

# **BEXAR COUNTY**

## **Judicial Services**

### **BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT**

#### **CRIMINAL COUNTY COURTS 3rd QUARTER REPORT FY 2016-17 (April, 2017 - June, 2017)**

#### **JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKLOAD AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES**

**Brief Summary:**

This report reflects County Court workload and efficiency measures for FY 2016-2017 between the months of April through June (Quarter 3). The report only includes criminal county courts in the Bexar County judicial system:

Between the months of April 2017 and June 2017 the following judges were in office:

County Court 1: Judge John D. Fleming  
County Court 2: Judge Jason Wolff  
County Court 4: Judge Jason Garrahan  
County Court 5: Judge John A. Longoria  
County Court 6: Judge Wayne Christian  
County Court 7: Judge Eugenia “Genie” Wright  
County Court 8: Judge Celeste Brown  
County Court 9: Judge Walden Shelton  
County Court 11: Judge Tommy Stolhandske  
County Court 12: Judge Scott Roberts  
County Court 13: Judge Crystal Chandler  
County Court 14: Judge Susan Skinner  
County Court 15: Judge Robert Behrens

This report includes the following six measures and shows how the individual courts performed relative to each other and the court-wide average.

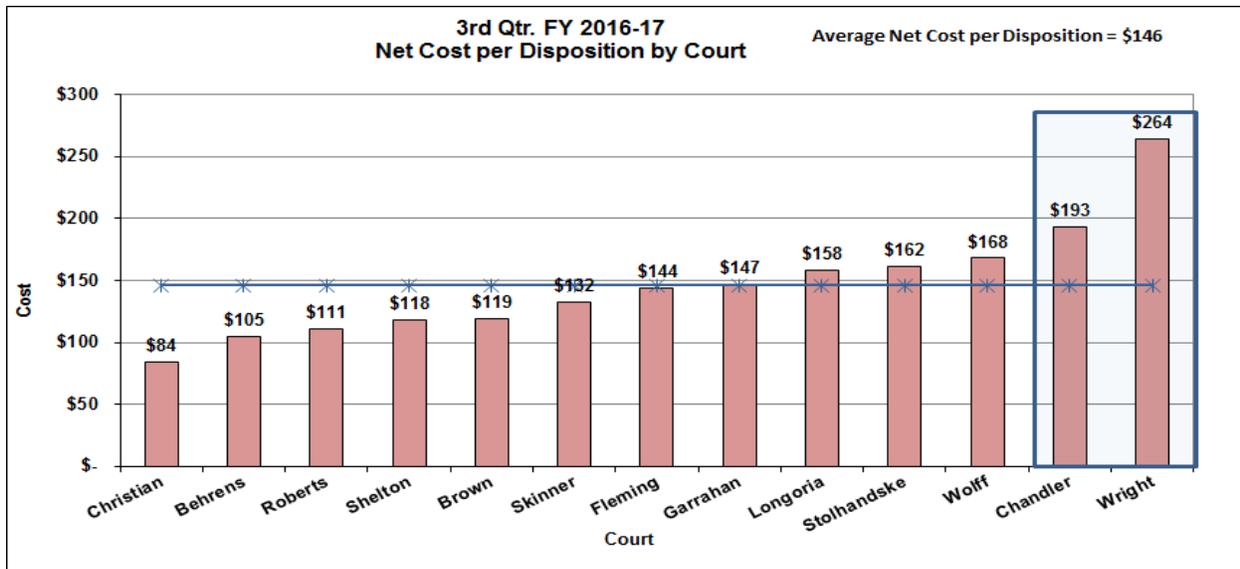
Measure 1: Cost per Disposition  
Measure 2: Jail Bed Days  
Measure 3: Clearance Rate  
Measure 4: Disposition Rate  
Measure 5: Time to Disposition  
Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending

## 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 3rd Quarter FY 2016-17 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, **28.2** 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 County 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 that generate fees. For example, the defendant in case dismissal is not accessed fees. *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.*

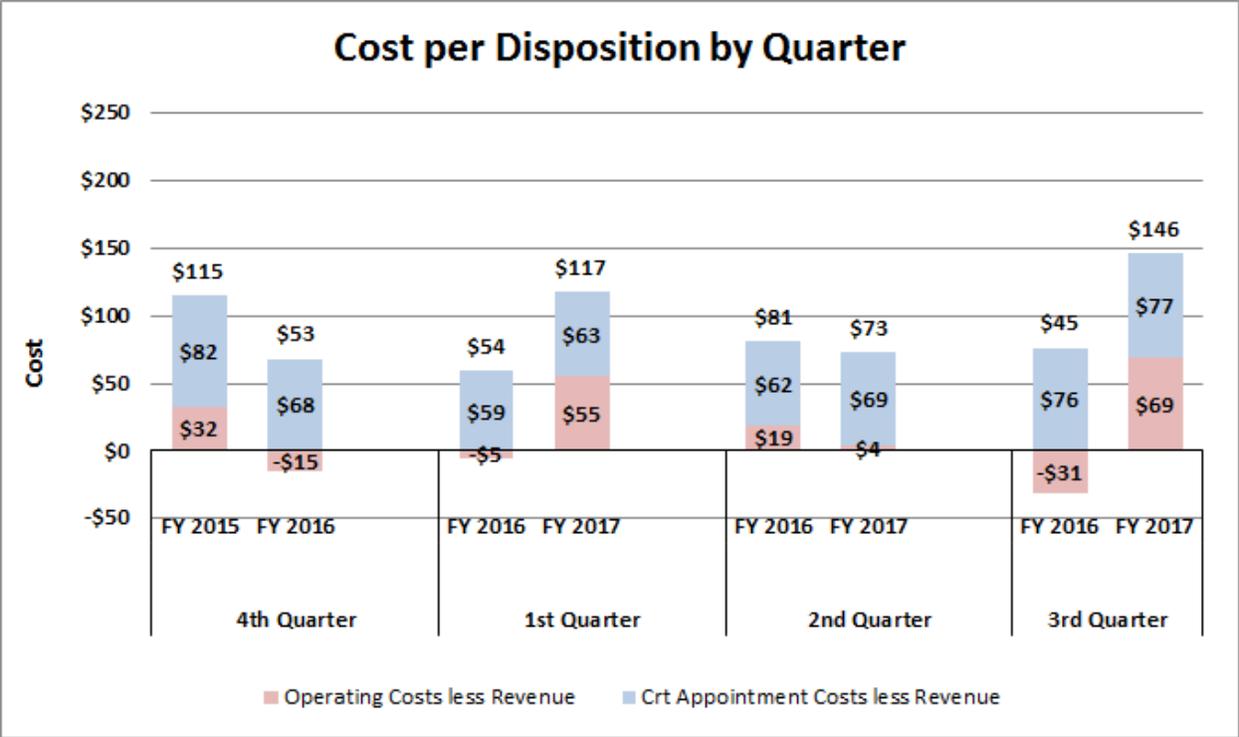
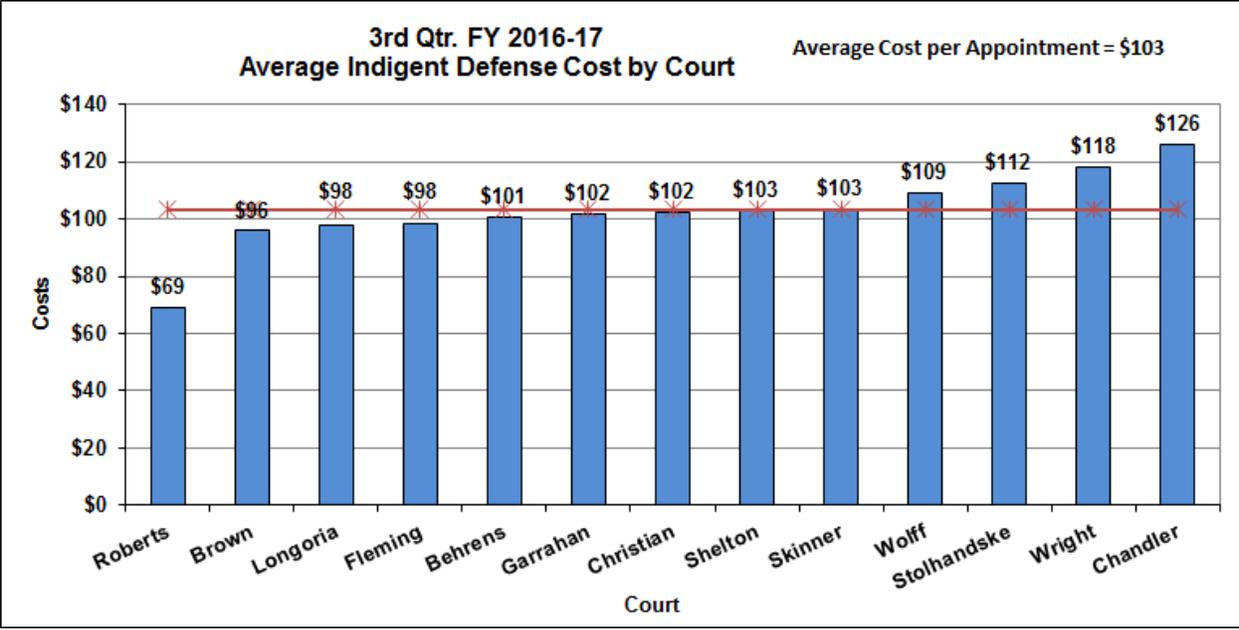


