



BEXAR COUNTY

PLANNING & RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

BEXAR COUNTY ANNUAL JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL DISTRICT 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 district courts and their presiding judges in the Bexar County judicial system, which includes the following:

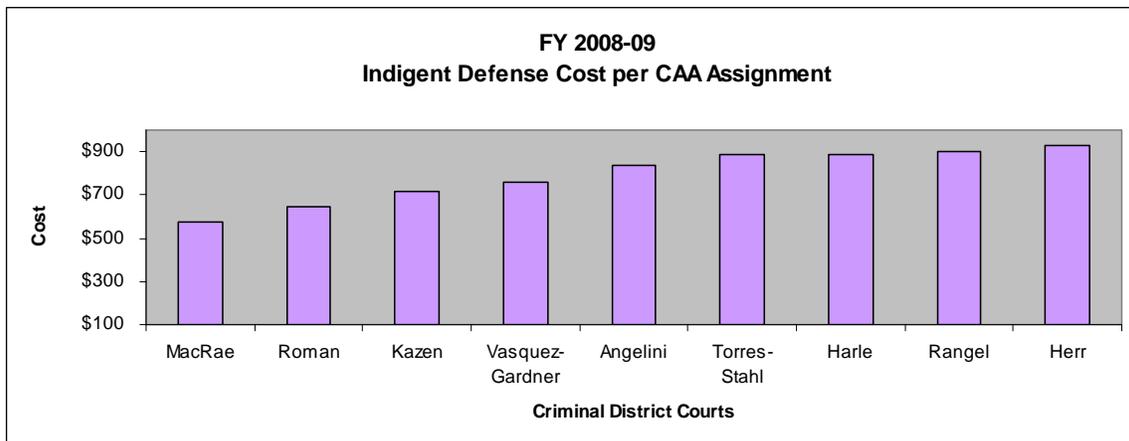
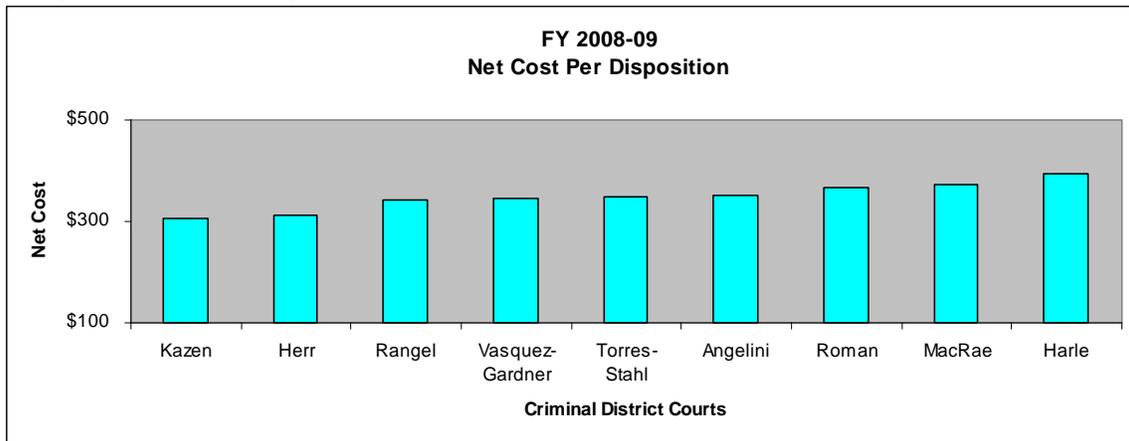
- 144th Criminal District Court: Judge Catherine Torres-Stahl
- 175th Criminal District Court: Judge Mary Roman
- 186th Criminal District Court: Judge Maria Teresa (Tessa) Herr
- 187th Criminal District Court: Judge Raymond Angelini
- 226th Criminal District Court: Judge Sid L. Harle
- 227th Criminal District Court: Judge Phillip Kazen
- 290th Criminal District Court: Judge Sharon Macrae
- 379th Criminal District Court: Judge Ron Rangel
- 399th Criminal District Court: Judge Juanita Vasquez-Gardner

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 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, 61 percent are indigent defense costs. The second graph represents the average cost per court appointed attorney assignment. 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. Positions with benefits include three prosecutors, two court clerks, three bailiffs, one advocate, and one investigator for each court. Specialized District Attorney teams involving family violence and alcohol related incidents are also included.

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.



Criminal District Courts- Comparison of Expenditures and Dispositions FY 08-09

Court	Judge	Operating Costs	Court Appt Attorneys	Total Cost	Number of Dispositions	Total Revenue	Net Cost	Net Cost per disposition	Other Personnel*
227	Kazen	\$ 237,712	\$ 660,715	\$ 898,427	1899	\$ 315,714	\$ 582,713	\$ 307	\$1,027,629
186	Herr	\$ 247,220	\$ 756,482	\$ 1,003,702	2201	\$ 316,608	\$ 687,094	\$ 312	\$1,027,629
379	Rangel	\$ 236,905	\$ 746,638	\$ 983,543	1976	\$ 304,495	\$ 679,048	\$ 344	\$1,027,629
399	Vasquez-Gardner	\$ 234,920	\$ 658,754	\$ 893,674	1775	\$ 281,279	\$ 612,395	\$ 345	\$1,027,629
144	Torres-Stahl	\$ 246,188	\$ 668,217	\$ 914,405	1772	\$ 297,635	\$ 616,770	\$ 348	\$1,027,629
187	Angelini	\$ 254,182	\$ 693,379	\$ 947,561	1875	\$ 290,988	\$ 656,573	\$ 350	\$1,027,629
175	Roman	\$ 239,629	\$ 651,891	\$ 891,520	1777	\$ 238,223	\$ 653,297	\$ 368	\$1,027,629
290	MacRae	\$ 227,097	\$ 515,595	\$ 742,692	1615	\$ 139,941	\$ 602,751	\$ 373	\$1,027,629
226	Harle	\$ 229,356	\$ 715,838	\$ 945,194	1682	\$ 281,604	\$ 663,590	\$ 395	\$1,027,629
	Administration	\$ 1,730,874	N/A	\$ 1,730,874	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,730,874		

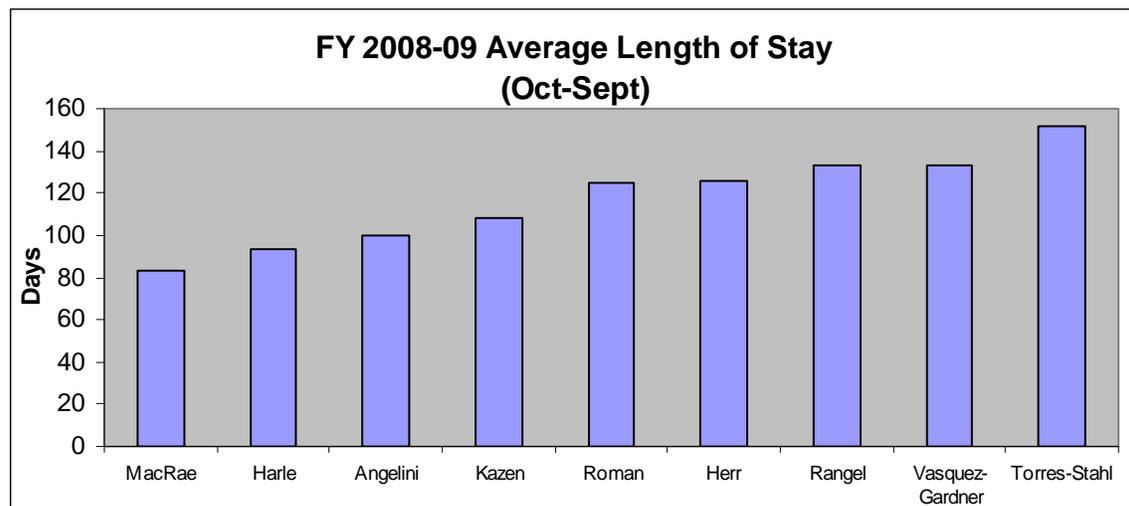
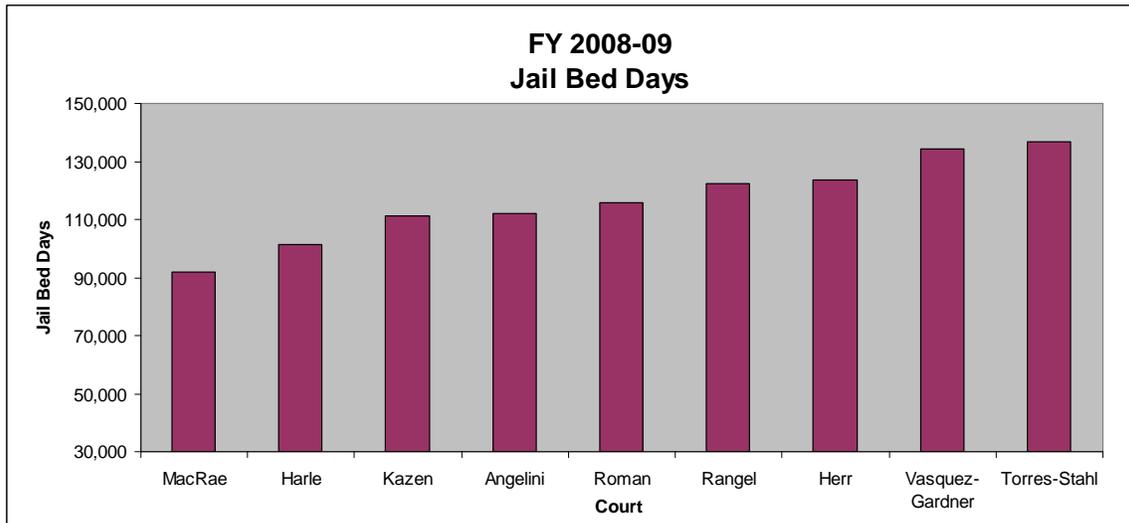
**Other Expenses include personnel positions statutorily required for each court but is not directly budgeted within District Courts' budgets. Please see narrative.*

Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

Method: This information is retrieved from a 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. Average length of stay shows how long inmates remain in jail.

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.

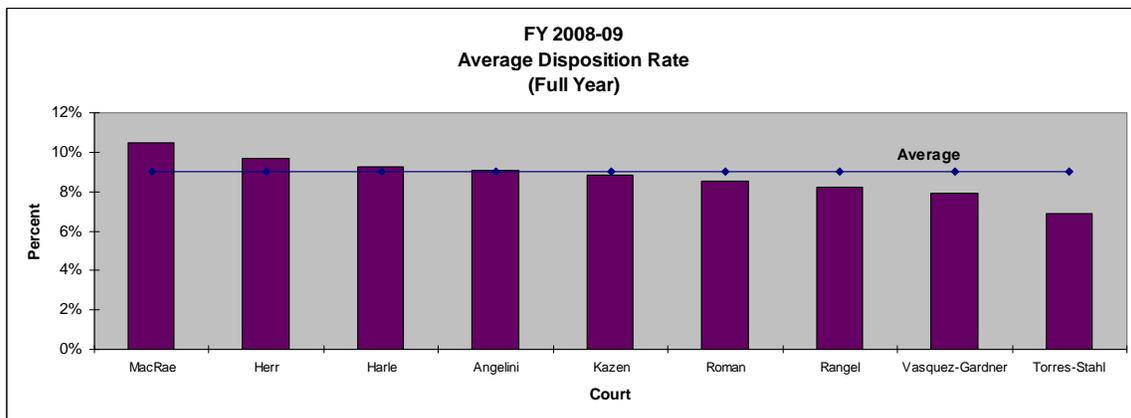
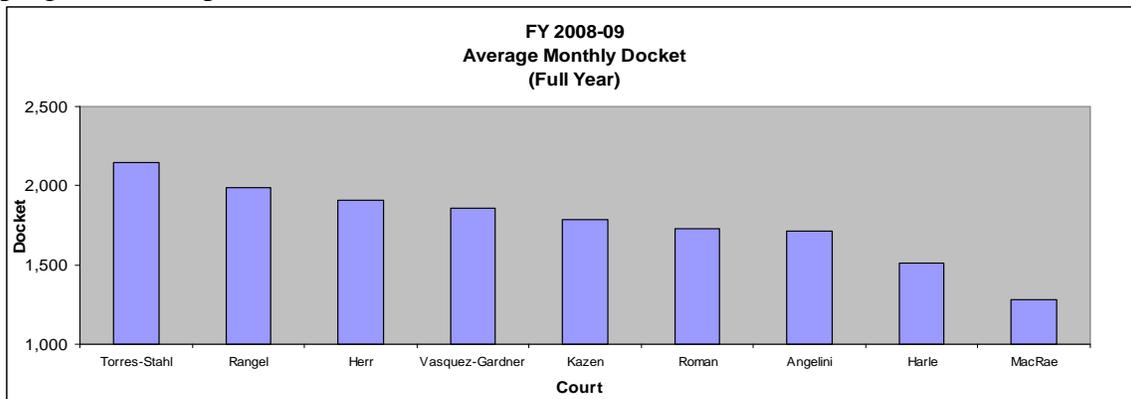


