



BEXAR COUNTY

PLANNING & RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

BEXAR COUNTY ANNUAL JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL COUNTY COURTS

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Prepared by:
Planning and Resource Management
Budget Division

Brief Summary:

This part of the report is based on the entire fiscal year of 2008-2009, which is between the months of October 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 Alfonso E. Alonso
County Court 2: Judge H. Paul Canales
County Court 4: Judge Sarah Garrahan-Moulder
County Court 5: Judge Linda Penn
County Court 6: Judge Ray Olivarri
County Court 7: Judge Monica E. Guerrero
County Court 8: Judge Karen Crouch
County Court 9: Judge Laura Salinas
County Court 11: Jo-Ann S. De Hoyos
County Court 12: Judge Michael Mery
County Court 13 (Plea Court): Judge Monica Gonzalez
County Court 14 (Impact Court): Judge Ernest Acevedo
County Court 15 (Jail Court): Judge Michael T. LaHood

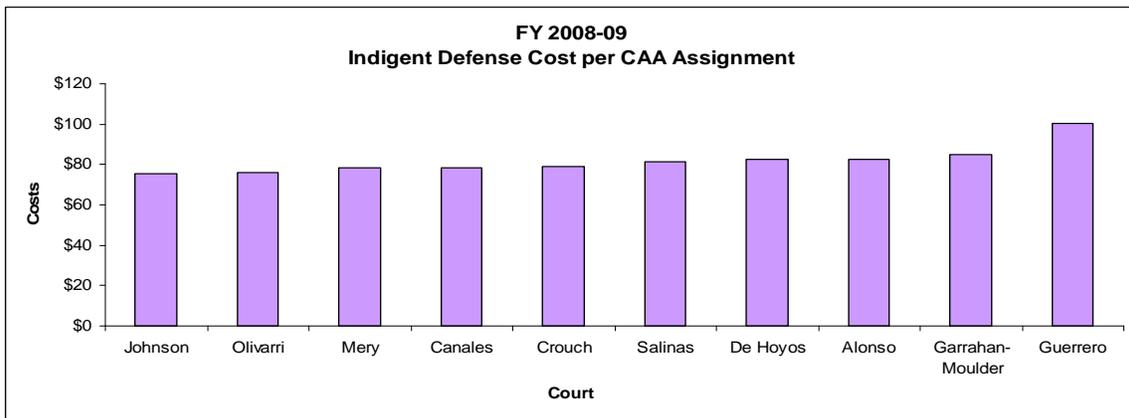
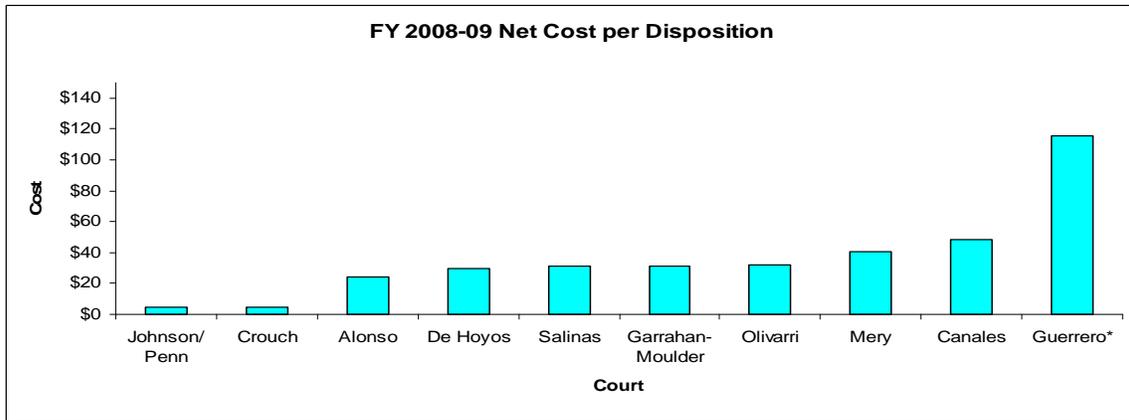
County Court 13 serves as an overflow court for the family violence docket (County Court 7) and handles pleas only. Therefore, statistics will be noted together throughout the report. County Court 14 serves as an overflow trial court to hear jury trials only for all criminal county courts. County Court 15 serves as a plea court for jail inmates. For the latter two courts, the statistics will be reported in the court that the case was filed or transferred to. In September 2009, Judge Linda Penn was appointed to replace Judge Johnson.

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition (Annual)

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 estimated revenue collected 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, 37 percent are indigent defense costs. The second graph represents the average 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. Because County Court 7 is a specialty court, four misdemeanor prosecutors, two bailiffs, and one advocate were accounted for in the amount of \$515,823.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following page shows a court by court comparison of Cost per Case based on estimations for FY 2008-09. Courts are listed in order of the most costly to the least costly. *Note: Plea Court is utilized solely by County Court 7. Both Impact Court and Auxiliary Court are utilized by all courts.*



Court Number	Judge	Operating Expenses	Ct. Appointed Atty. Costs	Total Expenses	Indigent Defense Revenues	Court Fine Revenues	Total County Revenues	Net Cost	Number of Dispositions	Net Cost per Disposition
5	Johnson/ Penn	\$391,535	\$242,691	\$634,226	\$39,635	\$572,329	\$611,965	\$22,261	4,475	\$5
8	Crouch	\$385,237	\$264,380	\$649,617	\$55,719	\$573,342	\$629,060	\$20,557	4,114	\$5
1	Alonso	\$437,700	\$262,308	\$700,008	\$40,503	\$561,833	\$602,336	\$97,672	4,062	\$24
11	De Hoyos	\$371,119	\$270,871	\$641,990	\$44,503	\$474,433	\$518,936	\$123,054	4,140	\$30
9	Salinas	\$386,474	\$272,178	\$658,652	\$36,729	\$493,311	\$530,040	\$128,612	4,161	\$31
4	Garrahan- Moulder	\$380,182	\$274,753	\$654,935	\$709	\$513,545	\$514,255	\$140,680	4,461	\$32
6	Olivarri	\$379,764	\$276,385	\$656,149	\$41,298	\$484,923	\$526,221	\$129,928	4,021	\$32
12	Mery	\$367,219	\$268,178	\$635,397	\$2,778	\$450,442	\$453,220	\$182,177	4,448	\$41
2	Canales	\$389,955	\$296,858	\$686,813	\$3,623	\$483,848	\$487,471	\$199,342	4,127	\$48
7	Guerrero* Gonzalez* (Plea)	\$673,611	\$545,071	\$1,218,682	\$60,791	\$344,455	\$405,246	\$813,436	7,022	\$116
	LaHood* (Jail)	\$287,758	\$0	\$287,758	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$287,758	N/A	N/A
	Acevedo* (Impact)	\$349,161	\$0	\$349,161	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$349,161	N/A	N/A
		\$288,935	\$0	\$288,935	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$288,935	N/A	N/A

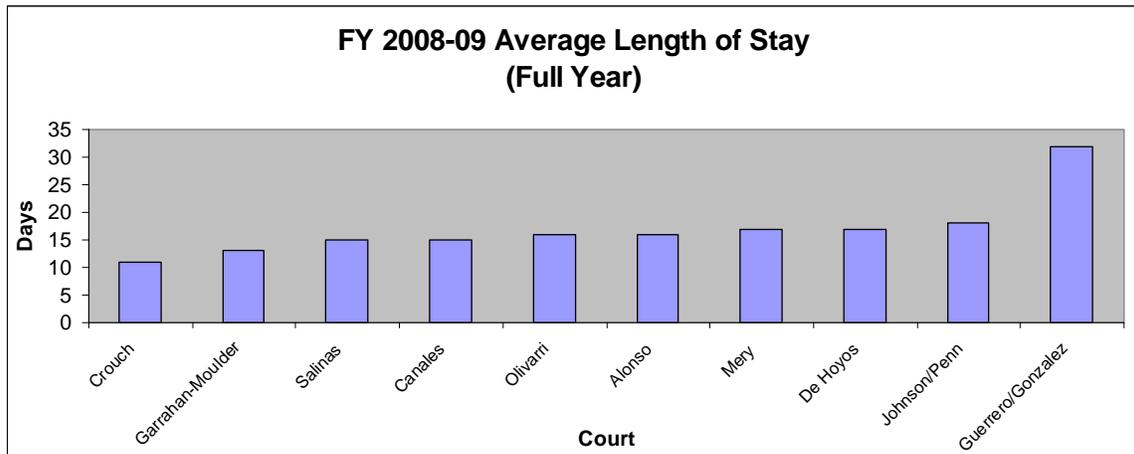
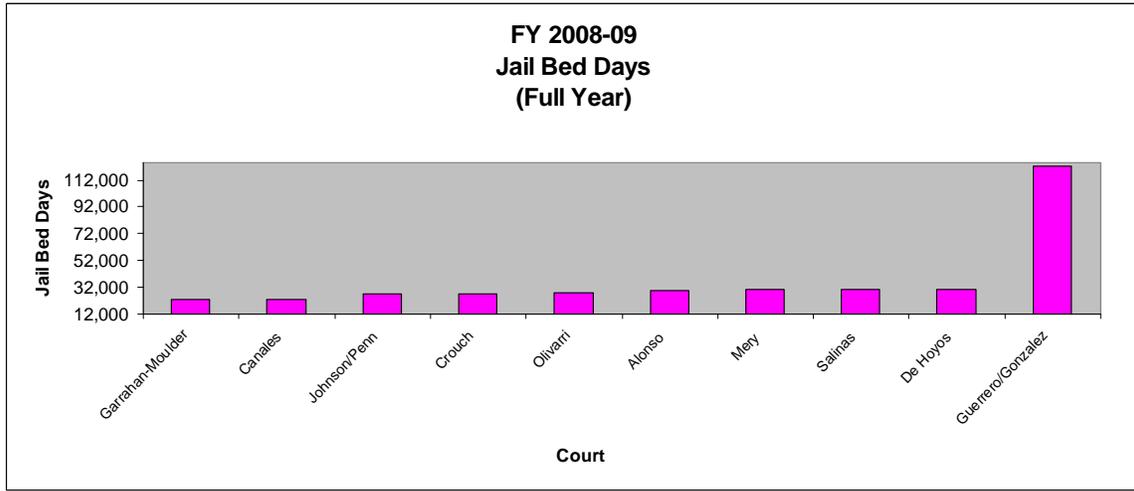
**Courts began September 1, 2009 as authorized by the 78th Legislature.*

Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

Method: This information is retrieved from the Jail Track Management System. The use of jail bed days is helpful when making case management decisions regarding disposition. When implementing a differentiated case management system, it is important to measure current consumption and then measure it against the actual consumption after the implementation of the new system. 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 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 2008-09. Courts are listed in order of the least jail bed days to the greatest jail bed days. *Note: County Court's court data includes the additional courts of Impact, Plea, and Auxiliary.*

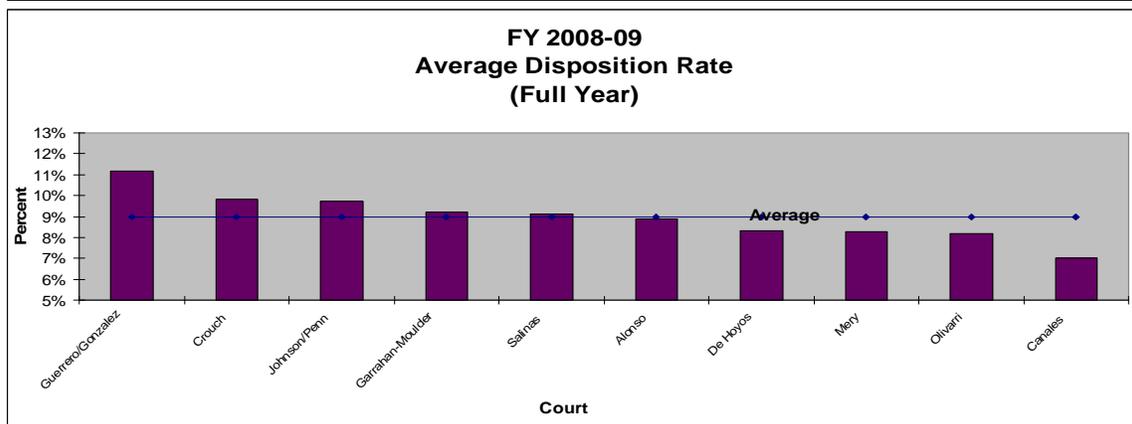
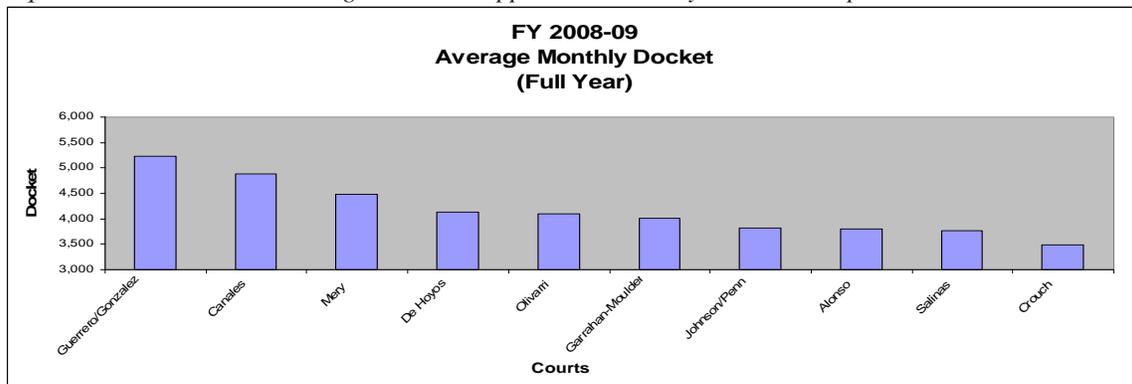


