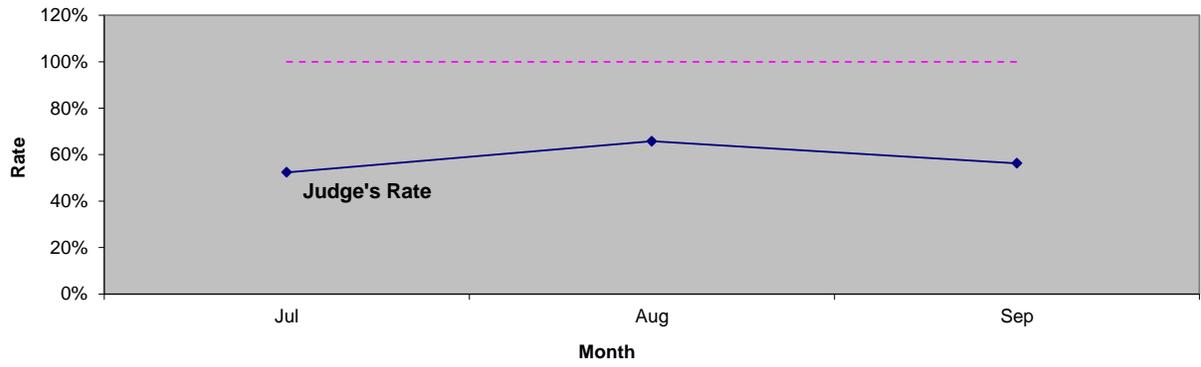




**Current Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate 58%**

**FY 2010-11 4th Quarter
Clearance Rate Judge Roberts**

**Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate 70%**



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) and those published by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) provide a starting point for determining guidelines.

COSCA Case Processing Standards

Criminal

- Misdemeanor – 100% within 90 days

ABA Case Processing Standards

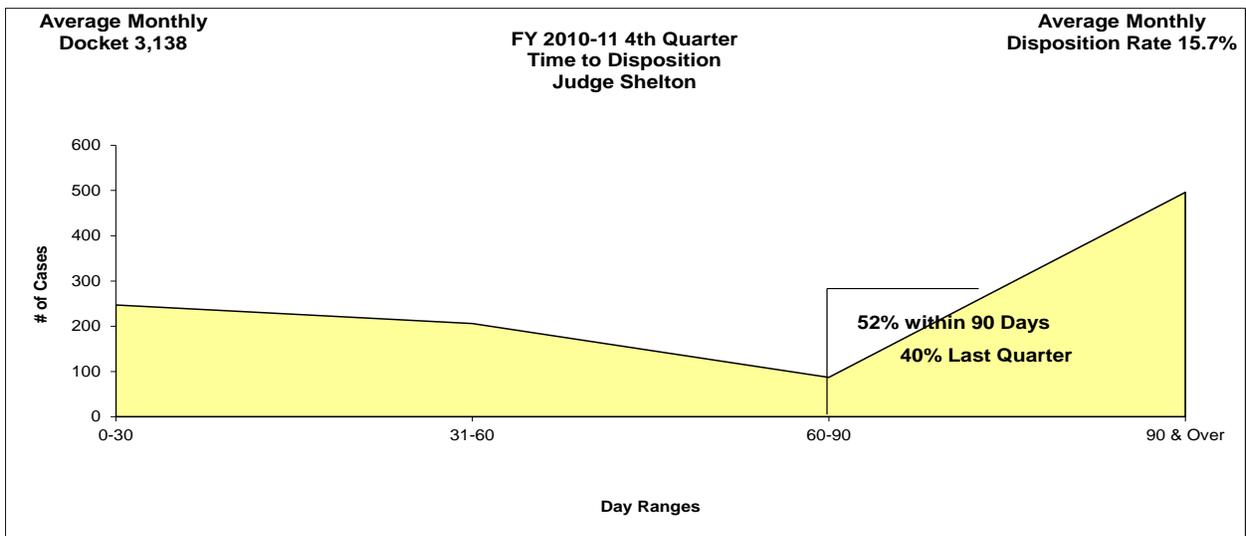
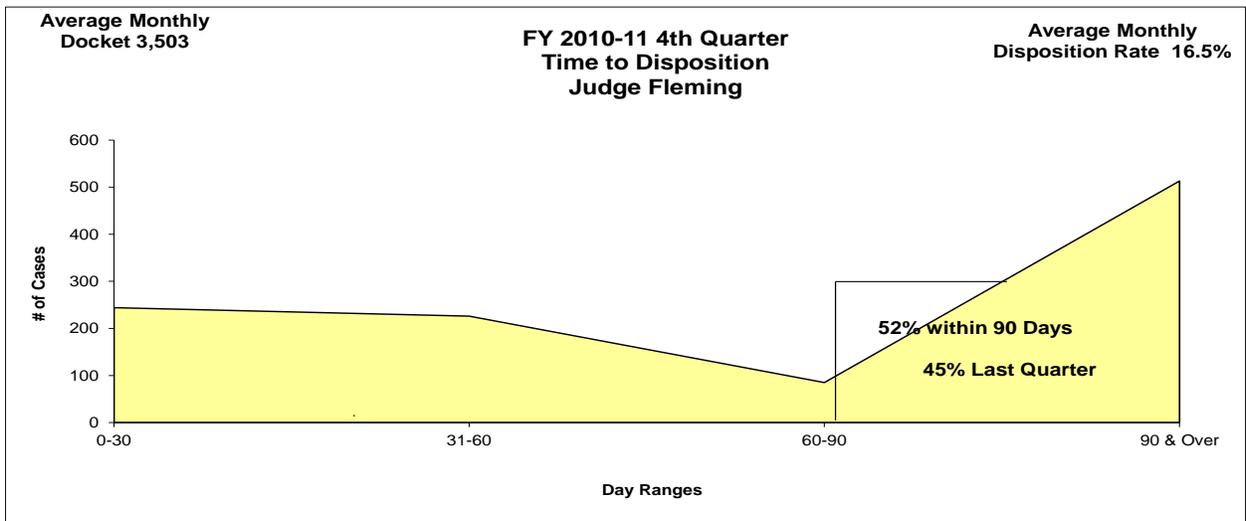
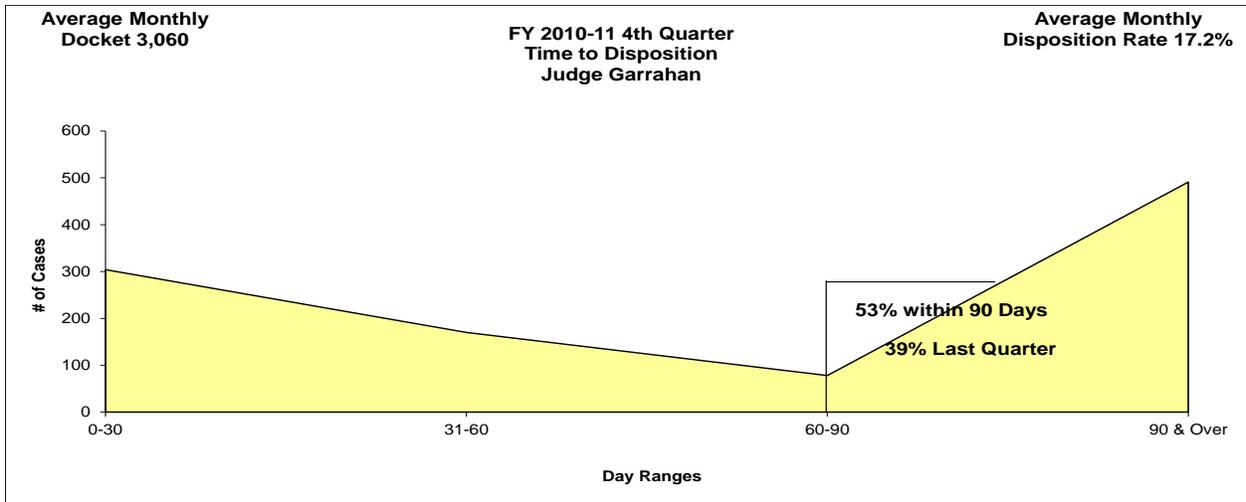
Criminal