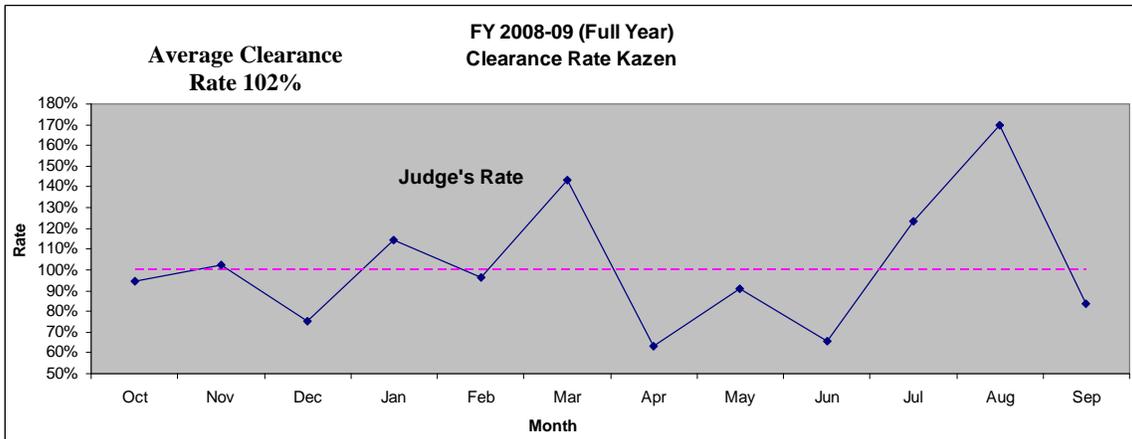
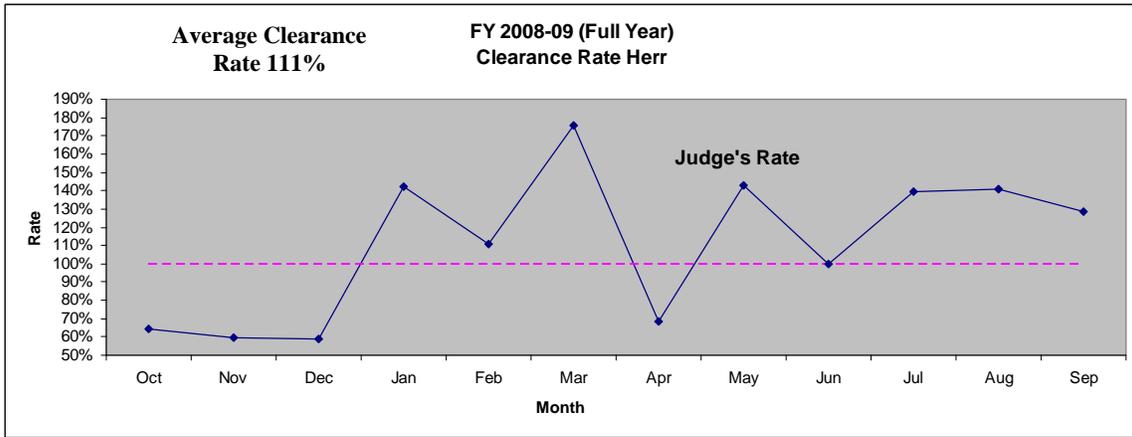
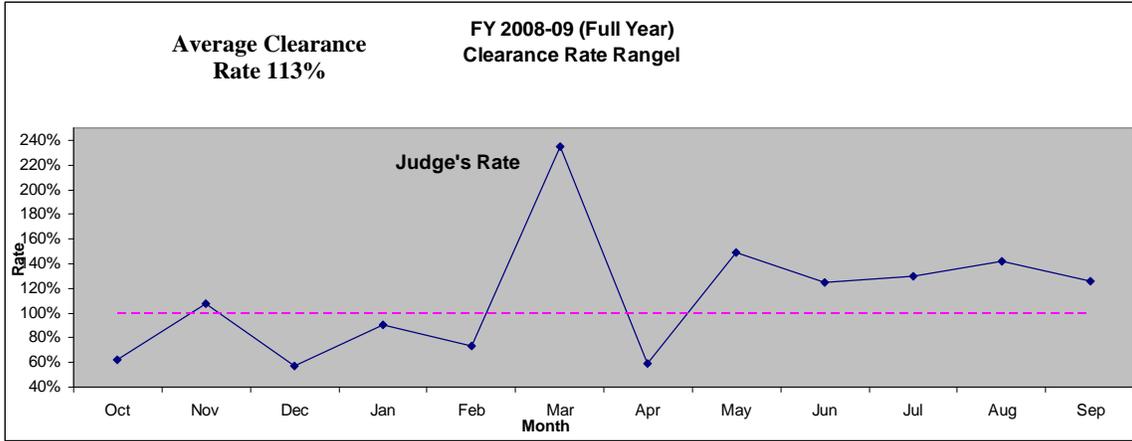
Measure 3: Clearance Rates

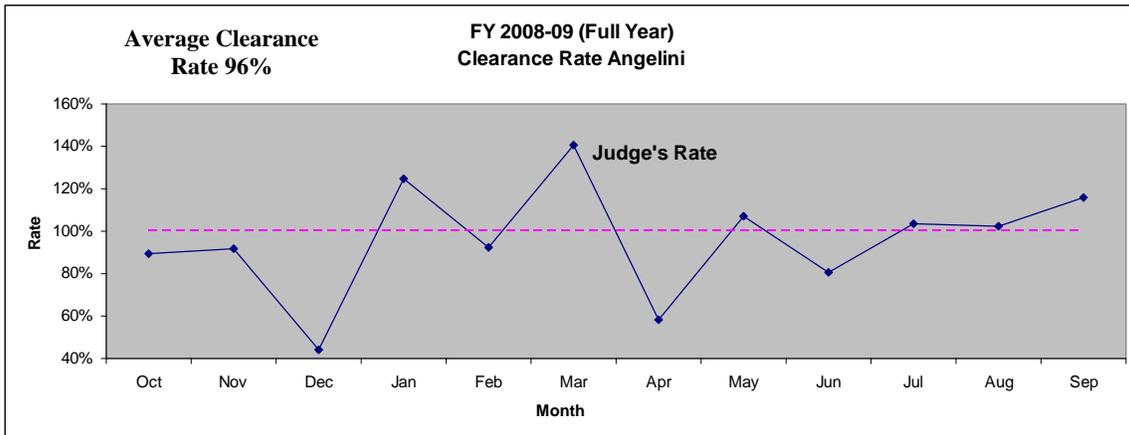
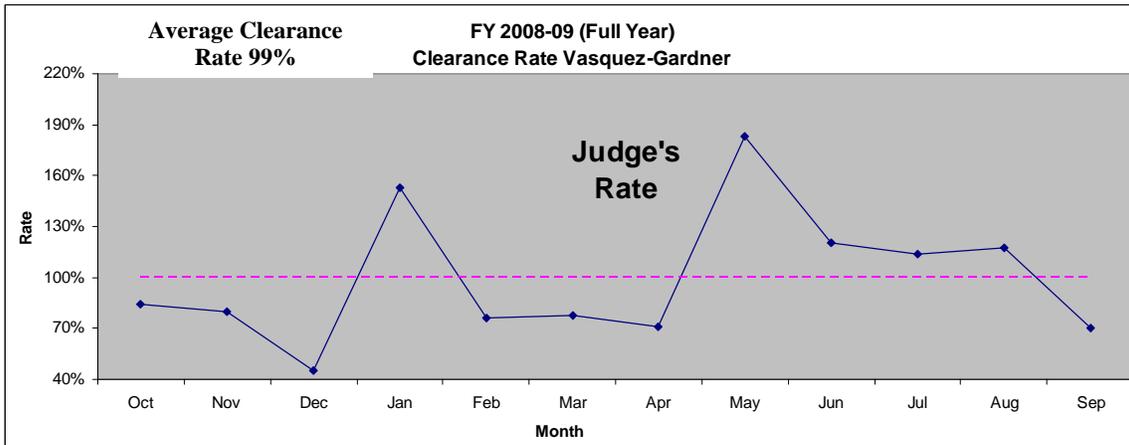
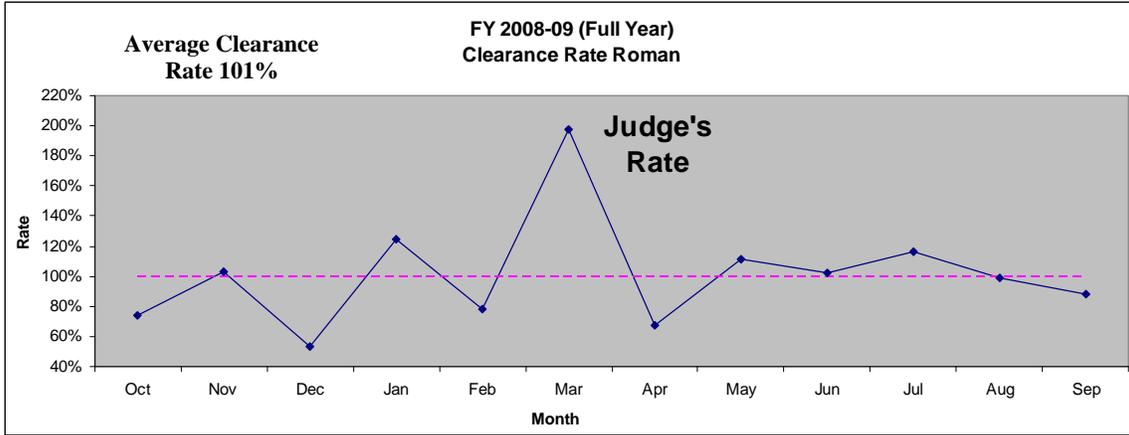
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

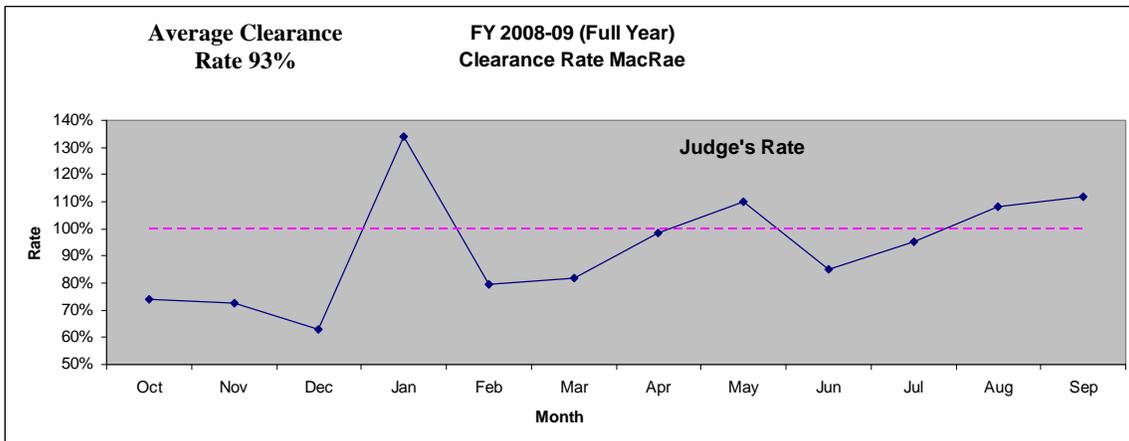
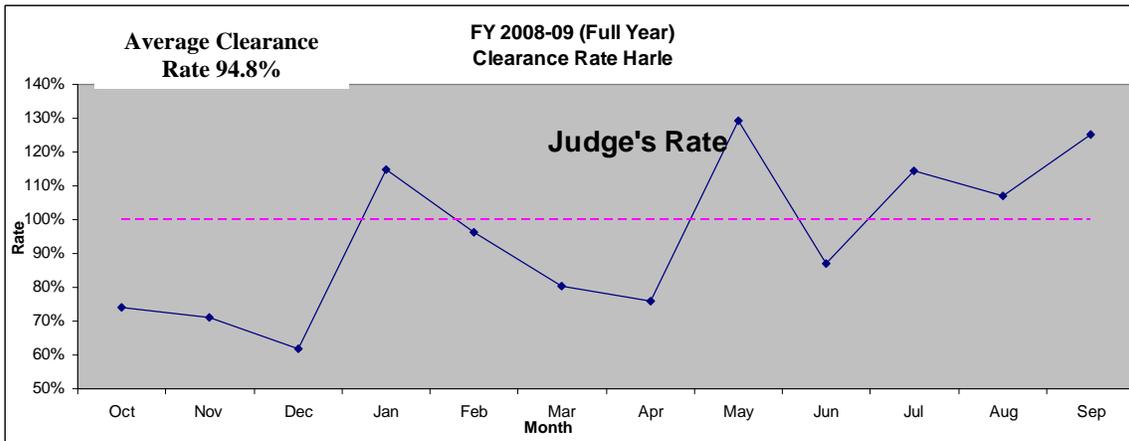
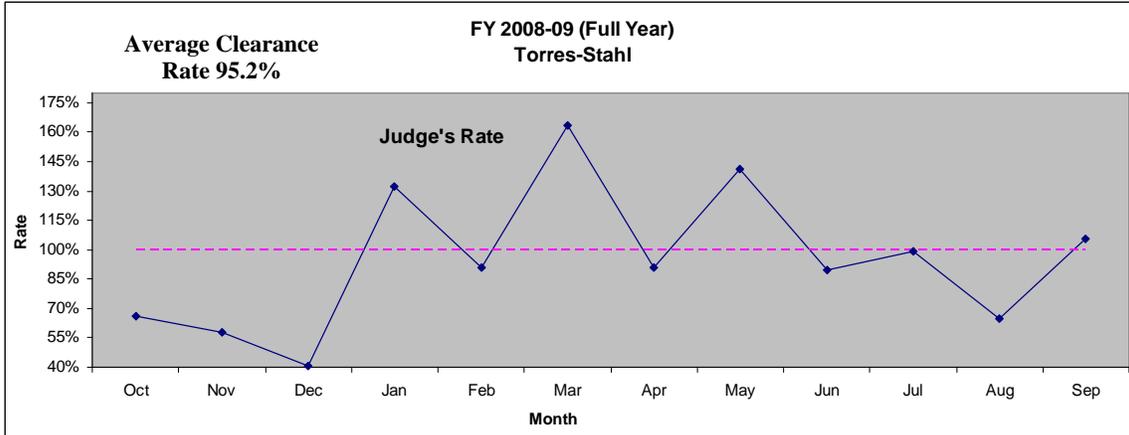
Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases include new cases filed during the month, cases appealed from lower courts, other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation or deferred adjudication/other), cases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









Measure 4: Time to Disposition

Definitions:

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.