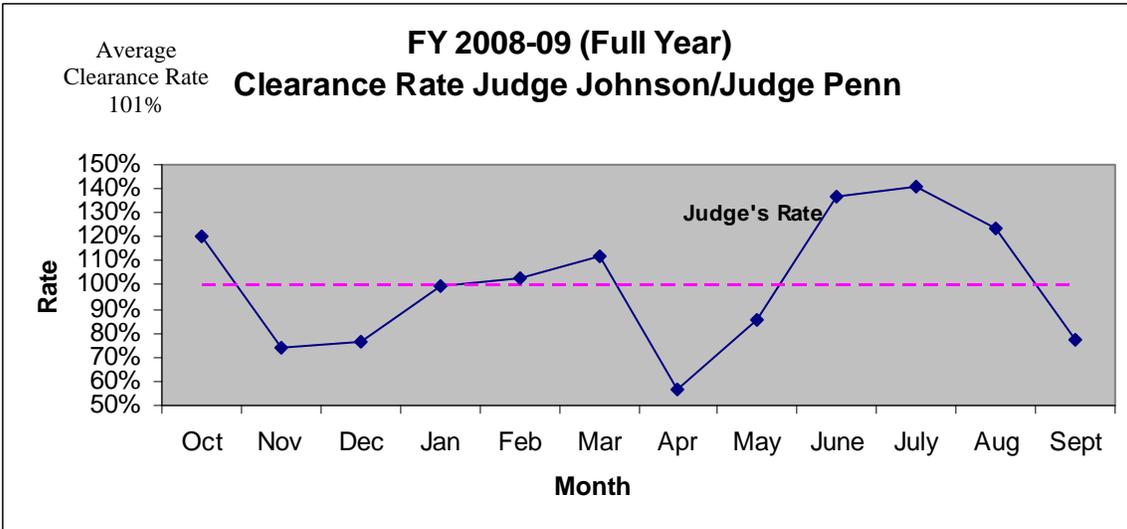
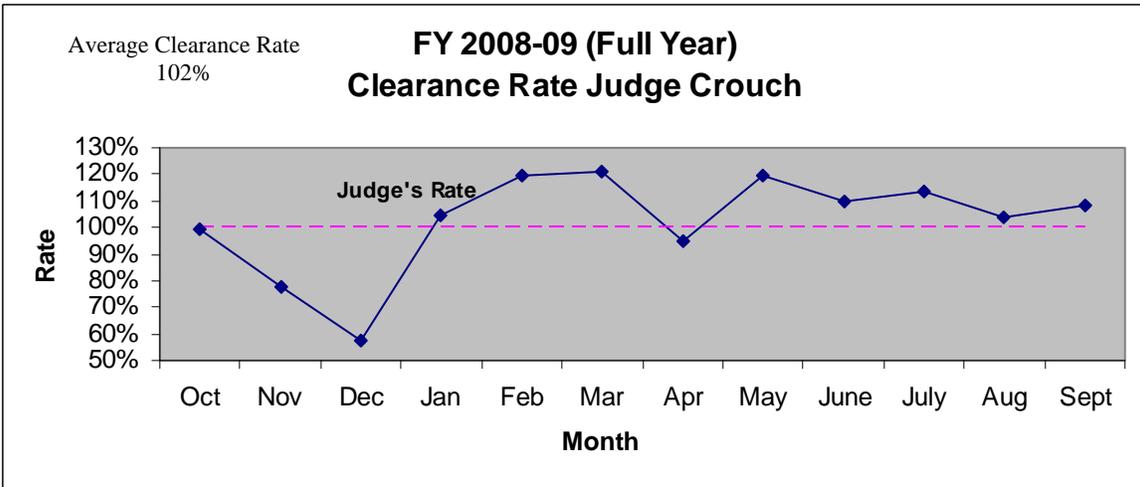
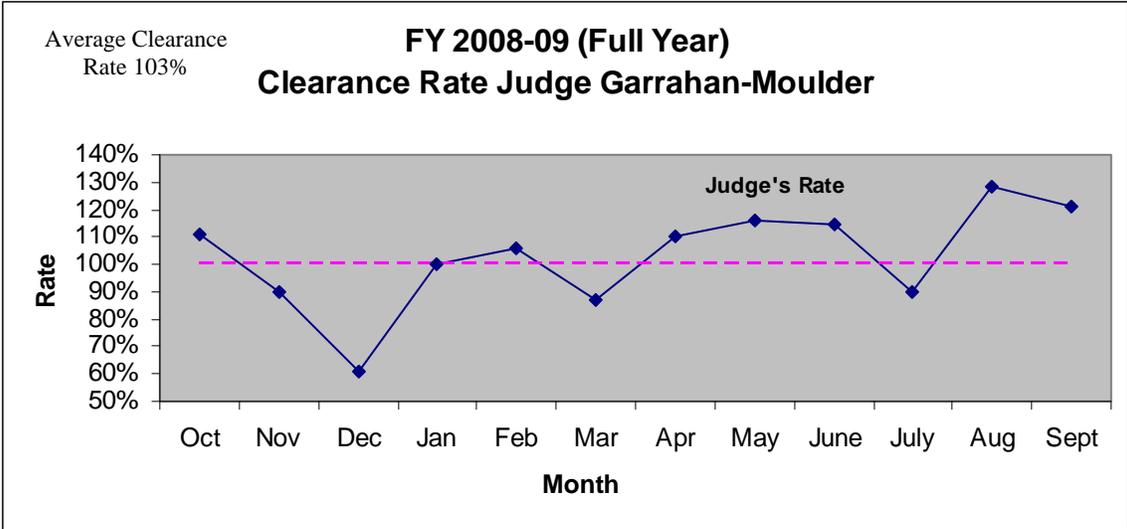
Measure 3: Clearance Rates

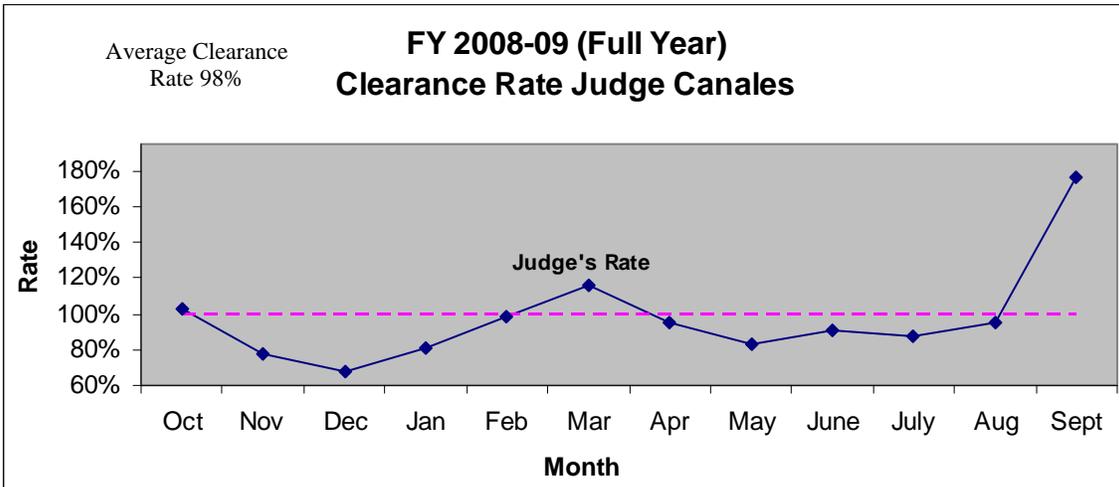
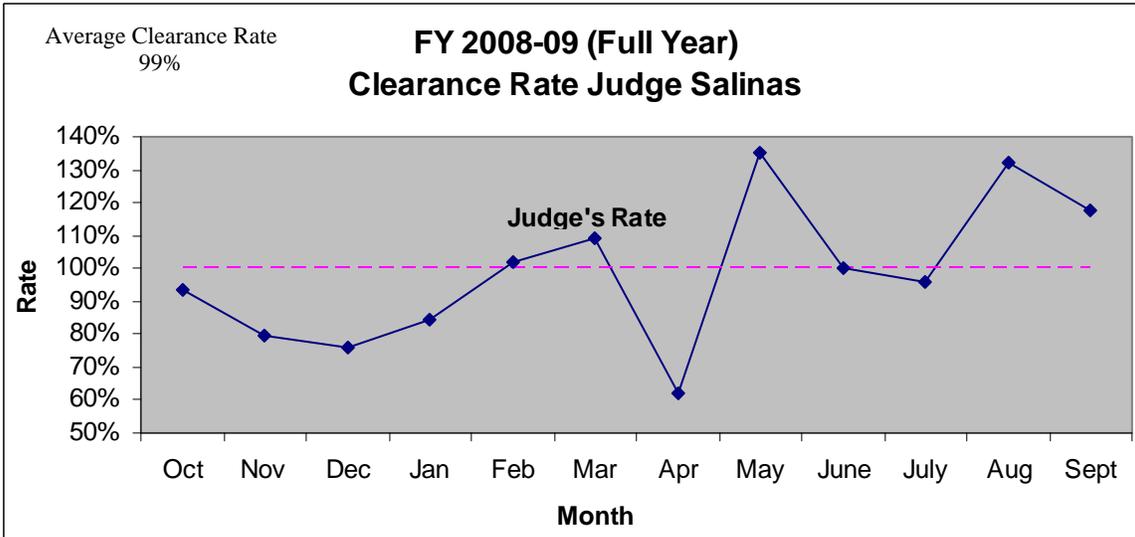
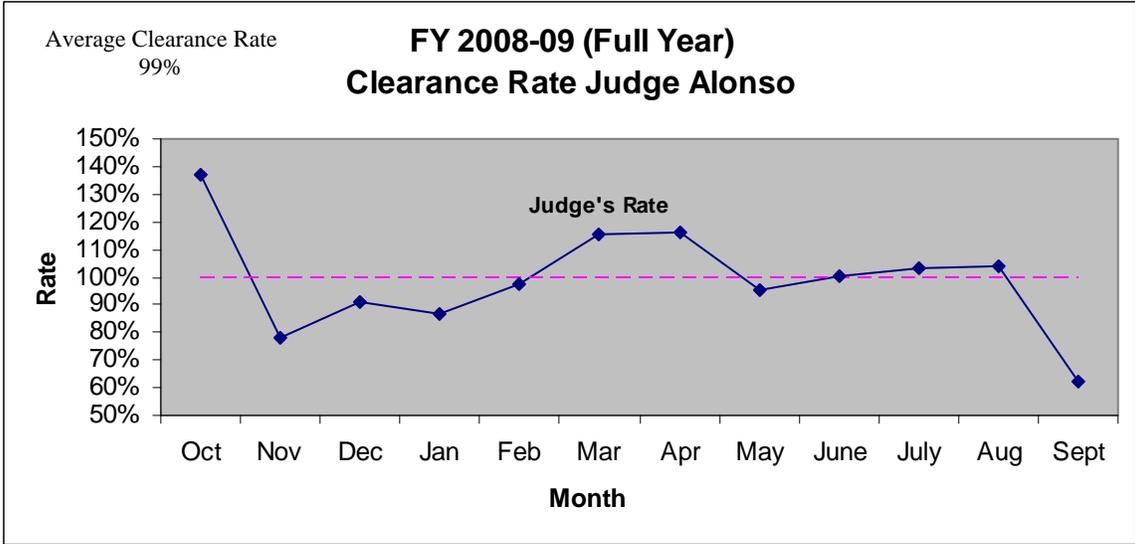
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