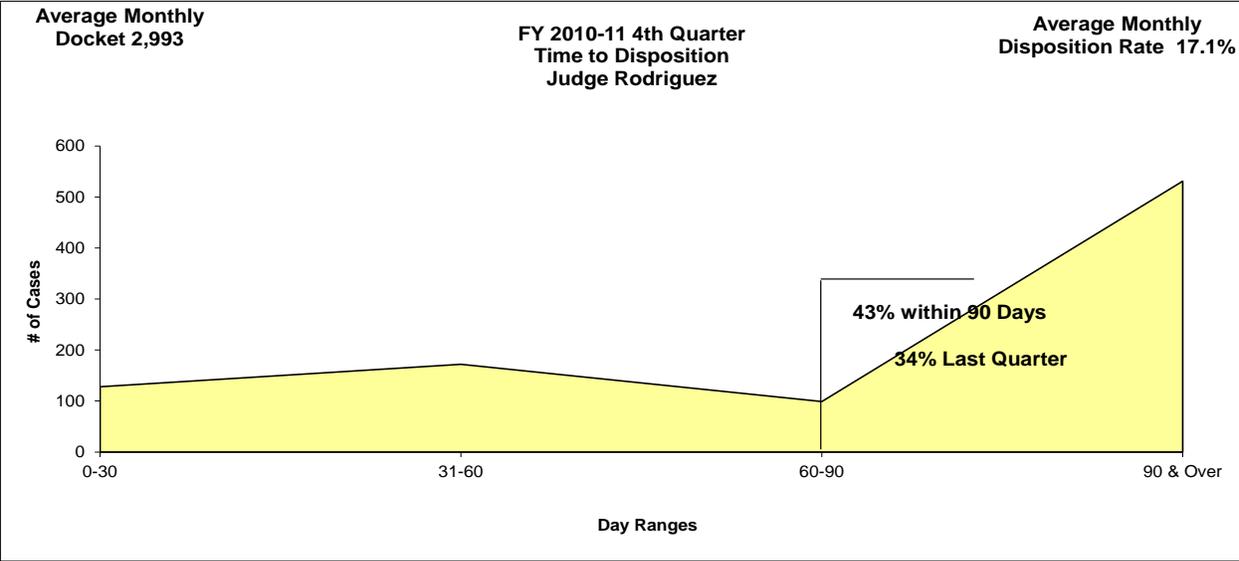
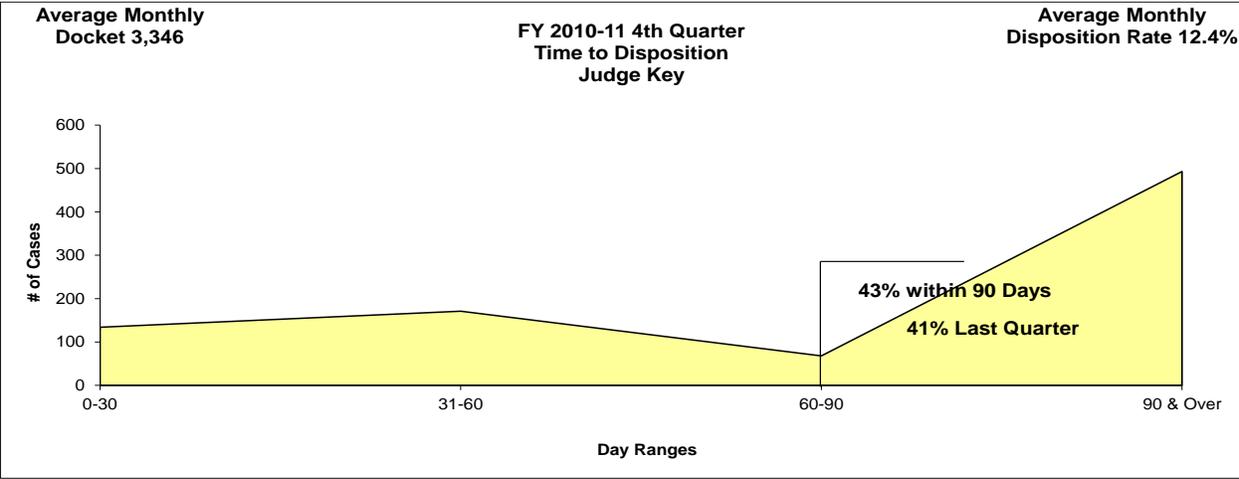
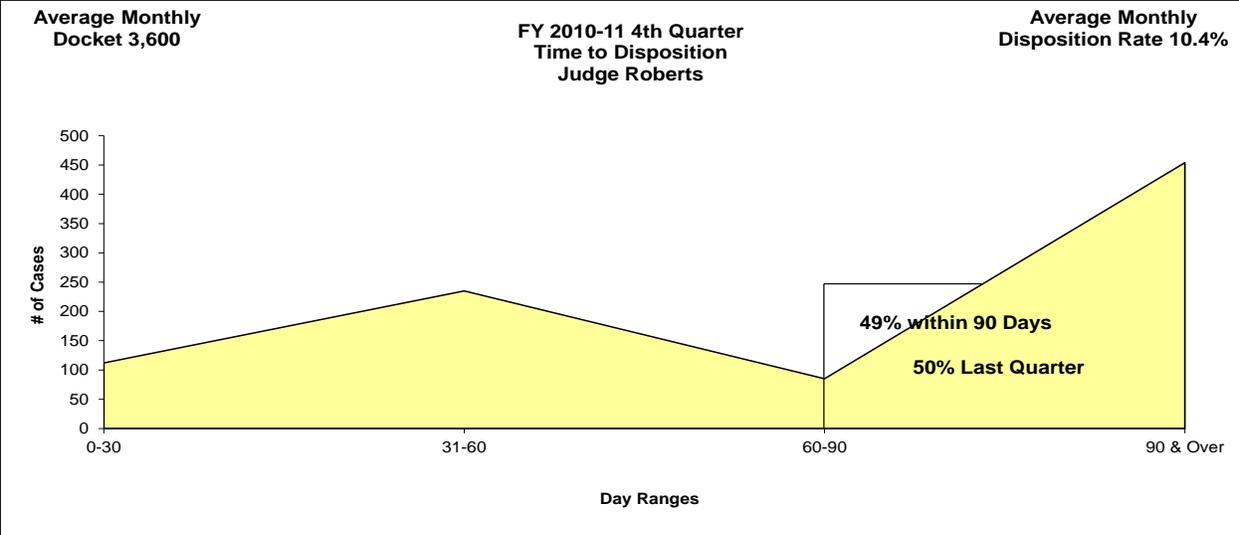
- Misdemeanor
- 90% within 30 days
- 100% within 90 days