*Note: Judges Chandler and Wright handle mostly family violence cases.*

### 3rd Qtr. FY 2016-17 Cost per Disposition

Court Number	Judge	Operating Expenses	Ct. Appointed Atty. Costs	Total Expenses	Indigent Defense Revenues	Court Fine Revenues	Court Costs	Total County Revenues	Net Cost/ (Savings)	Number of Dispositions	Net Cost (Savings) per Disposition
CC1	Fleming	\$ 119,529	\$ 48,515	\$ 168,044	\$ 434	\$ 58,082	\$ 30,950	\$ 89,466	\$ 78,578	545	\$144.18
CC2	Wolff	\$ 120,978	\$ 48,985	\$ 169,963	\$ 507	\$ 46,785	\$ 28,448	\$ 75,741	\$ 94,223	561	\$167.96
CC4	Garrahan	\$ 126,667	\$ 47,630	\$ 174,297	\$ -	\$ 60,481	\$ 31,924	\$ 92,404	\$ 81,893	557	\$147.02
CC5	Longoria	\$ 118,216	\$ 44,145	\$ 162,361	\$ 160	\$ 39,636	\$ 29,373	\$ 69,168	\$ 93,193	590	\$157.96
CC6	Christian	\$ 120,782	\$ 53,378	\$ 174,160	\$ 9,204	\$ 65,279	\$ 38,308	\$ 112,791	\$ 61,369	729	\$84.18
CC7	Wright	\$ 118,828	\$ 57,961	\$ 176,789	\$ 125	\$ 6,017	\$ 10,385	\$ 16,527	\$ 160,262	607	\$264.02
CC8	Brown	\$ 114,729	\$ 45,640	\$ 160,369	\$ 280	\$ 56,456	\$ 31,995	\$ 88,732	\$ 71,638	603	\$118.80
CC9	Shelton	\$ 123,080	\$ 46,543	\$ 169,622	\$ 632	\$ 69,253	\$ 31,250	\$ 101,134	\$ 68,488	578	\$118.49
CC11	Stolhandske	\$ 121,090	\$ 48,059	\$ 169,149	\$ 152	\$ 51,686	\$ 28,114	\$ 79,951	\$ 89,197	552	\$161.59
CC12	Roberts	\$ 120,371	\$ 26,590	\$ 146,961	\$ -	\$ 48,851	\$ 26,406	\$ 75,257	\$ 71,704	645	\$111.17
CC13	Chandler	\$ 114,218	\$ 51,735	\$ 165,953	\$ 329	\$ 21,604	\$ 17,396	\$ 39,328	\$ 126,624	656	\$193.02
CC14	Skinner	\$ 115,234	\$ 47,350	\$ 162,584	\$ 280	\$ 56,101	\$ 30,864	\$ 87,245	\$ 75,339	569	\$132.41
CC15	Behrens	\$ 115,592	\$ 42,459	\$ 158,051	\$ 62	\$ 66,702	\$ 32,124	\$ 98,888	\$ 59,163	564	\$104.90
	Admin*	\$ 229,500			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$1,549,315</b>	<b>\$608,989</b>	<b>\$2,158,304</b>	<b>\$12,165</b>	<b>\$646,933</b>	<b>\$367,535</b>	<b>\$1,026,633</b>	<b>\$1,131,671</b>	<b>7756</b>	<b>\$ 145.91</b>

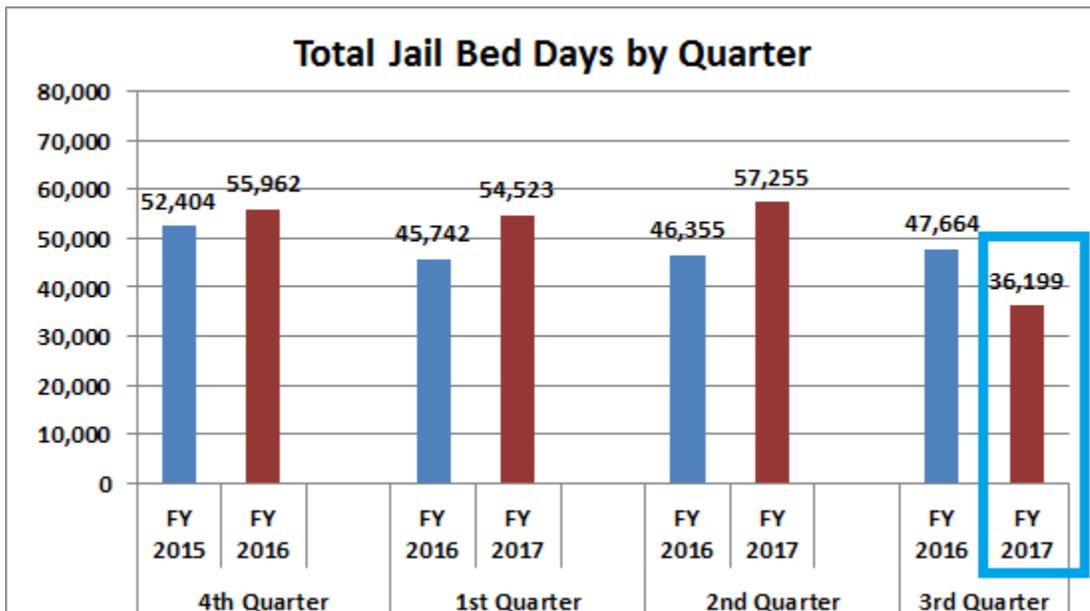
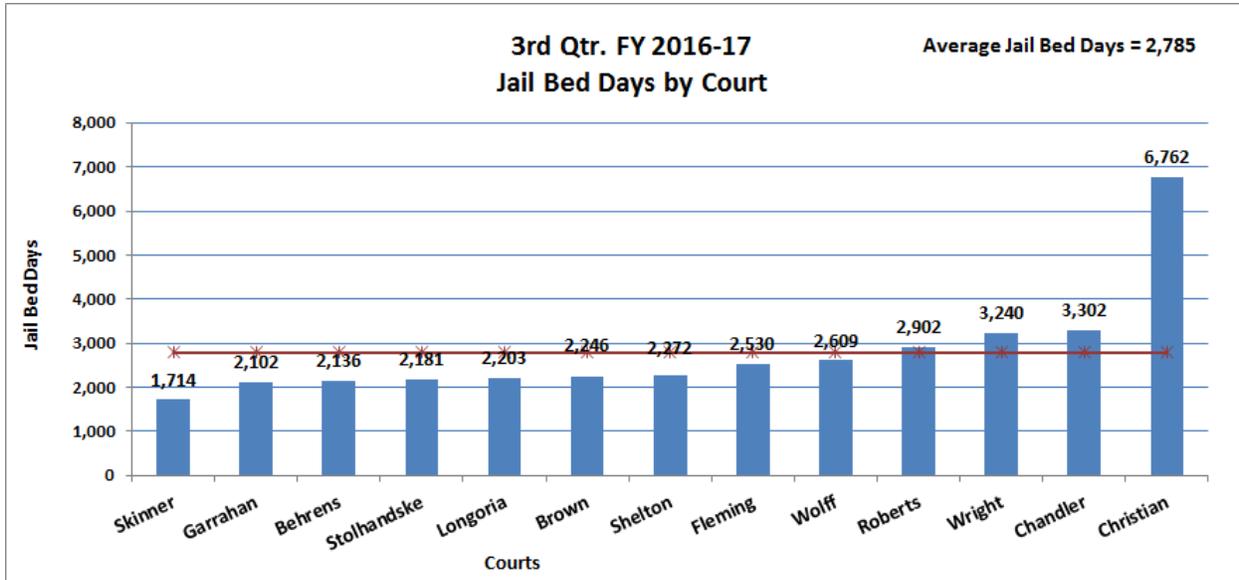
\*Cost of Administration prorated equally across all trial courts



## Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

**Definition:** The number of jail bed days consumed.

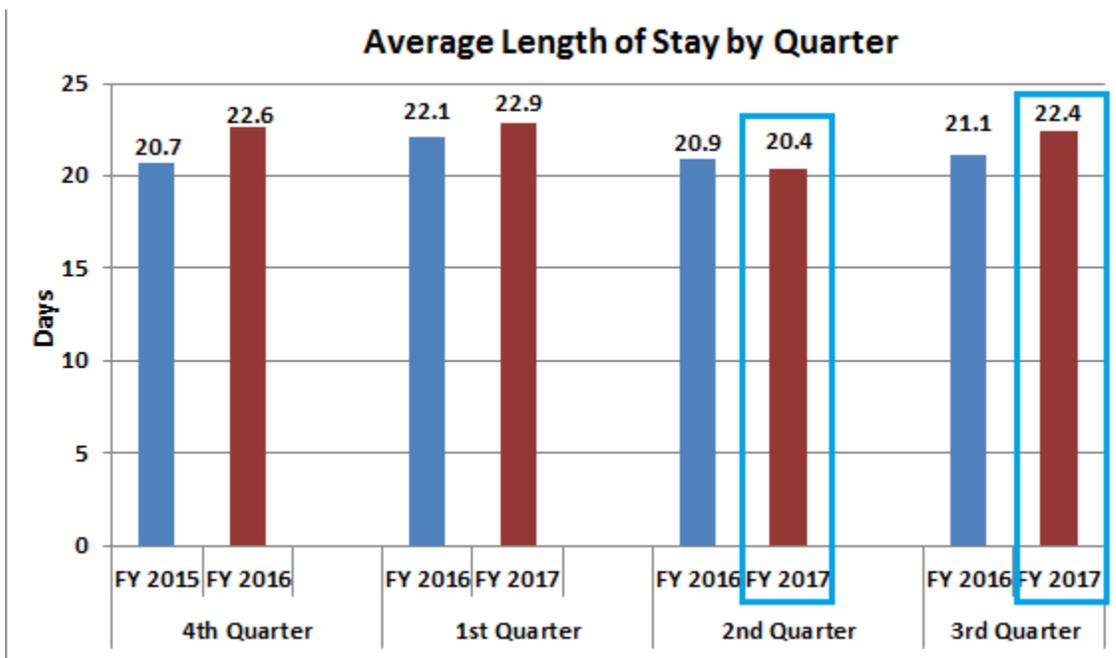
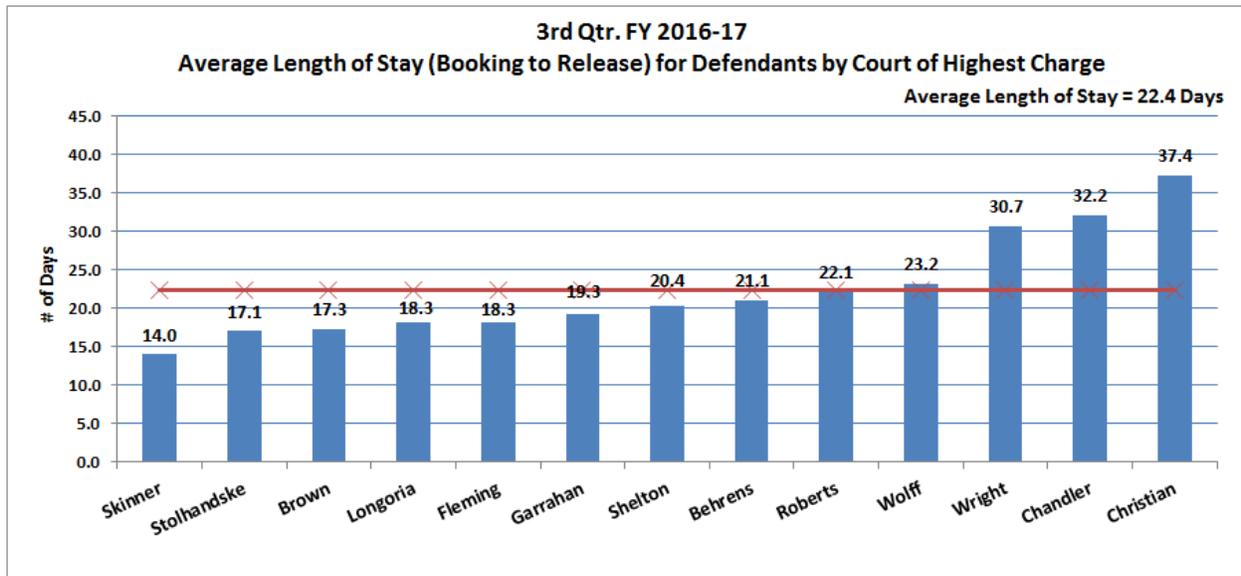
**Analysis and Interpretation:** The first chart below shows a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days for 3rd Quarter of FY 2016-17 assigned to the County Courts from least jail bed days to the greatest jail bed days. The second chart displays the total number of jail bed days consumed court wide for each of the last eight quarters. The third chart shows the average length of stay for the custodies by County Court for the 3rd Quarter of FY 2016-17. The final chart displays the average length of stay for the past eight quarters for the entire court.



**\*\*Note:** The number of Jail Bed Days was calculated from the new Jail Track Report, which is based on the new highest charge logic. Hence, the values listed here are not comparable to values from previous quarters. The new Jail Track report is not generated on Saturdays and Sundays. Hence, it does not include the totals for the weekends of April, May and June, along with missing data for 1 day.

The differences from previous quarters in total jail bed days are primarily attributed to the re-assignment of unindicted and “no court” cases to two separate categories (“Awaiting Indictment” and “No Court Assigned,” respectively). Previously, for unindicted cases, the pre-hearing court was counted. Cases with no court assigned were either not counted at all, or were sometimes assigned to a previous case’s court. Additionally, in determining the highest charge, sentenced cases are no longer counted above pending cases. Under the new highest charge logic, a sentenced case, irrespective of the offense level, does not trump a pending case when it comes to determining the highest charge.

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



**\*\*Note: The Average Length of Stay for this quarter and last quarter were computed from SAS data based on new highest charge logic. Hence, the values listed here are not comparable to values from previous quarters.**