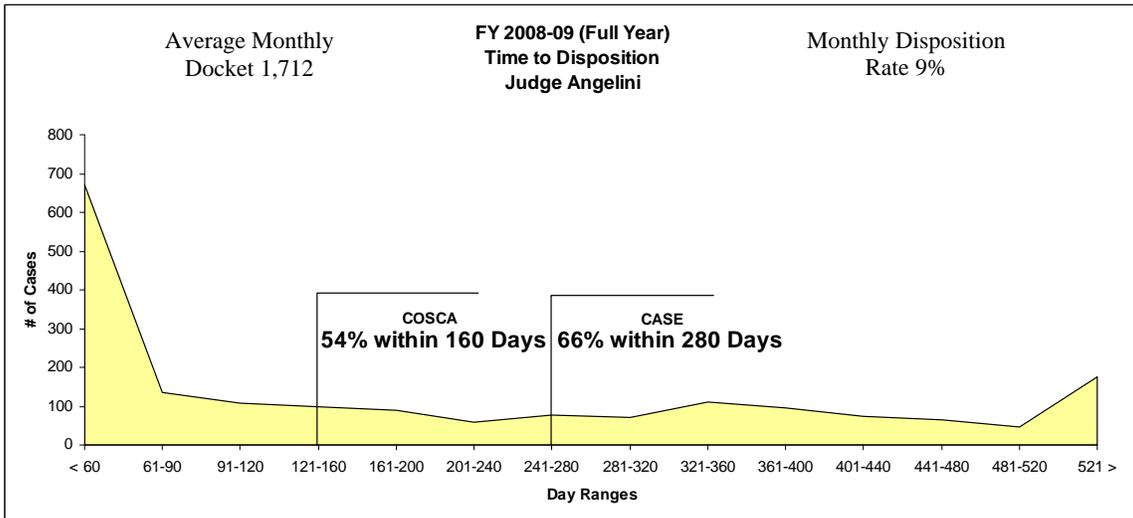
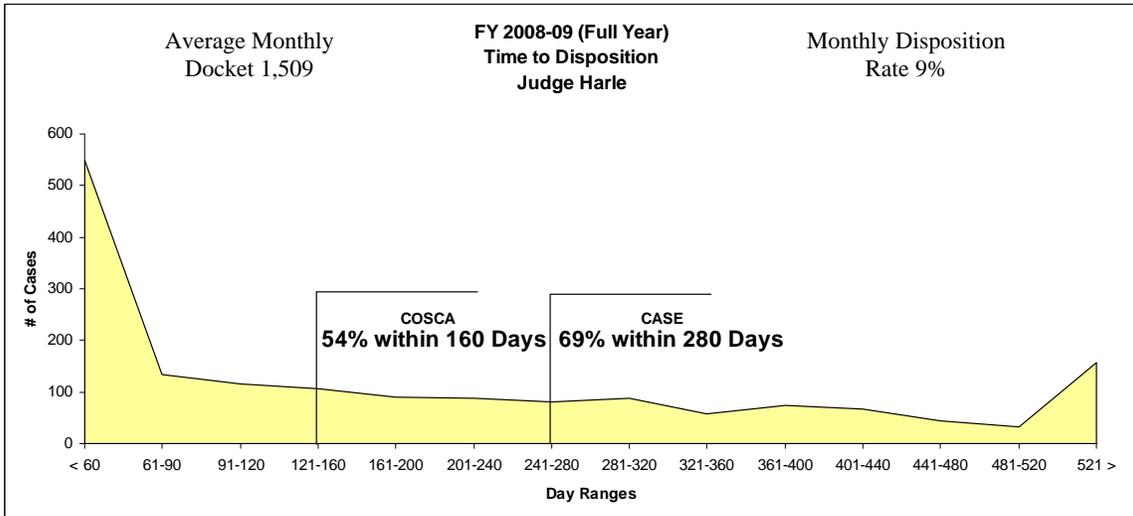
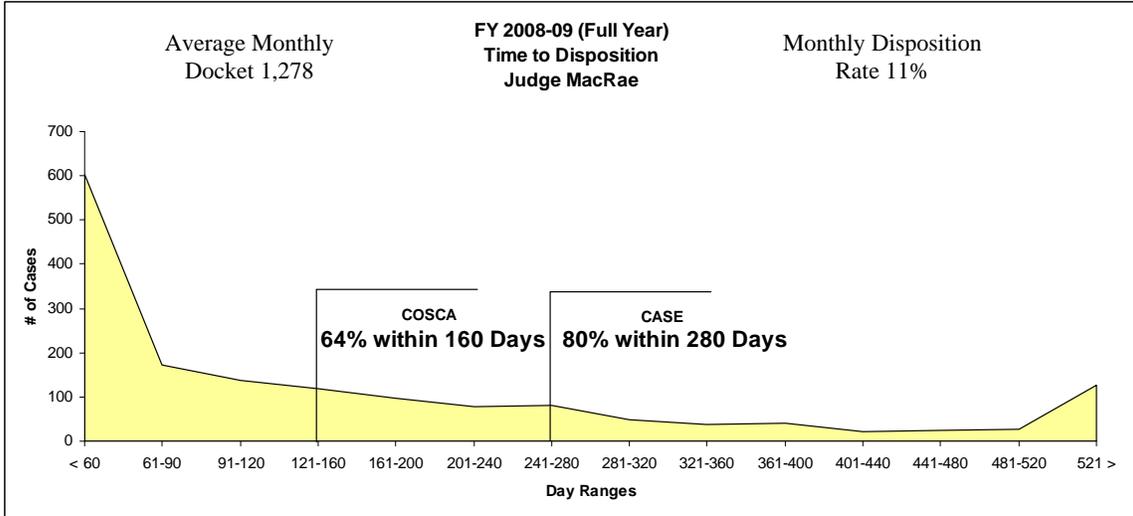
Average Monthly Docket: The number of cases on the docket per month averaged through the months reported the entire fiscal year.

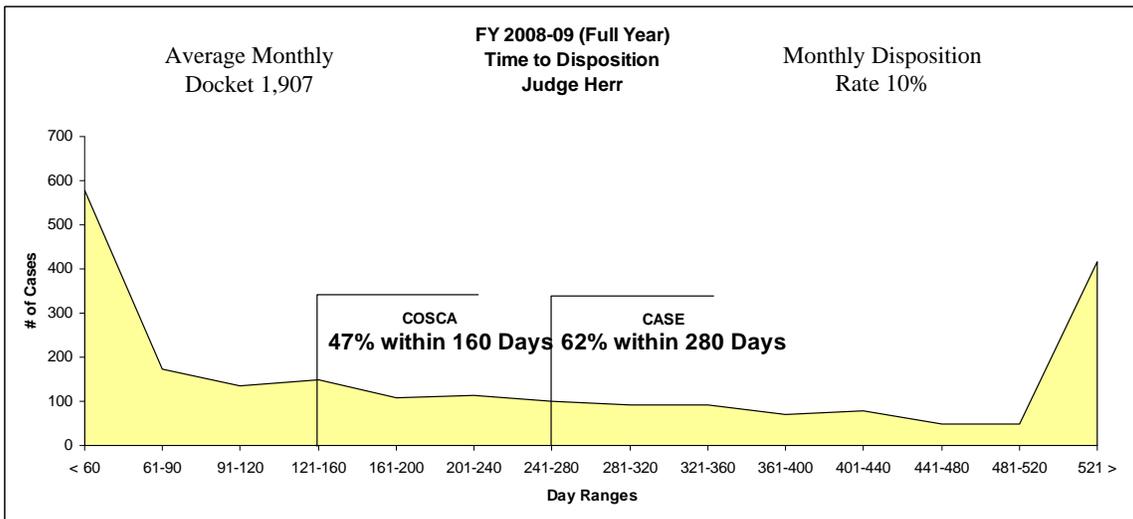
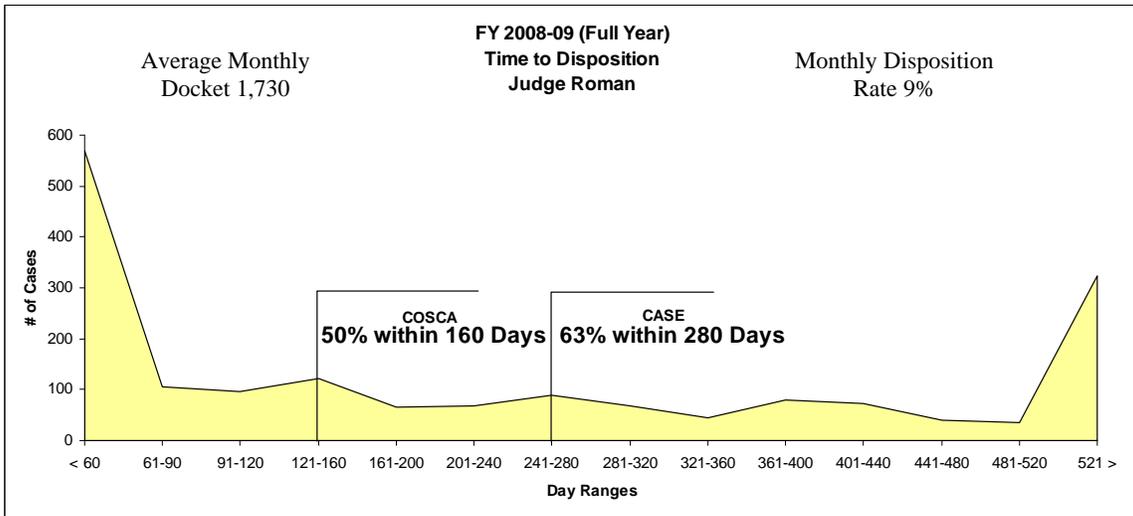
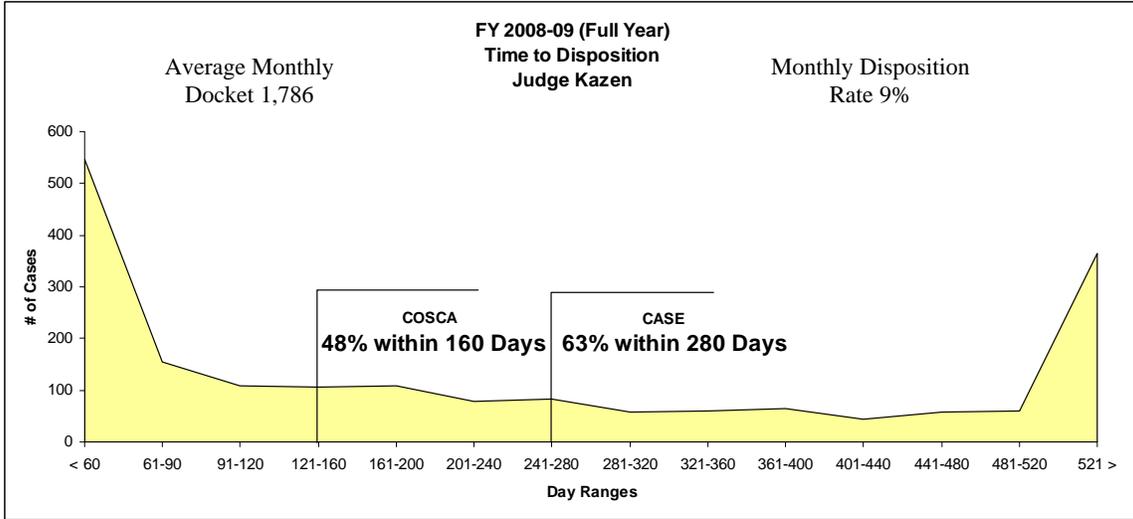
The case processing time standards published by the American Bar Association (ABA) and those published by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) provide a starting point for determining guidelines. According to the NCSC, “the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the American Bar Association (ABA) have offered specific time standards for case processing. The Criminal District Courts will be implementing 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 241 and 281 days, which will be used for this measure.