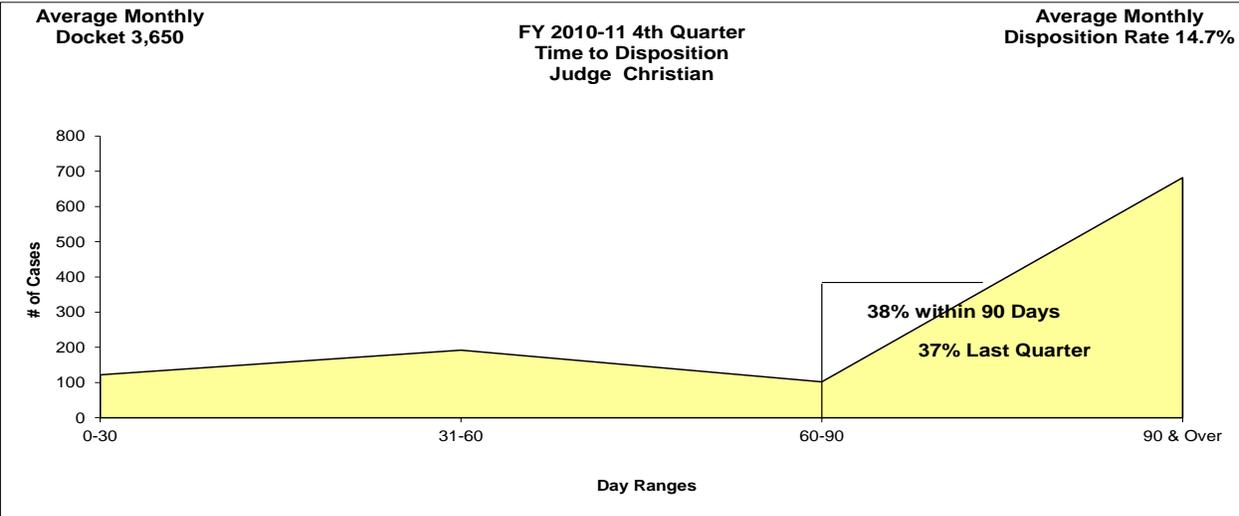
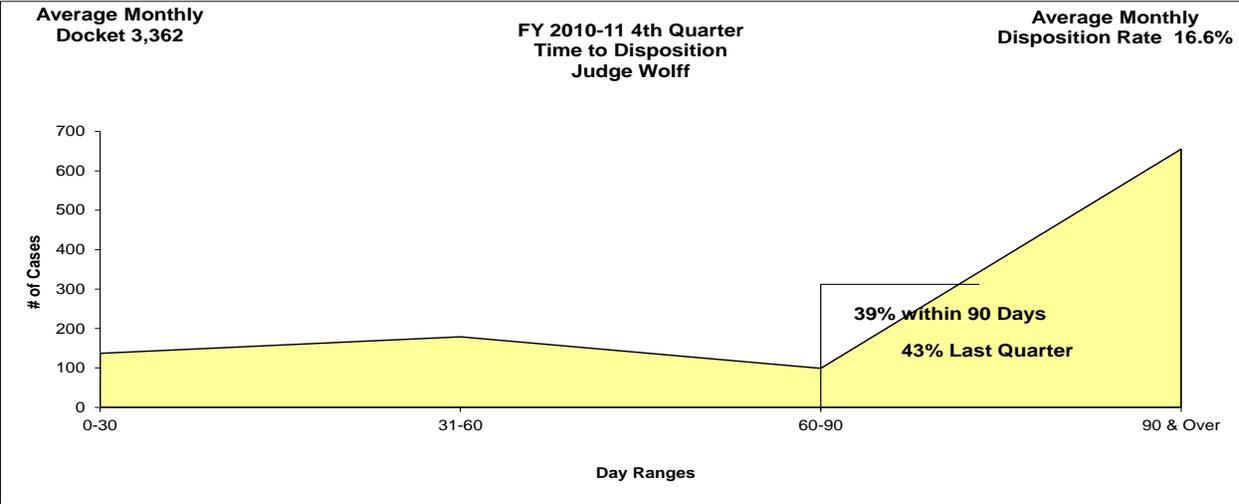
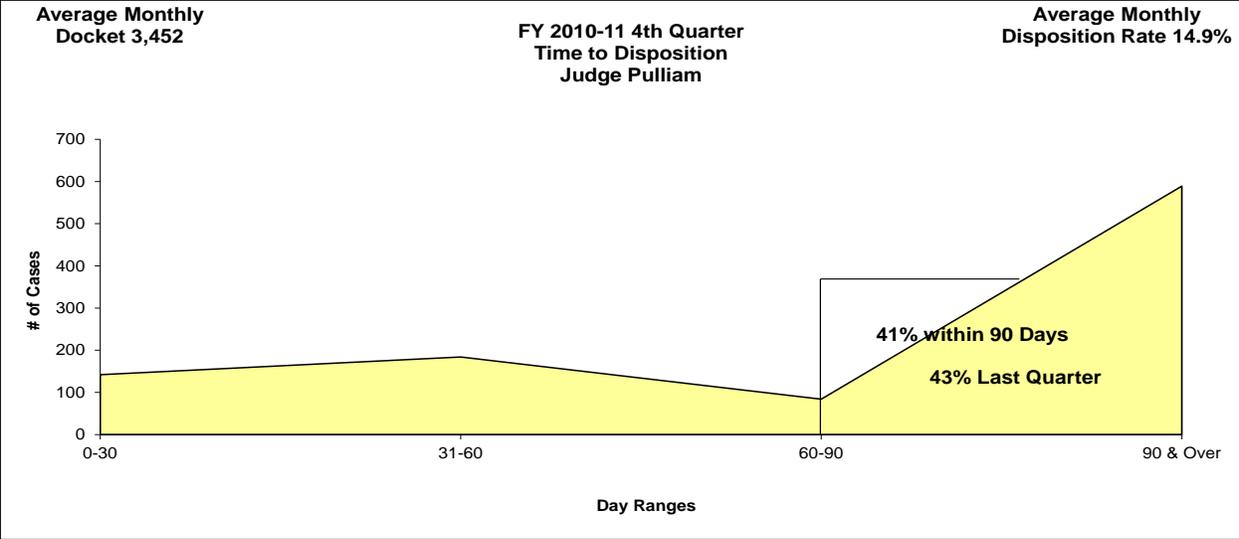
Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,
www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf.