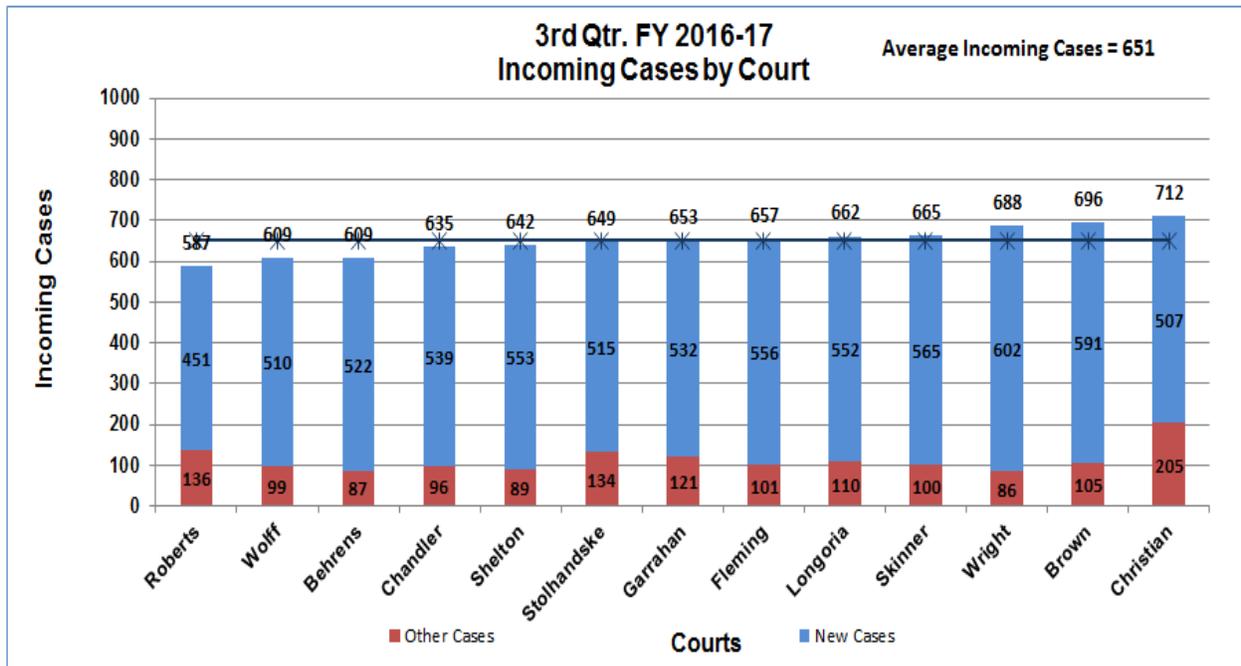
### Measure 3: Clearance Rates

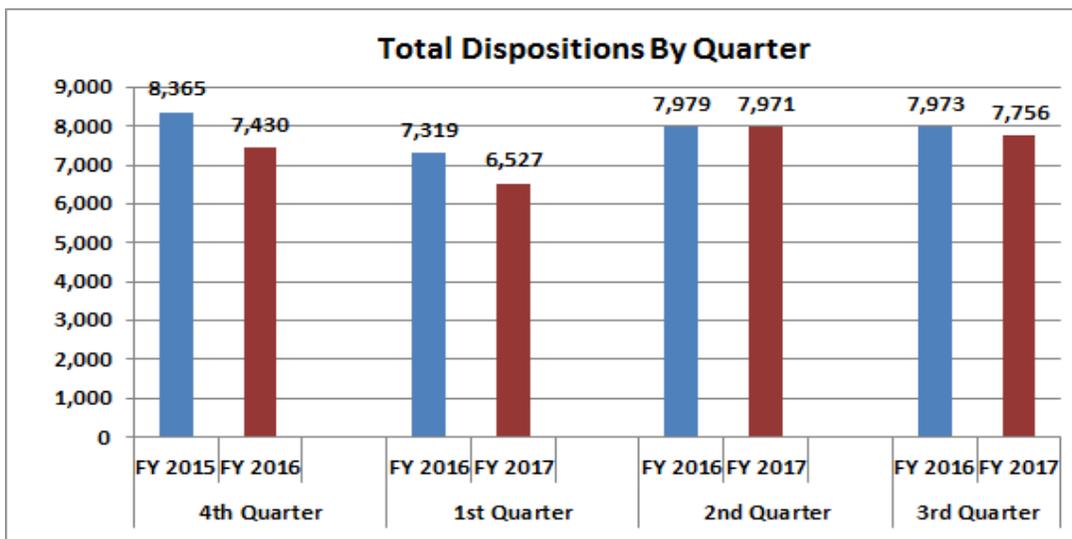
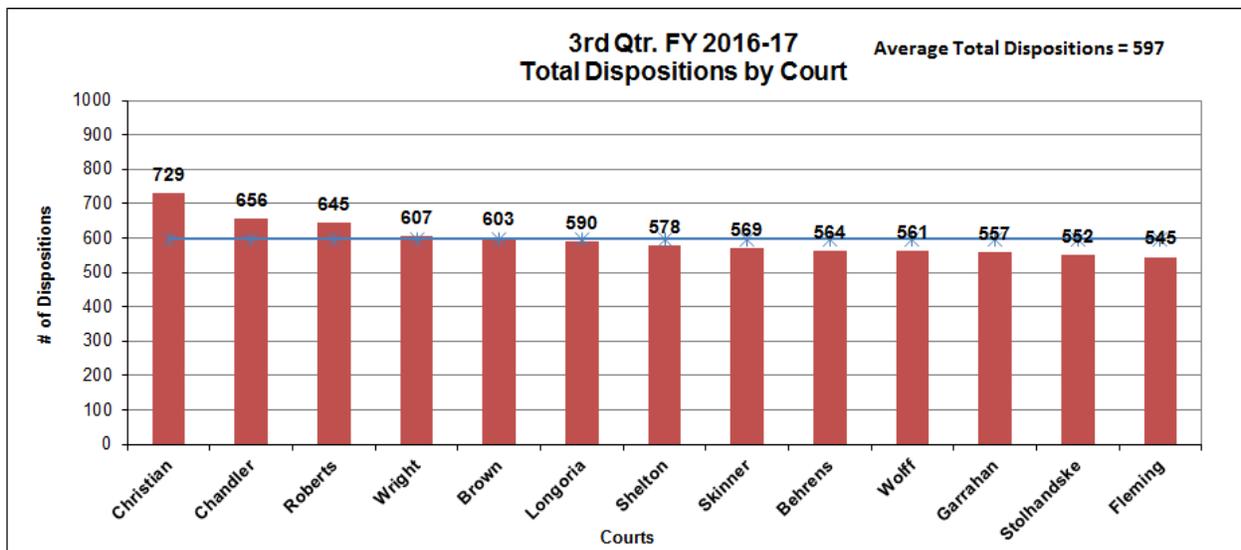
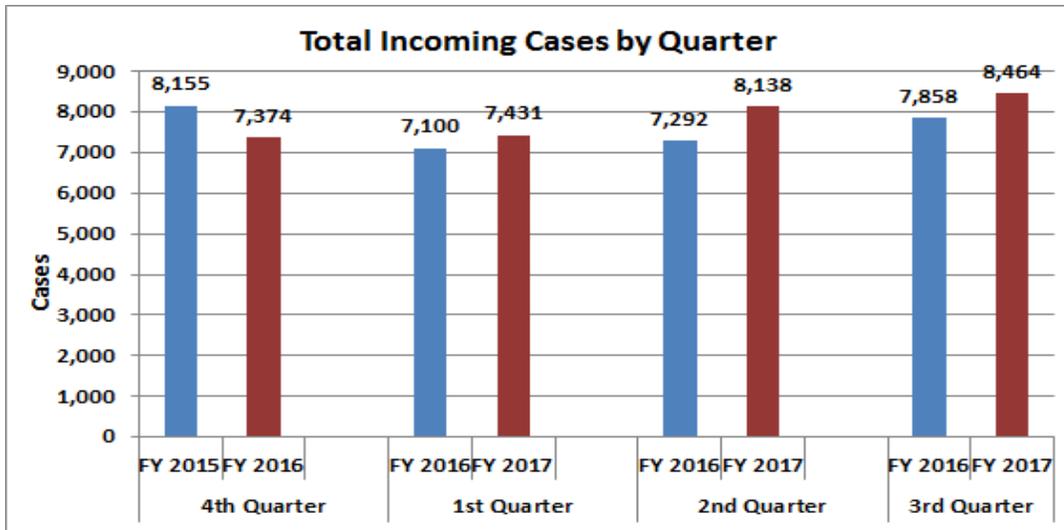
**Definition:** The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

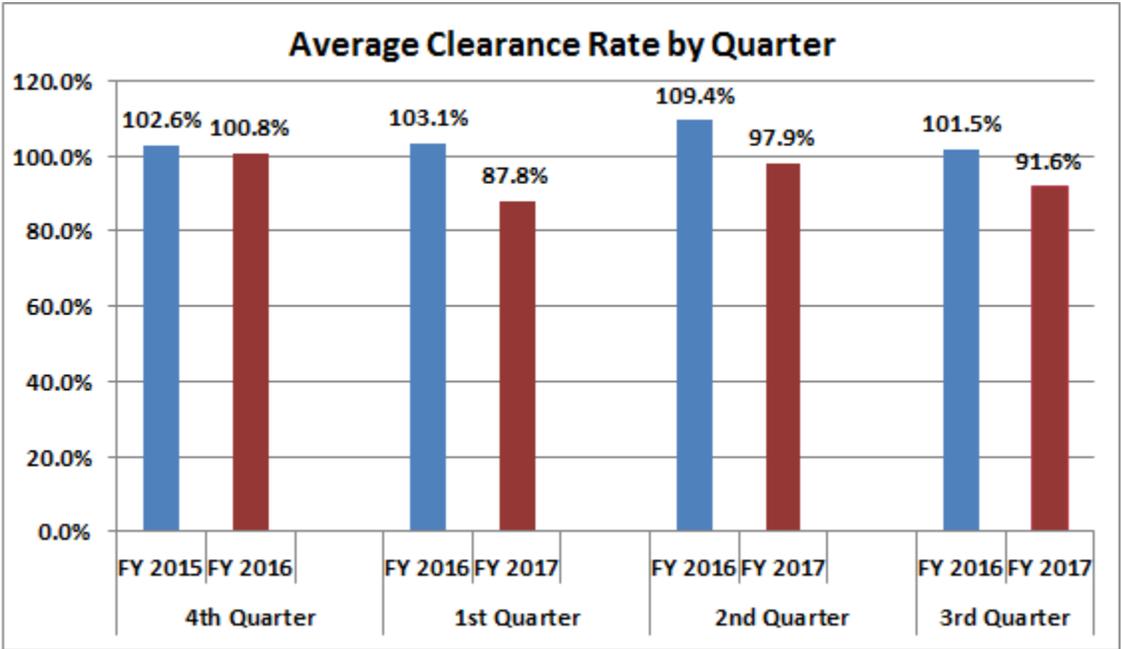
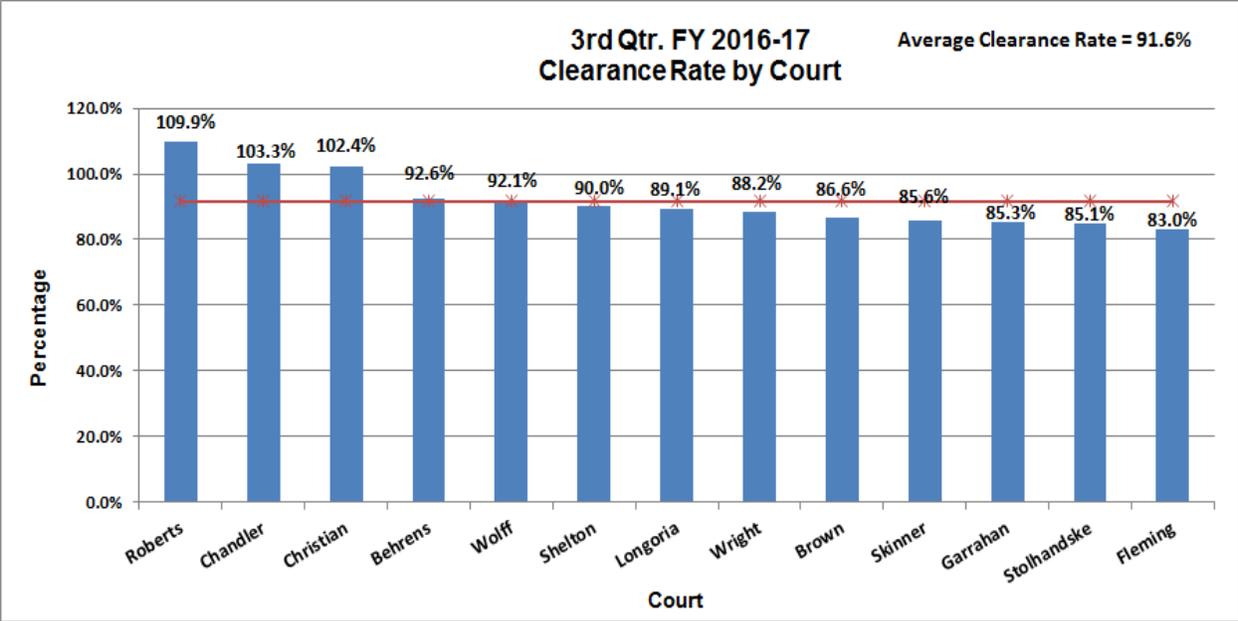
**Analysis and Interpretation:** The clearance rate is a measure of incoming cases a court receives compared to cases disposed monthly. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is disposing of the same number of incoming cases. A clearance rate above 100% represents a court that is disposing 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.*