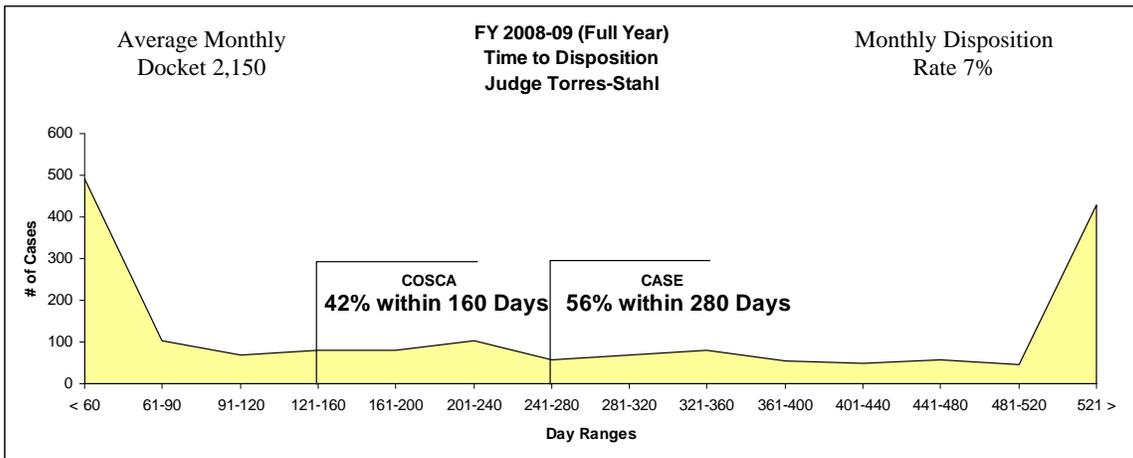
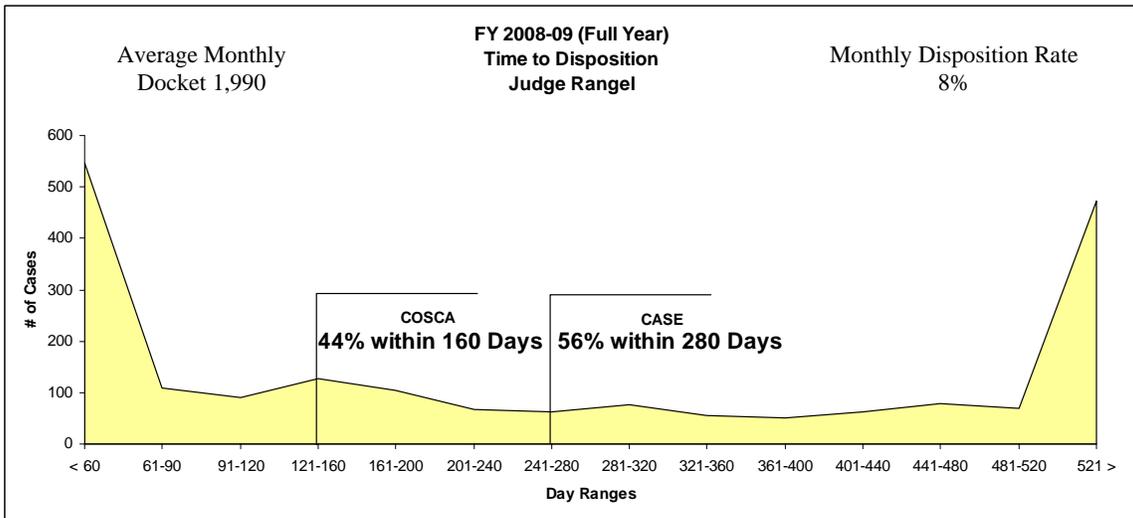
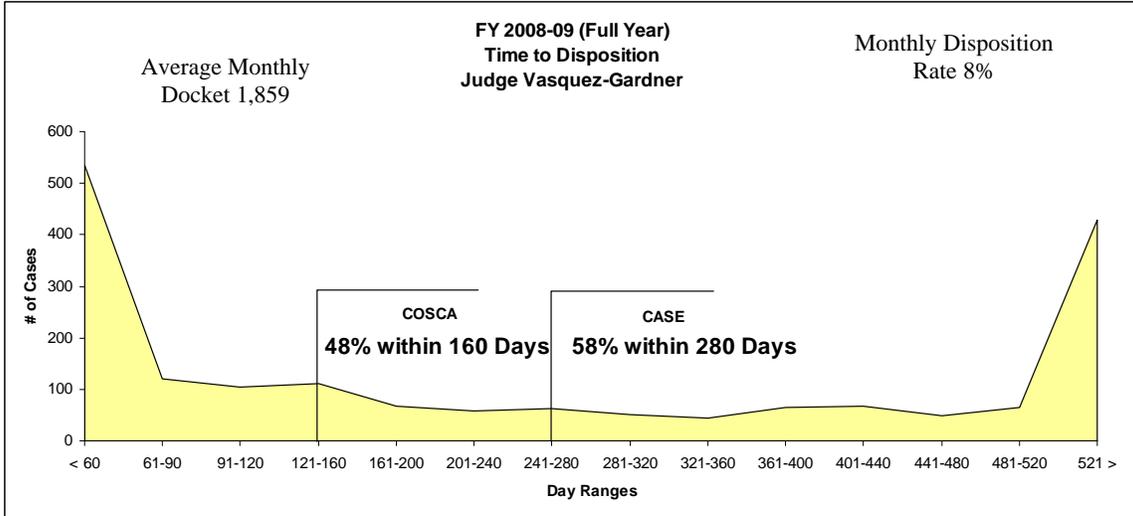
Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate represents the actual day to day workings of the Court. It is a measure of the judicial workload. This calculation takes into consideration the disposition of cases on the existing docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court on an average day, including Motions to Revoke, Shock Probation, Motions for New Trial and Motions to Adjudicate. 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 Criminal District Courts:

60 Days or Less	281-320 Days
61-90 Days	321-360 Days
91-120 Days	361-400 Days
121-160 Days	401-440 Days
161-200 Days	441-480 Days
201-240Days	481-520 Days
241-280 Days	521 Days & Over





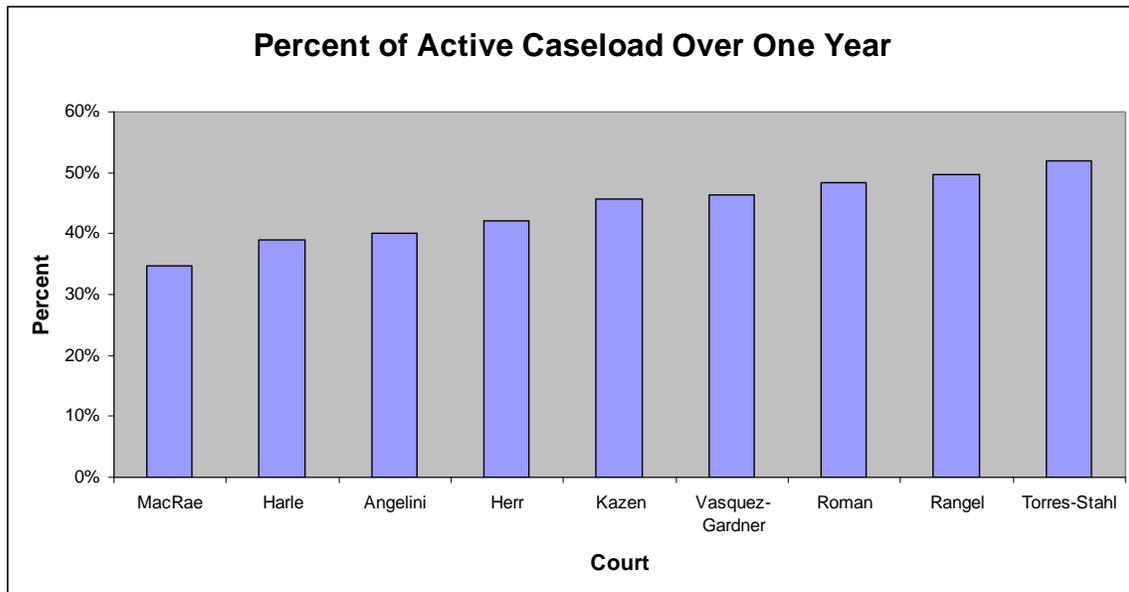


Measure 5: Age of Active Cases Pending Caseload

Definition: The age of the 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 as compared to 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 comparable to ABA standards.

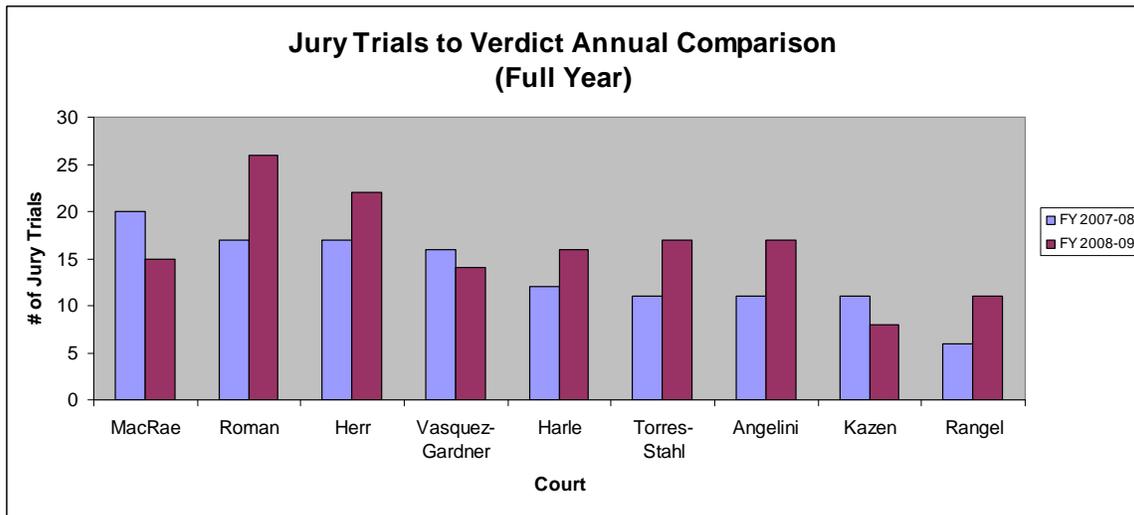
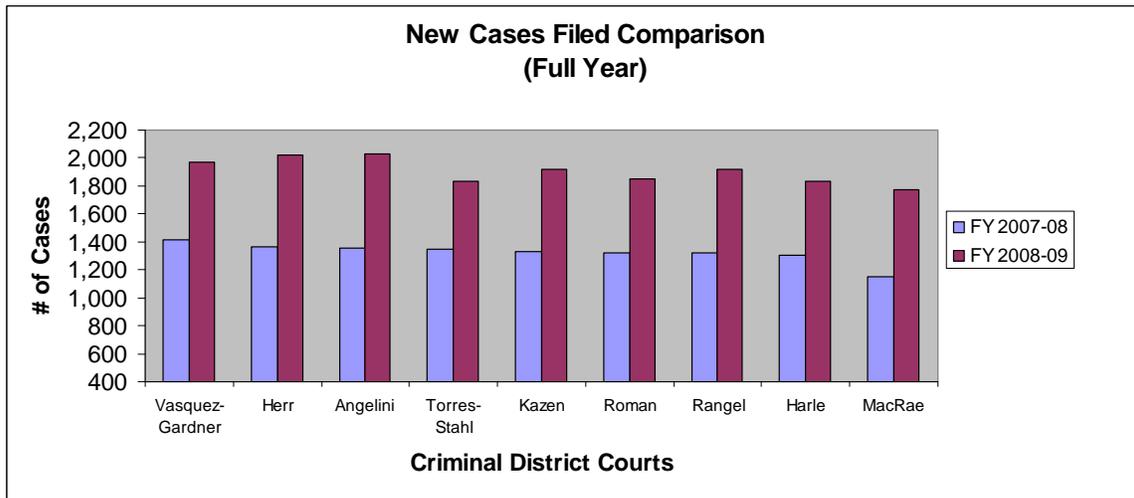


Measure 6: Caseload Comparison

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.

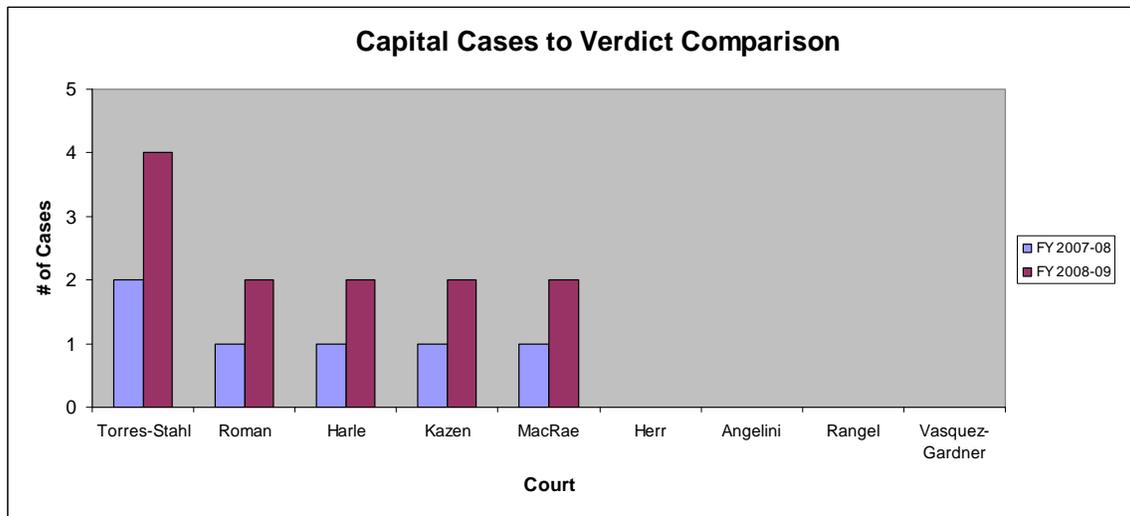


Measure 7: Capital Cases to Verdict

Definition: Number capital cases to verdict.

Method: This information is retrieved from the Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System reported to the Office of Court Administration. This measure includes disposed convictions, acquittals, dismissals and other types of dispositions.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following shows an aggregate number of capital cases disposed from filing to verdict for FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09. This measure represents a part of the District Courts workload and only includes disposed cases. The chart is shown from the most capital cases to the least amount of cases to portray the largest workload.

