BEXAR COUNTY

Judicial Services

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BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURTS
2nd QUARTER FY 2014-15
(January, 2015 – March, 2015)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD
AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Brief Summary:
This report reflects District Court workload and efficiency measures for FY 2014-2015 between the months of January through March (Quarter 2). The report only includes criminal district courts in the Bexar County judicial system:

144th Criminal District Court: Lorina Rummel
175th Criminal District Court: Judge Mary Roman
186th Criminal District Court: Judge Jefferson Moore*
187th Criminal District Court: Judge Steven Hilbig*
226th Criminal District Court: Judge Sid L. Harle
227th Criminal District Court: Judge Kevin O' Connell*
290th Criminal District Court: Judge Melisa Skinner
379th Criminal District Court: Judge Ron Rangel
399th Criminal District Court: Judge Ray J. Olivarri
437th Criminal District Court: Judge Lori Valenzuela

*Judges assumed office on January 1, 2015.

This report focuses on the following six measures and shows how the individual courts performed relative to each other and the 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

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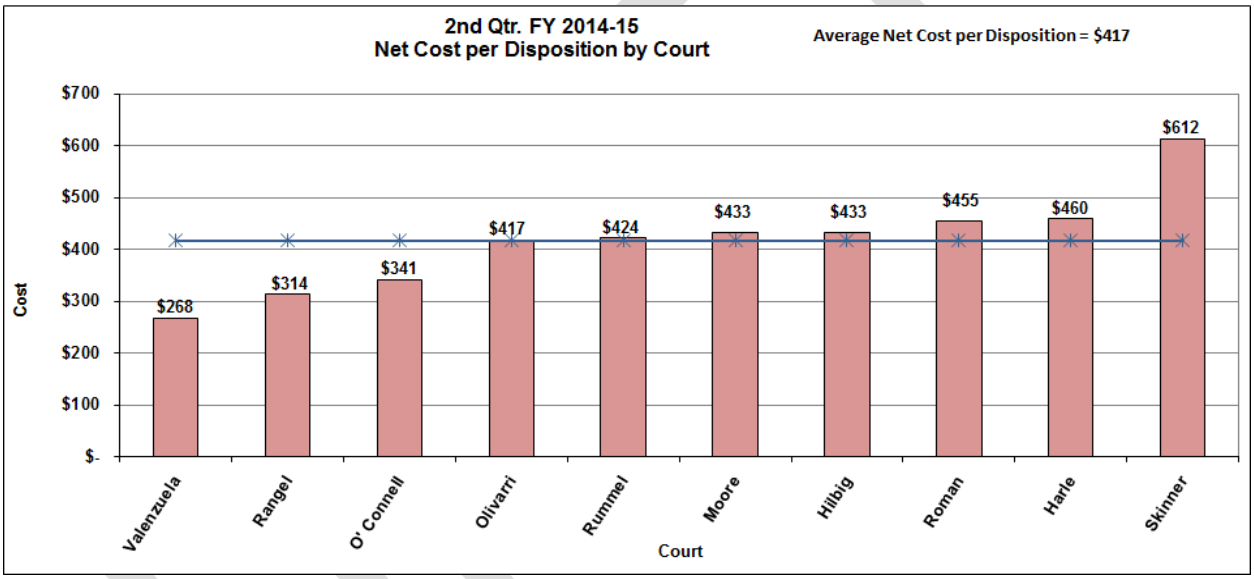
Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

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

Analysis and Interpretation: The following graph and table show a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition and Cost per Court Appointment for Indigent Defense based on 2nd Quarter FY 2014-15 data. Courts are listed in order from lowest to highest net cost per disposition. Indigent defense is included in the net cost per disposition. Of the total expenses for the court system, **49** 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 eight quarters.

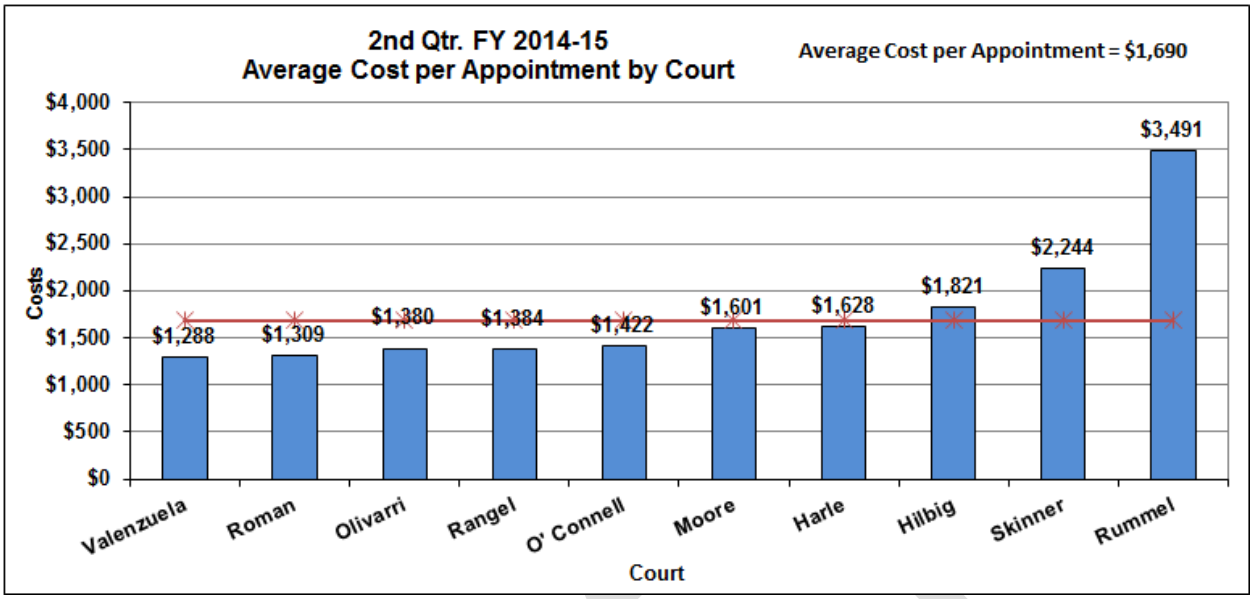
Differences in the net cost per disposition are mostly explained by the differences in the revenue collection and in the number of dispositions of the type that generate fees. For example, the defendant in case dismissal is not accessed fees.

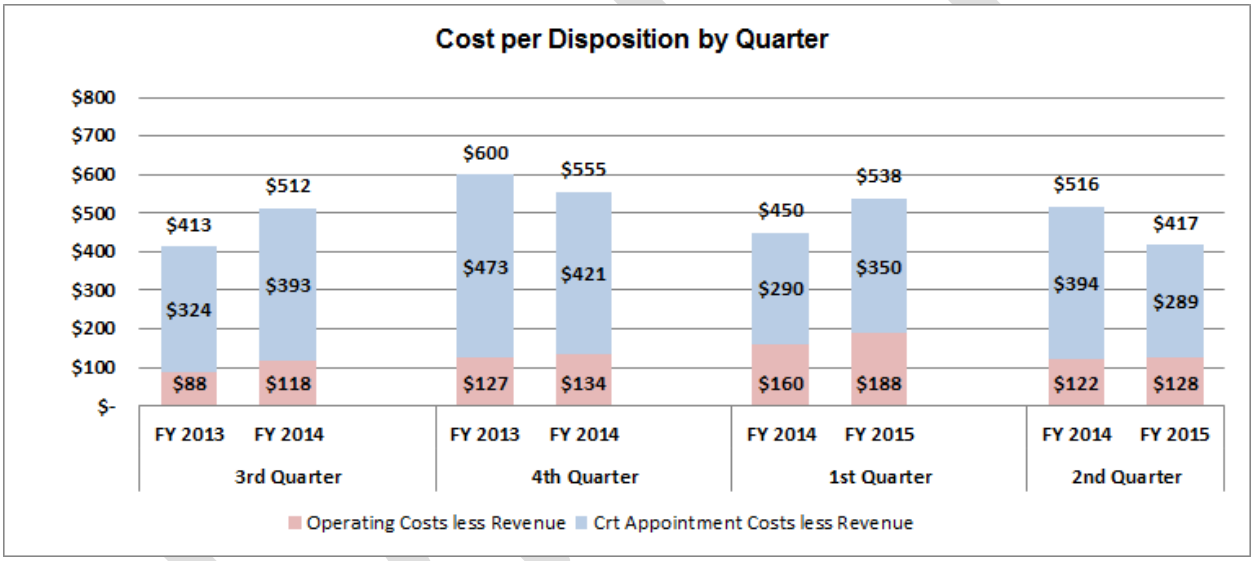


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Cost per Disposition

Court Number	Judge	Operating Expenses	Ct. Appointed Atty. Costs	Total Expenses	Indigent Defense Revenues	Court Fine Revenues	Court Costs Revenues	Total County Revenues	Net Cost/ (Savings)	Number of Dispositions	Net Cost (Savings) per Disposition
144	Rummel	$ 121,590	$ 173,389	$ 294,979	$ 5,799	$ 57,220	$ 46,347	$ 109,366	$ 185,613	438	$ 424
175	Roman	$ 145,824	$ 116,472	$ 262,296	$ 3,881	$ 44,190	$ 37,385	$ 85,455	$ 176,841	389	$ 455
186	Moore	$ 124,335	$ 131,094	$ 255,429	$ 9,406	$ 54,976	$ 41,815	$ 106,197	$ 149,233	345	$ 433
187	Hilbig	$ 121,835	$ 110,926	$ 232,760	$ 7,142	$ 35,660	$ 41,576	$ 84,377	$ 148,383	343	$ 433
226	Harle	$ 121,127	$ 108,258	$ 229,385	$ 7,327	$ 39,872	$ 40,432	$ 87,631	$ 141,754	308	$ 460
227	O' Connell	$ 124,226	$ 83,478	$ 207,704	$ 5,246	$ 48,994	$ 40,095	$ 94,334	$ 113,370	332	$ 341
290	Skinner	$ 121,650	$ 152,747	$ 274,397	$ 2,421	$ (1,749)	$ (15,087)	$ (14,415)	$ 288,812	472	$ 612
379	Rangel	$ 124,157	$ 117,248	$ 241,405	$ 9,327	$ 45,403	$ 44,237	$ 98,967	$ 142,438	454	$ 314
399	Olivarri	$ 115,371	$ 102,049	$ 217,420	$ 4,069	$ 15,348	$ 26,834	$ 46,251	$ 171,169	410	$ 417
437	Valenzuela	$ 116,327	$ 93,209	$ 209,536	$ 5,628	$ 58,846	$ 33,215	$ 97,688	$ 111,848	418	$ 268
	Admin*	$ 639,452			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total:	**$1,236,442**	**$1,188,870**	**$2,425,312**	**$60,246**	**$398,760**	**$336,847**	**$795,852**	**$1,629,460**	**3909**	**$ 416.85**

*Cost of Administration prorated equally across all trial courts

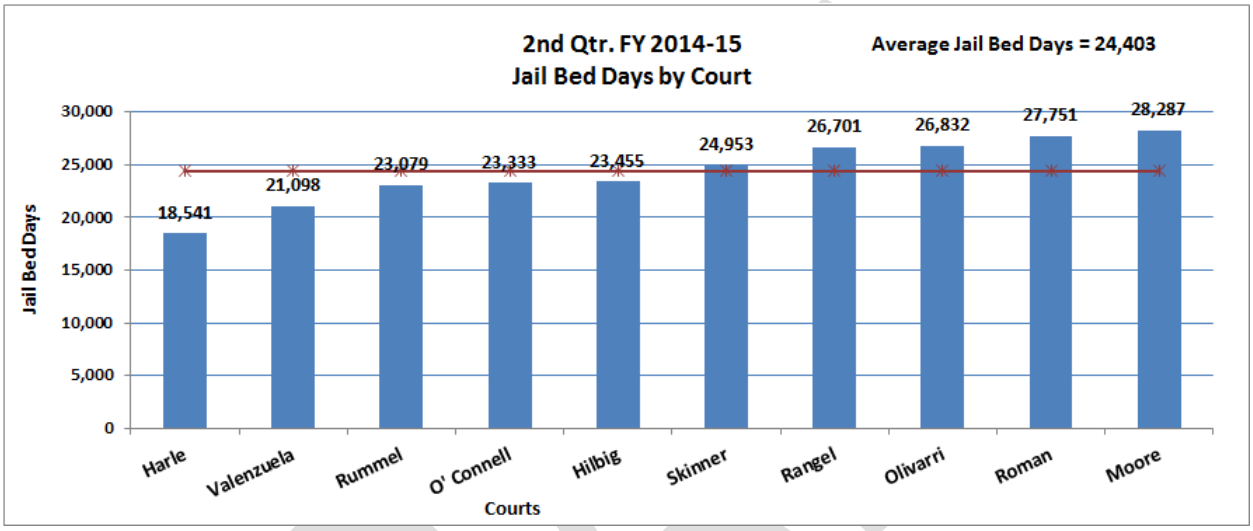

2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Average Cost per Appointment by Court
Average Cost per Appointment = $1,690
Costs
$4,000
$3,500
$3,000
$2,500
$2,000
$1,500
$1,000
$500
$0
$1,288
$1,309
$1,380
$1,384
$1,422
$1,601
$1,628
$1,821
$2,244
$3,491
Valenzuela
Roman
Olivarri
Rangel
O' Connell
Moore
Harle
Hilbig
Skinner
Rummel
Court