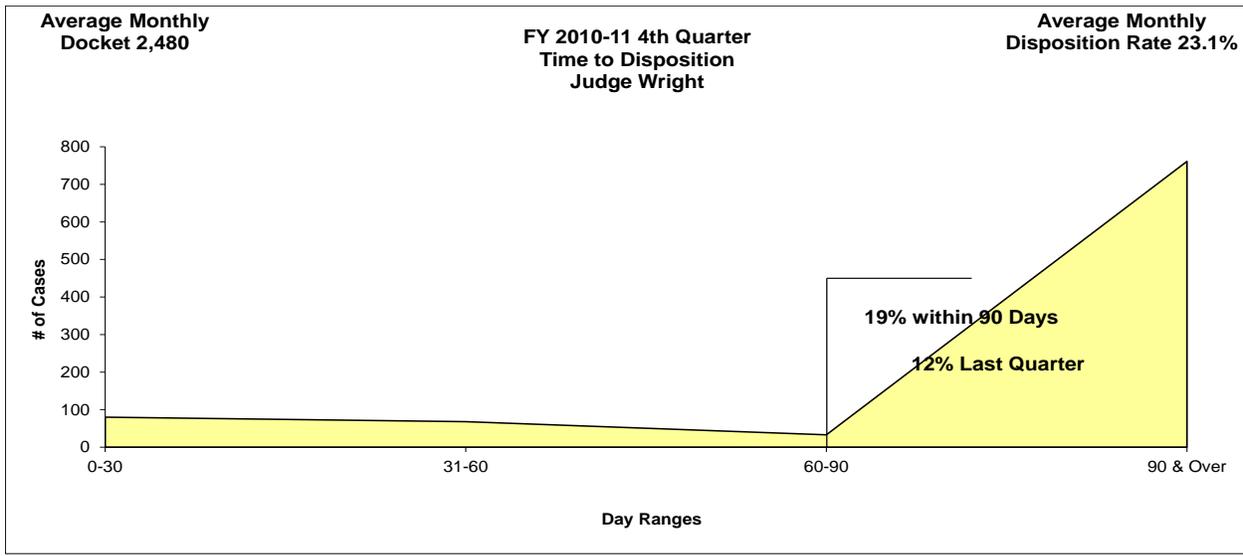
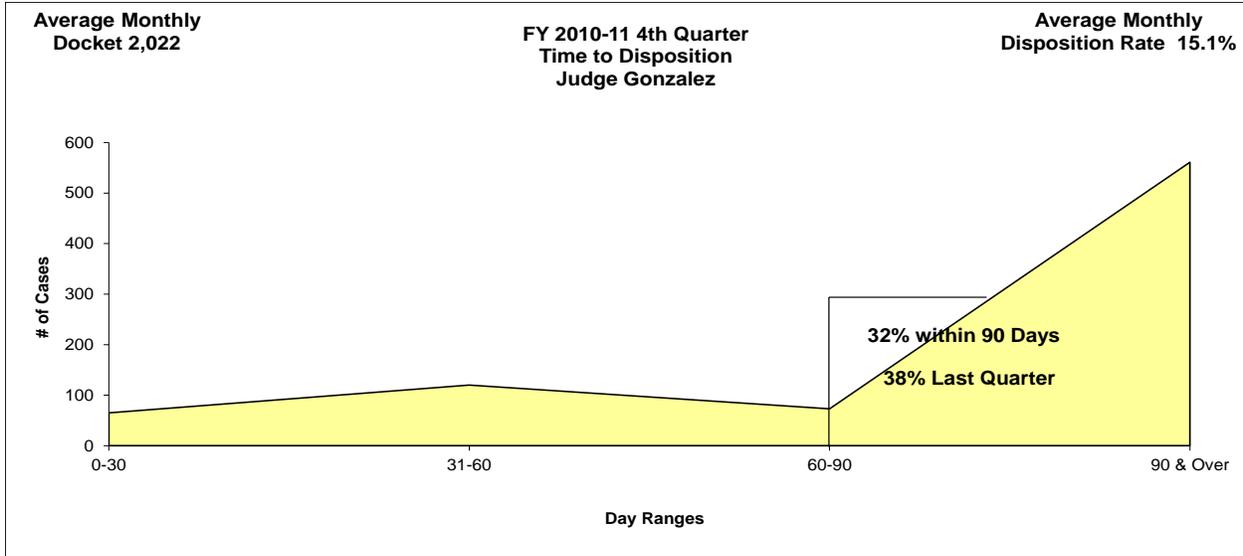
Method: This is a comparison of data from *age of disposed cases* and only considers cases that are disposed, not the full docket.