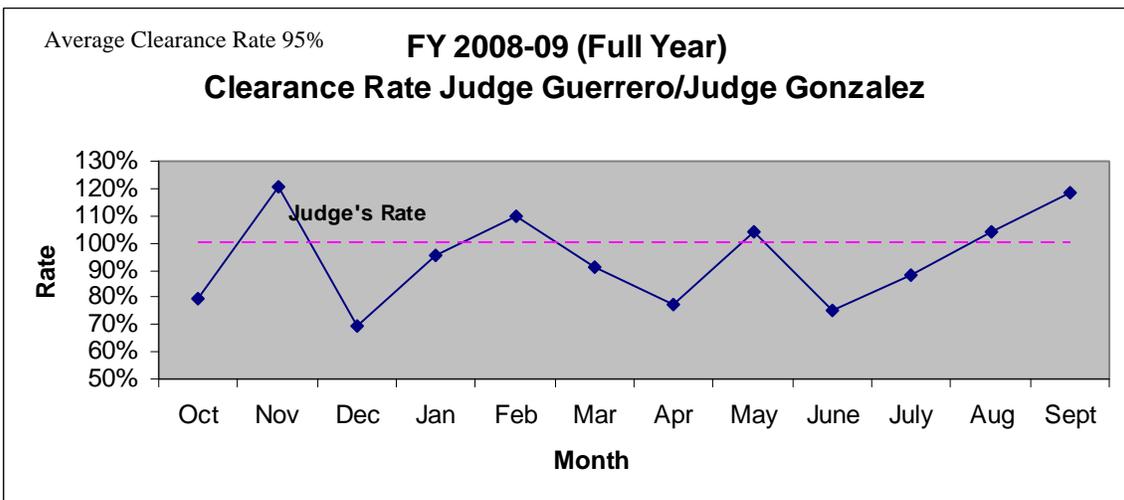
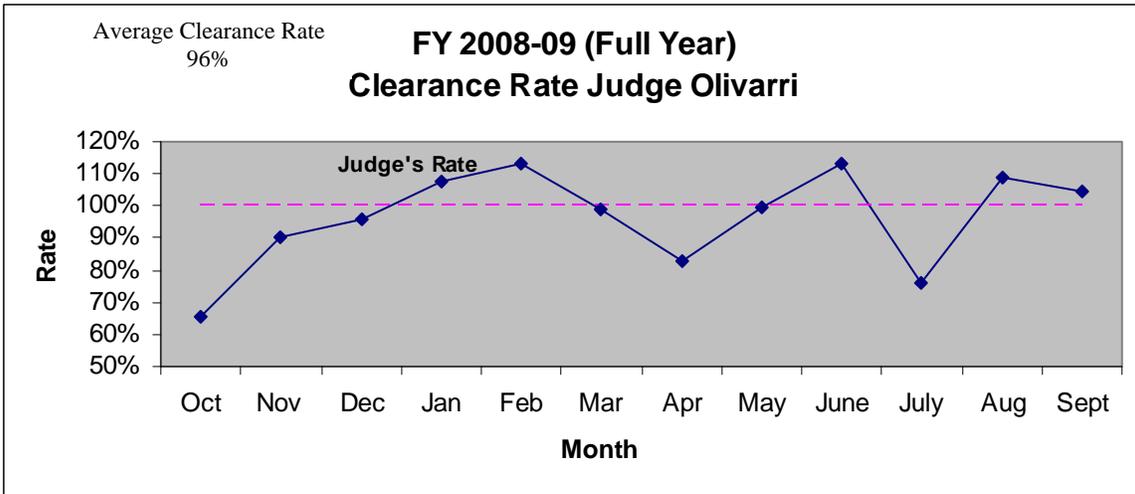
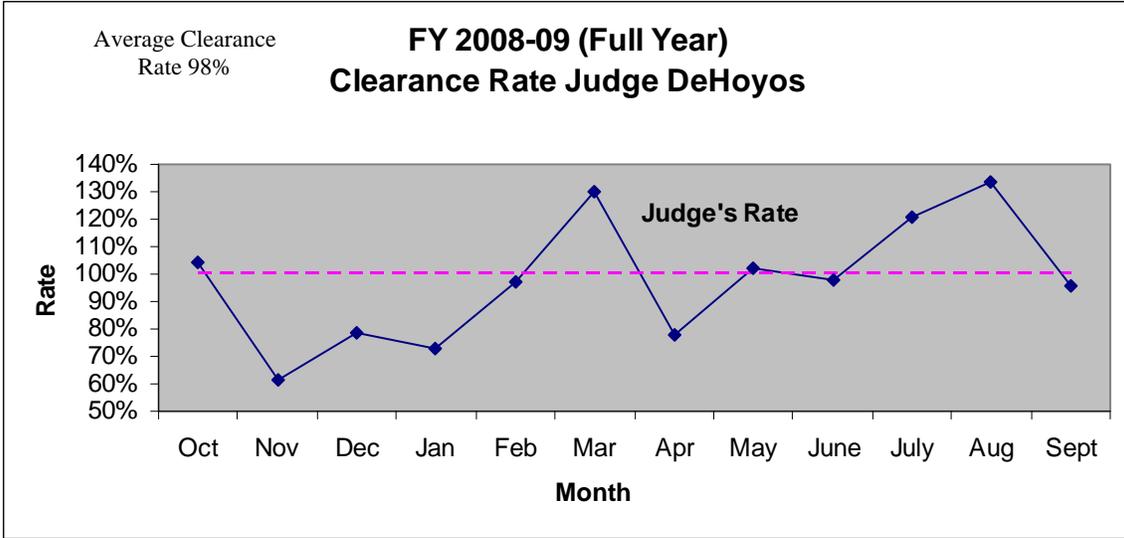
Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases include new cases filed during the month, cases appealed from lower courts, other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation or deferred adjudication/other), cases transferred in, and removing cases transferred out. 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 *entire* docket.

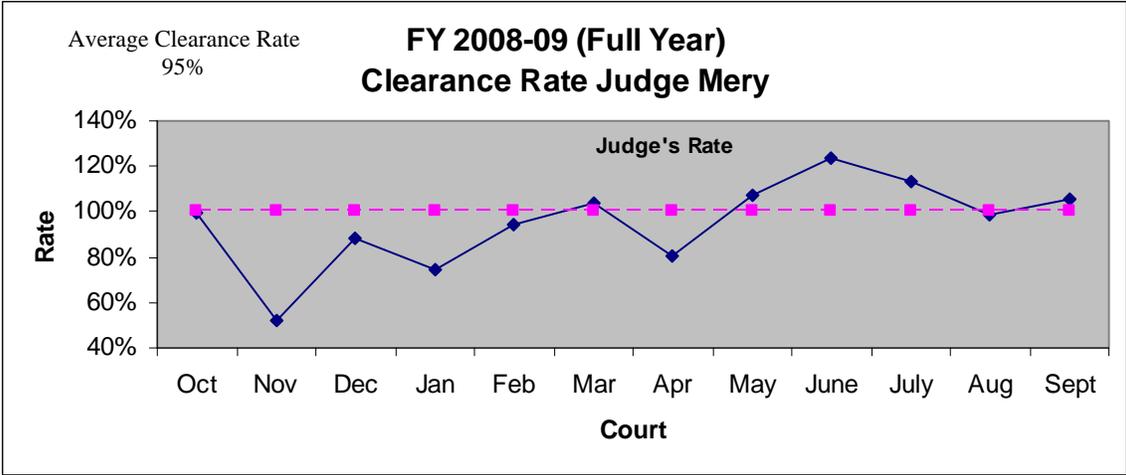
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives monthly compared to the total cases disposed of monthly. This measure portrays the Court’s ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is currently 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: Plea Court is utilized solely by County Court 7. Both Impact Court and Auxiliary Court are utilized by all courts. County Court 2 is statutorily required to hear civil cases. Judge Penn was appointed to County Court 5 in September 2009.*











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.

Average Monthly Docket: The number of cases on the docket per month averaged through the months reported (Oct-September).

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

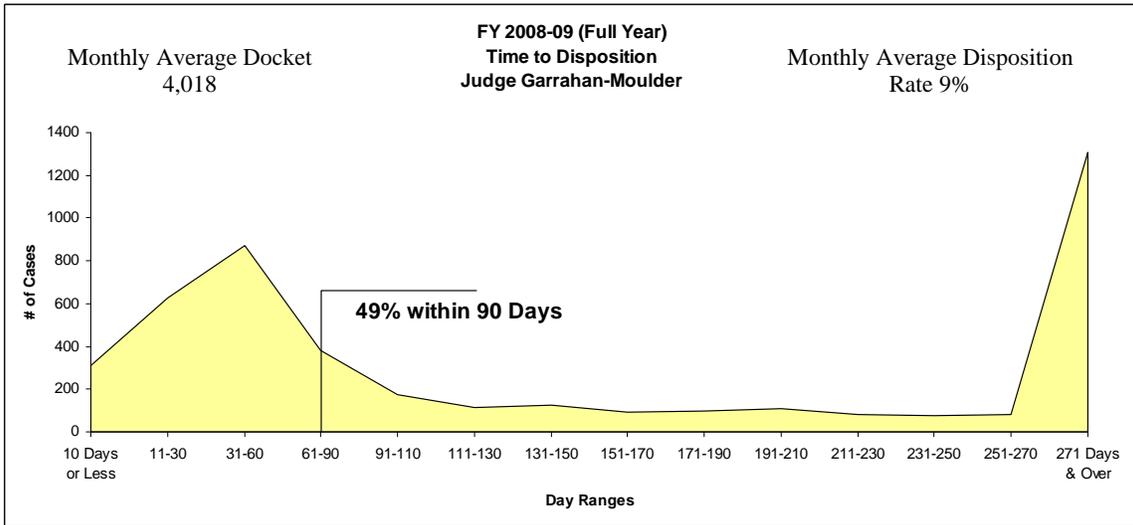
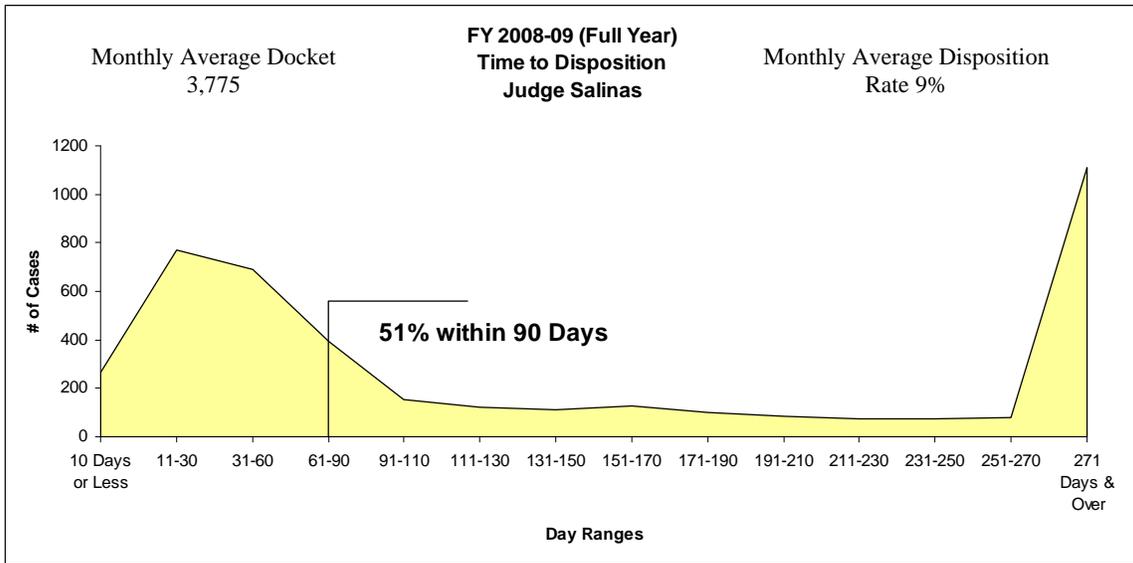
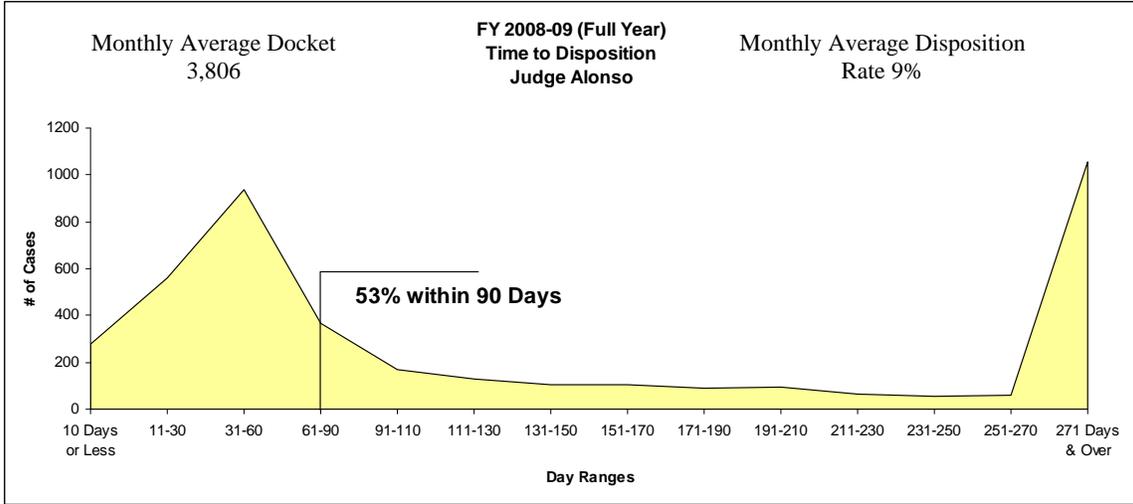
- Misdemeanor
- 90% within 30 days
- 100% within 90 days