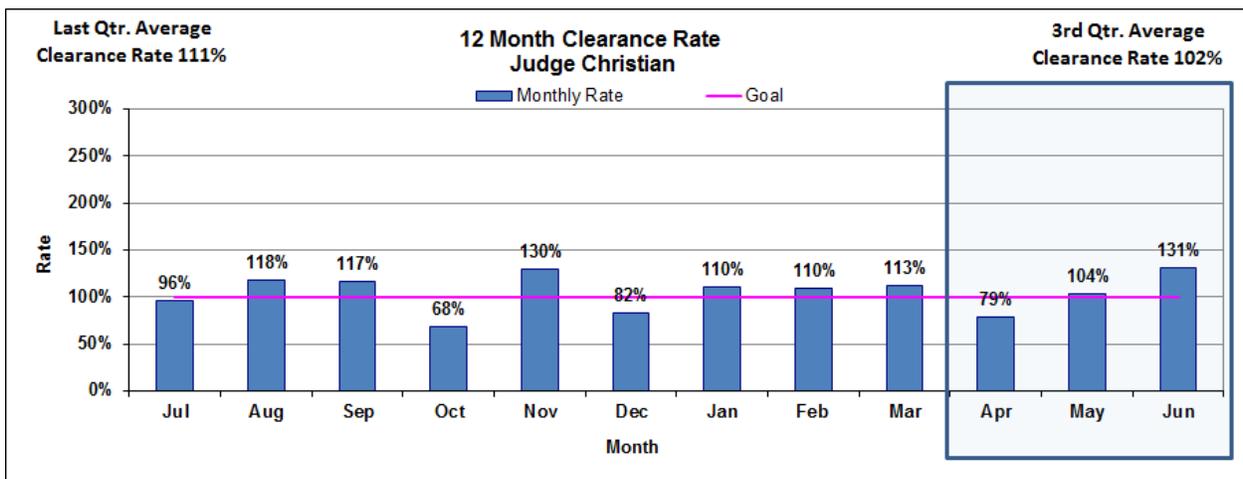
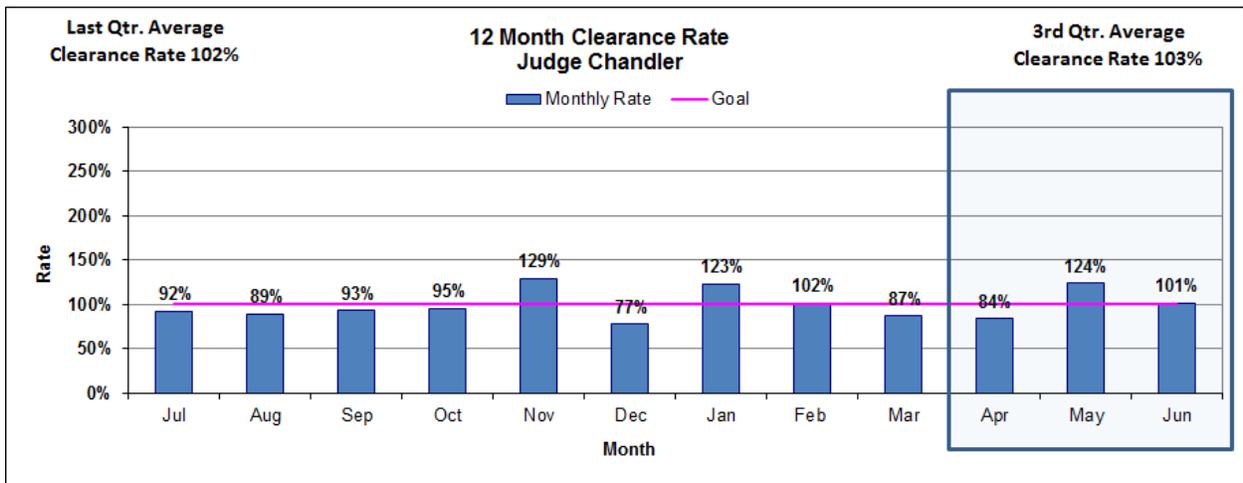
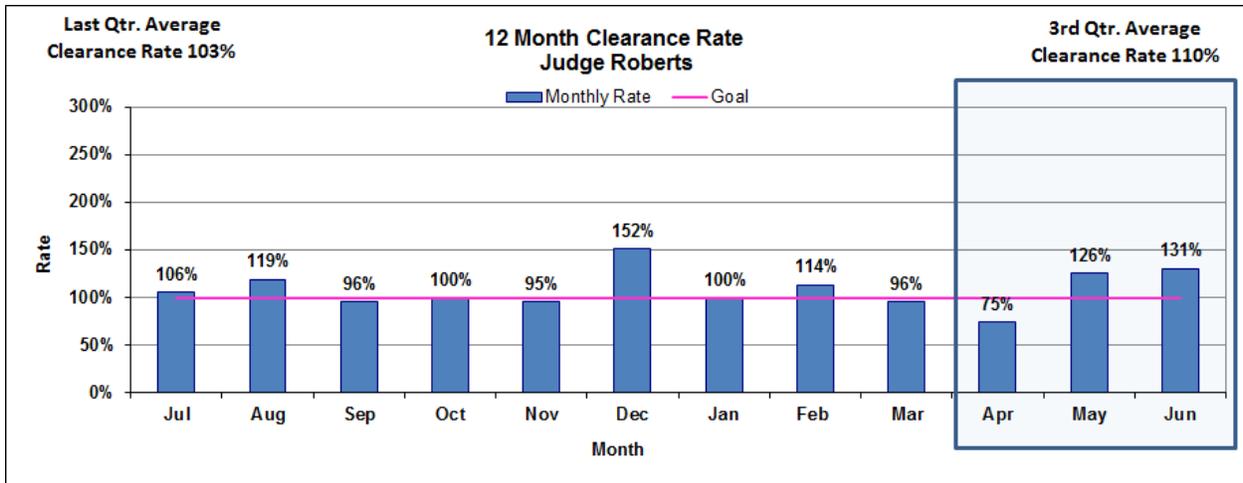
Several graphs are displayed below.

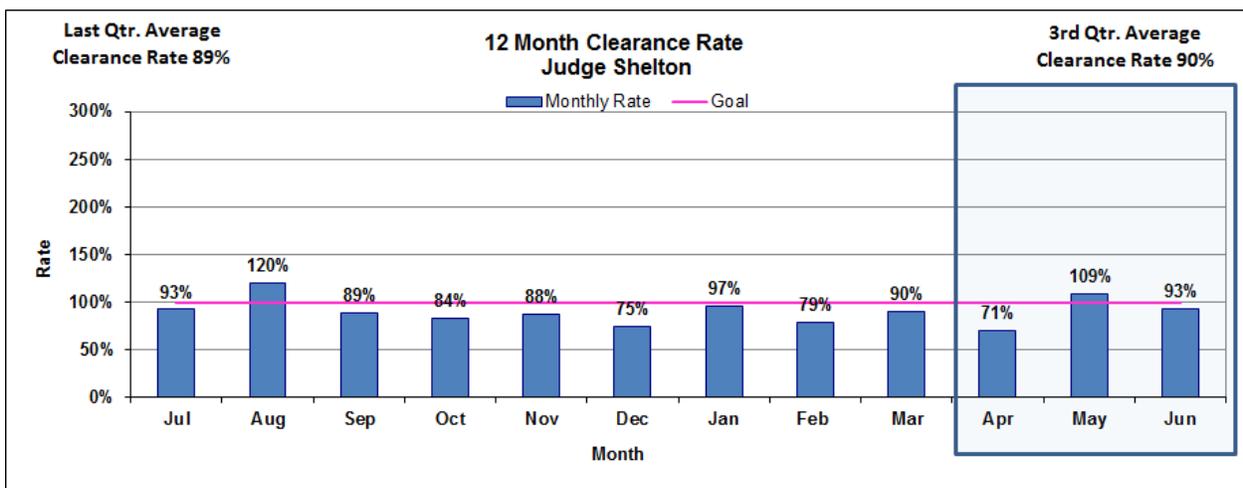
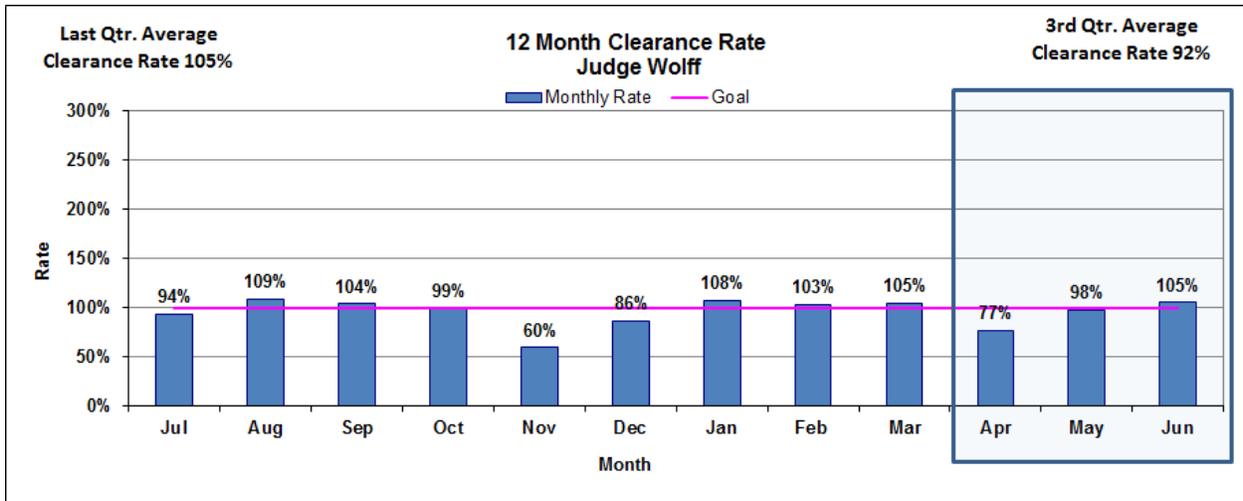
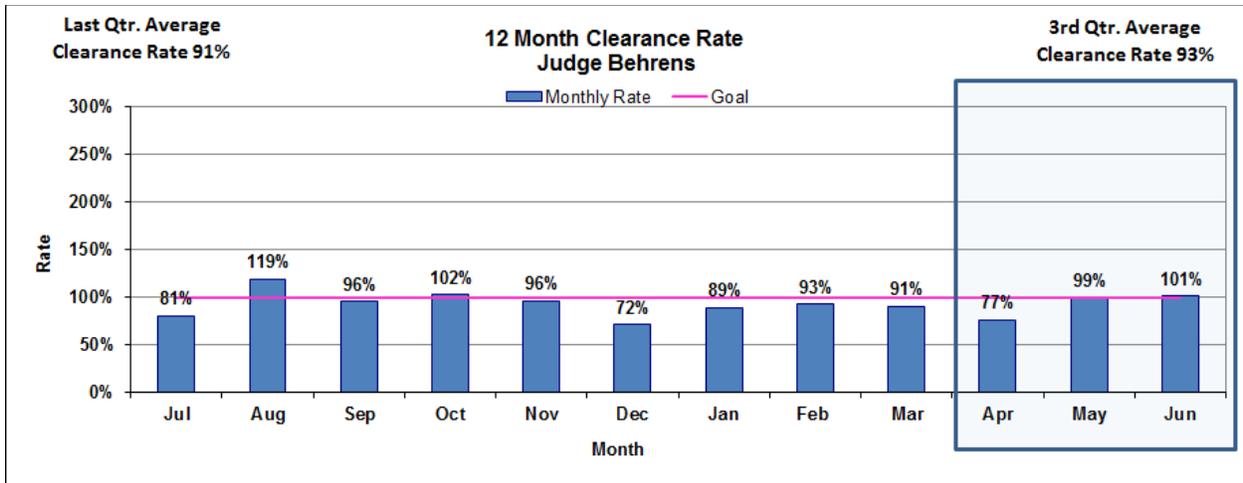
1. The first graph shows the total incoming cases for the quarter by Court, which indicates the incoming workload for the quarter.
2. The second graph displays the court-wide total incoming cases for the past eight quarters.
3. The third graph displays total cases that were disposed by each court during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