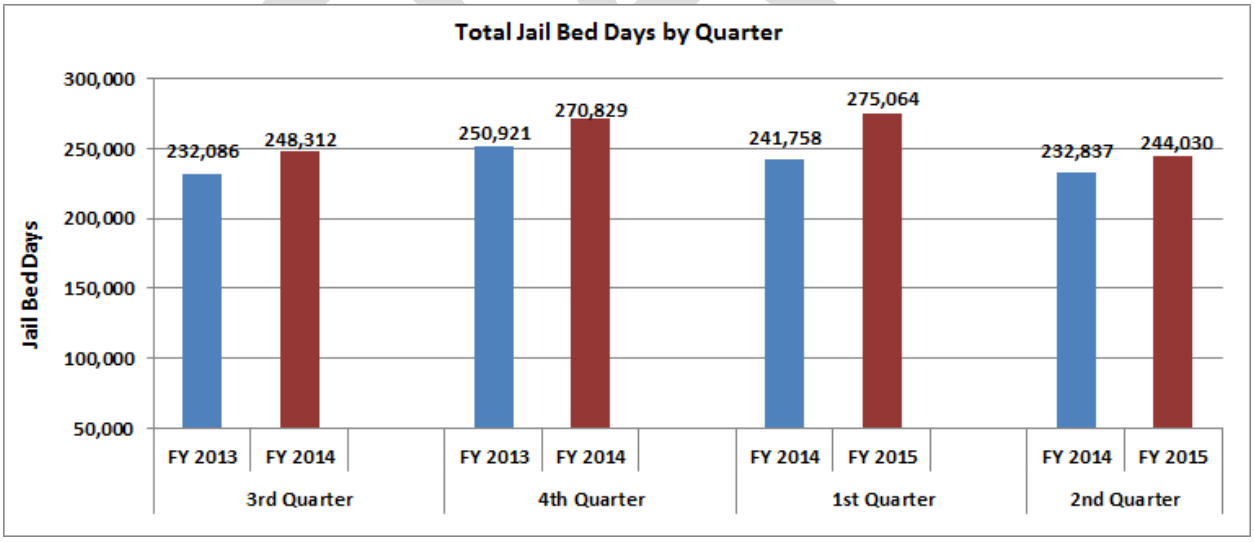

Cost per Disposition by Quarter
$800
$700
$600
$500
$400
$300
$200
$100
$-
$413
$324
$88
$512
$393
$118
$600
$473
$127
$555
$421
$134
$450
$290
$160
$538
$350
$188
$516
$394
$122
$417
$289
$128
FY 2013
FY 2014
3rd Quarter
FY 2013
FY 2014
4th Quarter
FY 2014
FY 2015
1st Quarter
FY 2014
FY 2015
2nd Quarter
Operating Costs less Revenue
Crt Appointment Costs less Revenue

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 2nd Quarter FY 2014-15 from least to the greatest number of jail bed days. The second chart displays the total number of jail bed days consumed court wide for each of the last eight quarters. The third chart shows the average length of stay for custodies by District Court for the 2nd Quarter FY 2014-15. The final chart displays the average length of stay for the past eight quarters for the entire court.

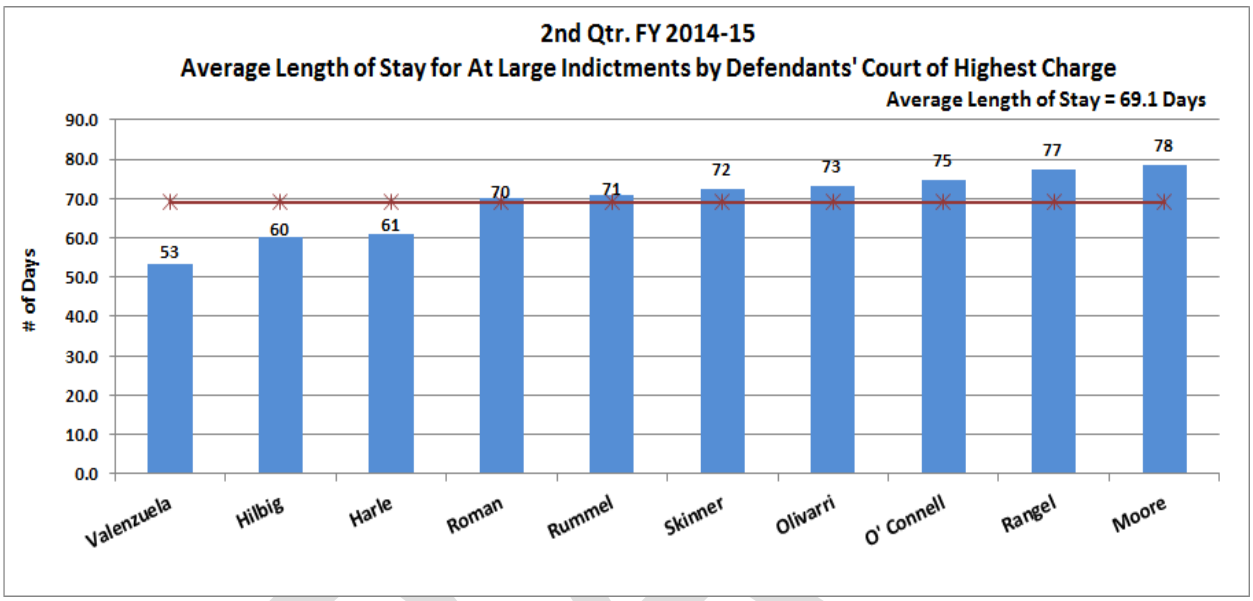


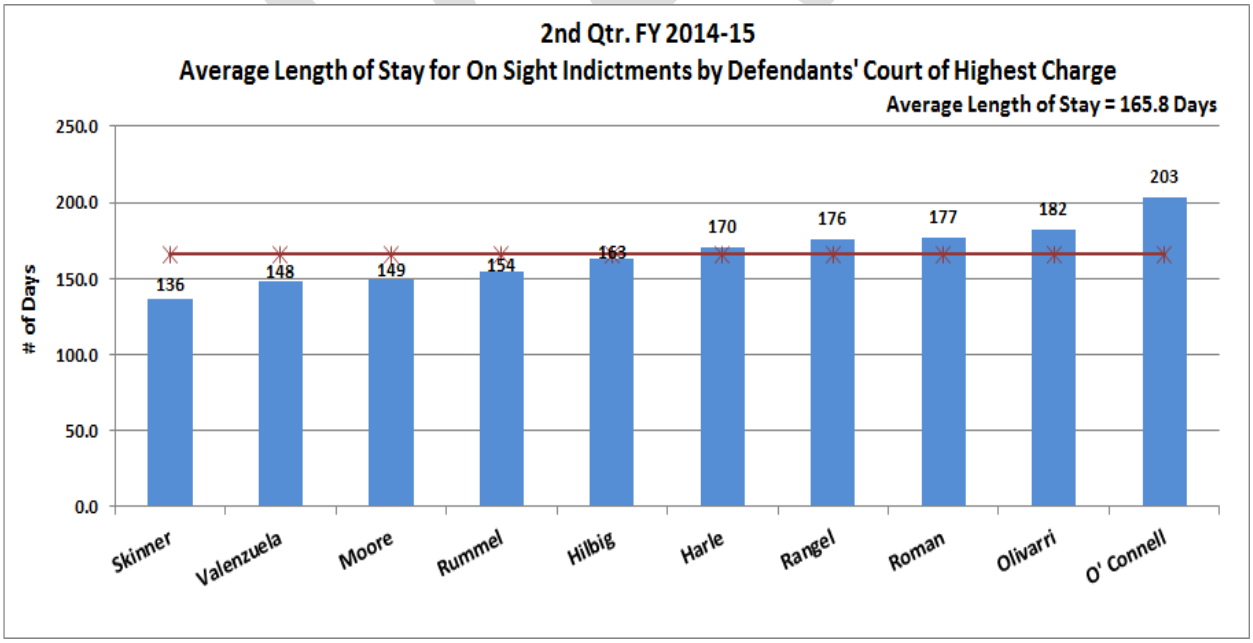


The average length of stay only measures the time spent for the highest charge for a defendant in that court.

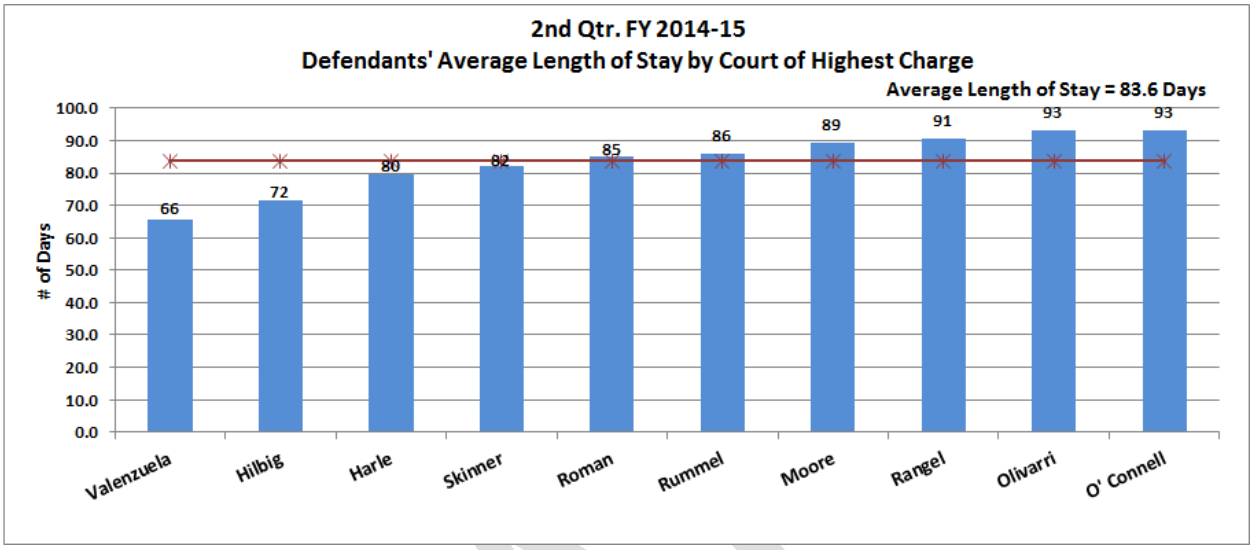
For the District Courts, the average length of stay is broken down by the length of time spent for at-large indictments (measured as the time from date of booking to date of release) and the length of time spent for on-sight indictments (measured as the time from date of indictment to date of release).

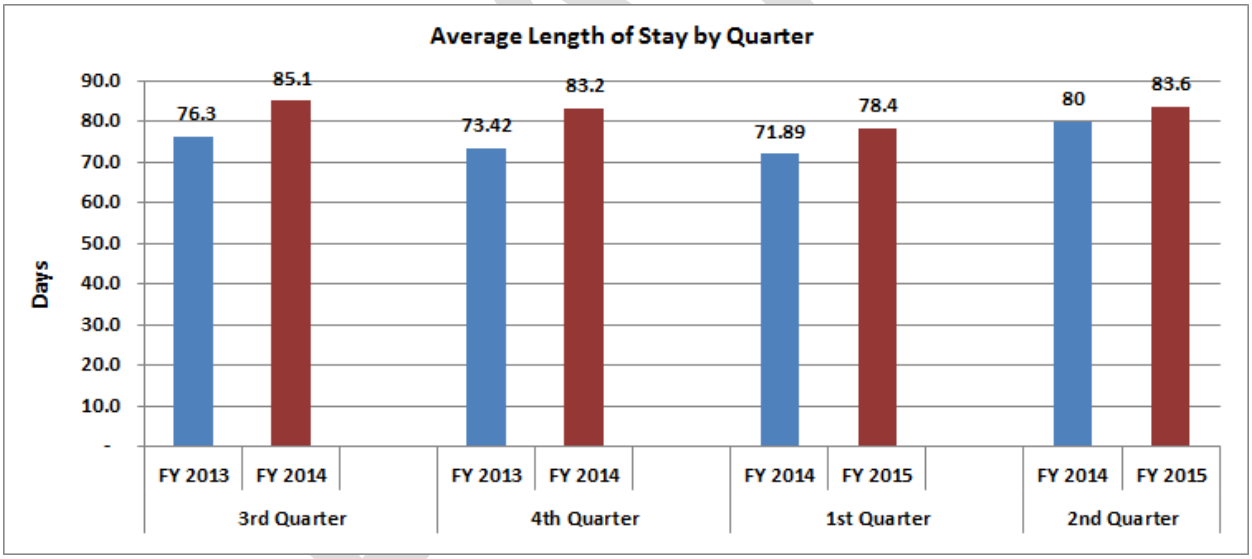
On-sight indictments refer to those scenarios in which the indictment occurs after the booking date. At-large indictments refer to those instances when the indictment occurs prior to the booking date.