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.







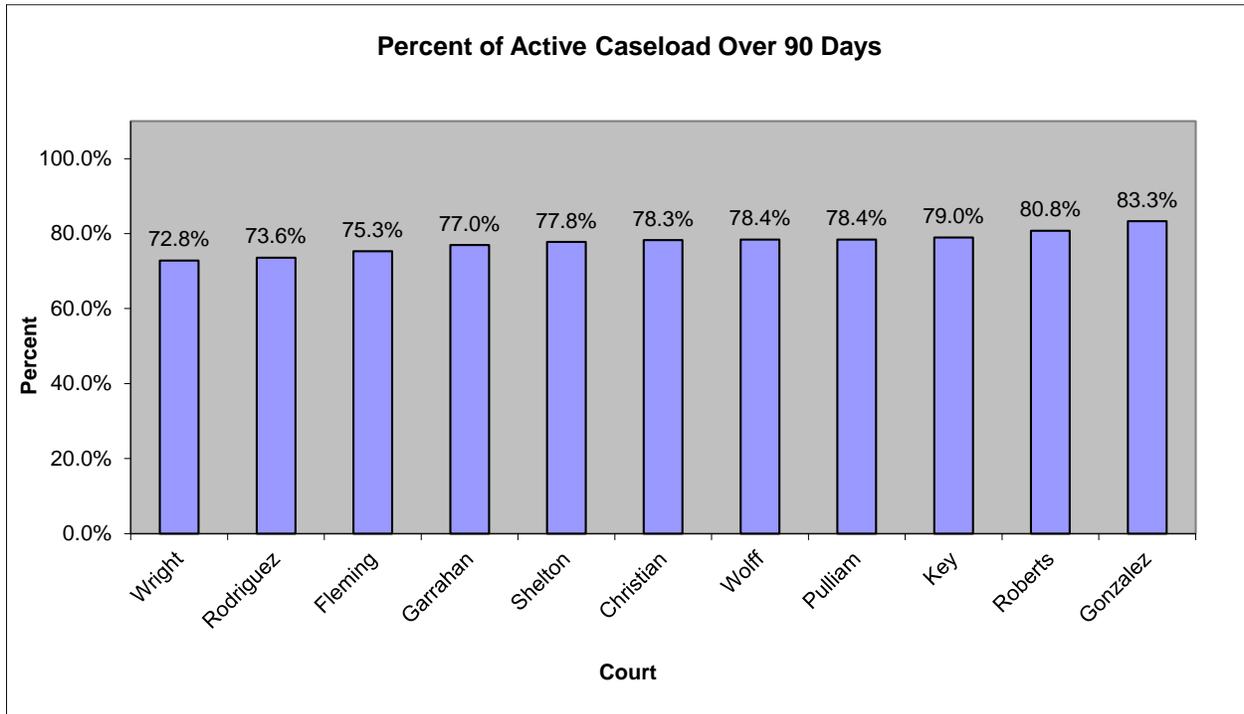


Measure 5: Age of Active Cases Pending Caseload

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 (September 30, 2011).

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.