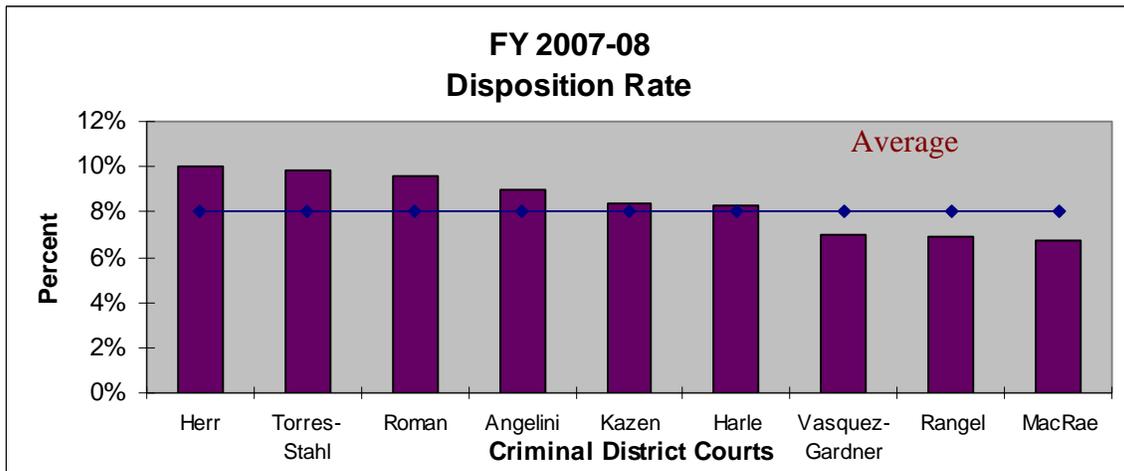
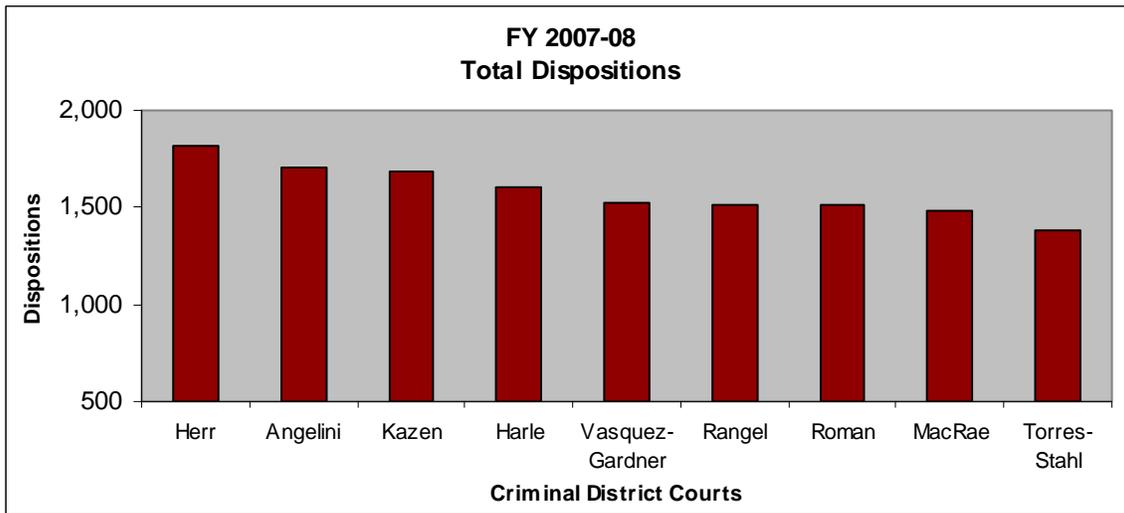
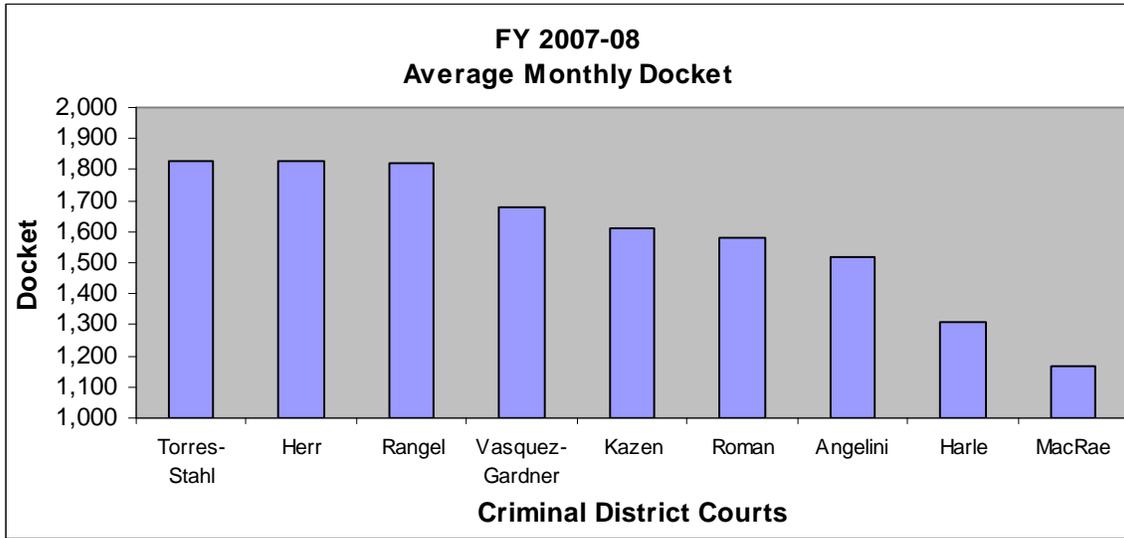


BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT APPENDIX

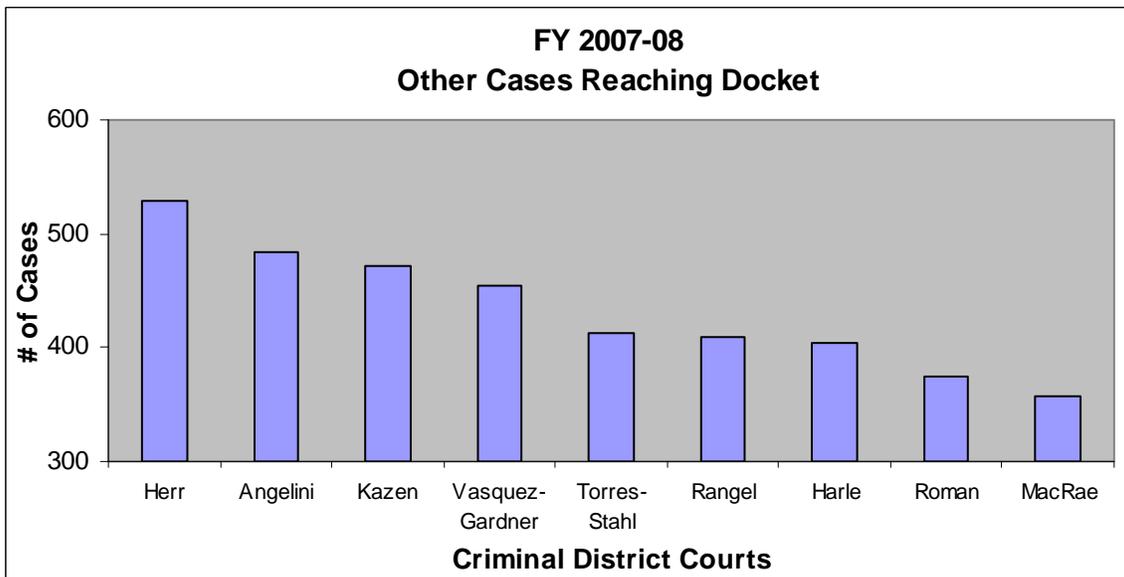
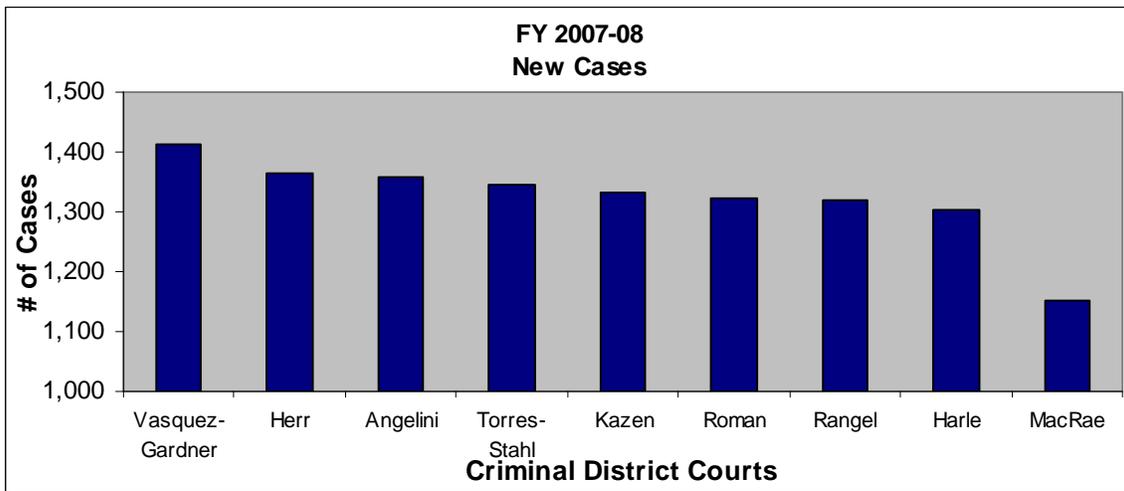
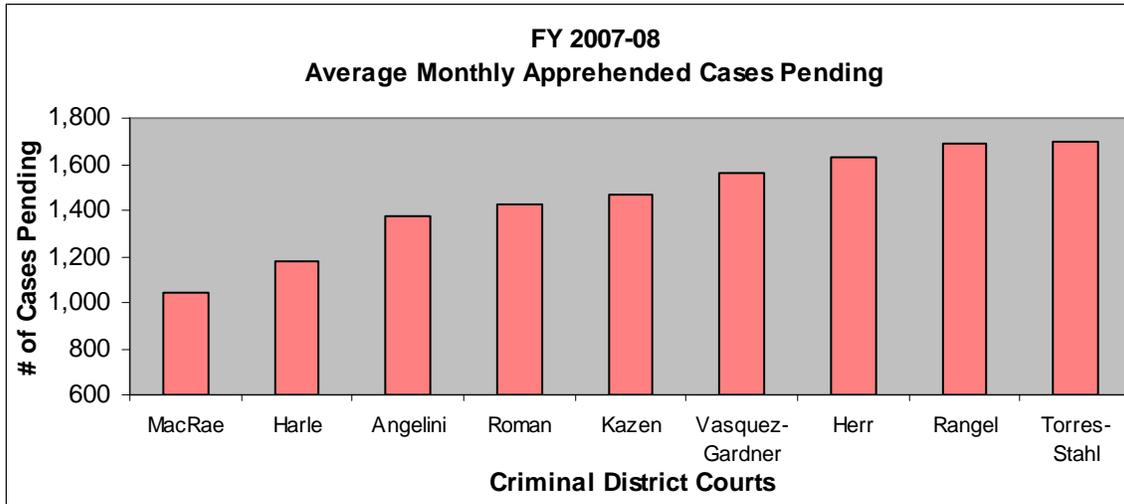
This Appendix is broken into three sections, FY 2007-08 Data, FY 2008-09 Data, and comparison data. The purpose of this appendix is to further analyze specific data involved with measuring court performance. In the first section the reader will find further breakouts of caseload information, case aging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