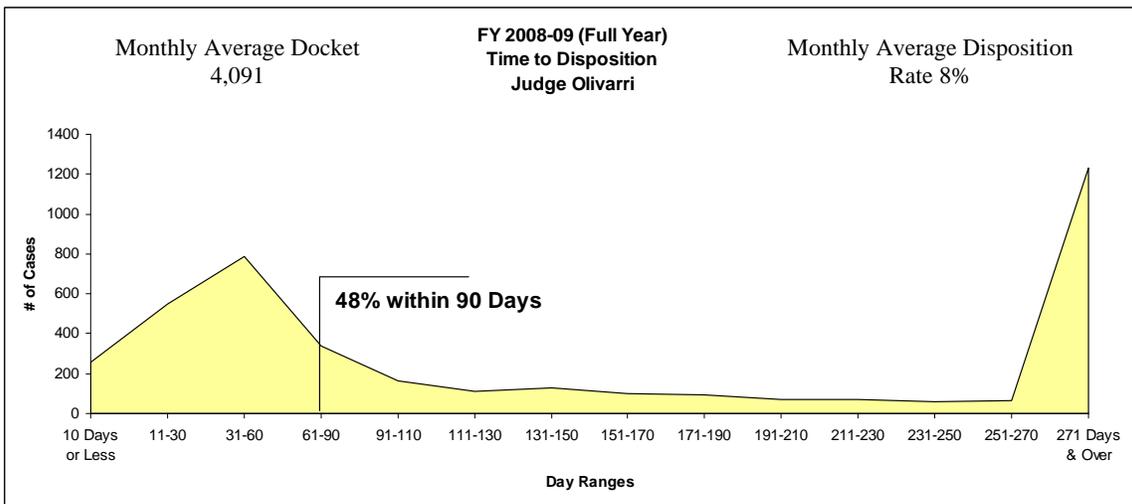
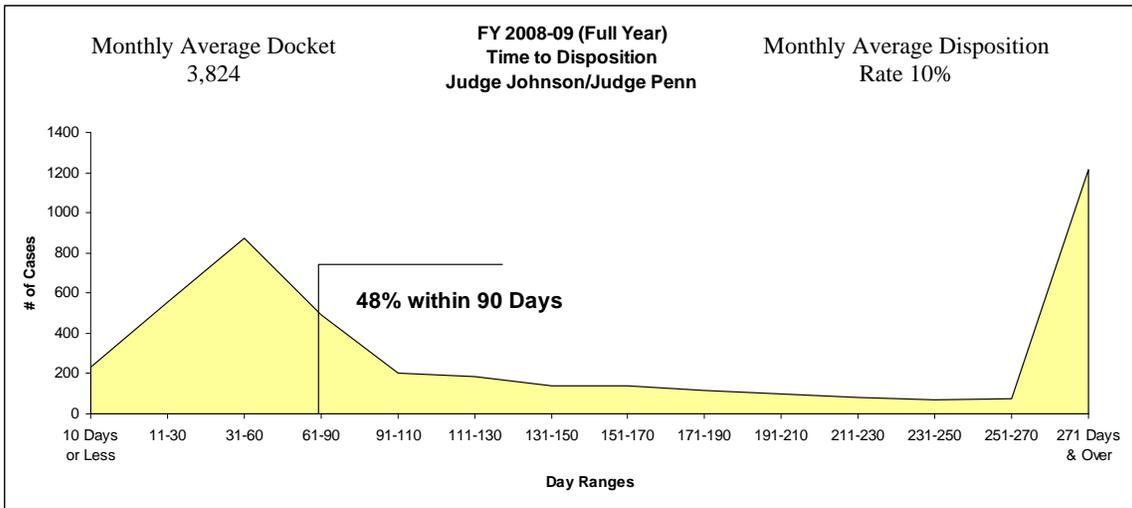
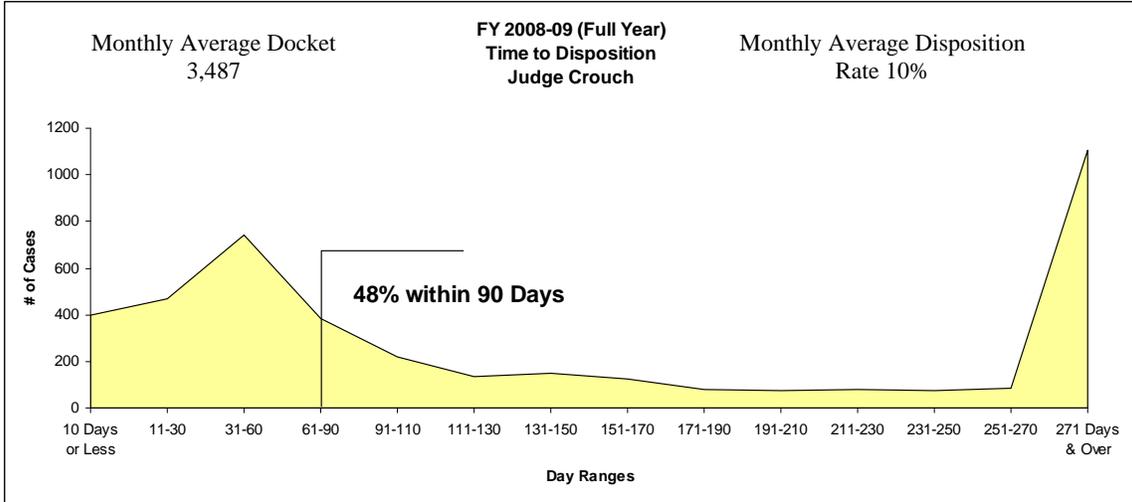
Source: National Center for State Courts Web site, www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf.

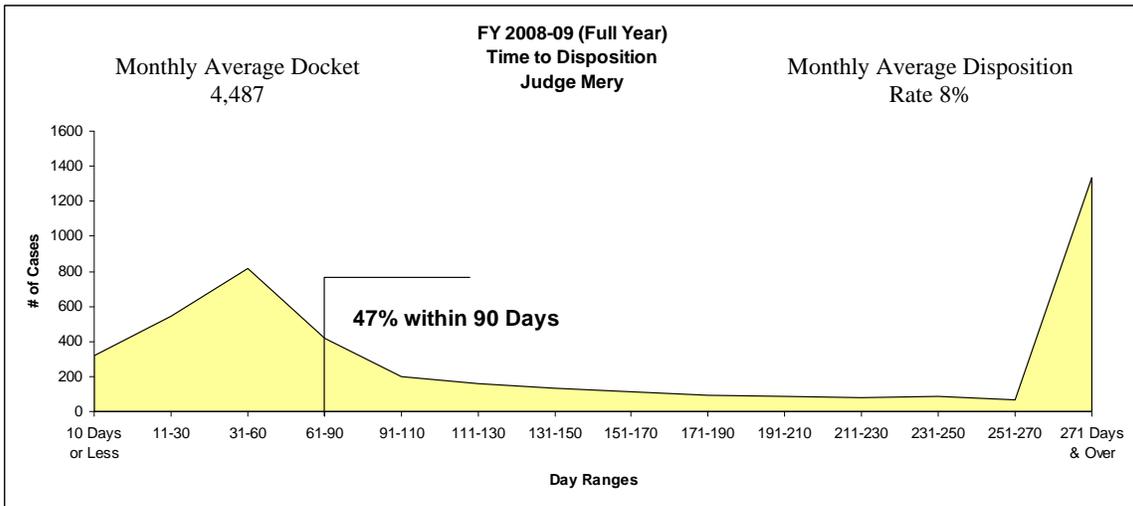
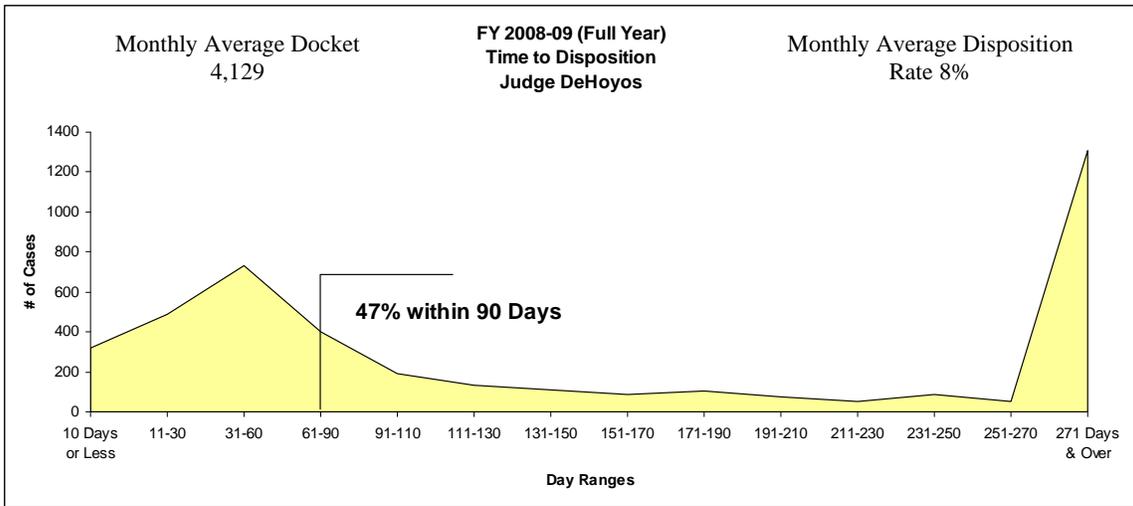
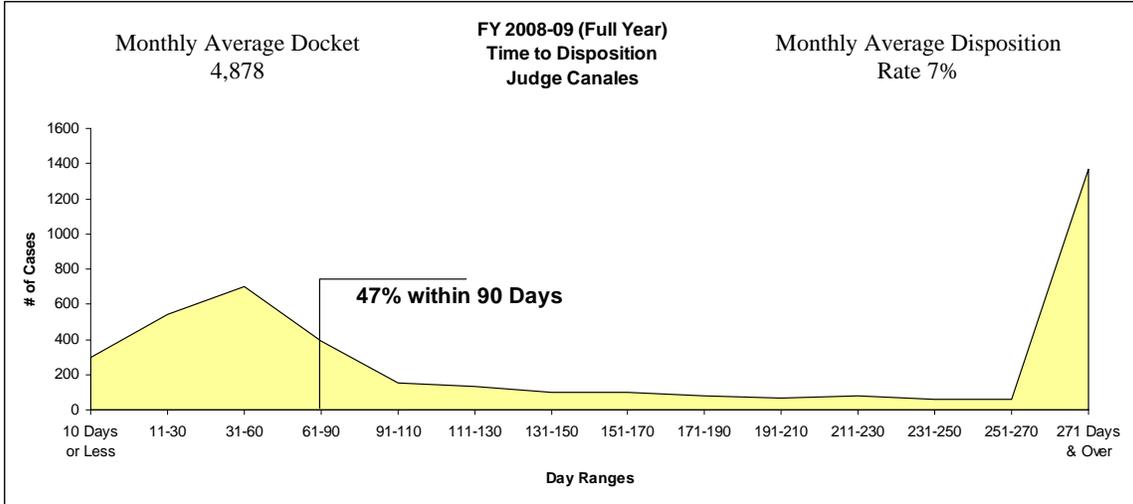
Method: This is a comparison of data from *age of disposed cases* and only considers cases that are disposed, not the full docket.

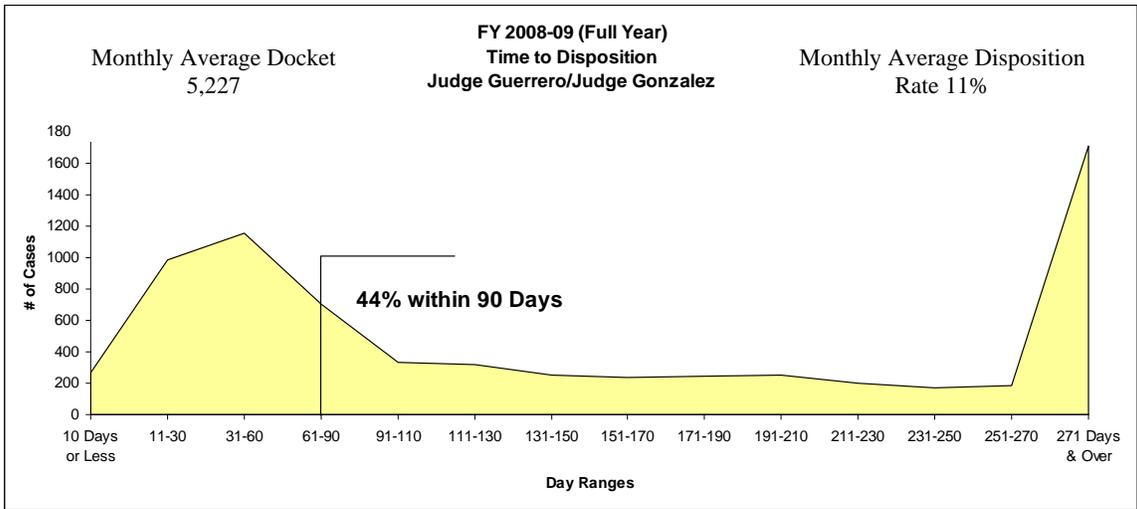
Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate represents the actual day to day workings of the court. It is a measure of the judicial workload. This calculation takes into consideration the disposition of cases on the existing docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court on an average day. The disposition rate portrays the flow of the variety of judicial proceedings routinely before the Court. The Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System report categorized the age of disposed cases in the following categories for County Courts-At-Law:

10 Days or Less	151-170 Days
11-30 Days	171-190 Days
31-60 Days	191-210 Days
61-90 Days	211-230 Days
91-110 Days	231-250 Days
111-130 Days	251-270 Days
131-150 Days	271 Days & Over







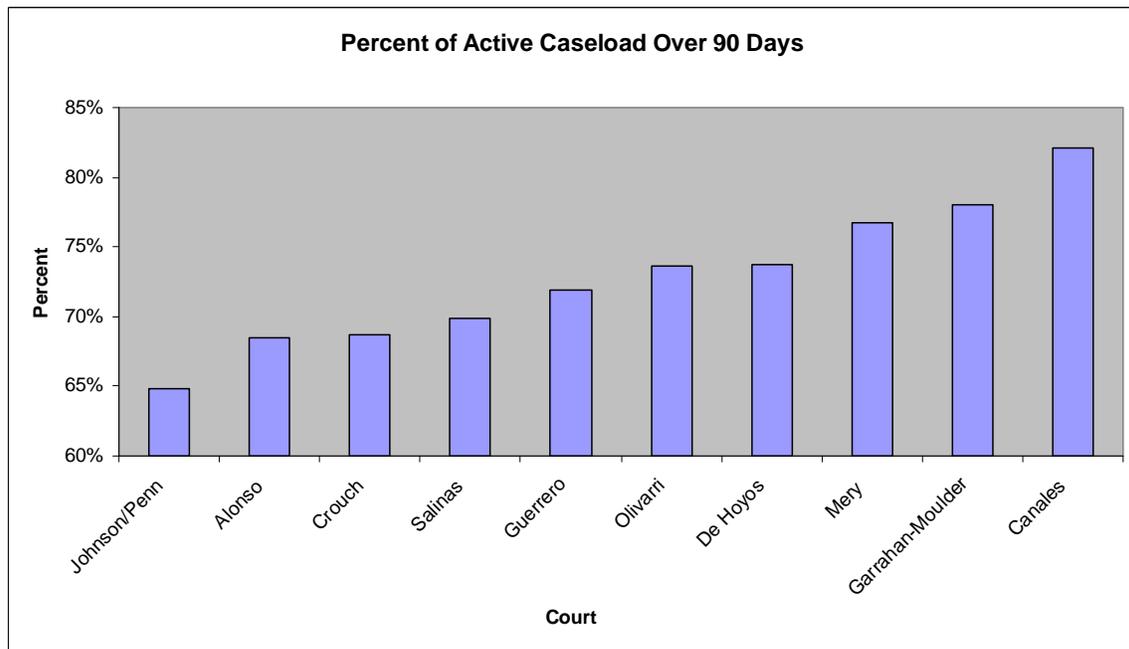


Measure 5: Age of Active Cases Pending Caseload

Definition: The age of active cases that are 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. This is a report that calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case until the date established for the reporting period being examined for a snap-shot of Court Dockets on September 30, 2009.