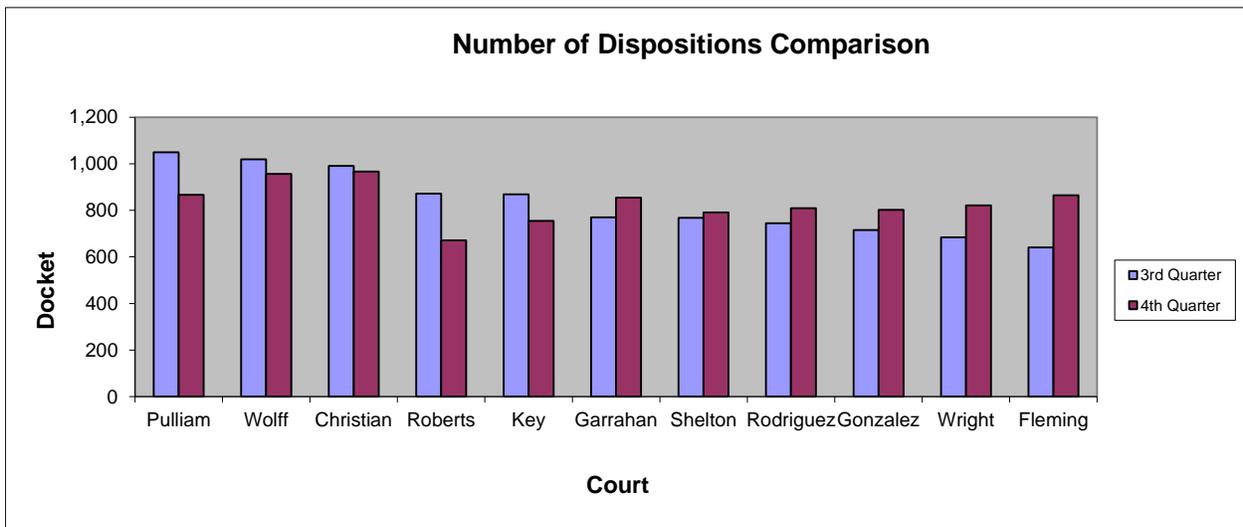
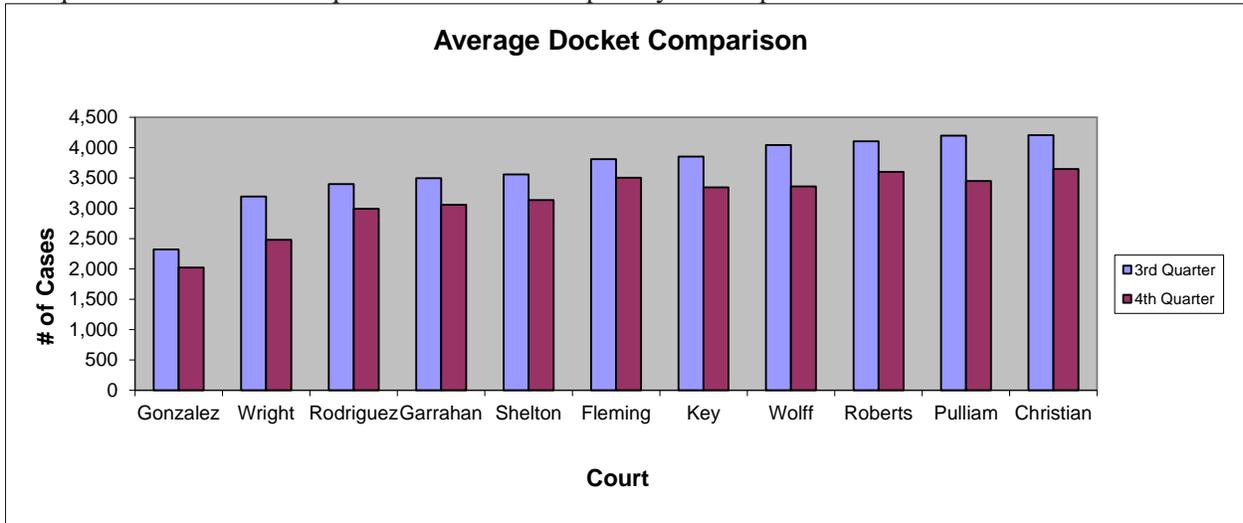