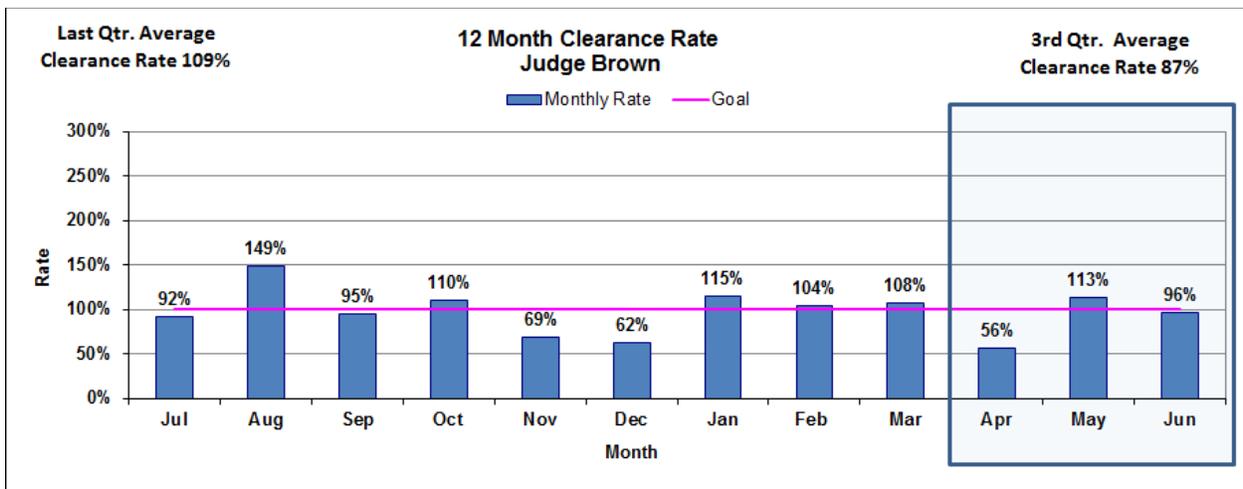
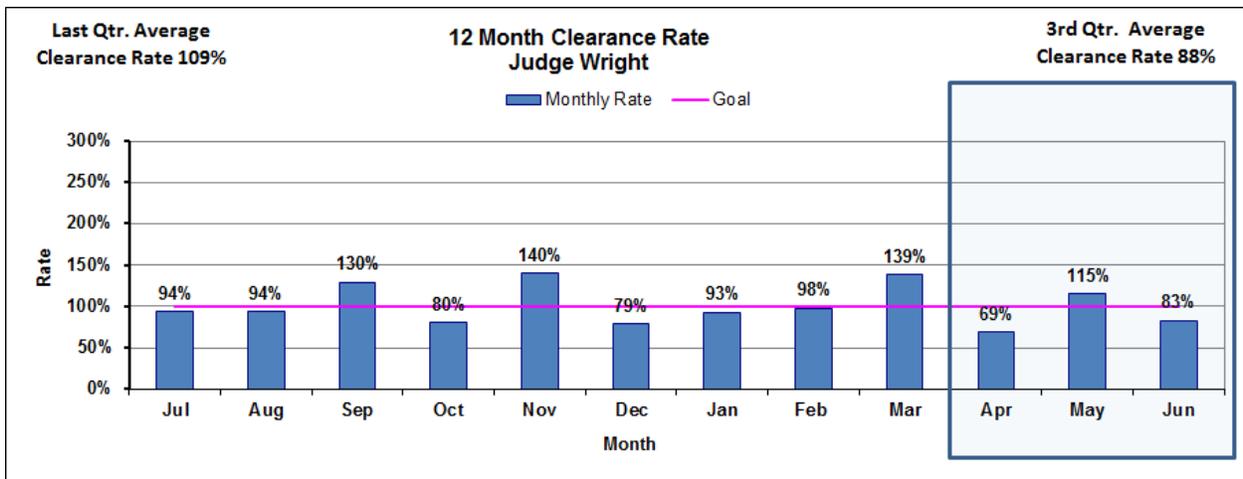
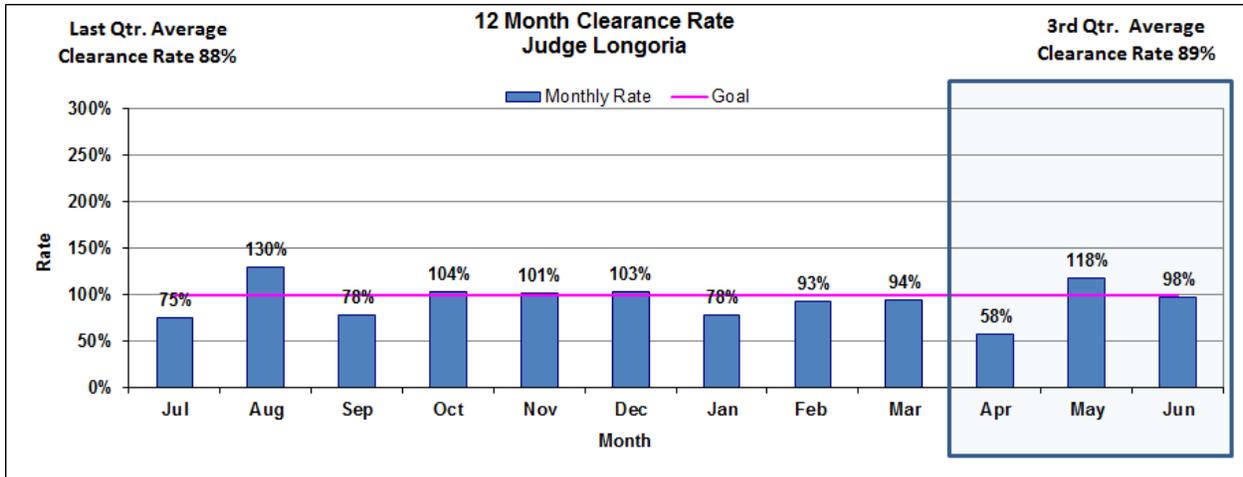