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.

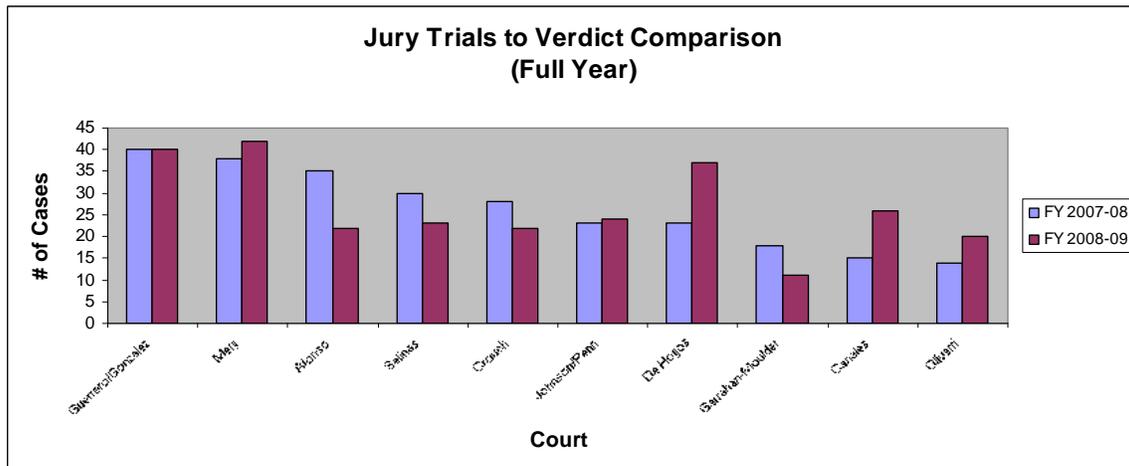
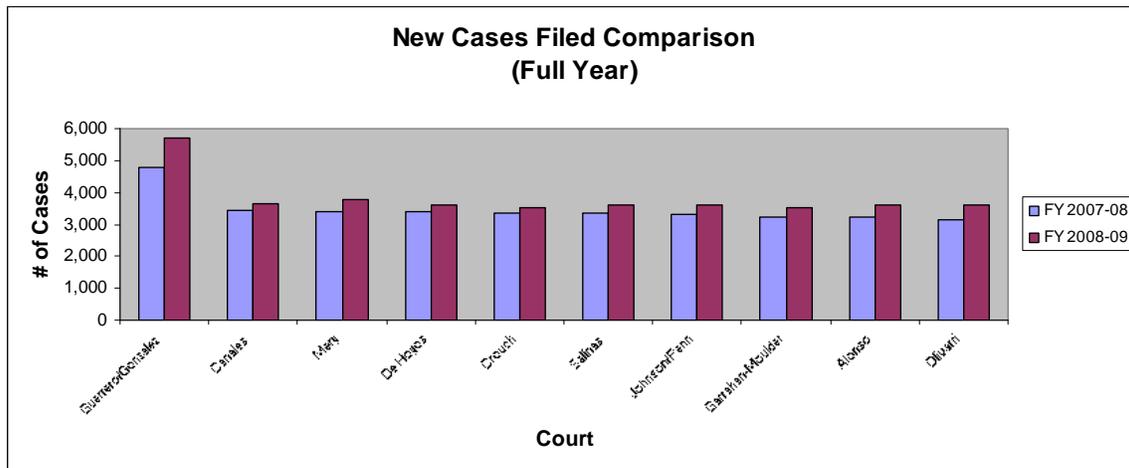


Measure 6: Caseload Comparison

Definition: The amount of new cases added and the amount of jury trials that went 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 from FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 for the full fiscal year from October to September. This measure portrays a comparison of workload for each court.

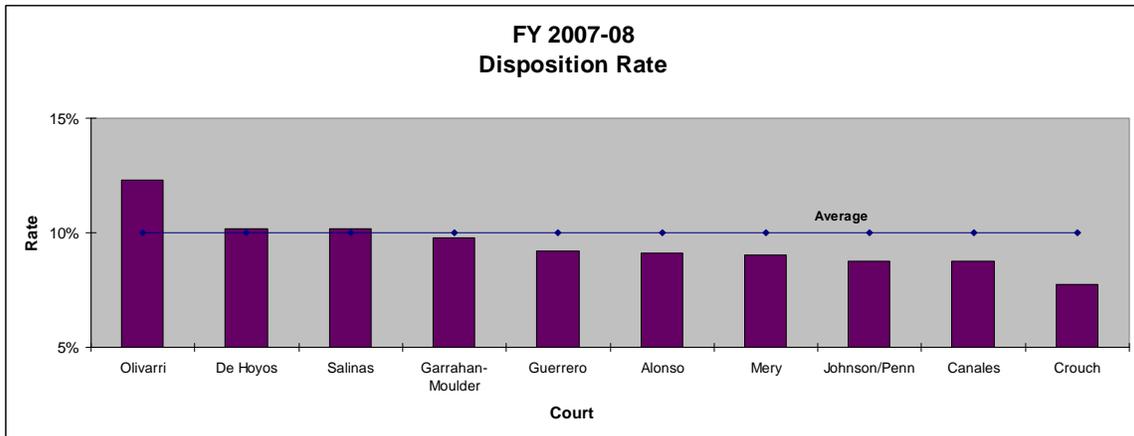
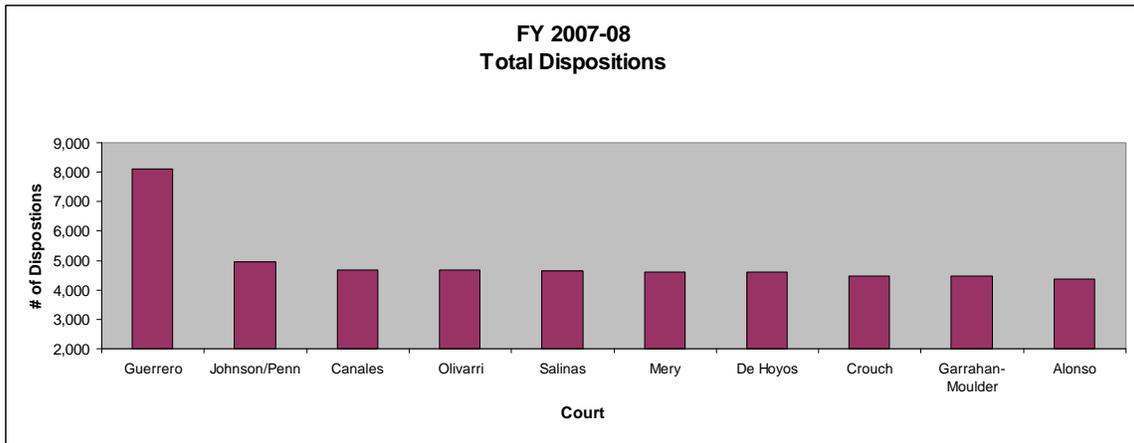
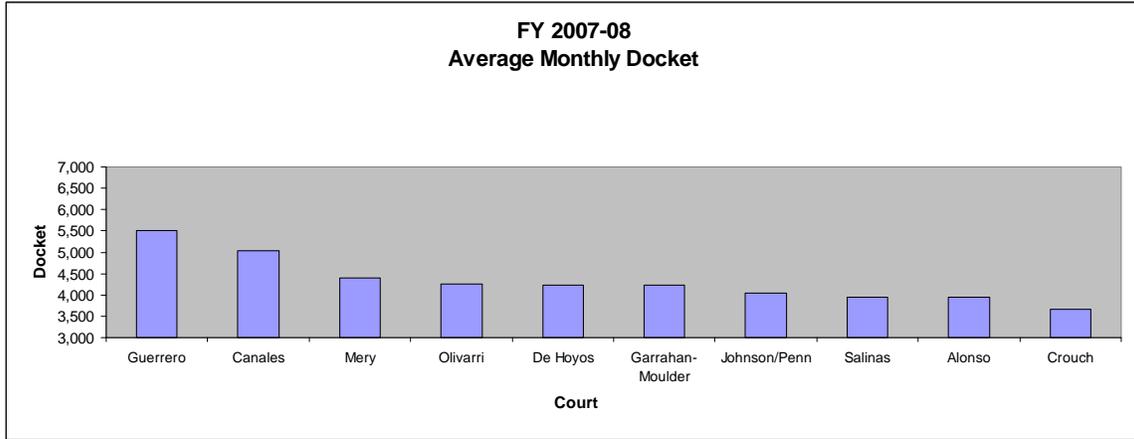


BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT APPENDIX

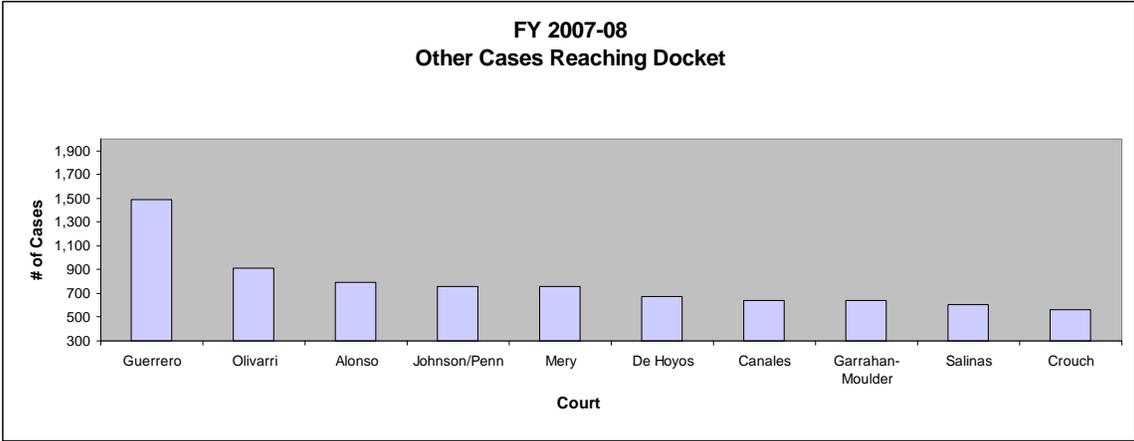
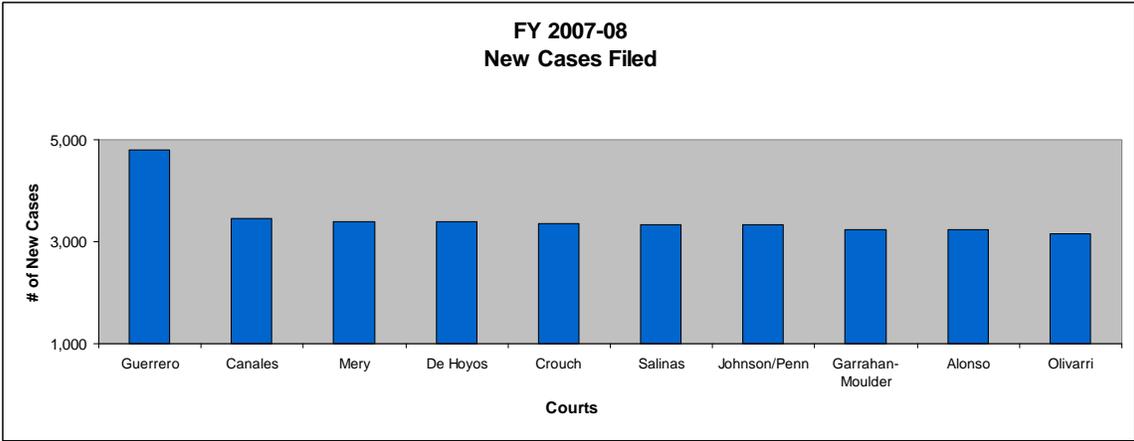
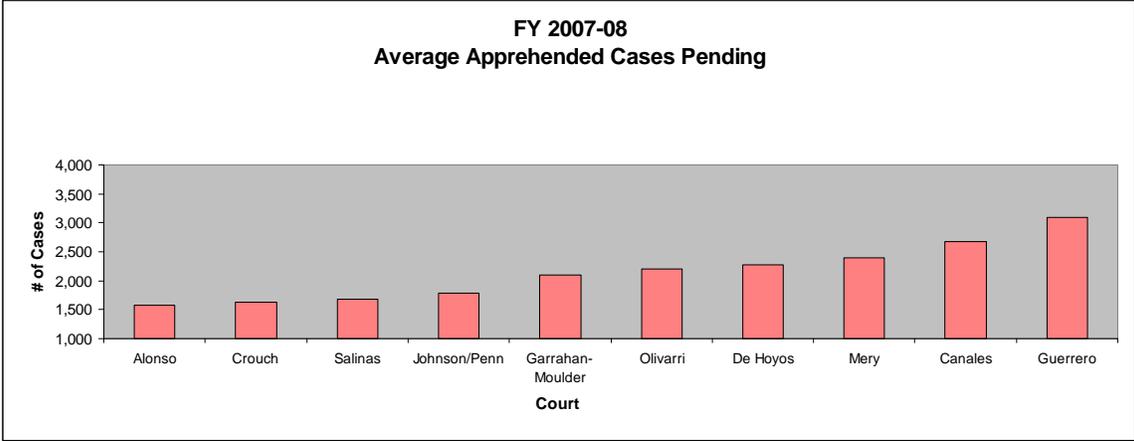
This Appendix is broken into three sections, FY 2007-08 Data, FY 2008-09 Data, and comparison data. The purpose of this appendix is to further analyze specific data involved with measuring Court Performance. In the first section the reader will find further breakouts of caseload information, case aging by court and Jail Bed analysis from FY 2007-08. The second section represents further caseload analysis and case aging for FY 2008-09.