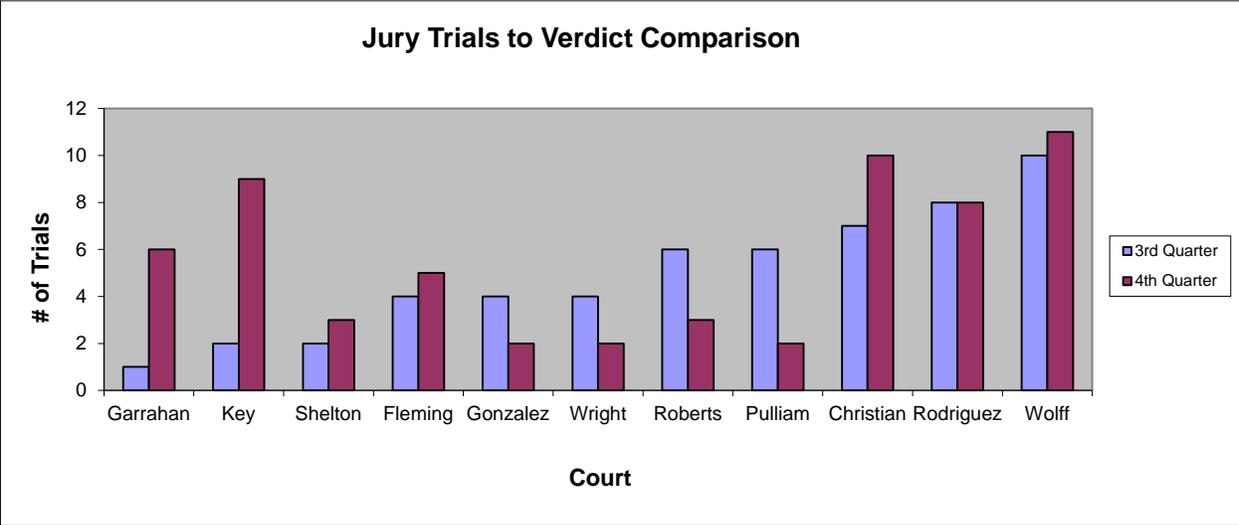
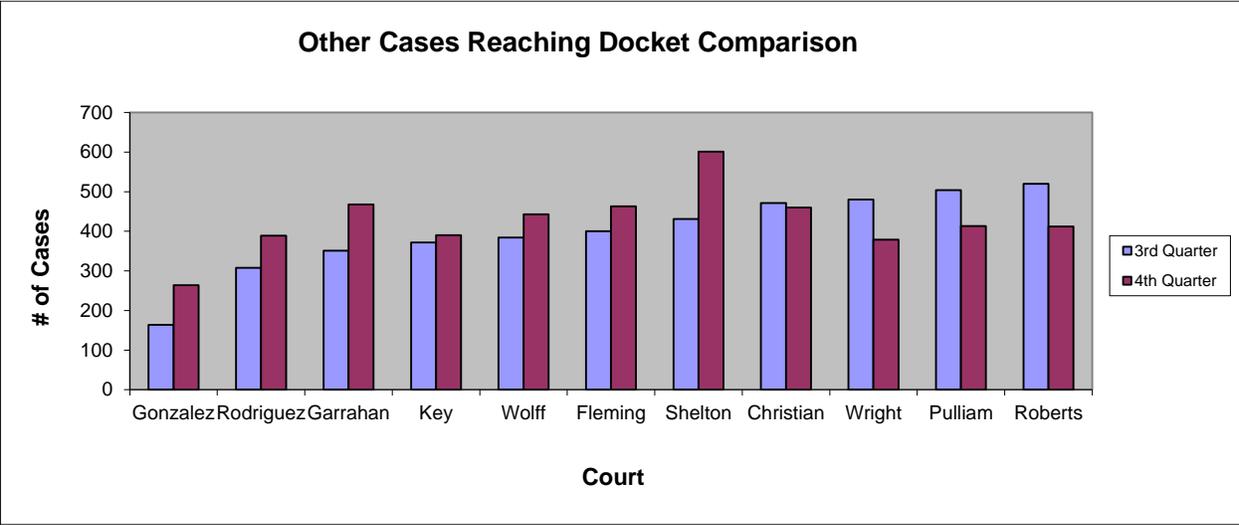
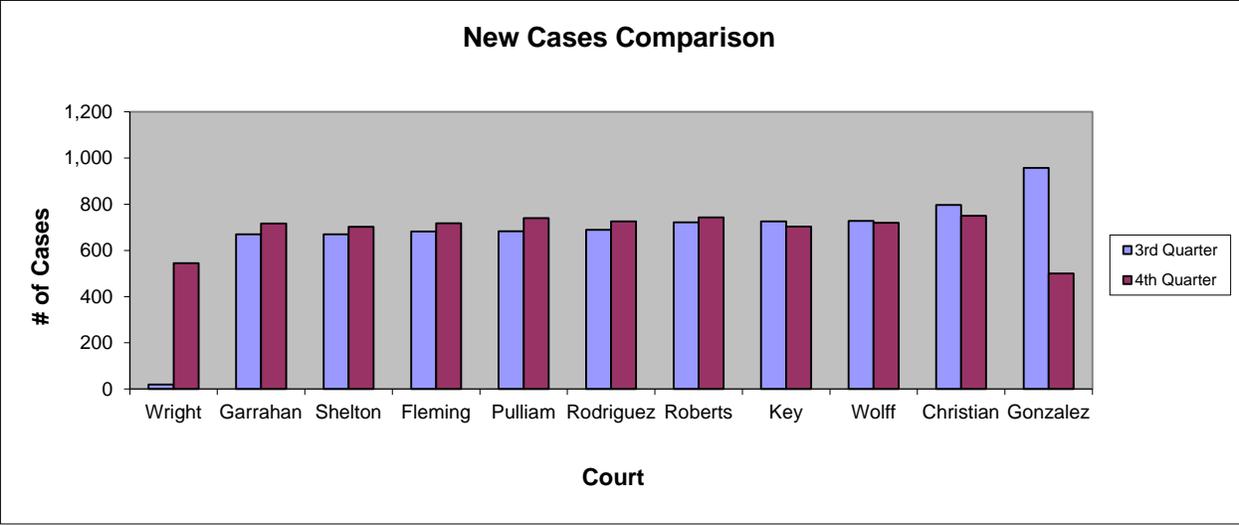
Measure 6: Caseload Comparison

Definition: The graphs compares average dockets, dispositions, new cases, other cases reaching docket 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 shows an aggregate comparison of caseload between the last quarter and the current quarter. This measure portrays a comparison of workload for each court.