The graph below lists the average length of stay as a composite measure of the average length of stay for the at-large indictments and for on-sight indictments. The quarterly comparisons graph also lists this same measure.





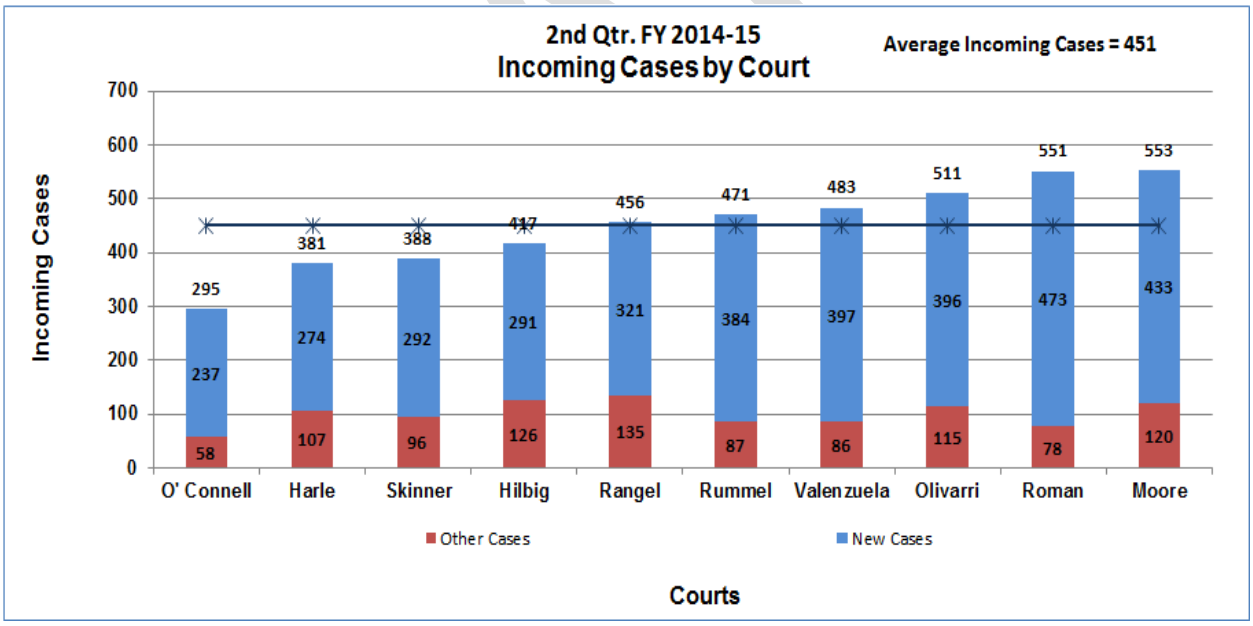
Measure 3: Clearance Rates

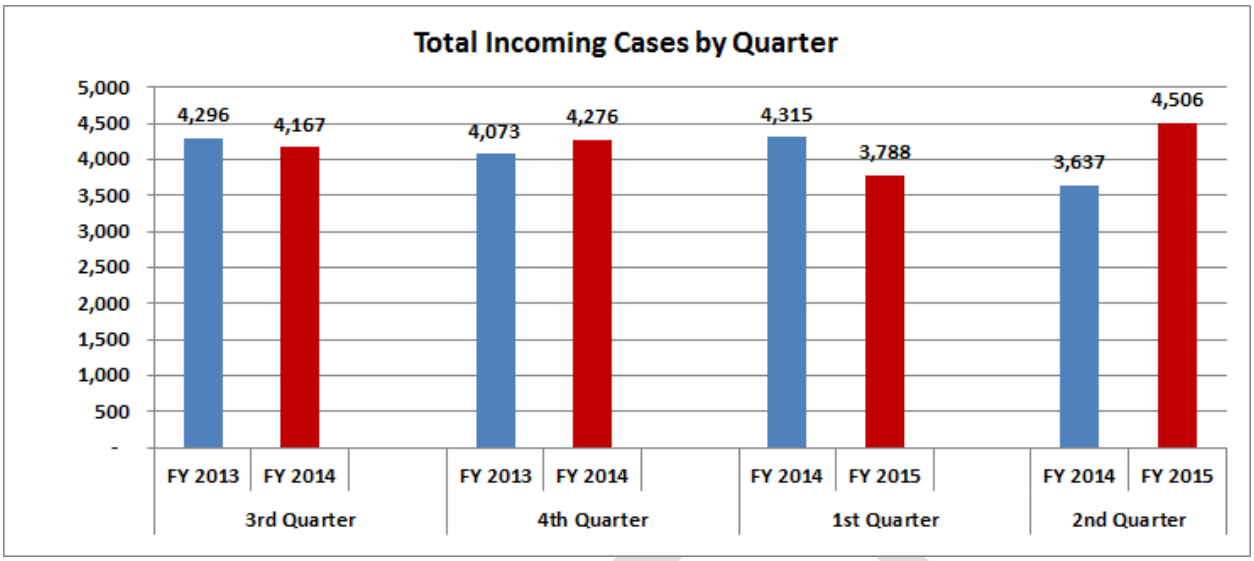
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

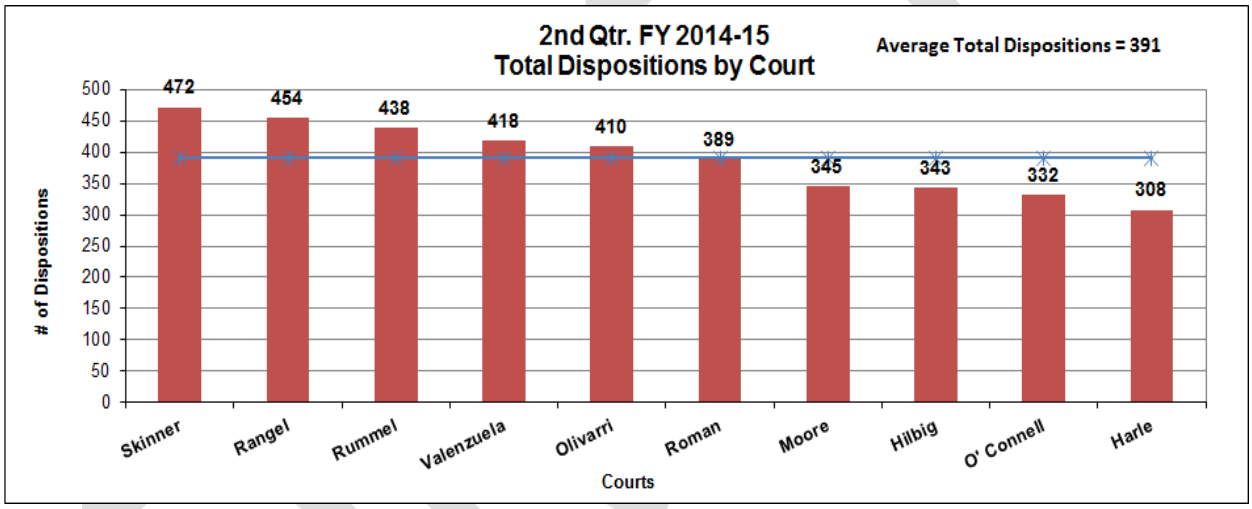
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of incoming cases a court receives compared to cases disposed monthly. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is disposing of the same number of incoming cases. A clearance rate above 100% represents a court that is disposing of more incoming cases than it is receiving. A clearance rate below 100% represents a court that is disposing of fewer incoming cases than it is receiving. This measure can be used to determine whether or not a backlog may occur. *Note: 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.*

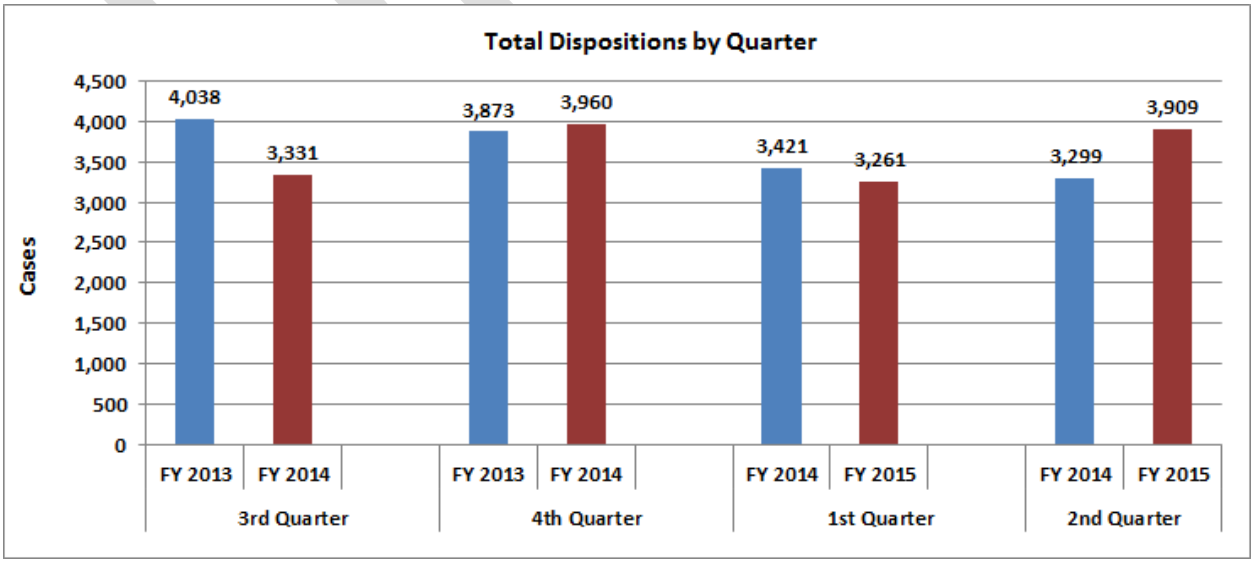
Several graphs are displayed below.

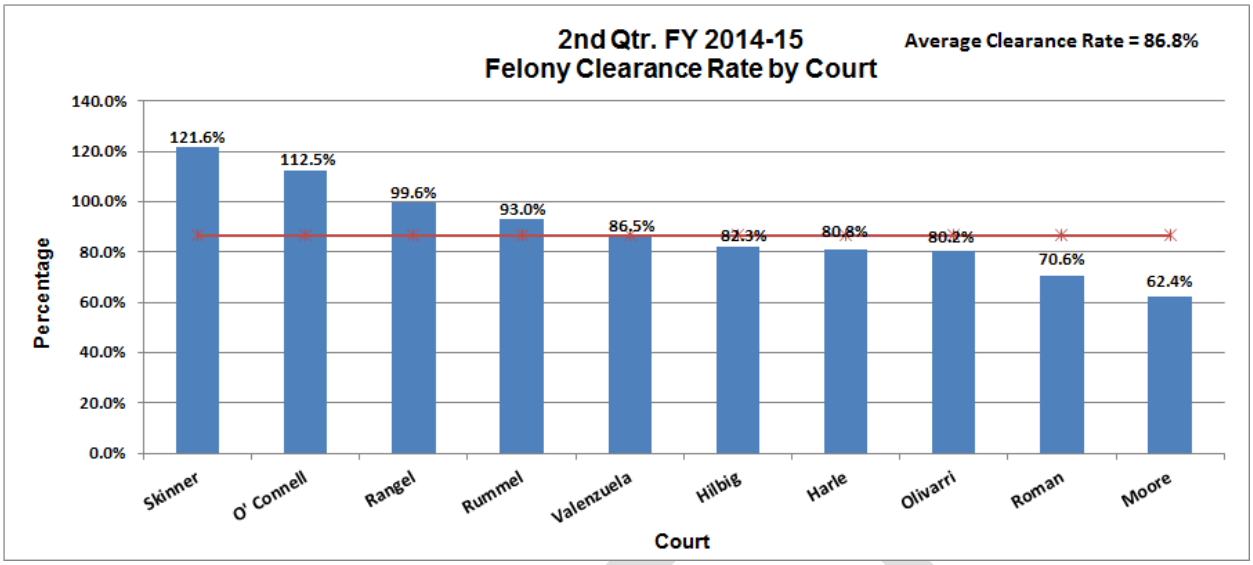
1. The first graph shows the number of incoming cases, which indicates the incoming workload for the Quarter.
2. The second graph displays total number of cases that were disposed by each court, which indicate the amount of work that was produced for the quarter.
3. The third chart shows the clearance rate by court from the highest to the lowest.
4. The fourth chart displays the court-wide average clearance rate for the past eight 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.