The last section is a comparison of the two years.

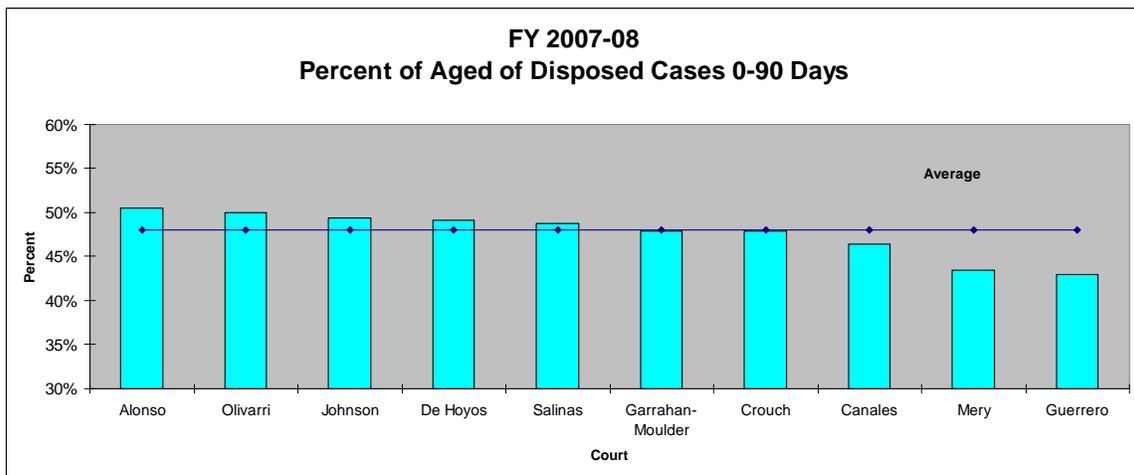
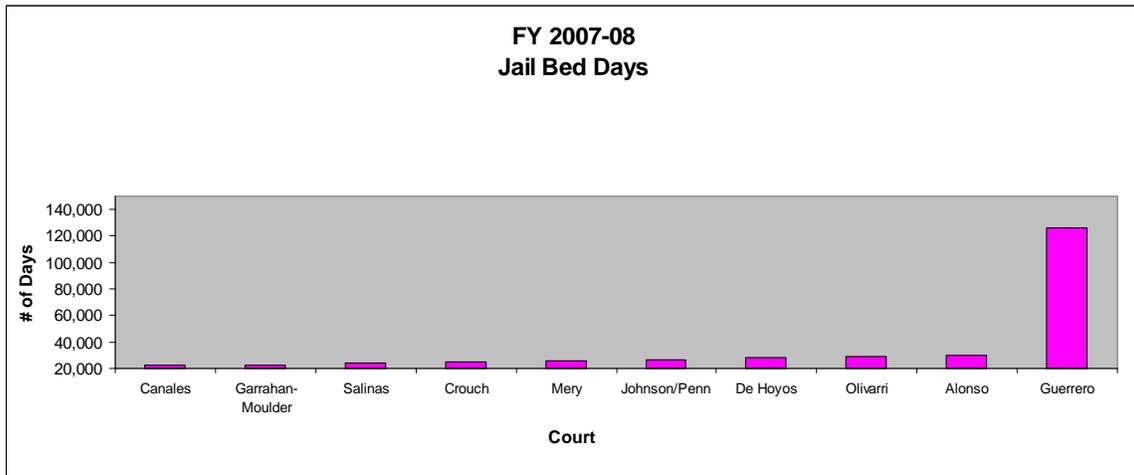
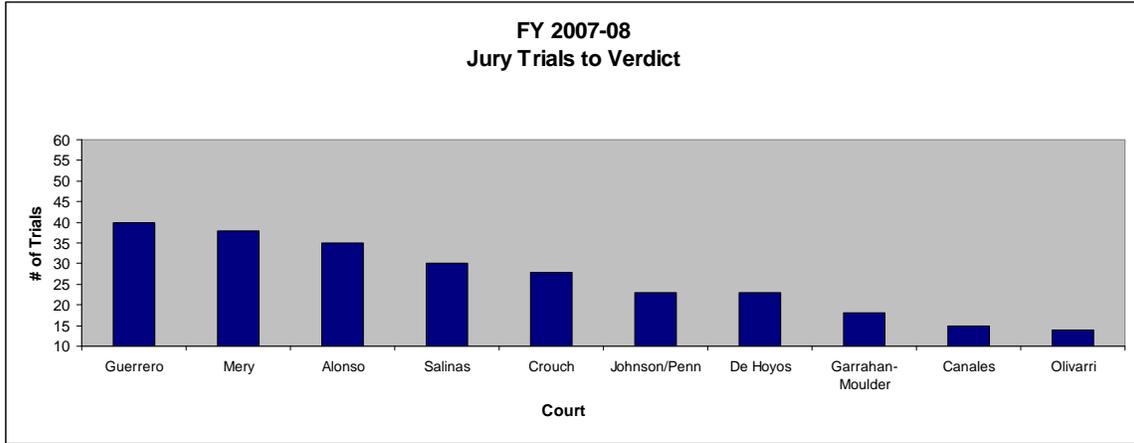
FY 2007-08 County Court Data



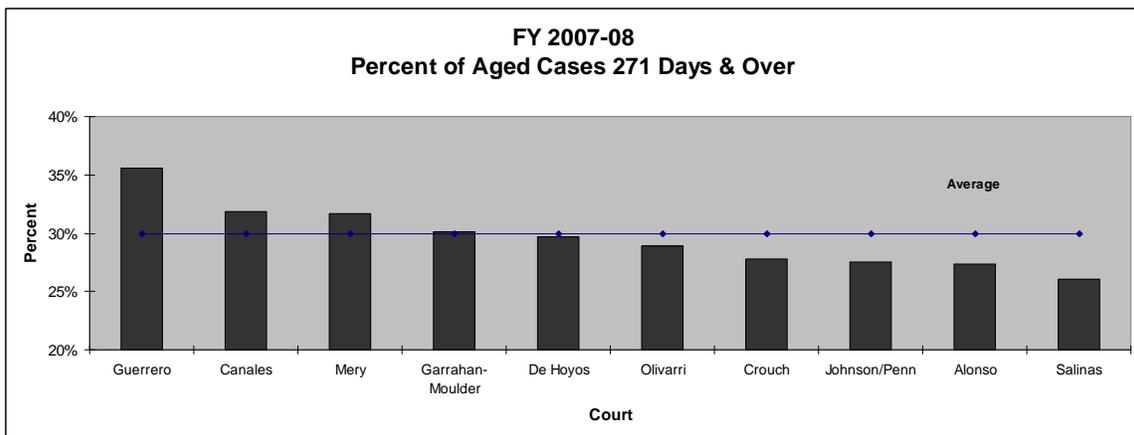
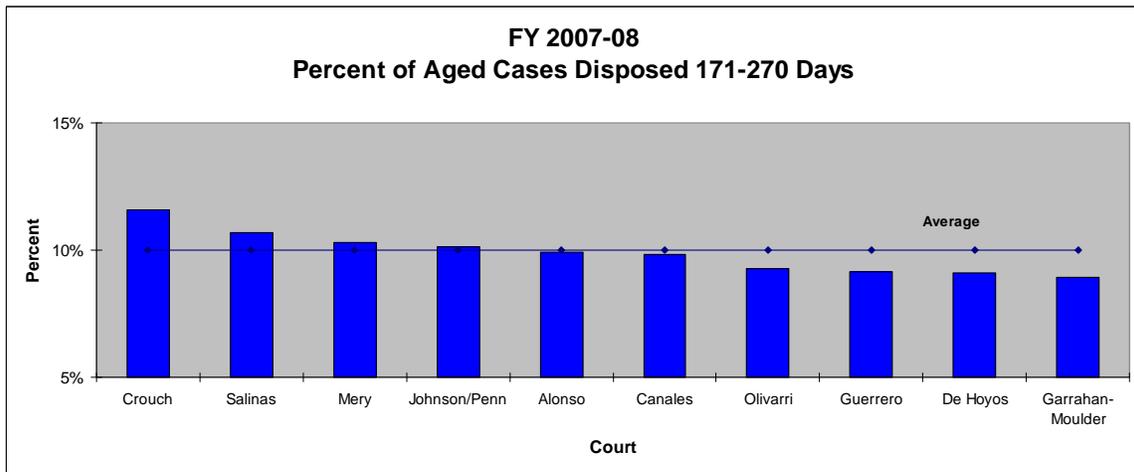
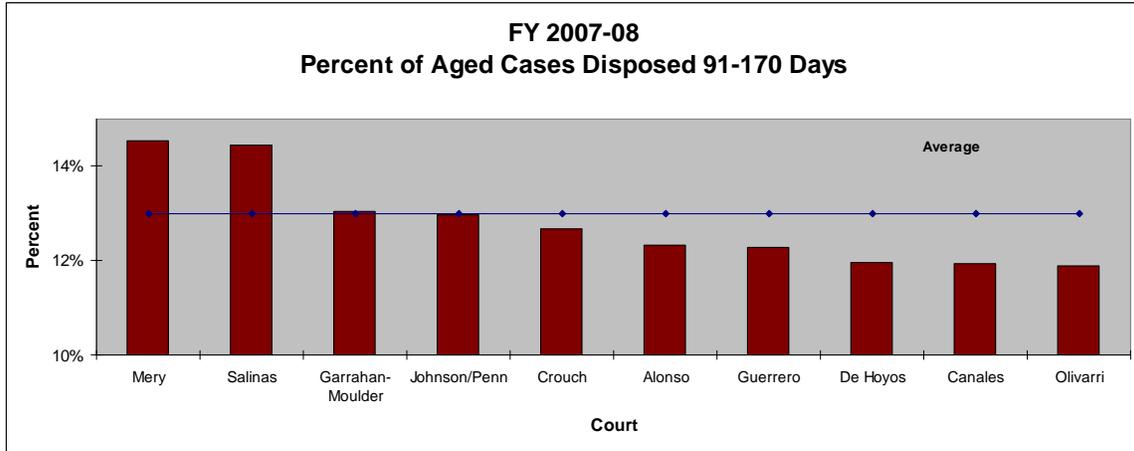
FY 2007-08 County Court Data