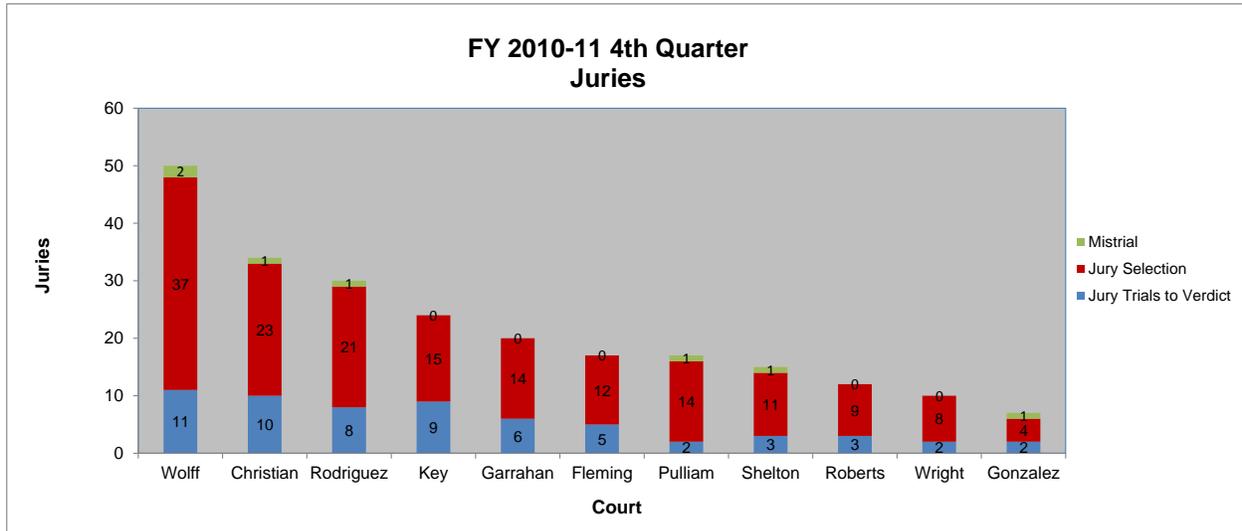




BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT APPENDIX

This Appendix is broken into two sections, FY 2010-11 data between the months of July and September age of disposed cases. The purpose of this appendix is to further analyze specific data involved with measuring court performance.

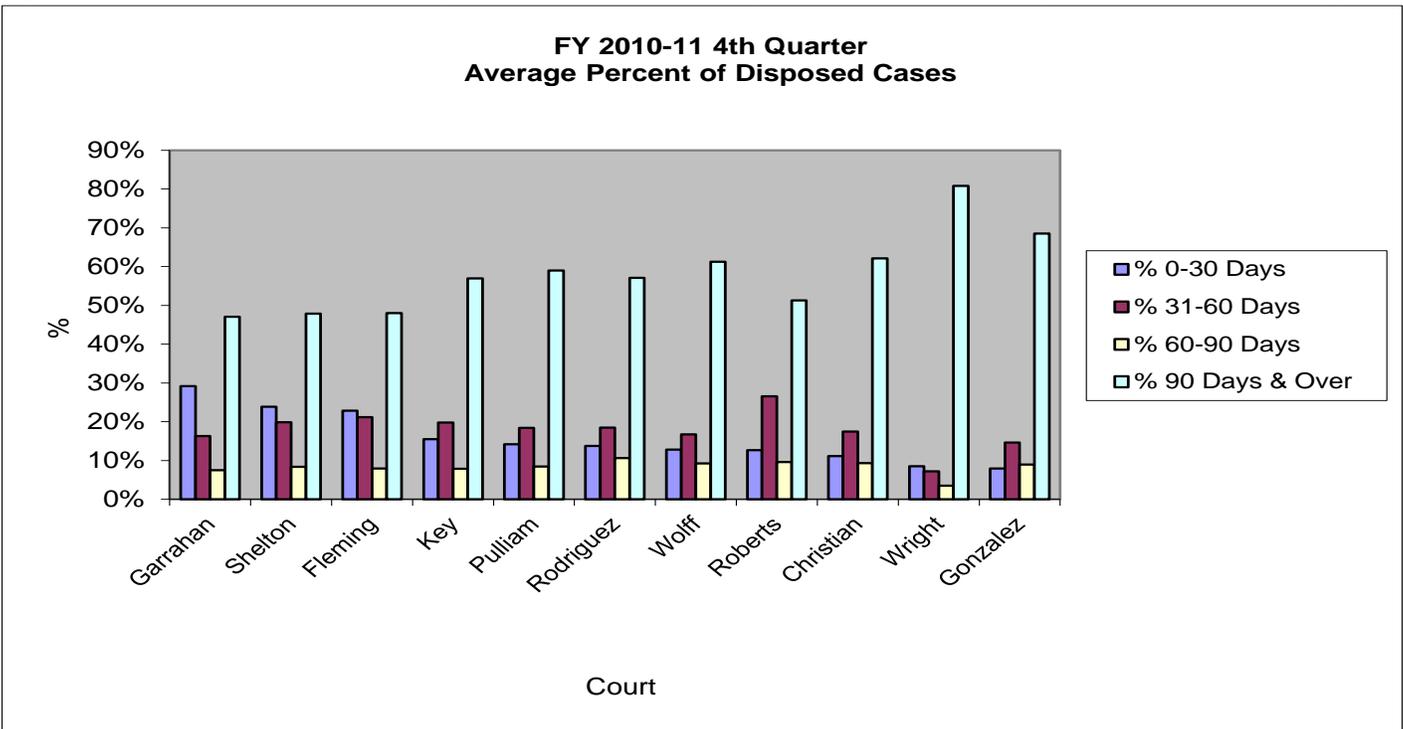
FY 2010-11 4th Quarter County Courts-At-Law Caseload



**Aged Cases Disposed
(Percent)
County Courts-At-Law
FY 2010-11 4th Quarter**

INDICATOR: Court Comparison of age of cases

Judge	% 0-30 Days	% 31-60 Days	% 60-90 Days	% 90 Days & Over	
Garrahan		29%	16%	7%	47%
Shelton		24%	20%	8%	48%
Fleming		23%	21%	8%	48%
Key		15%	20%	8%	57%
Pulliam		14%	18%	8%	59%
Rodriguez		14%	18%	11%	57%
Wolff		13%	17%	9%	61%
Roberts		13%	27%	10%	51%
Christian		11%	17%	9%	62%
Wright		8%	7%	4%	81%
Gonzalez		8%	15%	9%	68%



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