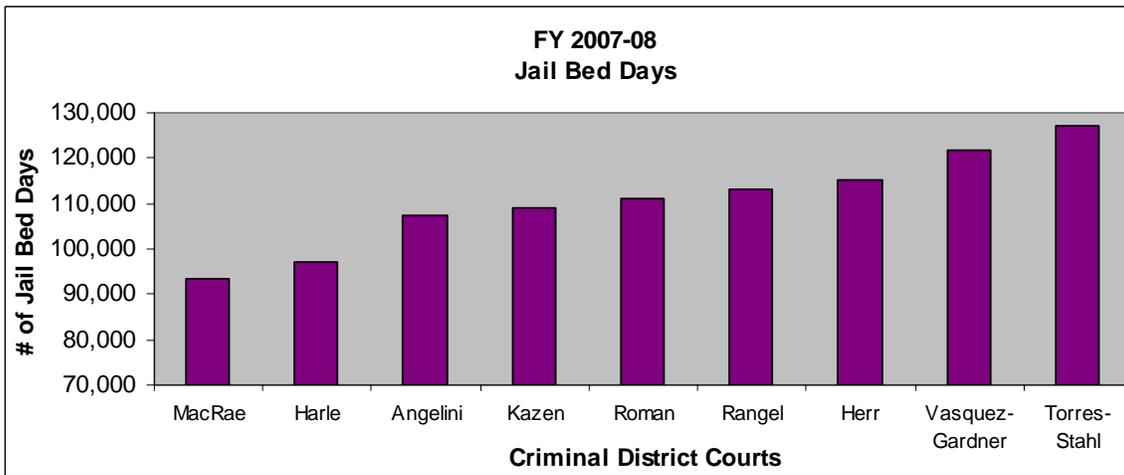
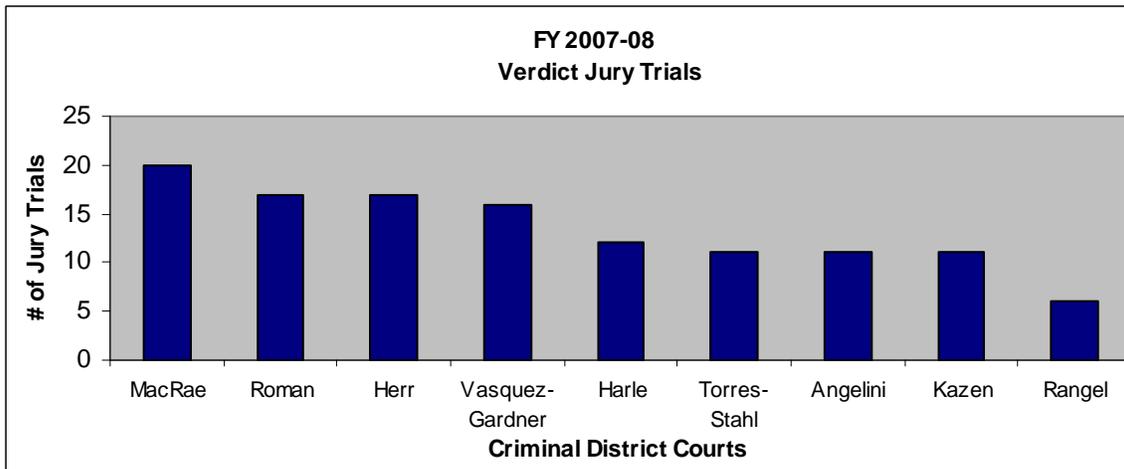
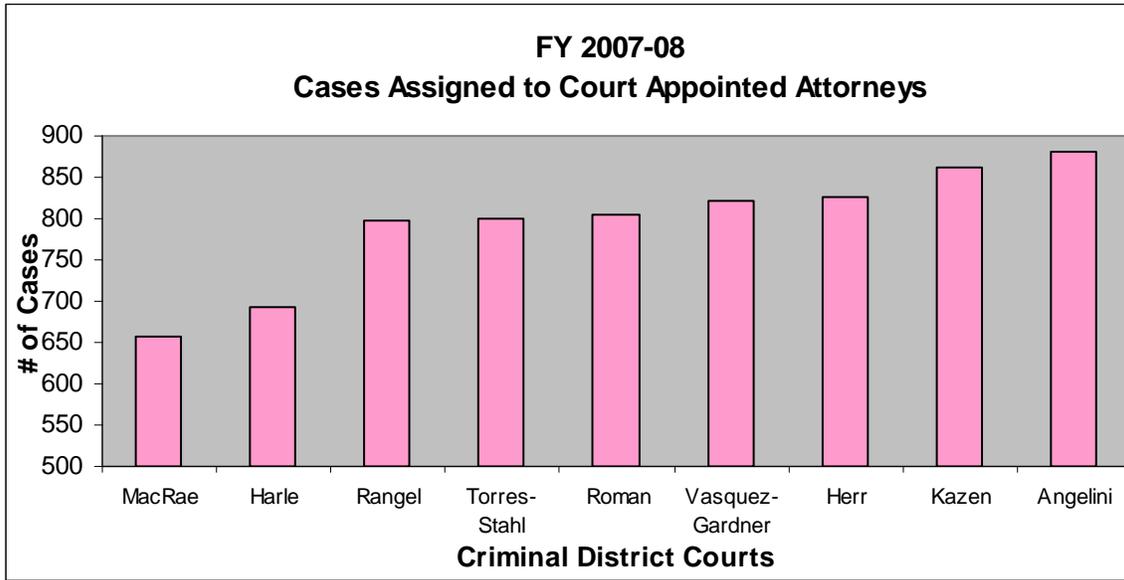
District Court FY 2007-08 Data

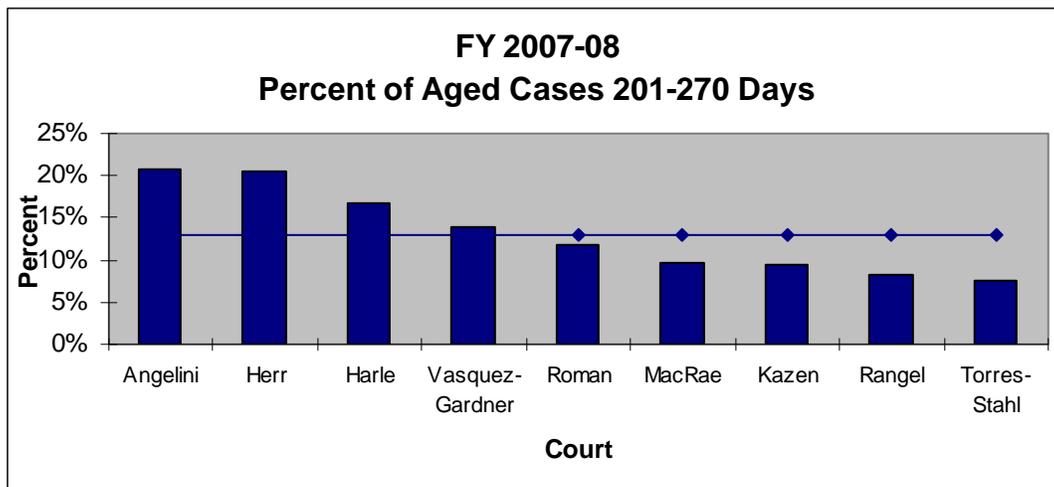
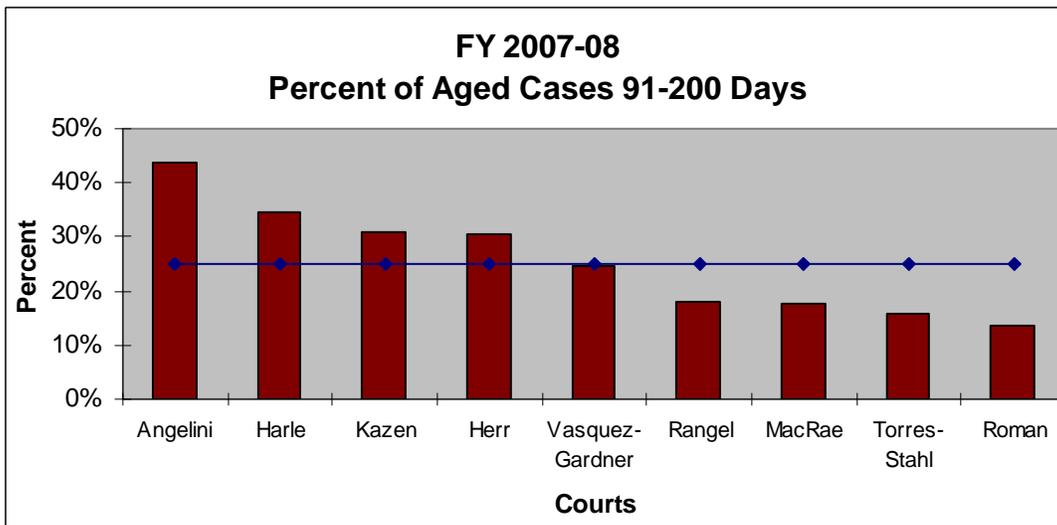
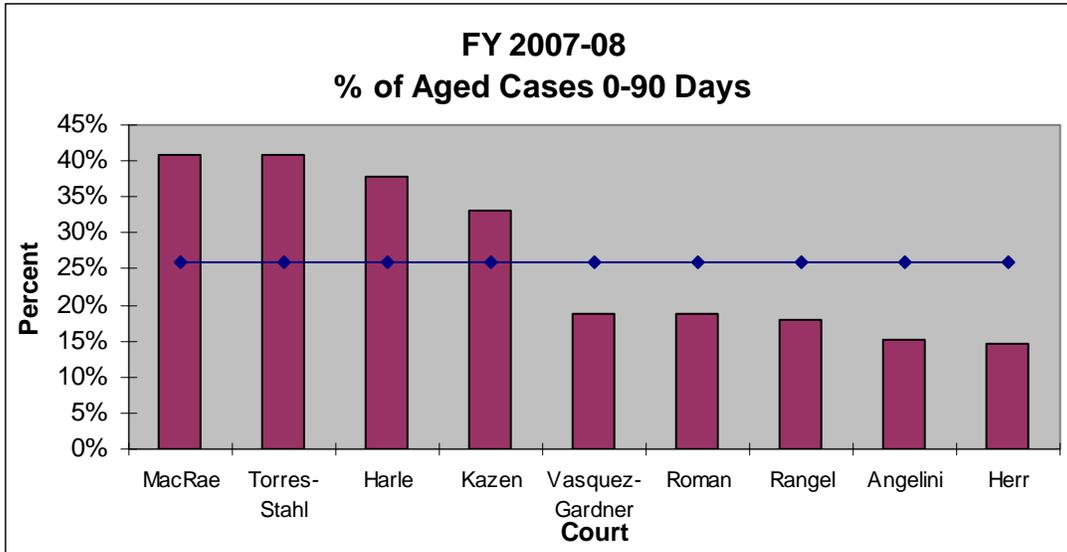


District Court FY 2007-08 Data

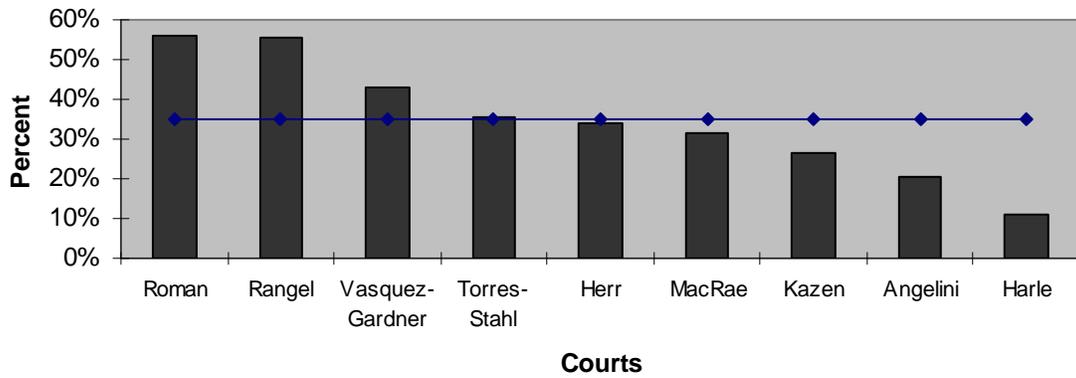


District Court FY 2007-08 Data

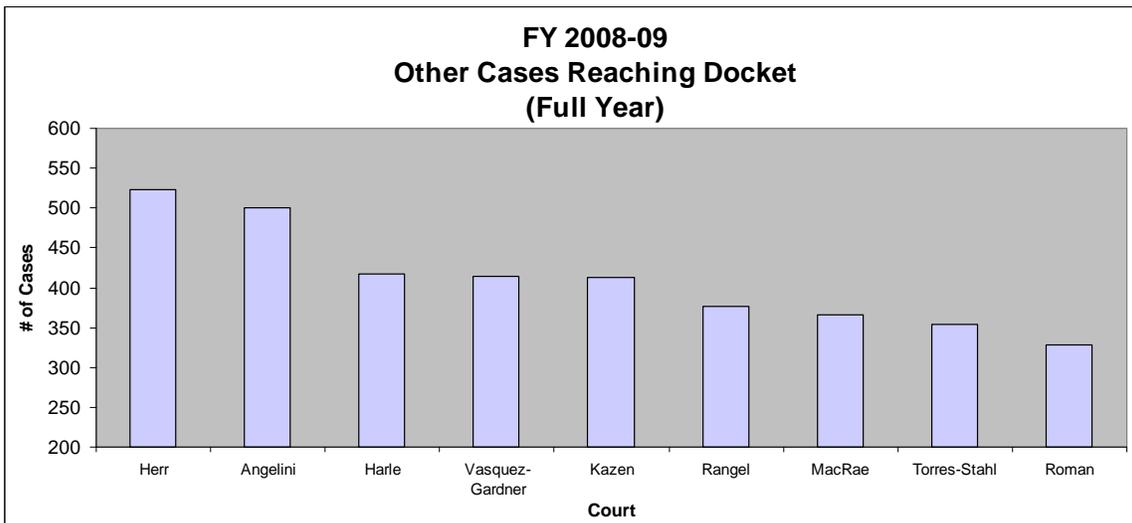
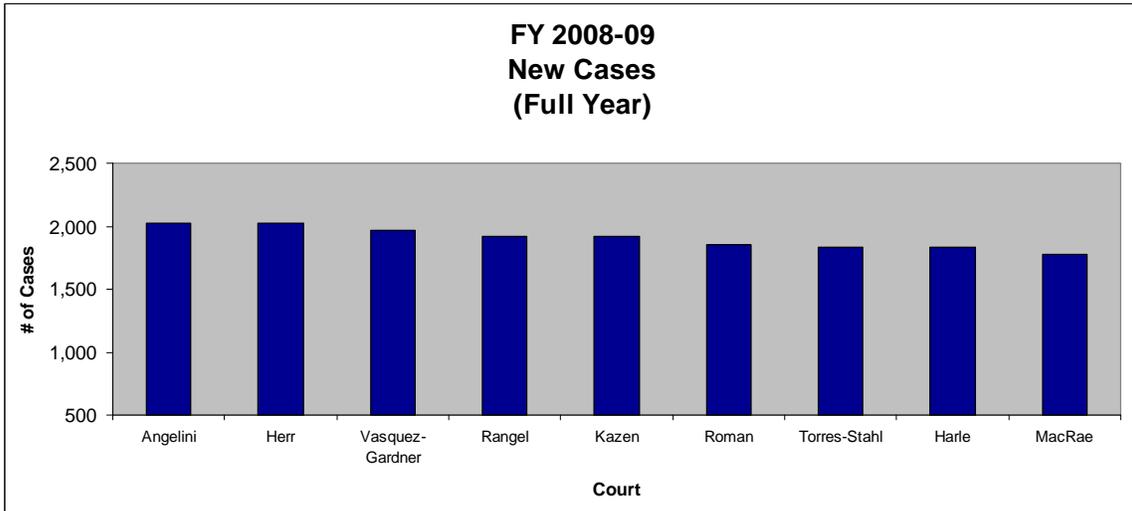
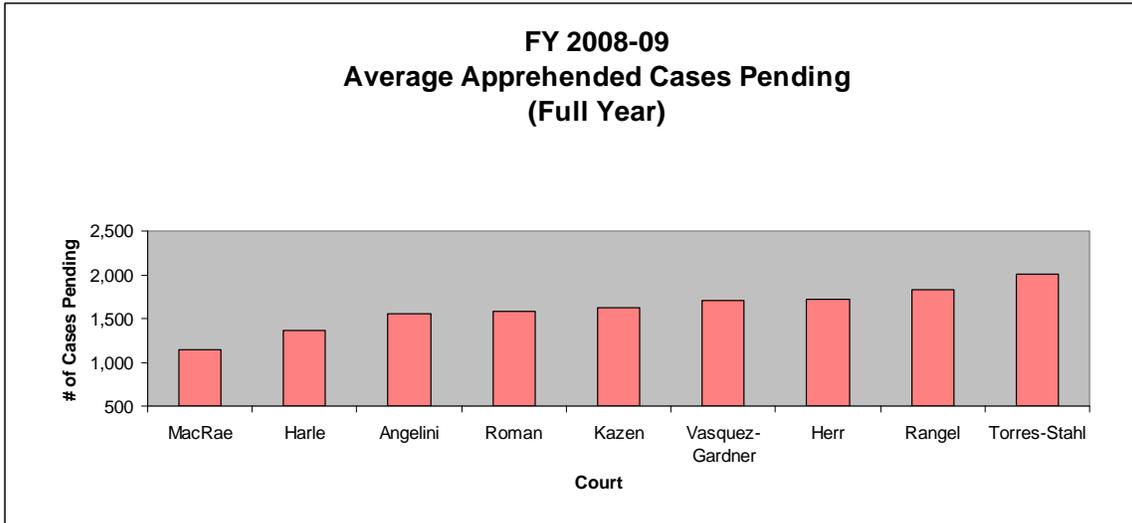