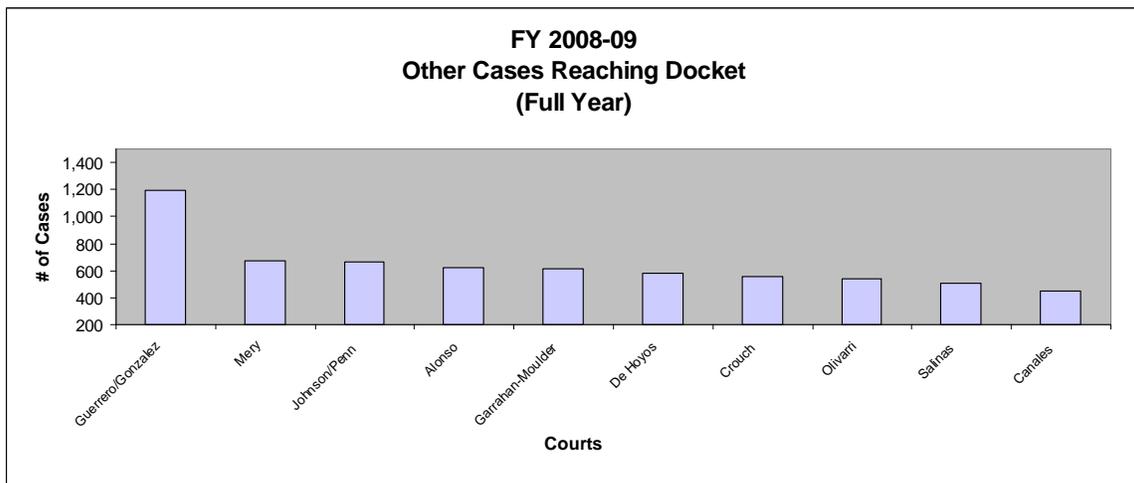
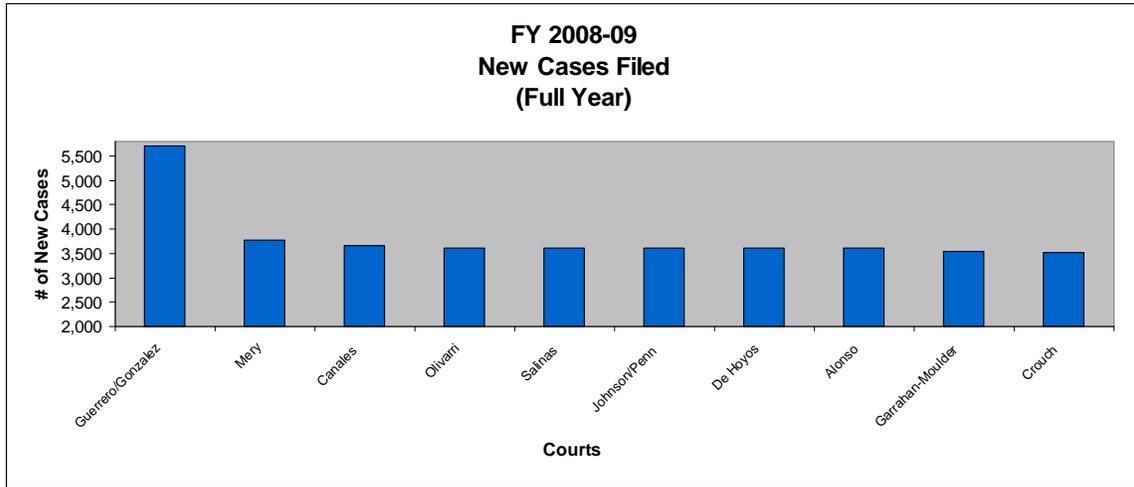
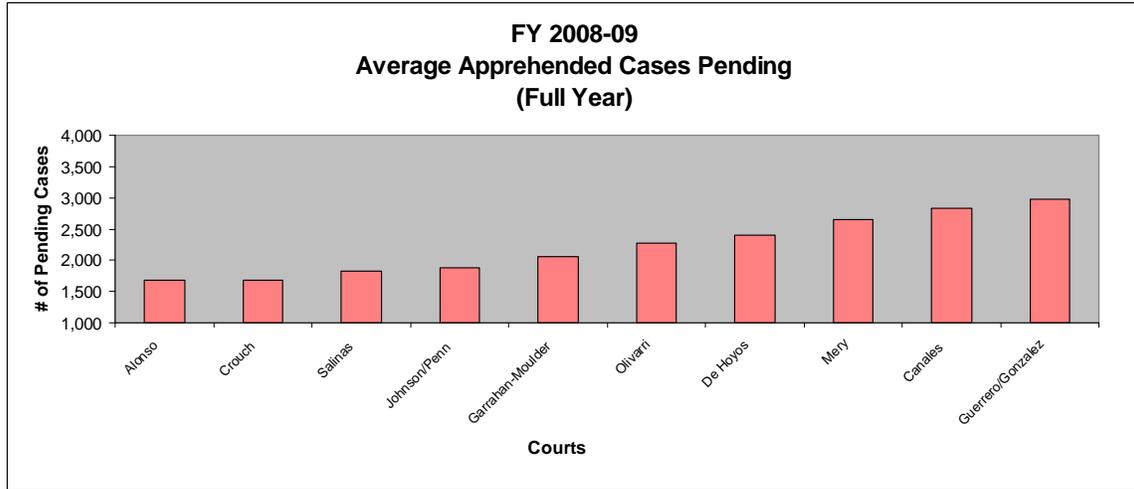
FY 2007-08 County Court Data



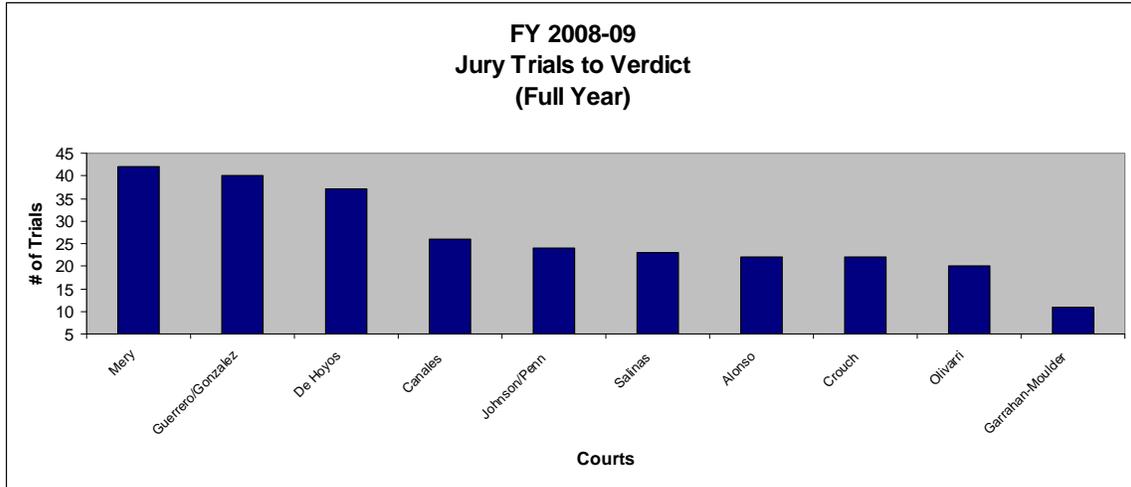
FY 2007-08 County Court Data



FY 2008-09 County Courts-At-Law Caseload



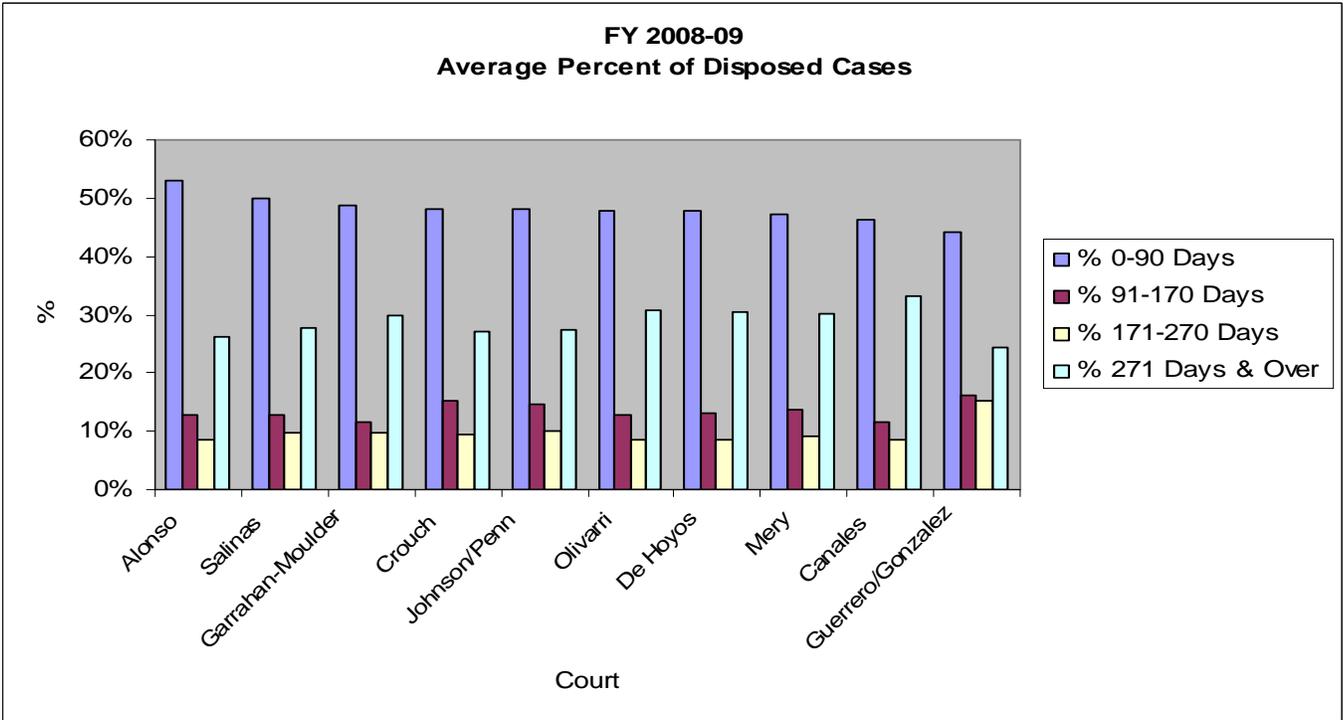
FY 2008-09 County Courts-At-Law Caseload



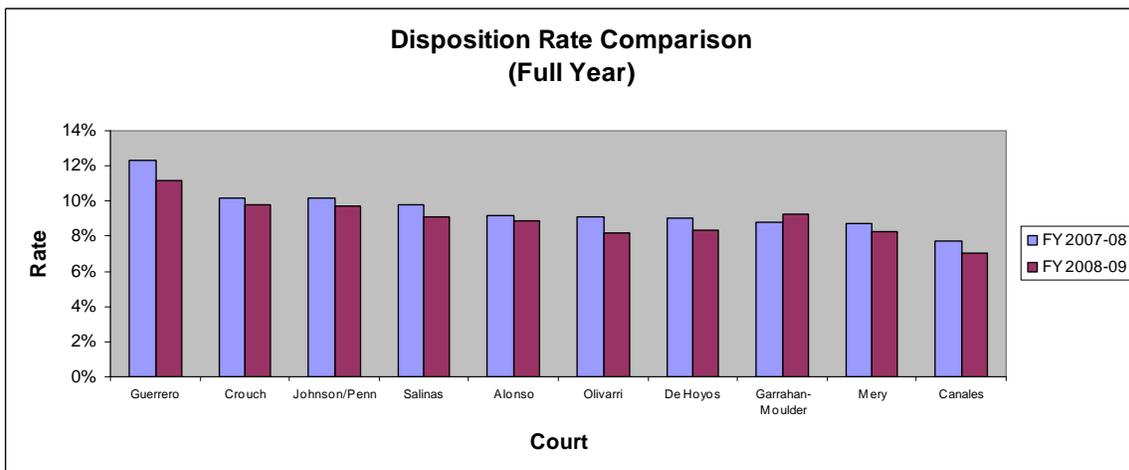
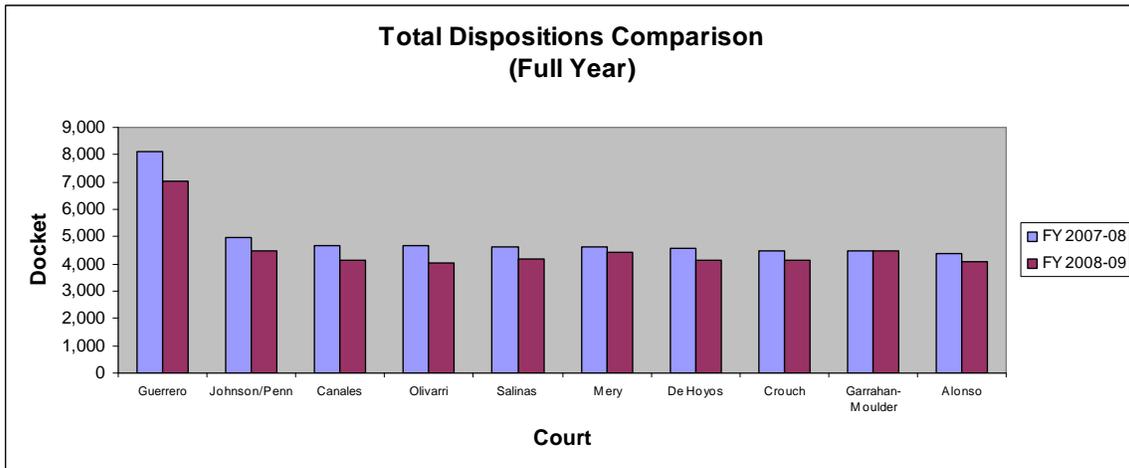
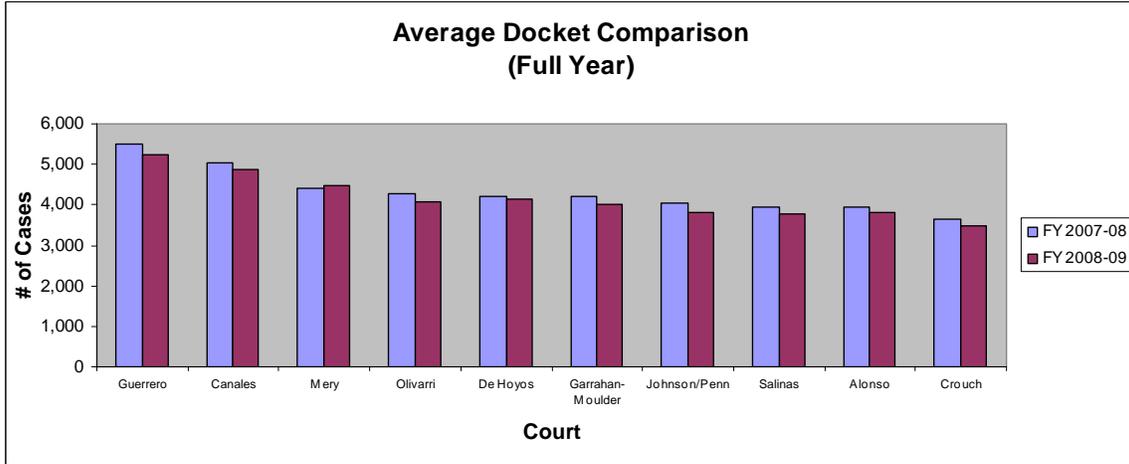
**Aged Cases Disposed
(Percent)
County Courts-At-
Law
Annual**