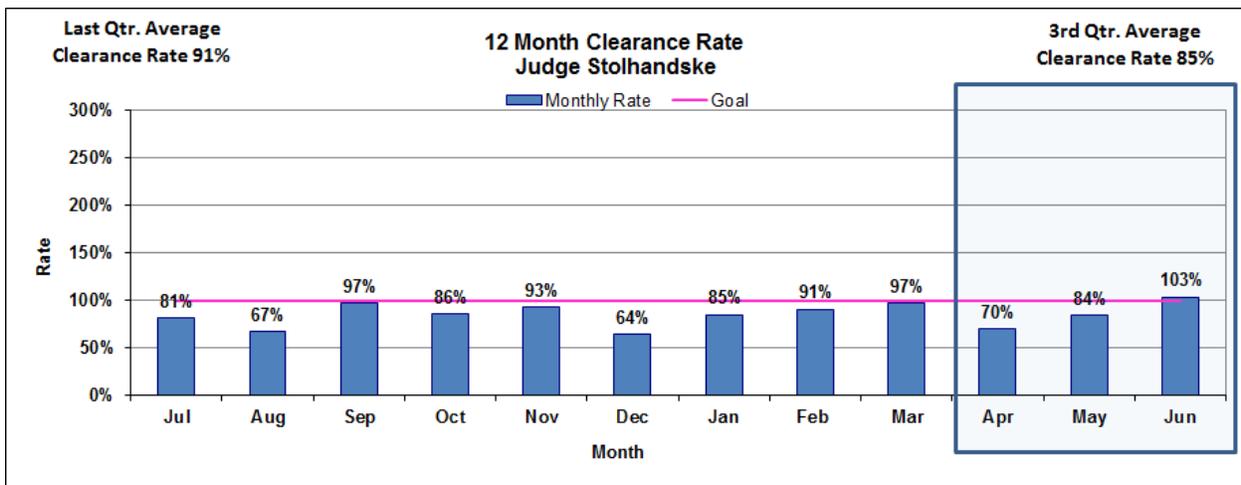
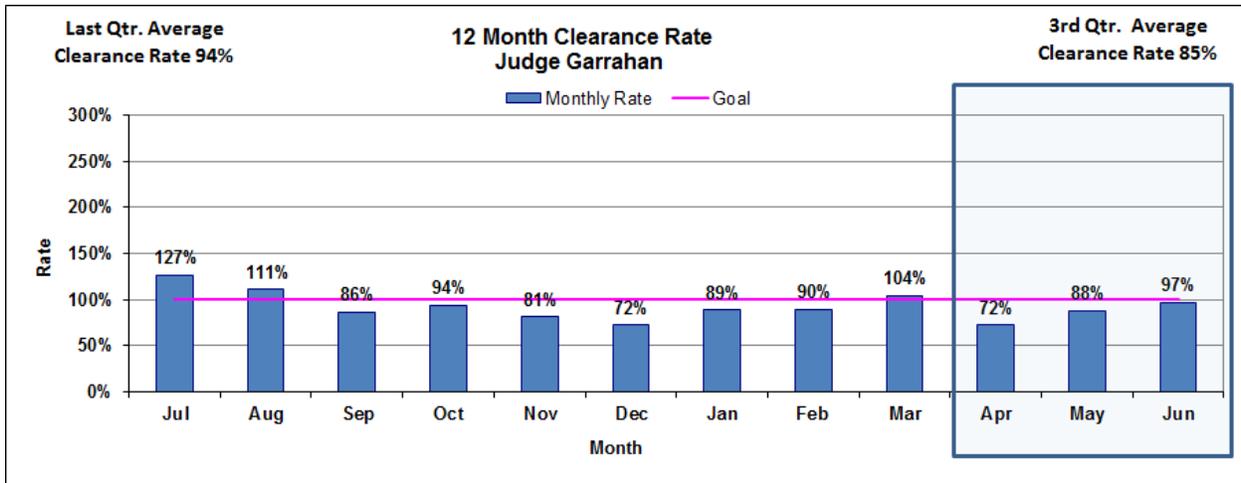
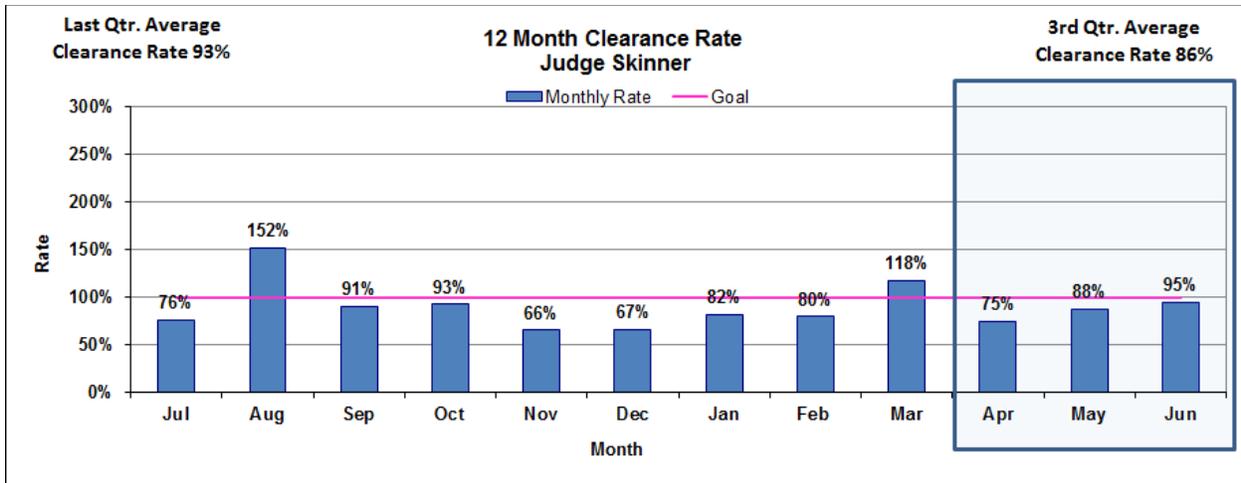