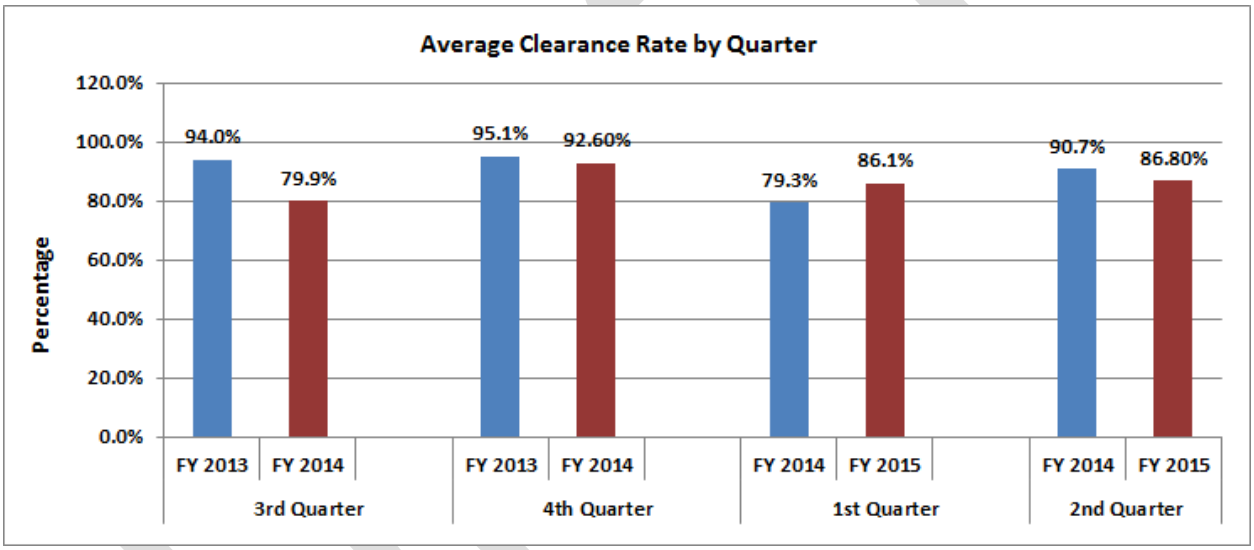


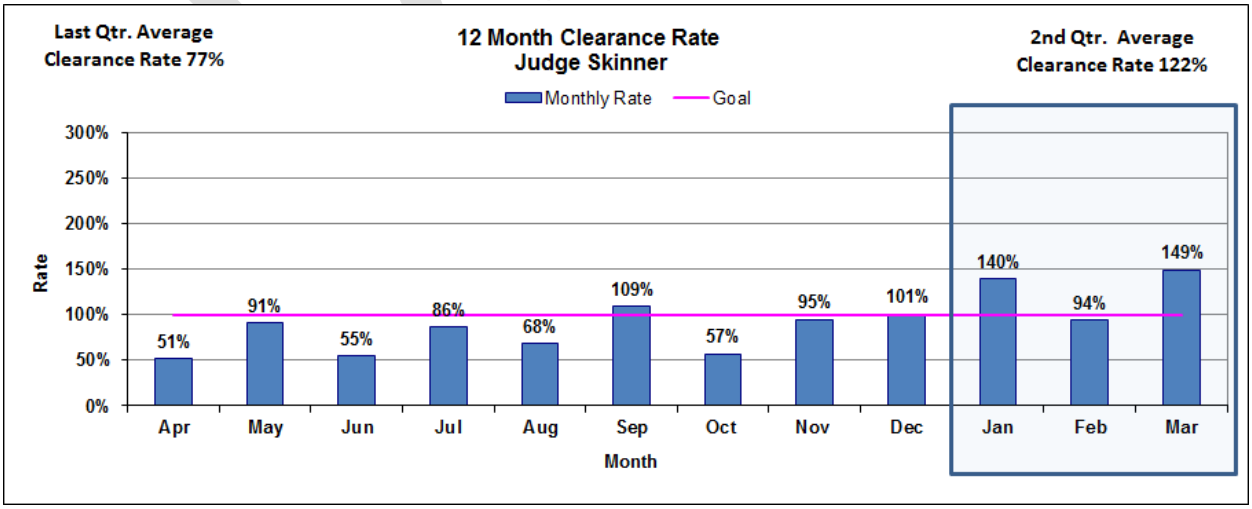

Total Incoming Cases by Quarter
5,000
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
-
4,296
4,167
4,073
4,276
4,315
3,788
3,637
4,506
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2014
FY 2015
FY 2014
FY 2015
3rd Quarter
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Total Dispositions by Court
Average Total Dispositions = 391
# of Dispositions
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
472
454
438
418
410
389
345
343
332
308
Skinner
Rangel
Rummel
Valenzuela
Olivarri
Roman
Moore
Hilbig
O' Connell
Harle
Courts


Total Dispositions by Quarter
Cases
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
4,038
3,331
3,873
3,960
3,421
3,261
3,299
3,909
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2014
FY 2015
FY 2014
FY 2015
3rd Quarter
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Felony Clearance Rate by Court
Average Clearance Rate = 86.8%
Percentage
140.0%
120.0%
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
121.6%
112.5%
99.6%
93.0%
86.5%
82.3%
80.8%
80.2%
70.6%
62.4%
Skinner
O' Connell
Rangel
Rummel
Valenzuela
Hilbig
Harle
Olivarri
Roman
Moore
Court


Average Clearance Rate by Quarter
Percentage
120.0%
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
94.0%
79.9%
95.1%
92.60%
79.3%
86.1%
90.7%
86.80%
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2014
FY 2015
FY 2014
FY 2015
3rd Quarter
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter


Last Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate 77%
12 Month Clearance Rate
Judge Skinner
2nd Qtr. Average
Clearance Rate 122%
Monthly Rate
Goal
Rate
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%
51%
91%
55%
86%
68%
109%
57%
95%
101%
140%
94%
149%
Apr
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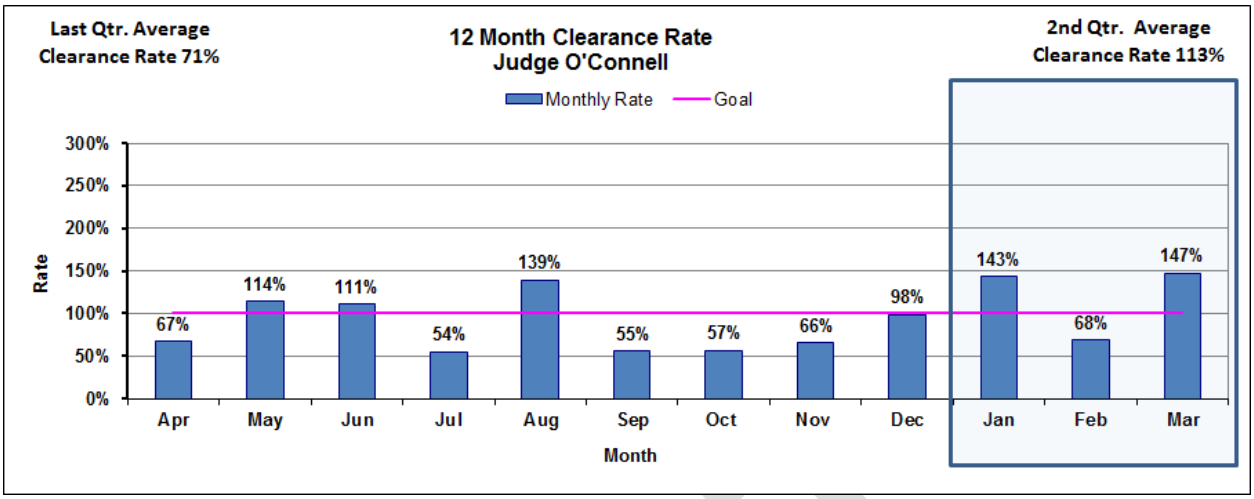
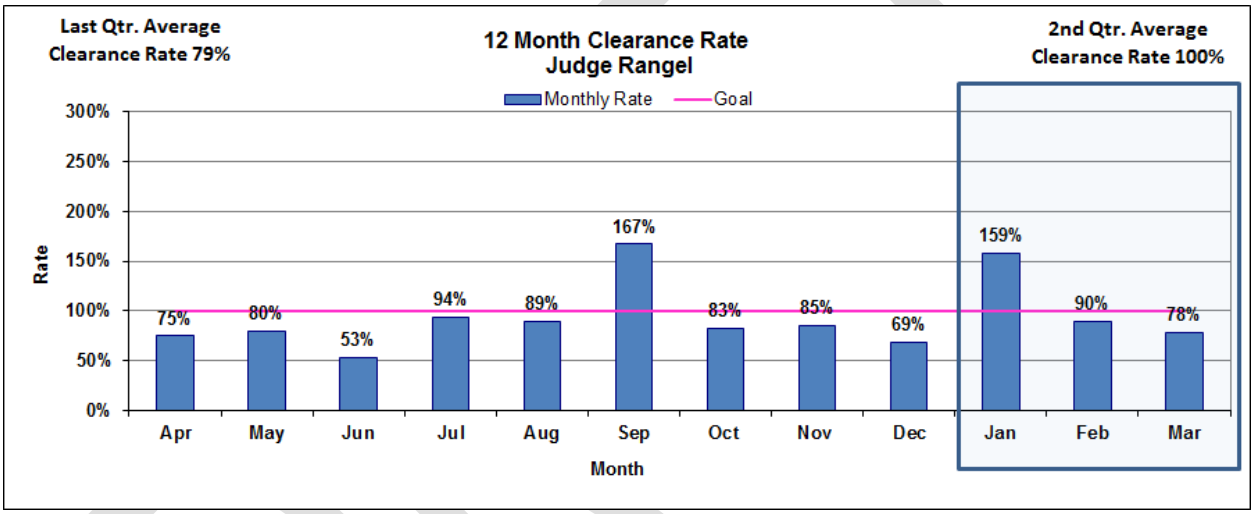
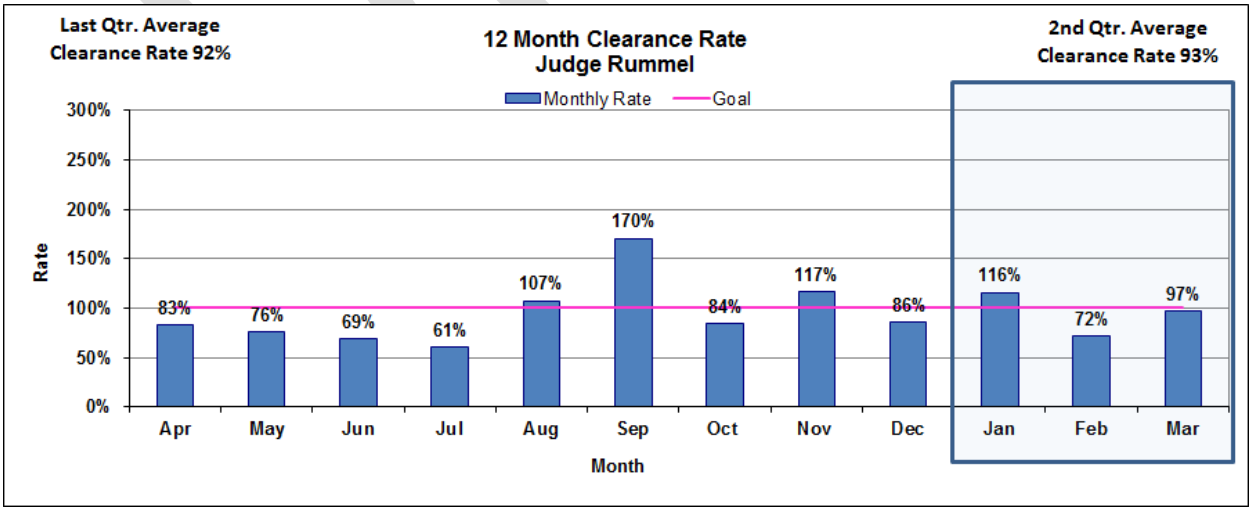
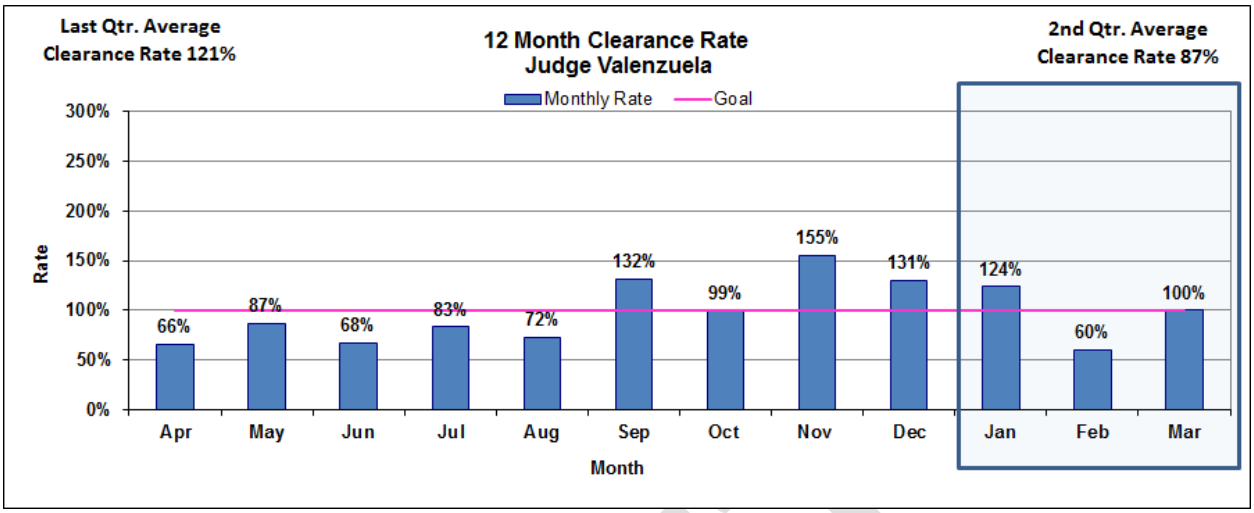
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Month