INDICATOR: Court Comparison of age of cases

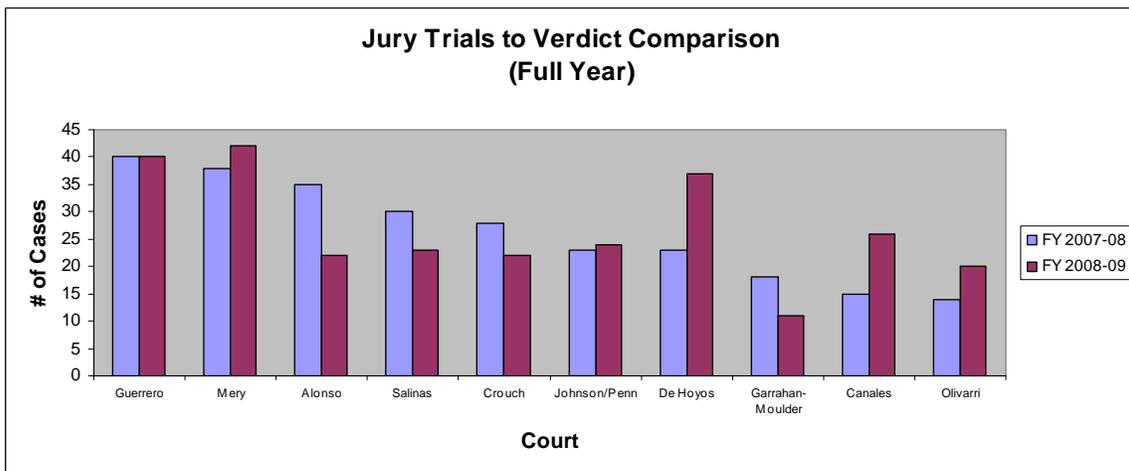
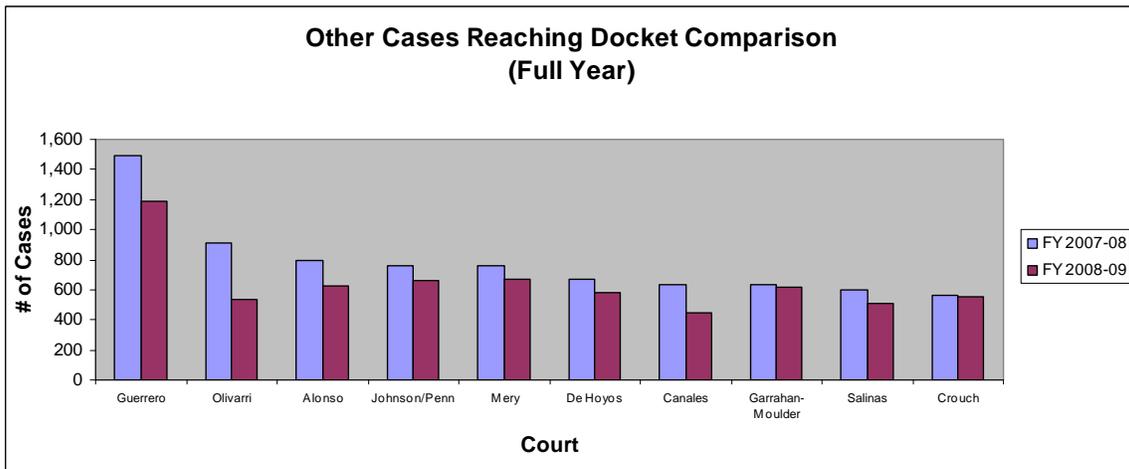
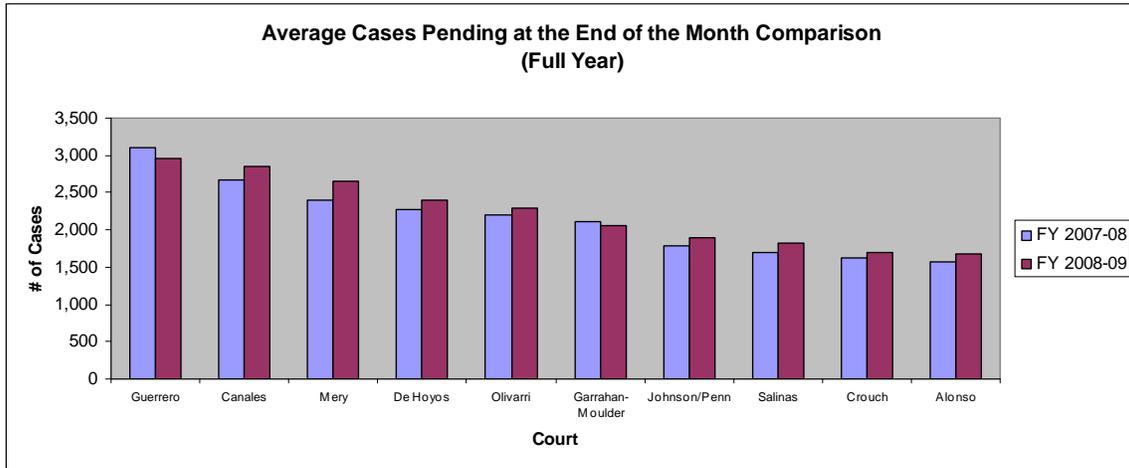
Court	% 0-90 Days	% 91-170 Days	% 171-270 Days	% 271 Days & Over
Alonso	53%	13%	9%	26%
Salinas	50%	13%	10%	28%
Garrahan-Moulder	49%	12%	10%	30%
Crouch	48%	15%	10%	27%
Johnson/Penn	48%	15%	10%	27%
Olivarri	48%	13%	9%	31%
De Hoyos	48%	13%	9%	31%
Mery	47%	14%	9%	30%
Canales	46%	12%	8%	33%
Guerrero/Gonzalez	44%	16%	15%	24%



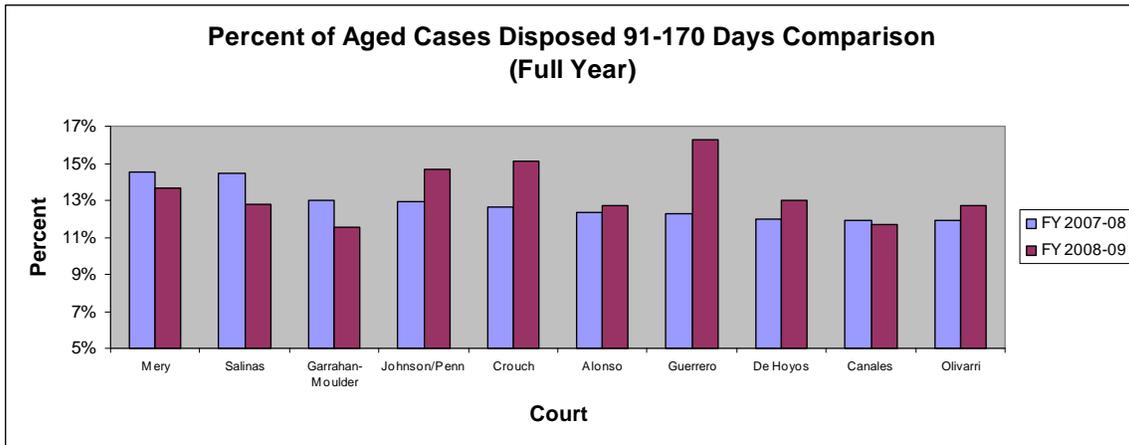
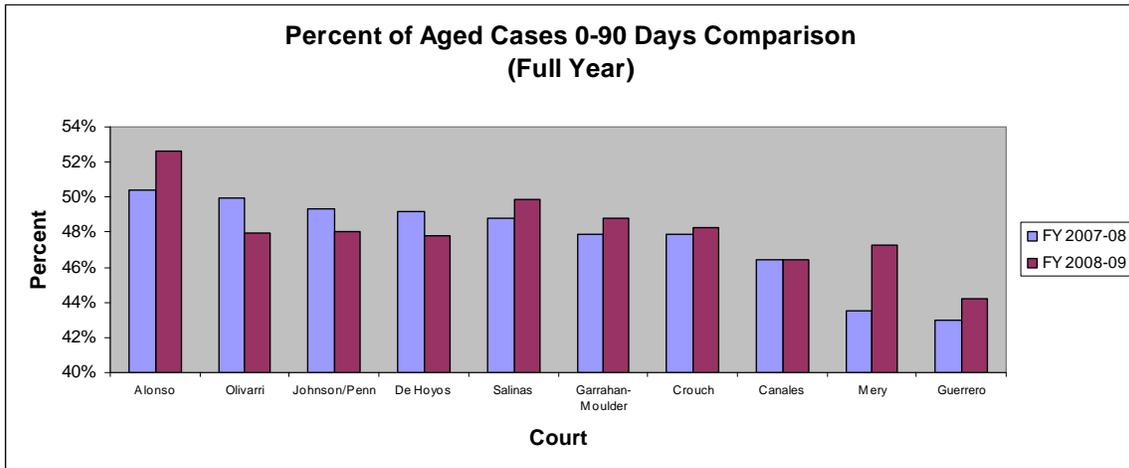
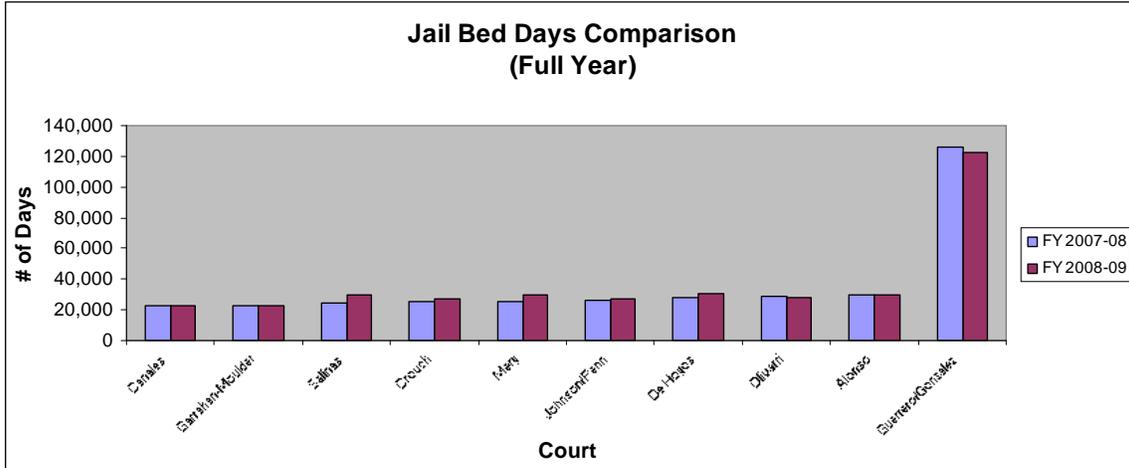
Year to Year Comparison



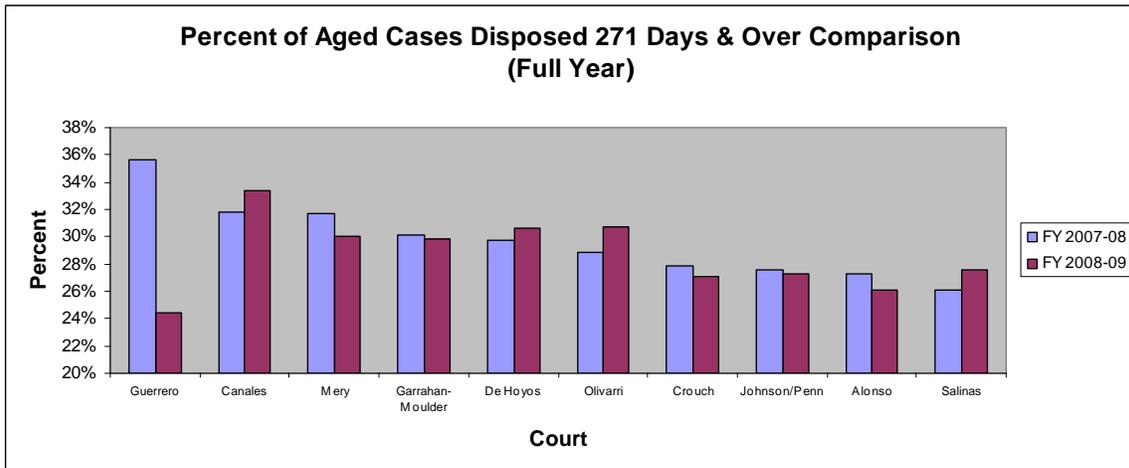
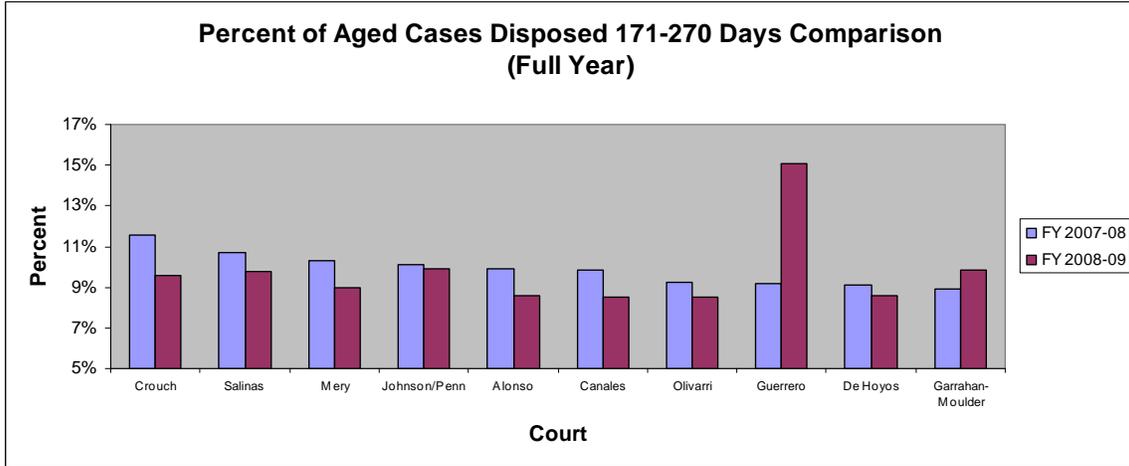
Year to Year Comparison



Year to Year Comparison



Year to Year Comparison



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