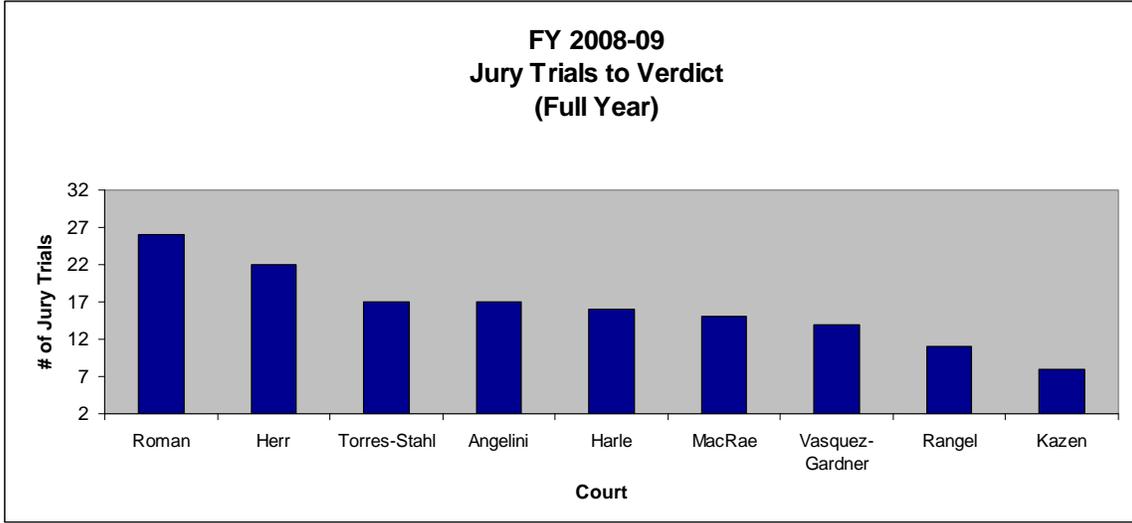
FY 2007-08
Percent of Aged Cases 271 Days & Over



FY 2008-09 District Court Caseload



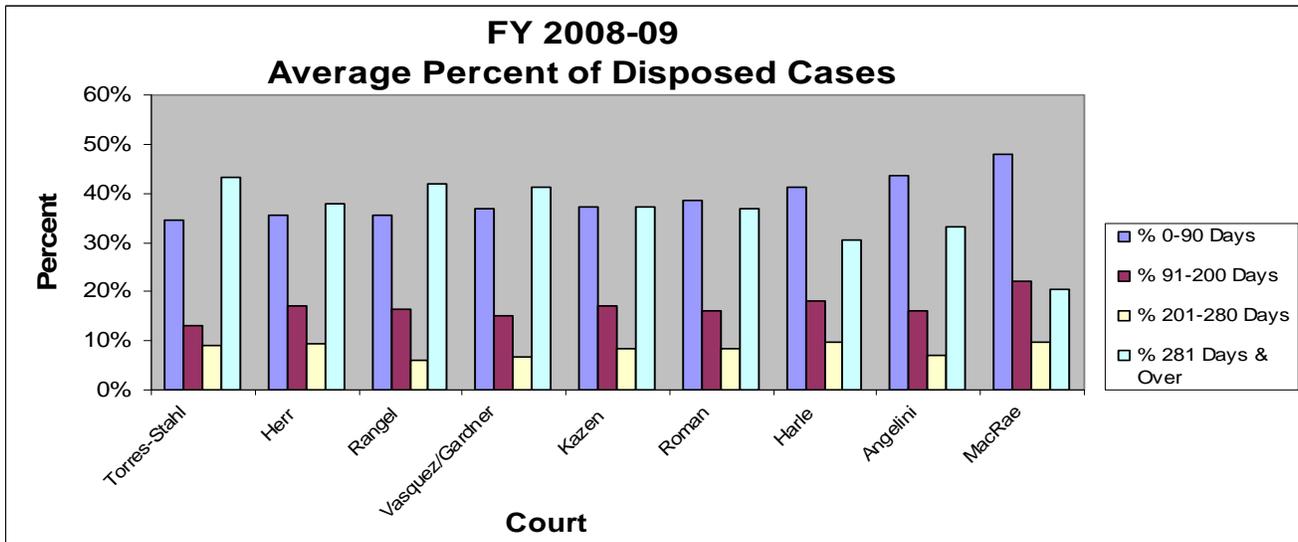
FY 2008-09 District Court Caseload



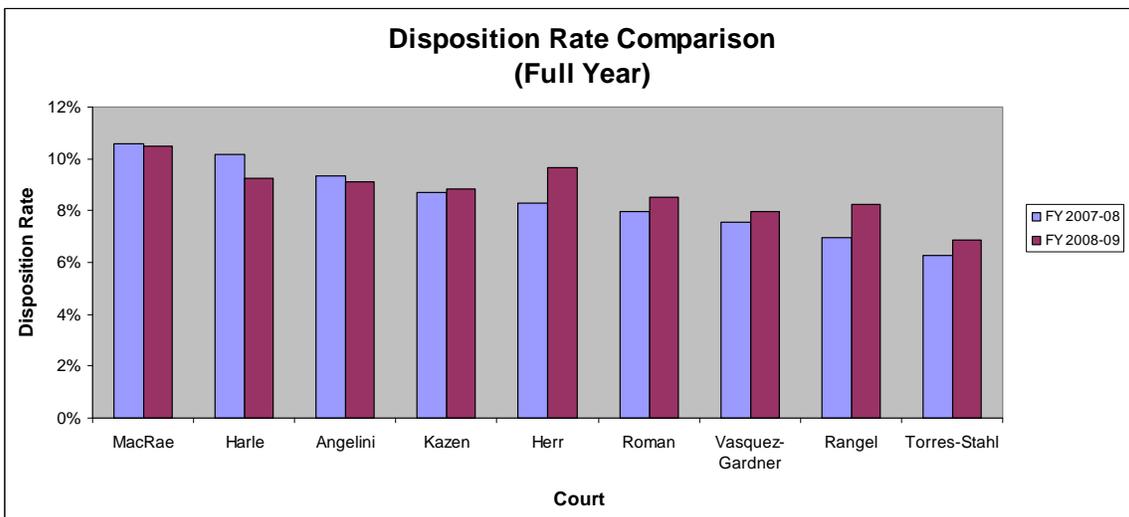
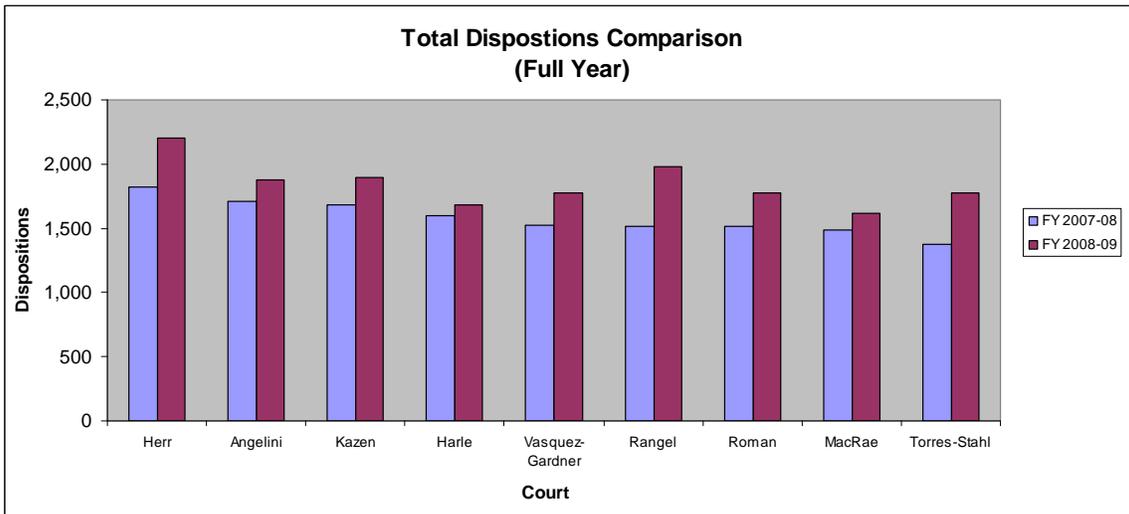
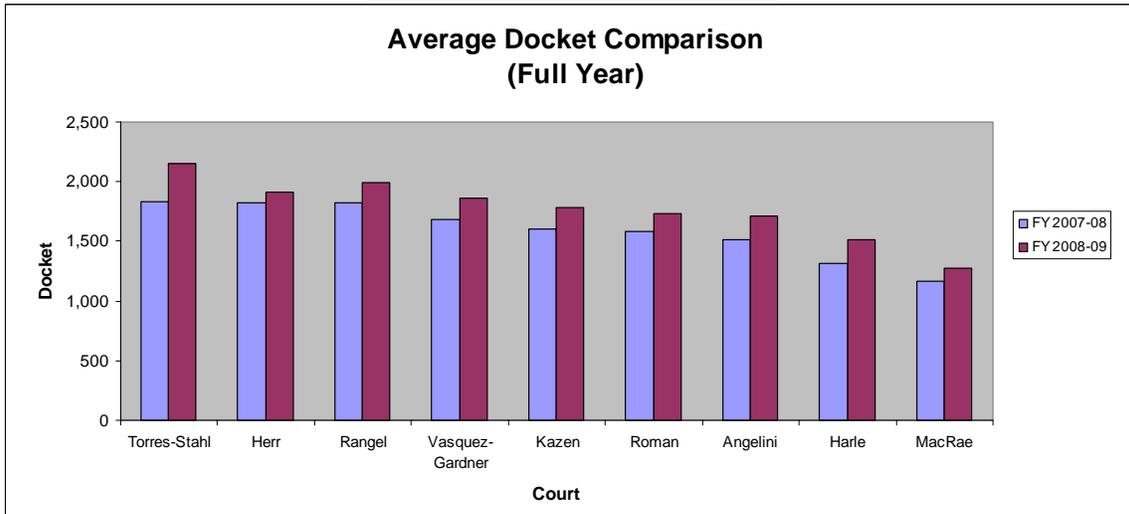
**Aged Cases
Disposed
(Percent)
Criminal
District Courts
Annual**