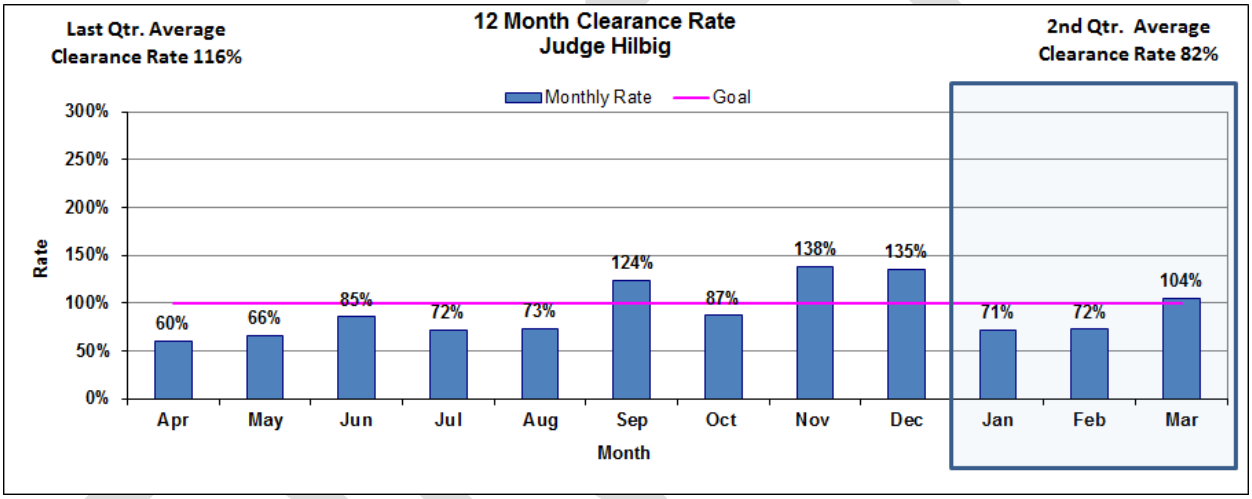


*Judge O'Connell assumed office on January 1, 2015









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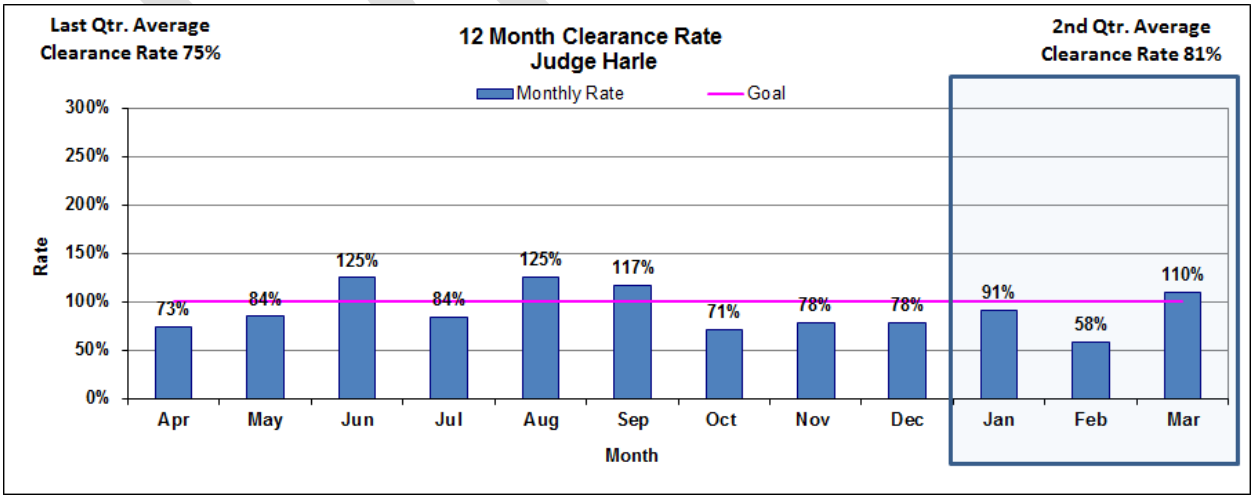
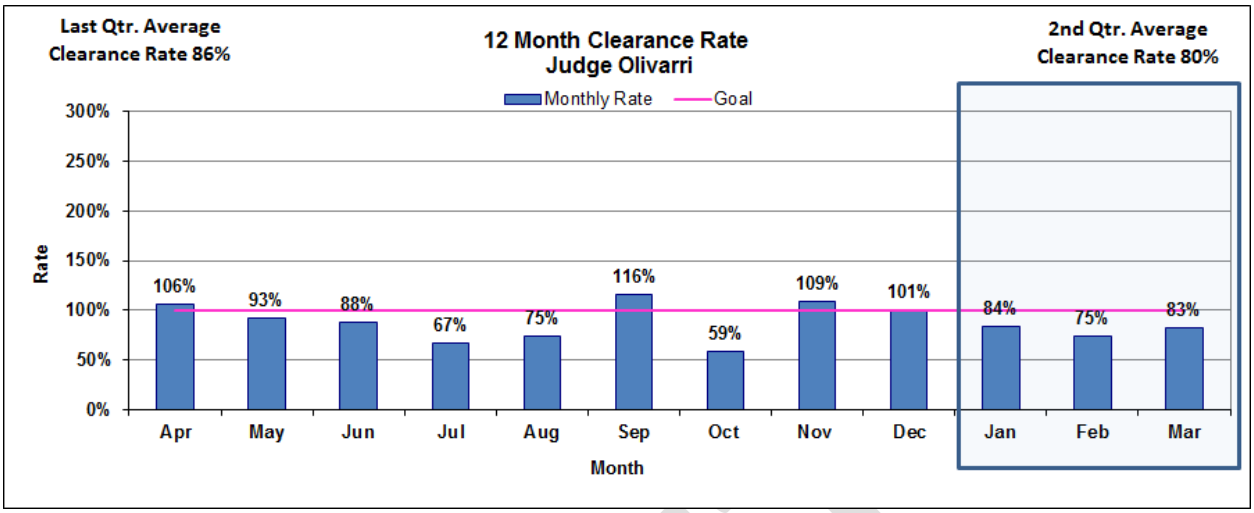
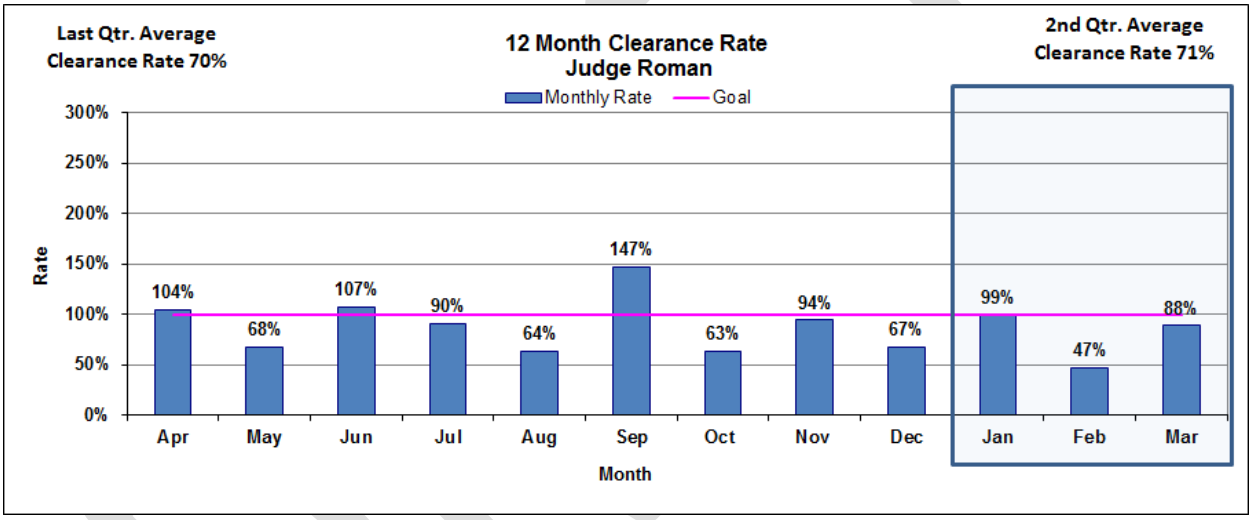
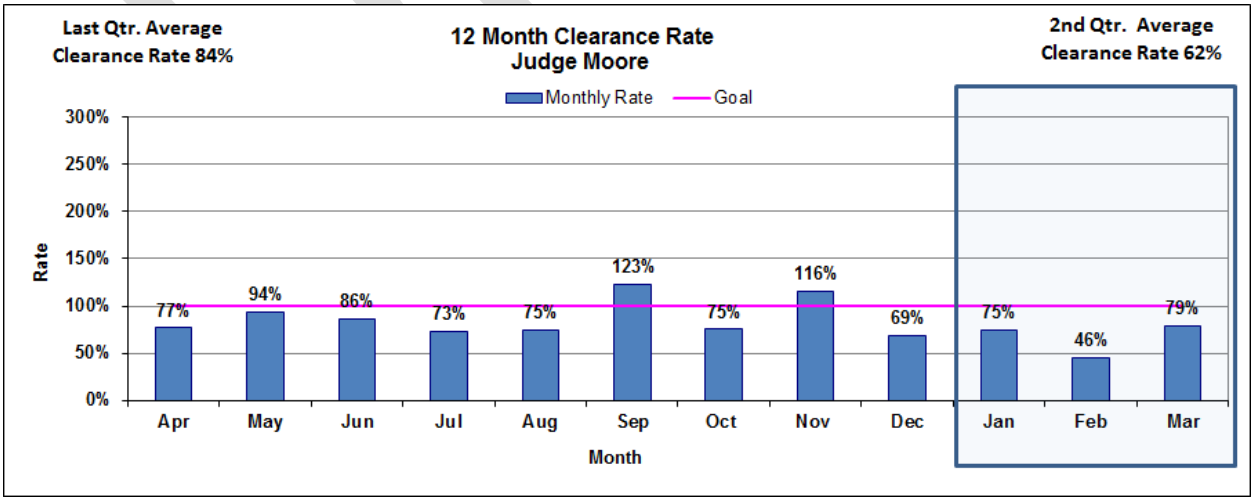






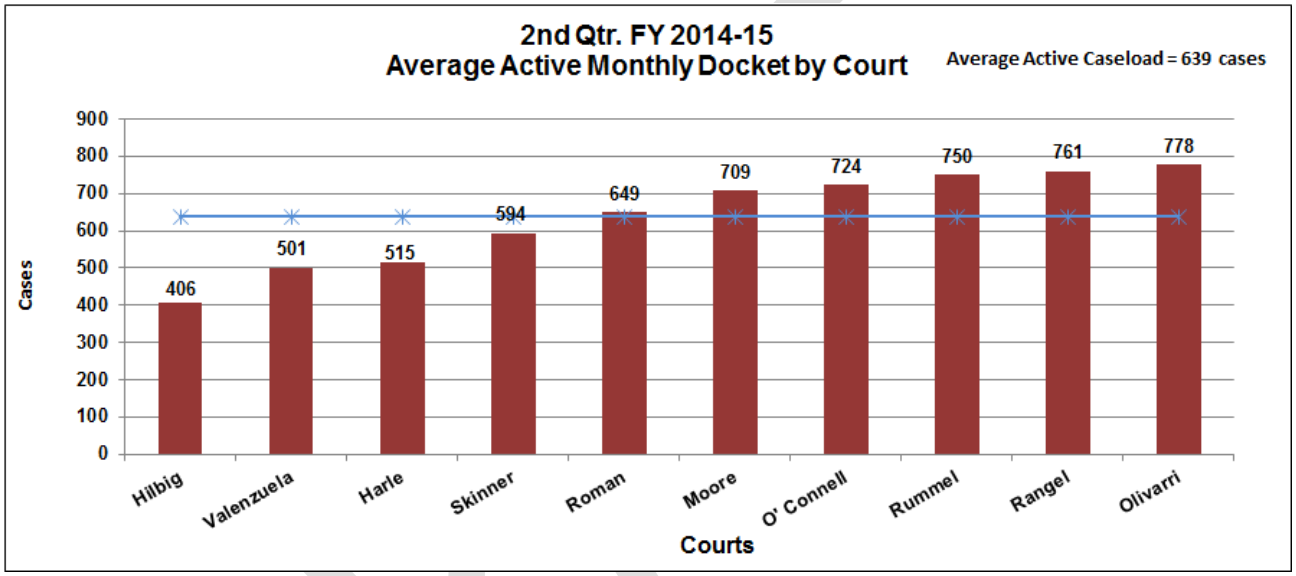


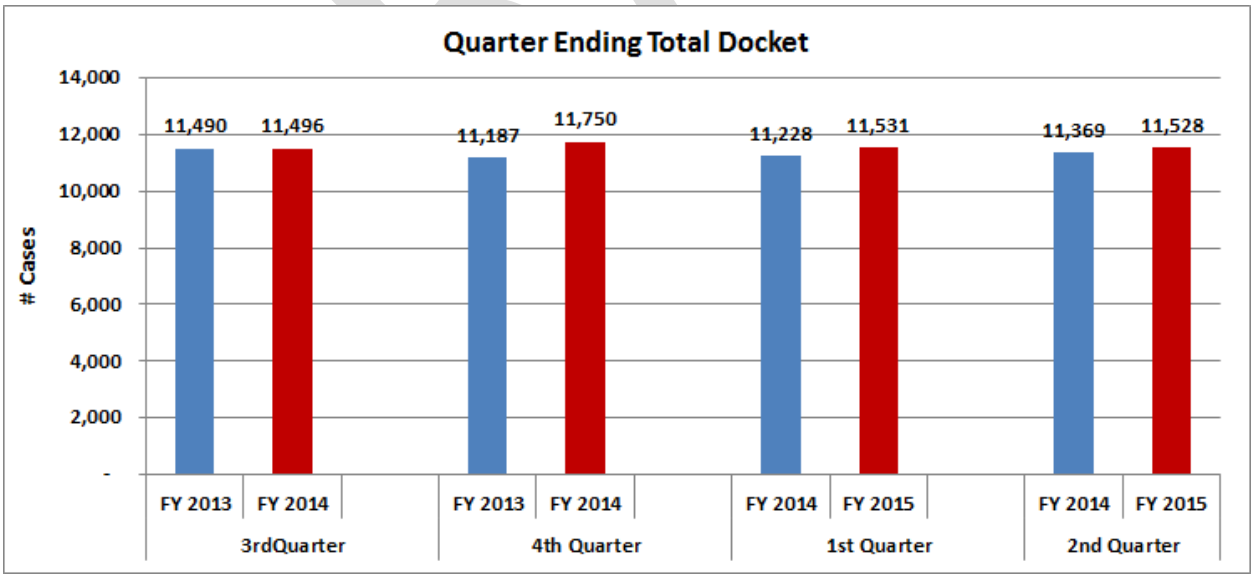
*Judge O'Connell assumed office on January 1, 2015

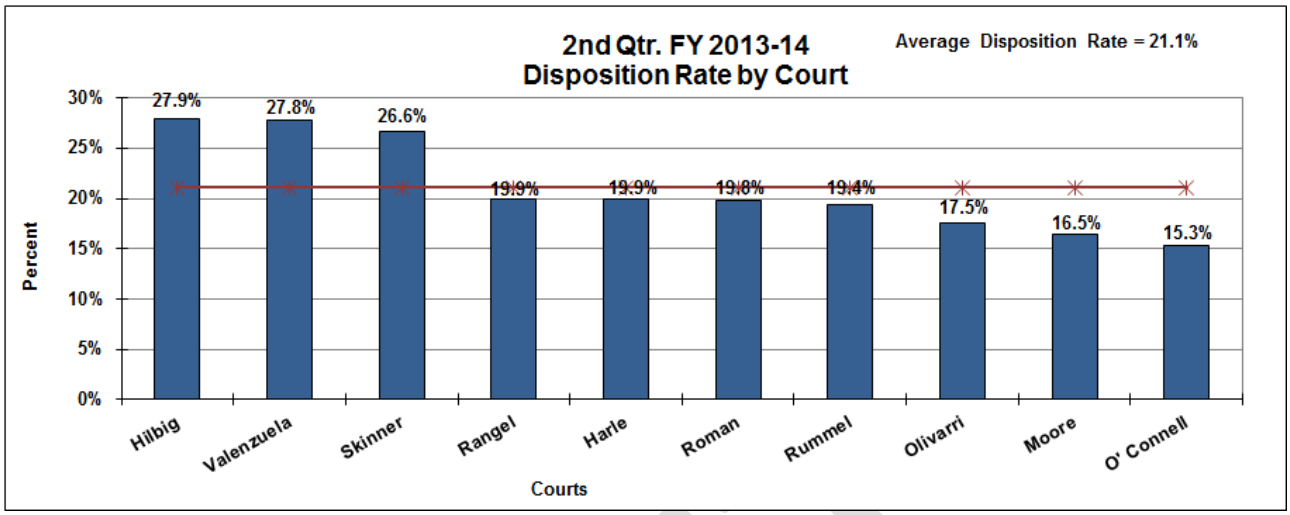
Measure 4: Disposition Rates

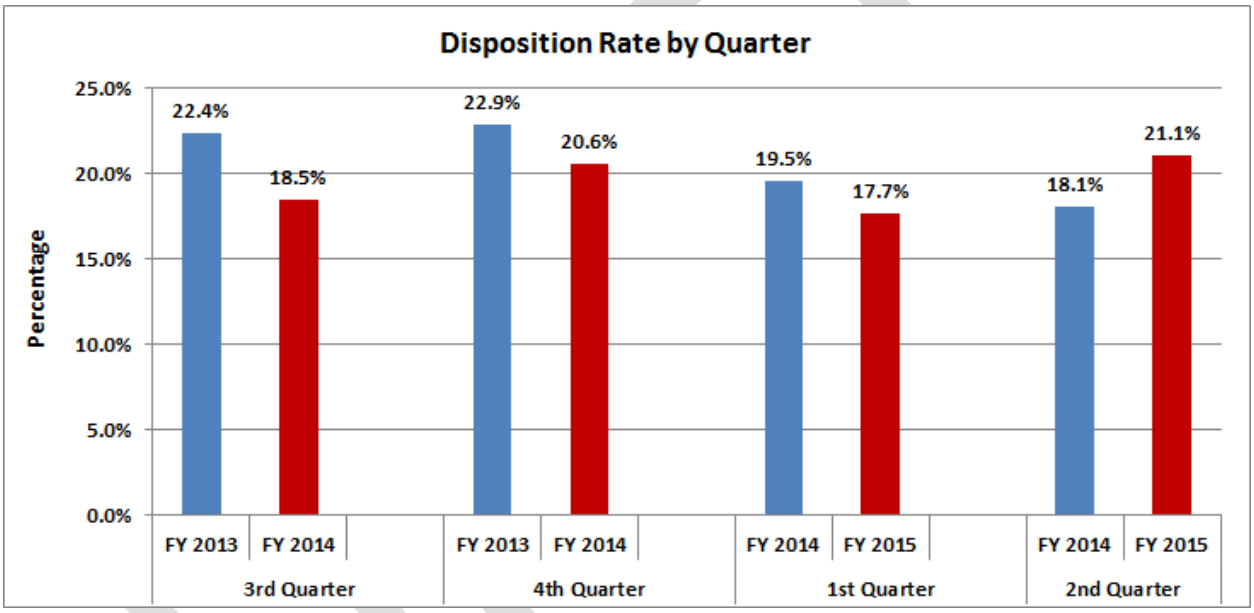
Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the Active Caseload.

Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate is a measure of cases disposed during the quarter compared to the average active caseload during the same quarter. This calculation includes the disposition of cases on the existing docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court. The first chart displays the number of active cases by court from the smallest to the largest. The second chart shows the court-wide docket size at the end of each of the last eight quarters. The third chart shows the disposition rate by court, from the highest to lowest. The final chart displays the court-wide active caseload and average disposition rate for the past eight quarters.






2nd Qtr. FY 2013-14
Disposition Rate by Court
Average Disposition Rate = 21.1%
Percent
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
27.9%
27.8%
26.6%
19.9%
19.9%
19.8%
19.4%
17.5%
16.5%
15.3%
Hilbig
Valenzuela
Skinner
Rangel
Harle
Roman
Rummel
Olivarri
Moore
O' Connell
Courts


Disposition Rate by Quarter
Percentage
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
22.4%
18.5%
22.9%
20.6%
19.5%
17.7%
18.1%
21.1%
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2014
FY 2015
FY 2014
FY 2015
3rd Quarter
4th Quarter
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter

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) are utilized. 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.

Note: Although the time to disposition is measured only using active cases that have been disposed, the case time that elapsed when the defendant was a fugitive is included in this measure.

COSCA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Felony

COSCA Case Processing Standards	Criminal District Courts
100% within 180 Days	60% 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	60% within 180 Days
100% within 365 Days	81% within 365 Days

National Center for State Courts Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal Felony

NCSC Case Processing Standards	Criminal District Courts
75 % within 90 Days	39% within 90 Days
90% within 180 Days	60% within 180 Days
98% within 365 Days	81% within 365 Days