INDICATOR: Court Comparison of age of cases

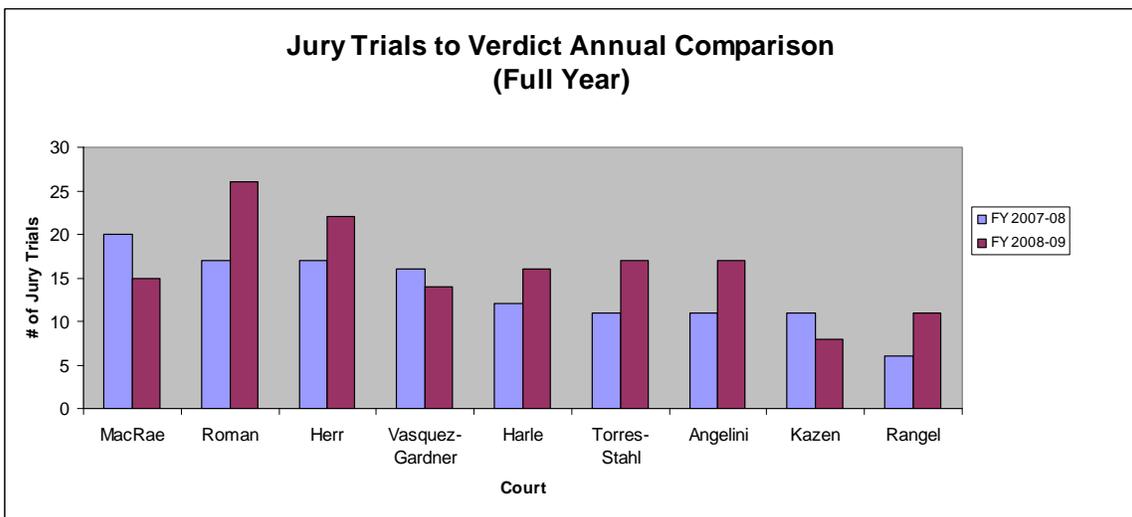
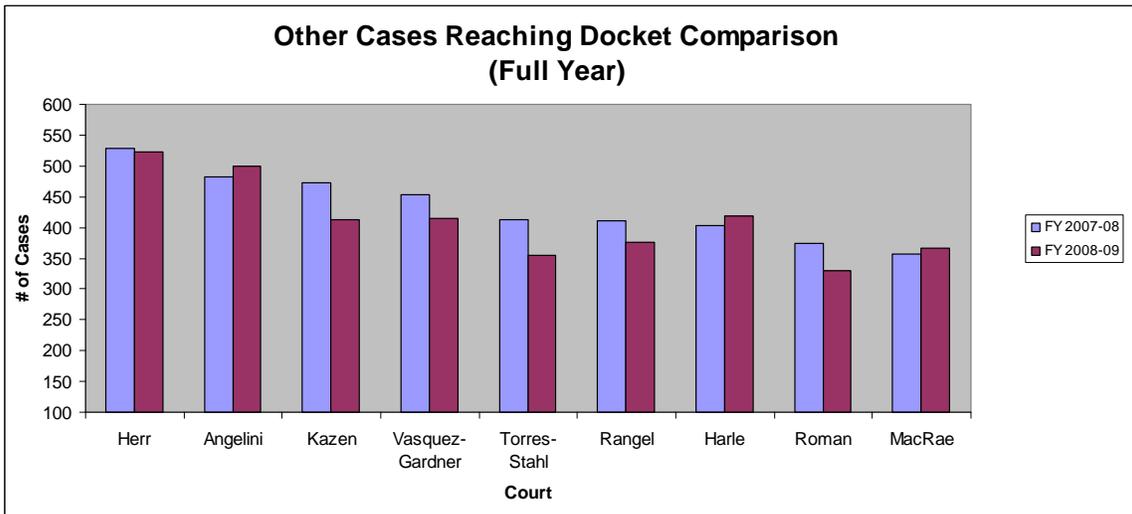
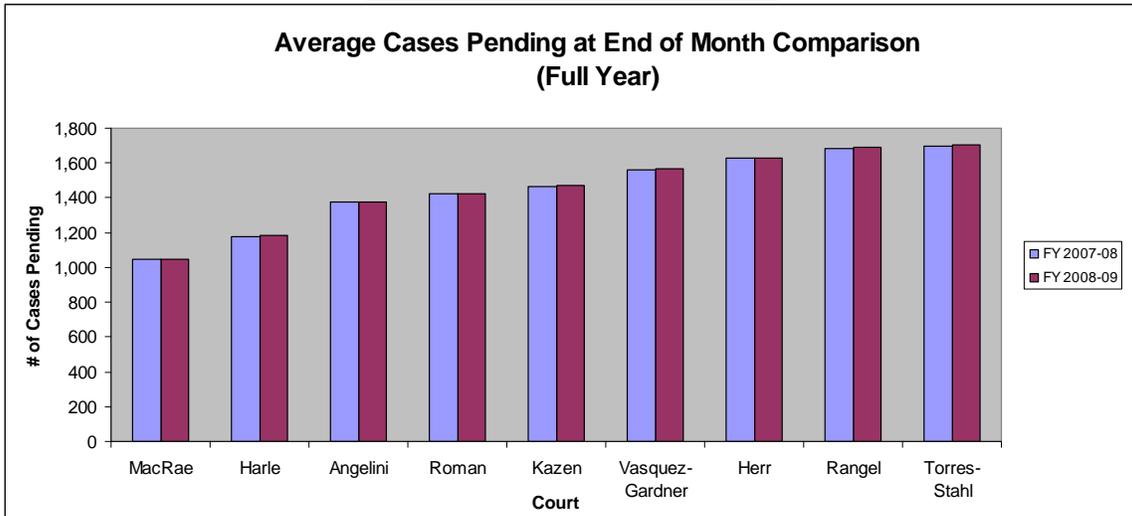
Court	% 0-90 Days	% 91-200 Days	% 201-280 Days	% 281 Days & Over
Torres-Stahl	35%	13%	9%	43%
Herr	35%	17%	9%	38%
Rangel	36%	16%	6%	42%
Vasquez/Gardner	37%	15%	7%	41%
Kazen	37%	17%	8%	37%
Roman	39%	16%	8%	37%
Harle	41%	18%	10%	31%
Angelini	44%	16%	7%	33%
MacRae	48%	22%	10%	20%



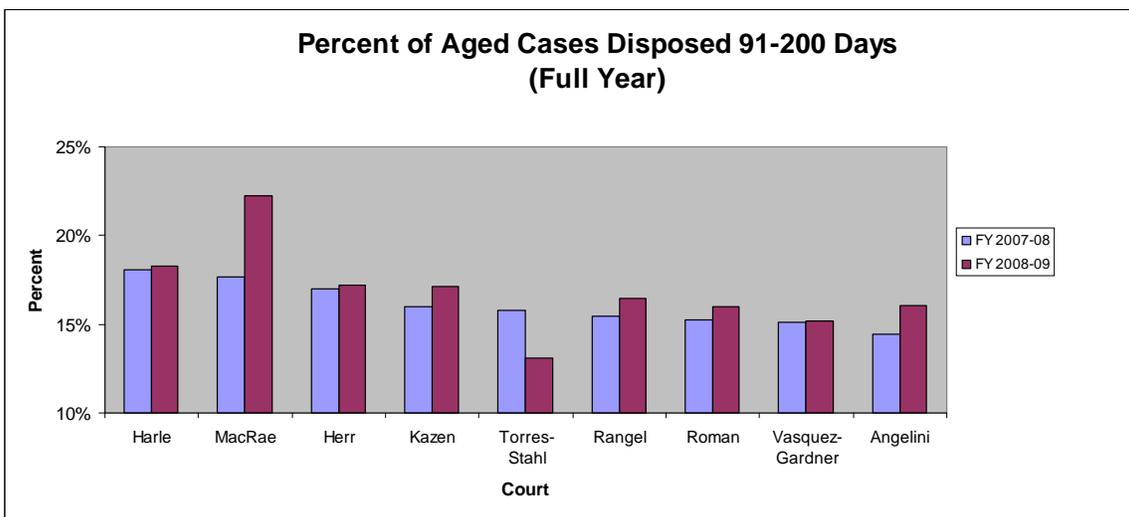
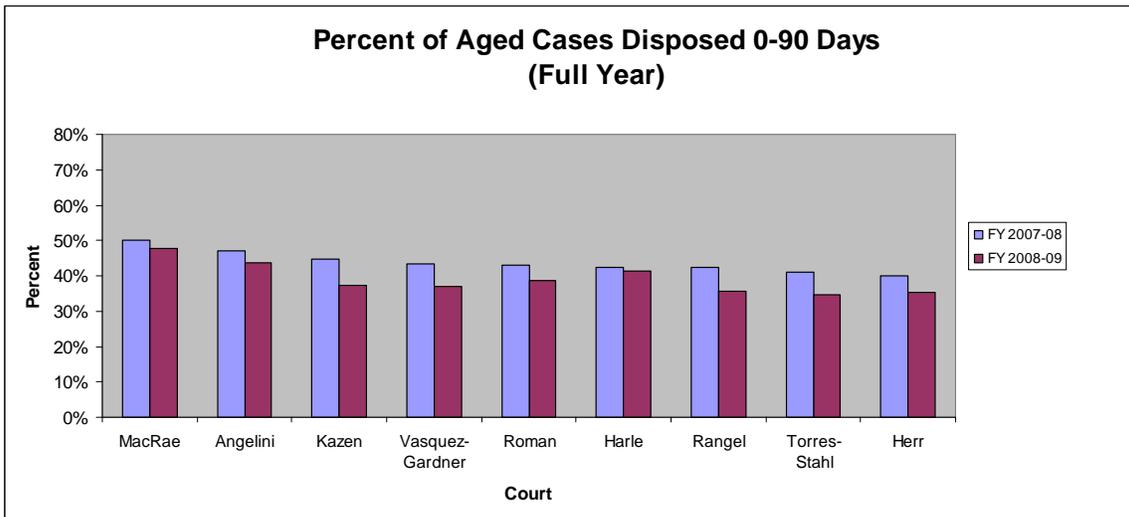
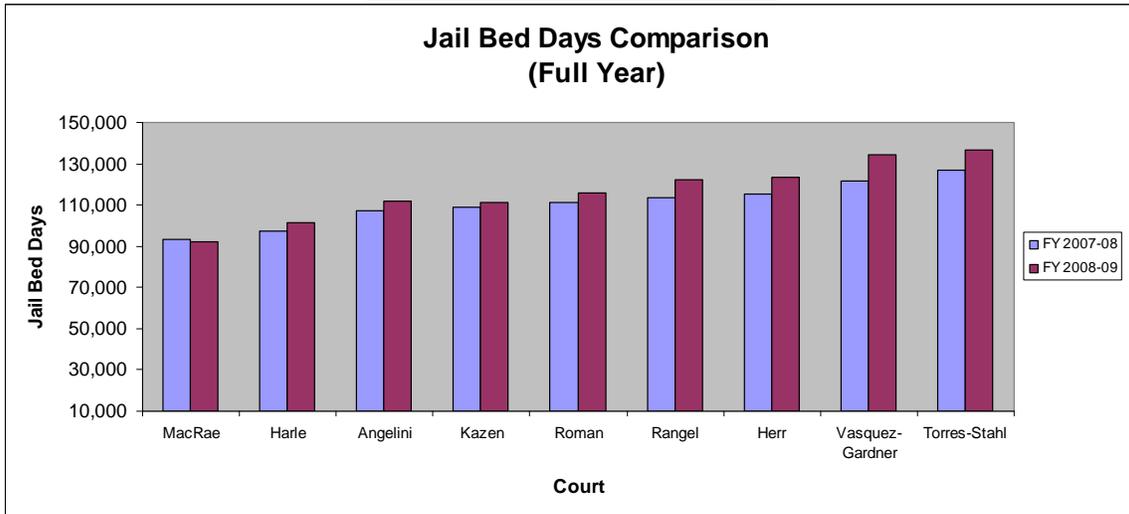
Year to Year Comparison



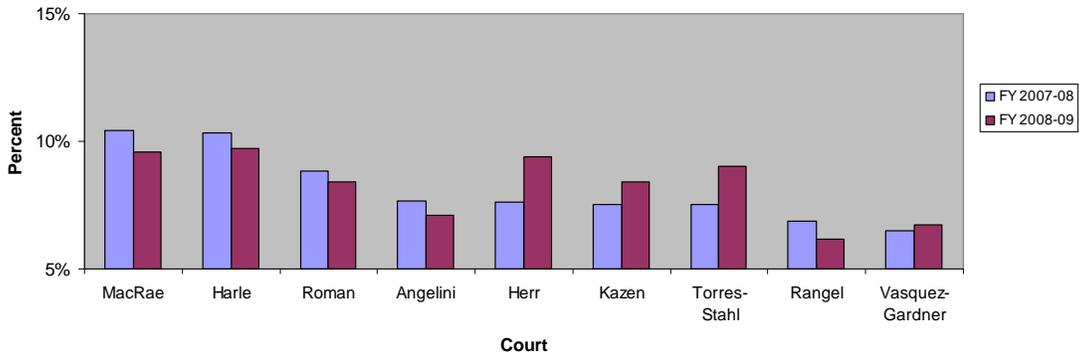
Year to Year Comparison



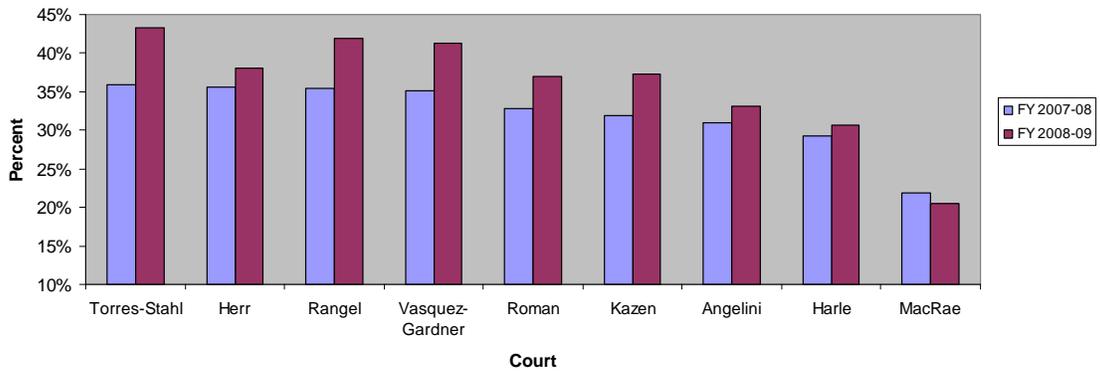
Year to Year Comparison



**Percent of Aged Cases Disposed 201-280 Days
(Full Year)**



**Percent of Aged Cases Disposed 281 Days & Over
(Full Year)**



Sources:

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

Bexar County Adult Probation Information System State Fiscal Year Report: Felony
Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: District 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: District Court Criminal Section
Summary Report

Measure 4: Time to Disposition

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

Appendix:

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