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

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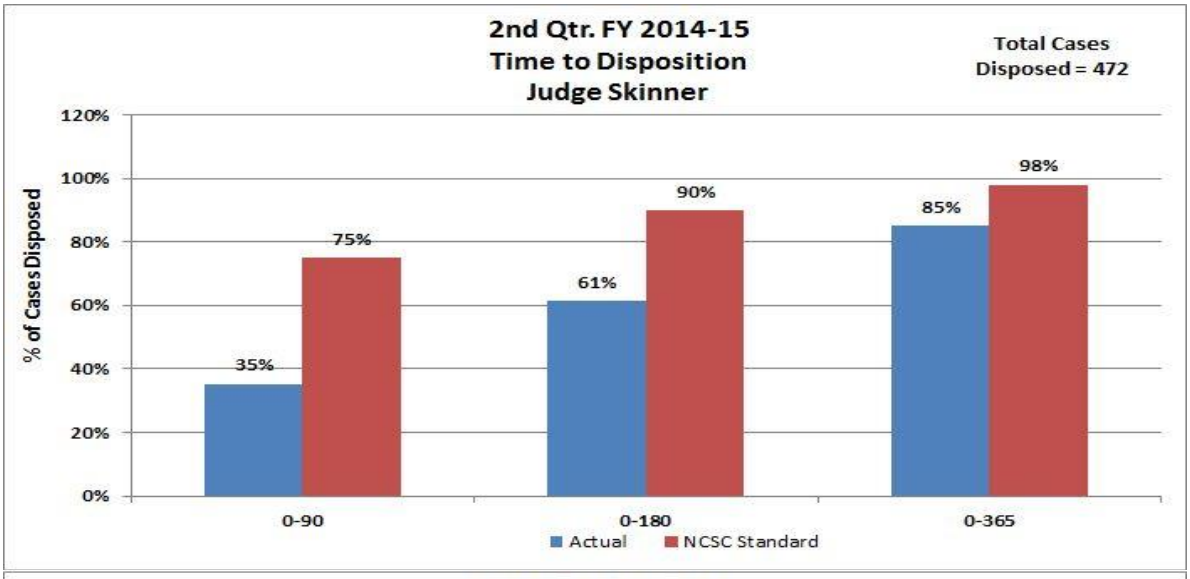
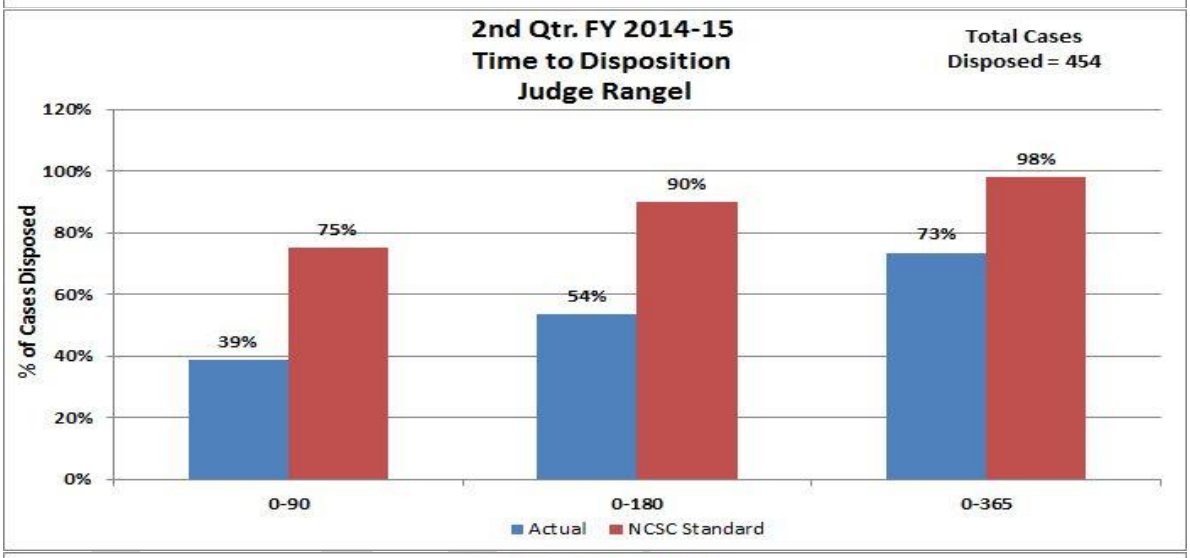
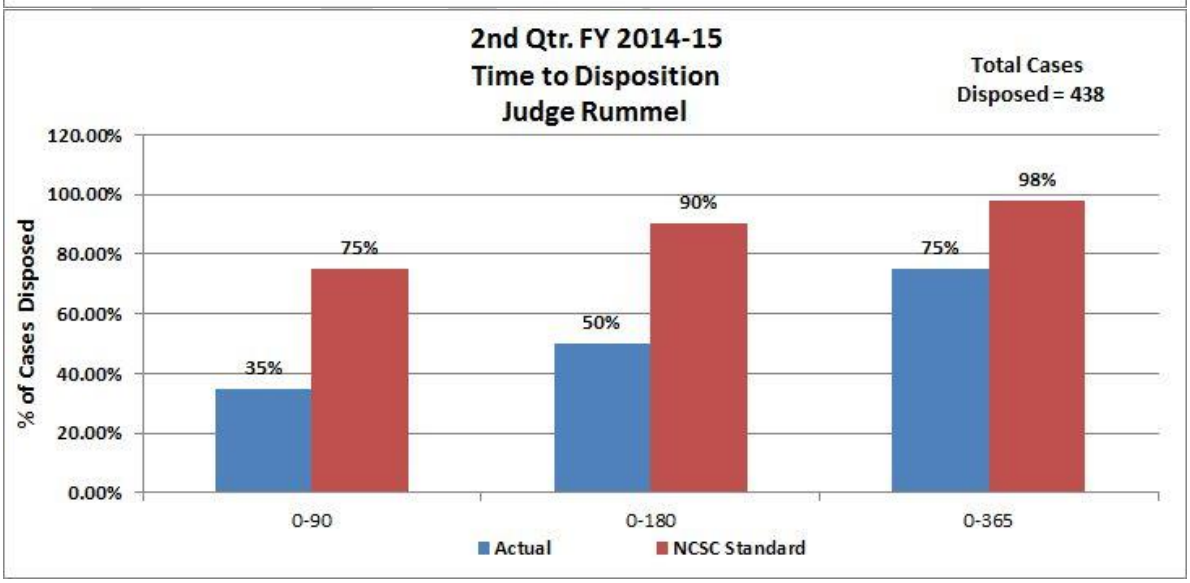
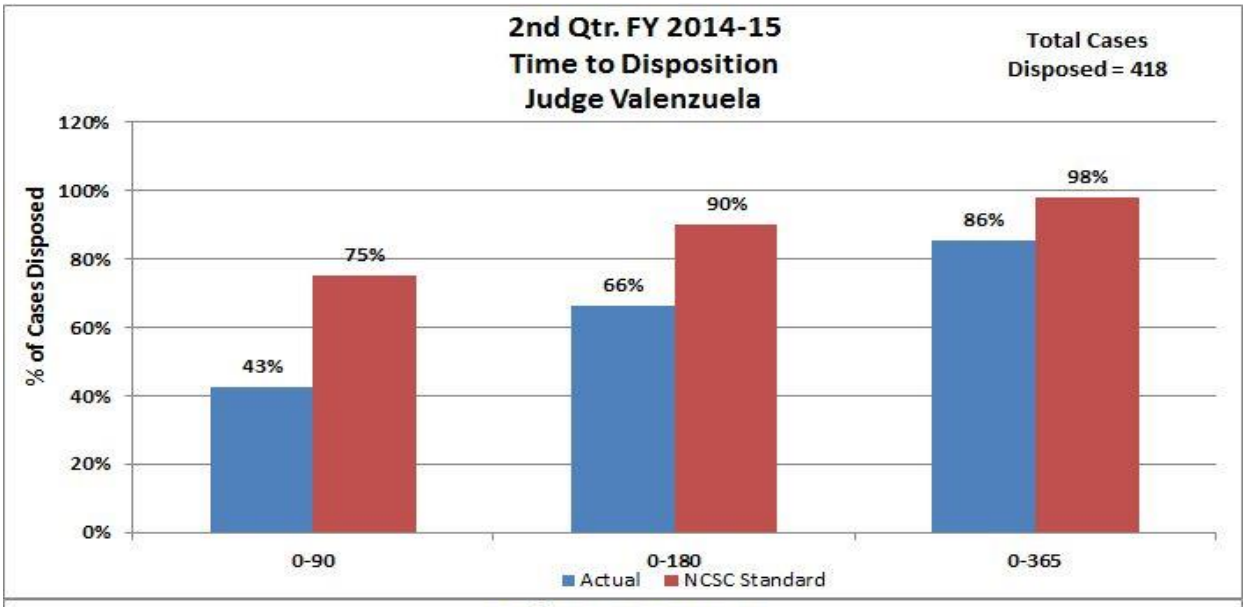
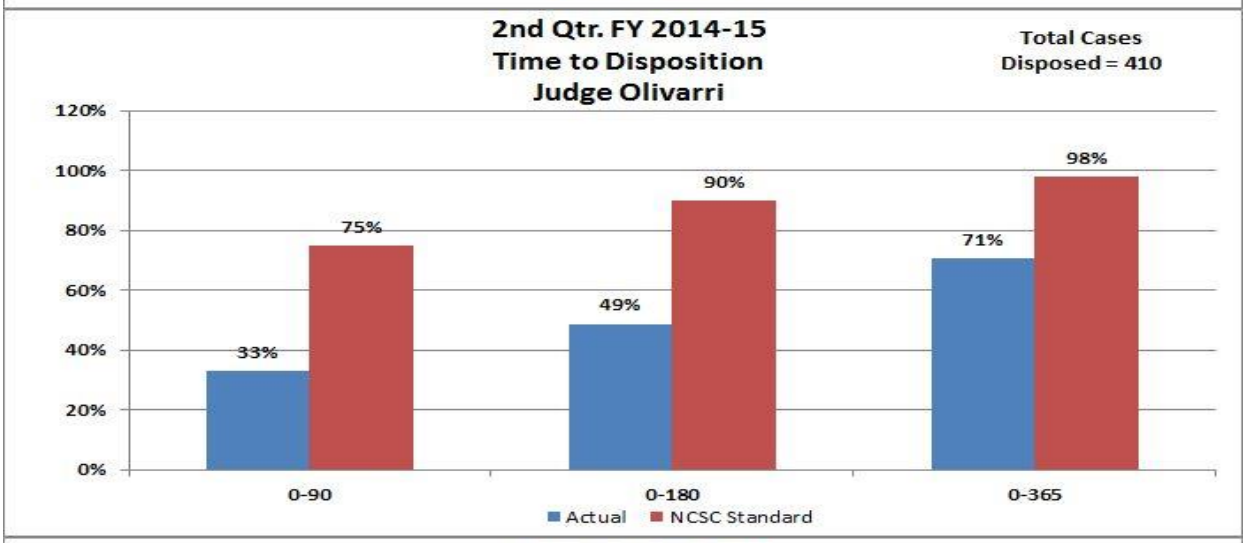
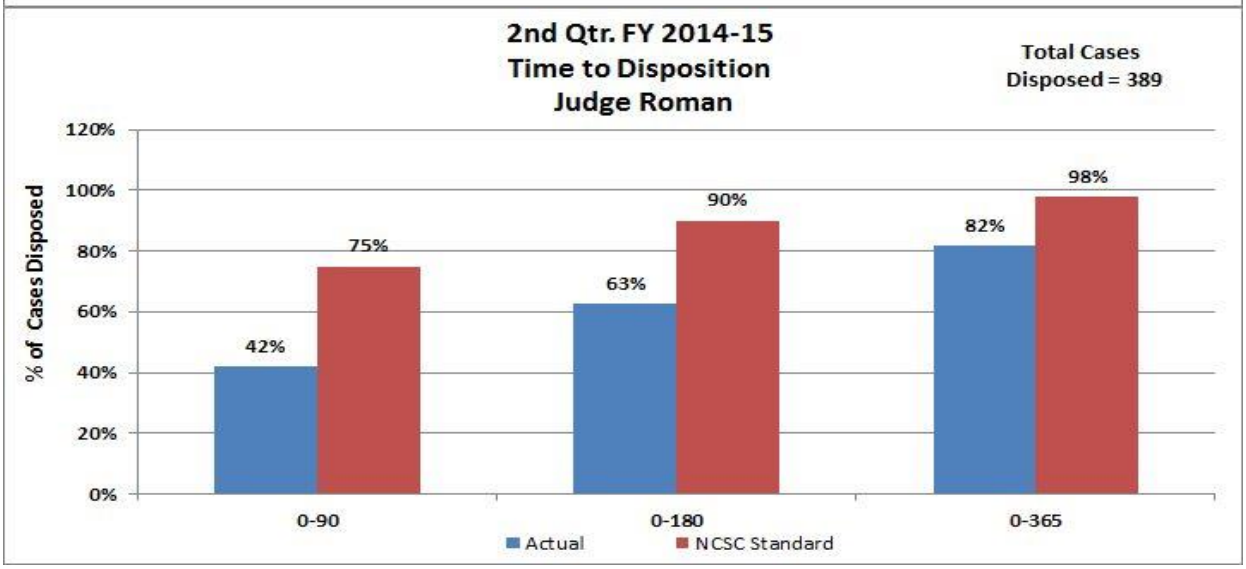

2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Skinner
Total Cases
Disposed = 472
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
35%
75%
61%
90%
85%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard

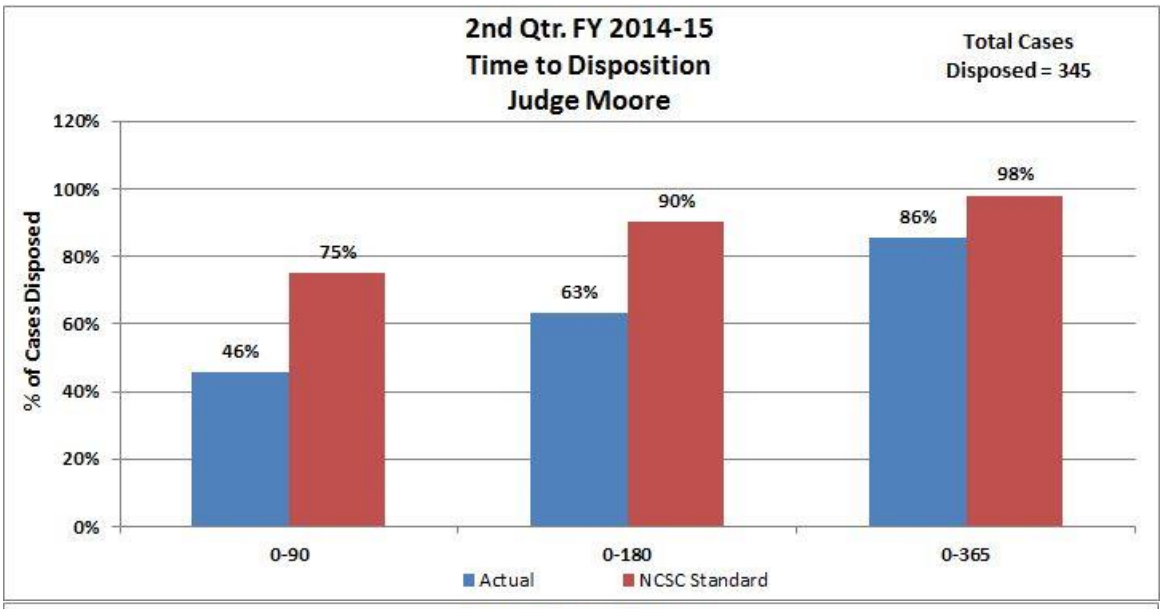

2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Rangel
Total Cases
Disposed = 454
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
39%
75%
54%
90%
73%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard

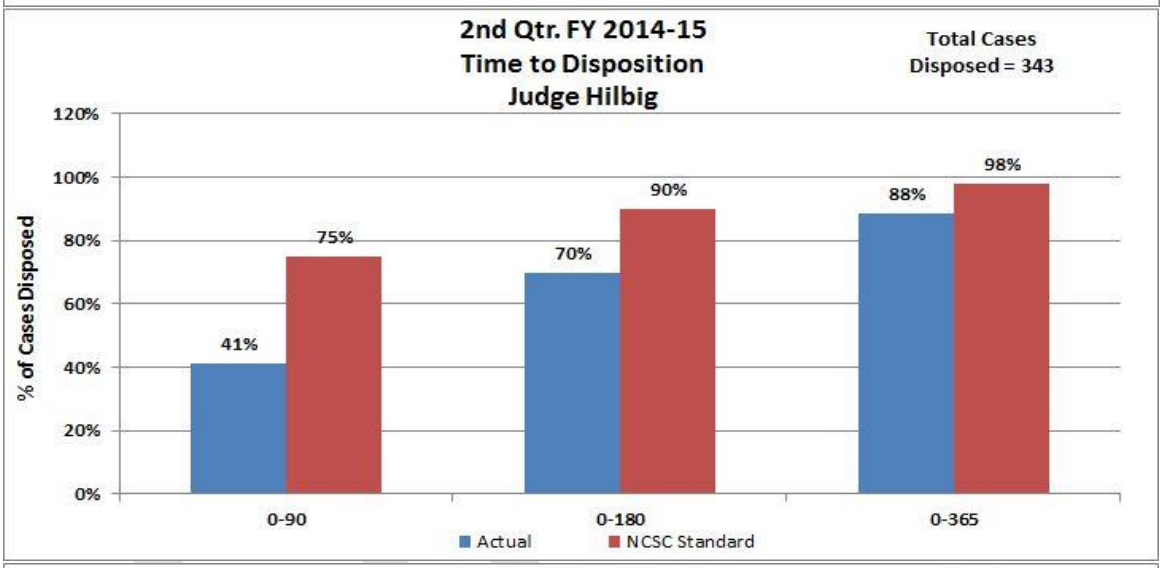

2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Rummel
Total Cases
Disposed = 438
% of Cases Disposed
120.00%
100.00%
80.00%
60.00%
40.00%
20.00%
0.00%
35%
75%
50%
90%
75%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard

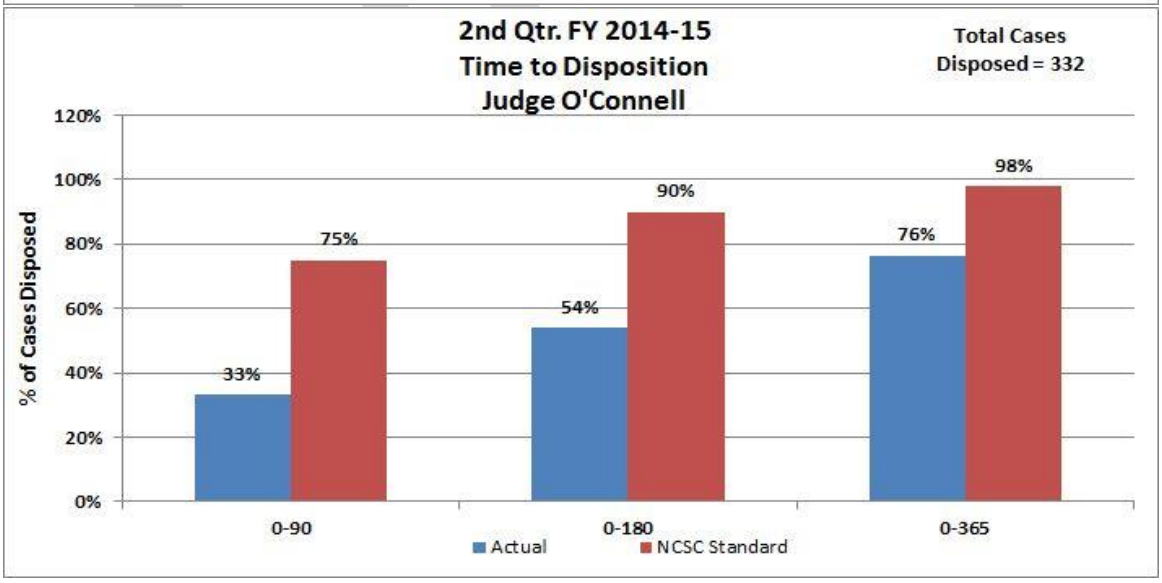

2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Valenzuela
Total Cases
Disposed = 418
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
43%
75%
66%
90%
86%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard

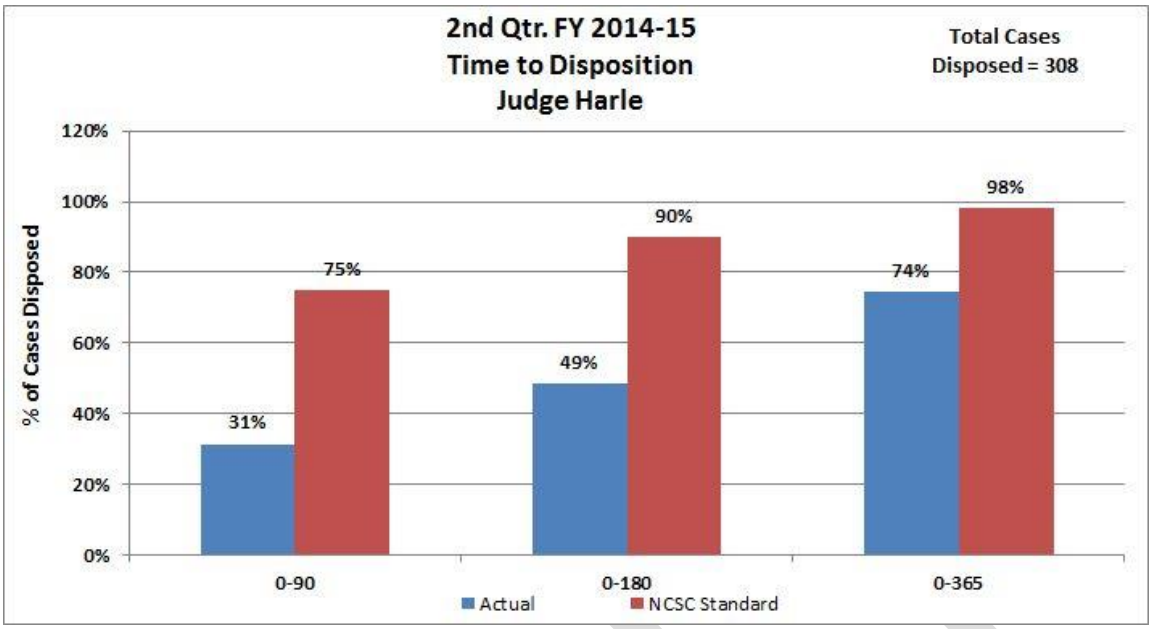

2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Olivarri
Total Cases
Disposed = 410
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
33%
75%
49%
90%
71%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Roman
Total Cases
Disposed = 389
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
42%
75%
63%
90%
82%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Moore
Total Cases
Disposed = 345
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
46%
75%
63%
90%
86%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Hilbig
Total Cases
Disposed = 343
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
41%
75%
70%
90%
88%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge O'Connell
Total Cases
Disposed = 332
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
33%
75%
54%
90%
76%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard


2nd Qtr. FY 2014-15
Time to Disposition
Judge Harle
Total Cases
Disposed = 308
% of Cases Disposed
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
31%
75%
49%
90%
74%
98%
0-90
0-180
0-365
Actual
NCSC Standard

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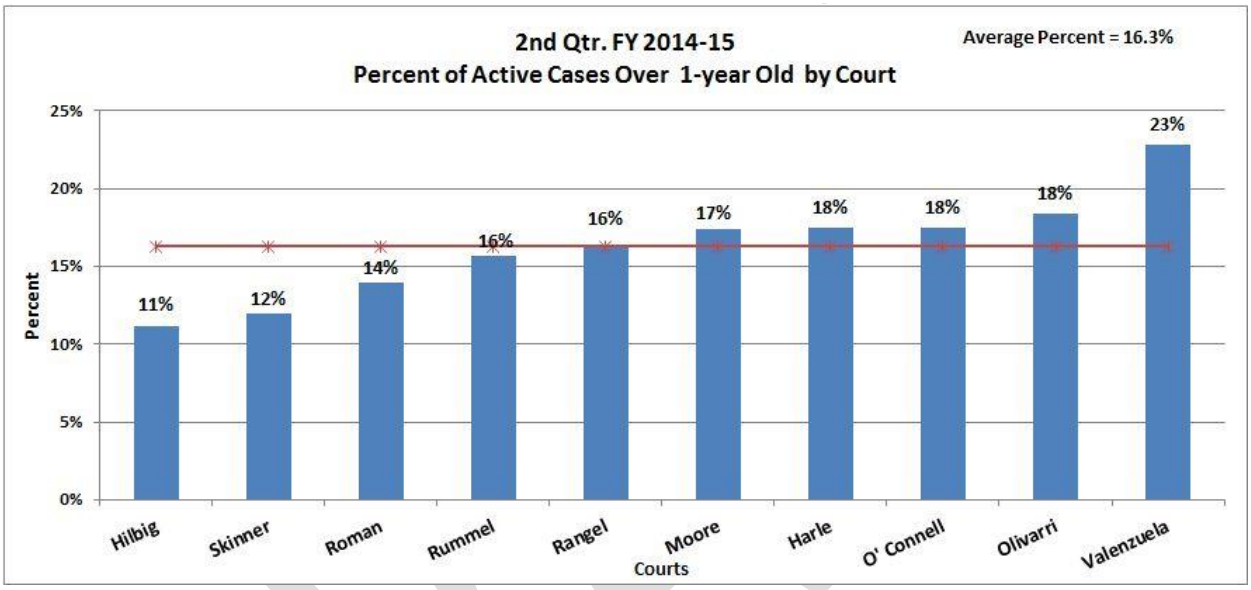
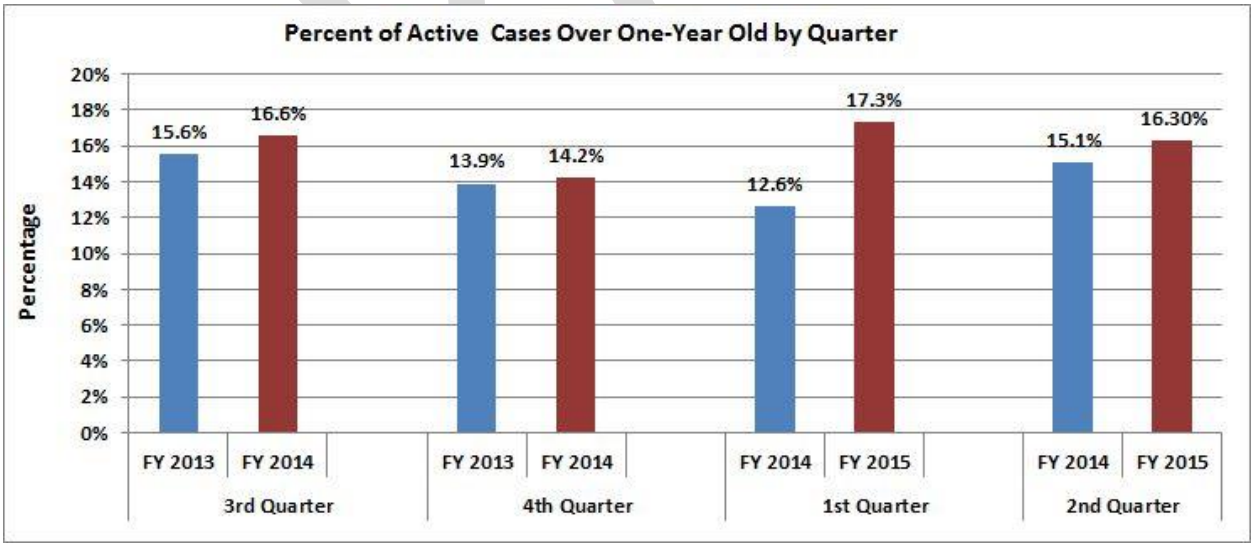
Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending Cases

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 illustrates how a court's time to disposition compares to ABA standards. The first chart displays the percent of active cases that are over a year old for each of the courts. The second chart shows the court-wide average percent of active cases over a year old for the past eight 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 January 2015 and March 2015 from each court. This measure allows the court to compare average cost per case to other courts. Other personnel associated with the cost of disposing of a case are budgeted within other respective County departments, such as the District Attorney's Office, Bexar County Sheriff's Office, and the 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 and counts the total number of jail bed days used by court.

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. It only measures the time spent on the highest level of charge by a defendant in a particular court.

Measure 3: Clearance Rates

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

Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases include new cases filed during the month, cases appealed from lower courts, and other cases reaching docket (motions to revoke probation/deferred adjudication, cases reactivated, and all other cases). The number of outgoing cases includes all monthly dispositions. *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 assigned to the Court, but excludes those cases where the defendant has been declared a fugitive. The number of disposed cases includes all cases adjudicated 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.*

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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), the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts were used when establishing the benchmarks.

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

NCSC Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal

• Felony
• 75% within 90 days
• 90% within 180 days
• 98% within 365 days

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

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 (March 29, 2015 for 2nd Quarter).

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

Sources:

Measure(s)	Data Source	Date & Time of Source
Cost per Disposition	Bexar County Court Collection System Report: Felony	Mar 2015
Cost per Disposition; **Clearance Rate;** **Disposition Rate;** **Time to Disposition;**	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: District Court Criminal Section Summary Report KJJ3250M January 2015 KJJ3250M February 2015 KJJ3250M March 2015	 02/14/15, 09:01:00 03/14/15, 09:00:00 04/11/15, 09:15:00
Clearance Rate; **Disposition Rate;**	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: Disposition Report Summary KJJDSPRA January 2015 KJJDSPRA February 2015 KJJDSPRA March 2015	 02/03/15, 17:30:18 03/03/15, 17:30:26 04/03/15, 17:31:15
Cost per Disposition	Lawson Financial System GL298 Commitment Analysis Report	Fiscal Year 2015 Period 4-6
Jail Bed Days	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: Jail Track Report	04/01/15
ALOS	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: Custody Report	03/31/15
Age of Active Cases Pending	End of quarter Active Felony Case File (Obtained from Belinda Camargo-Rodriguez)	03/29/15

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