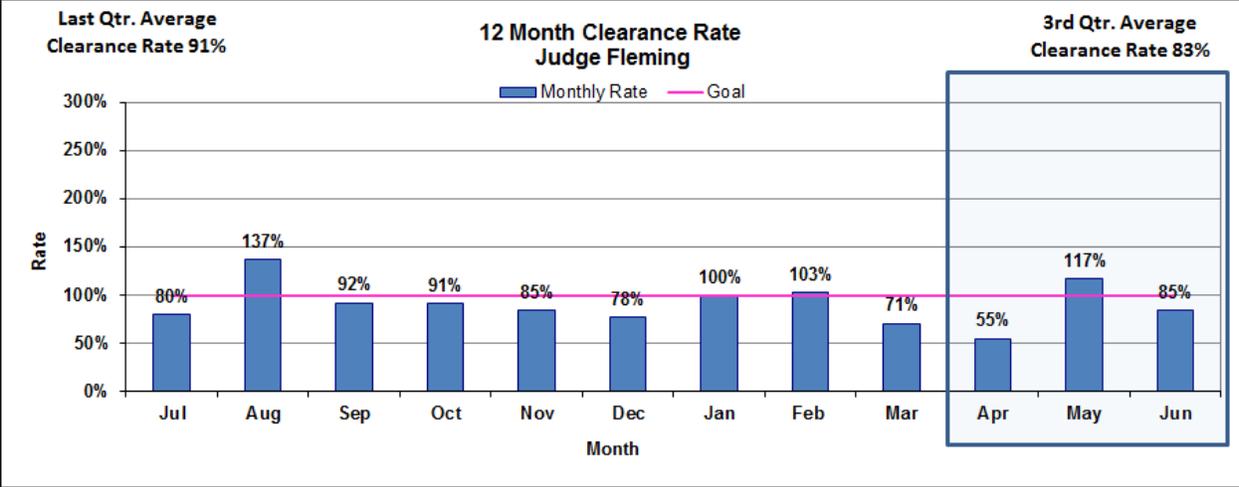








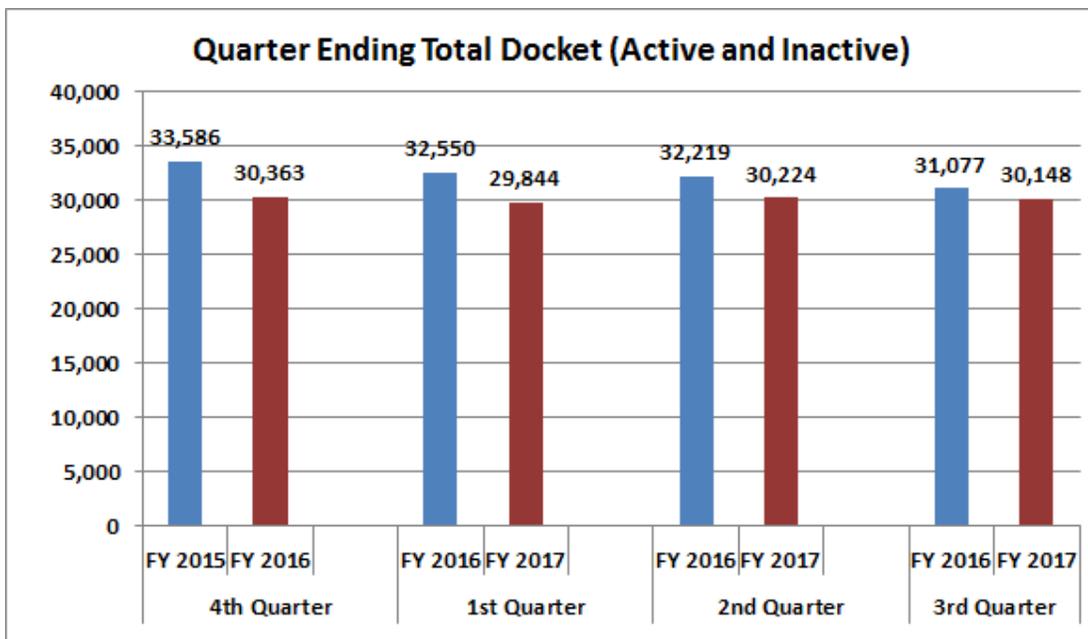
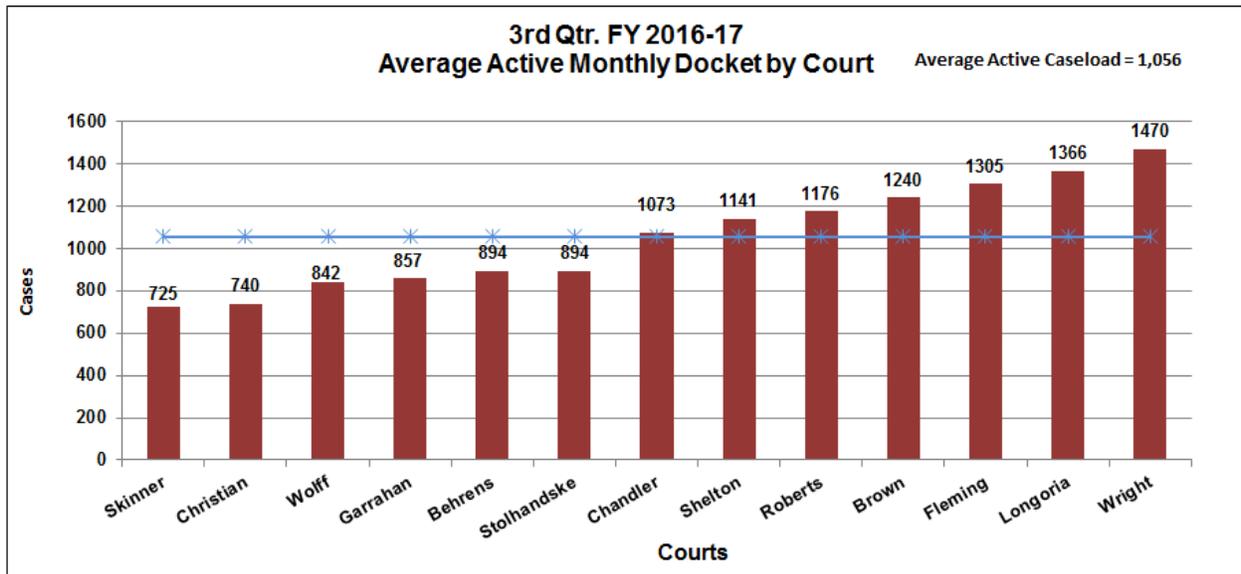


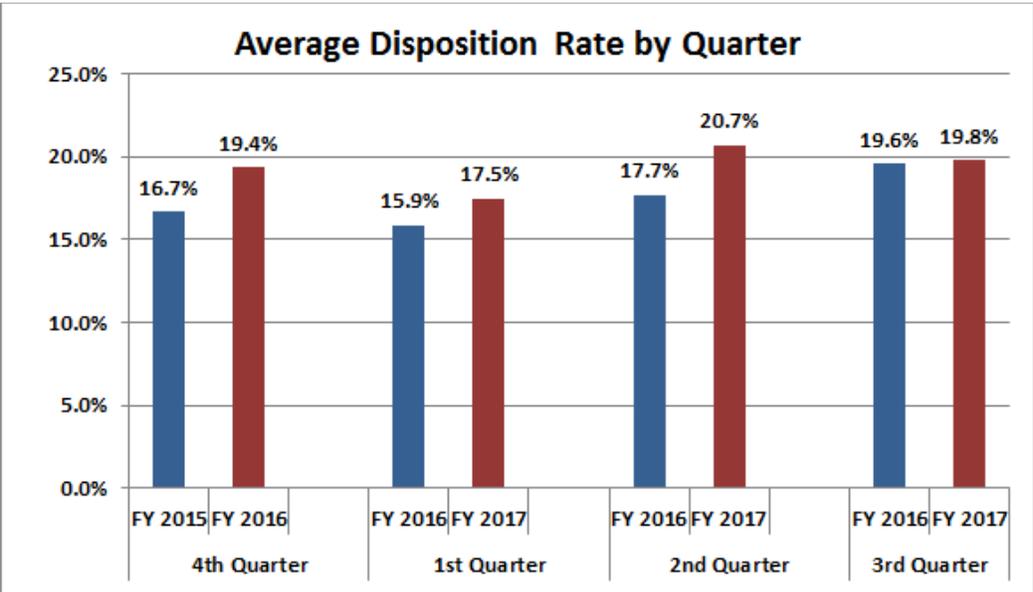
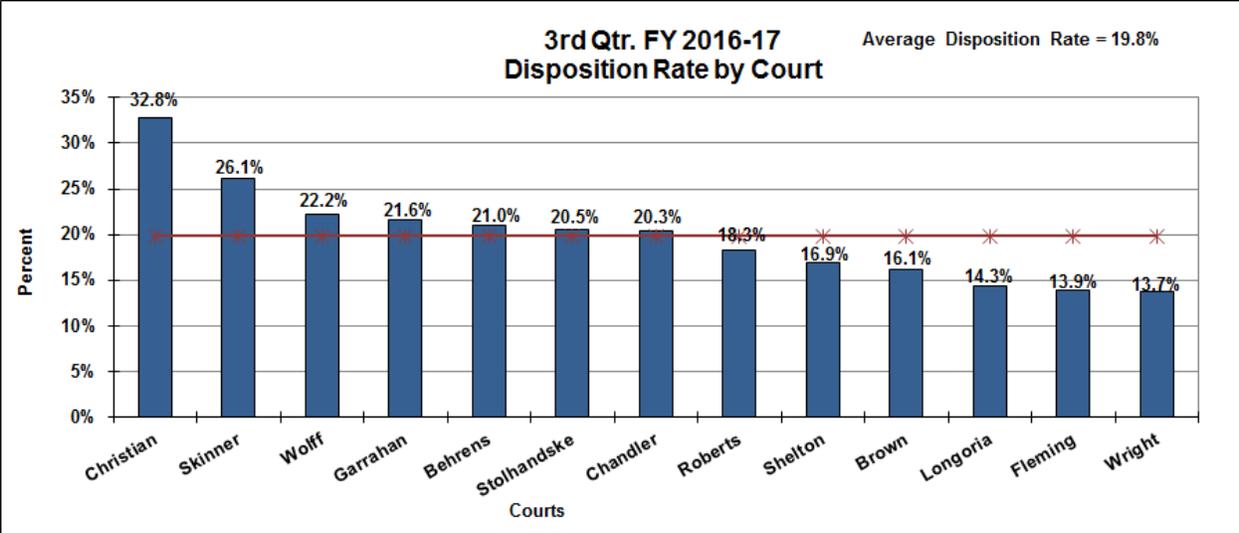


## Measure 4: Disposition Rate

**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 average disposition rate for the past eight quarters.





## 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.

**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 or when the defendant had an accompanying felony cases to be adjudicated is included in this measure.

### COSCA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Misdemeanor

COSCA Case Processing Standards	Criminal County Courts
100% within 90 Days	44% within 90 Days

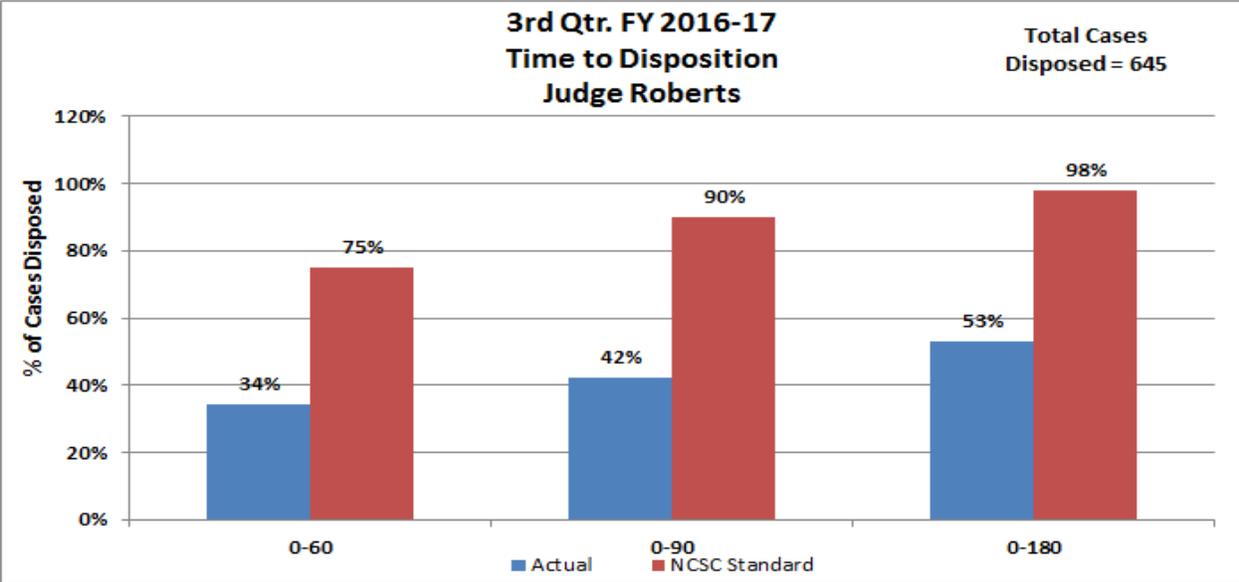
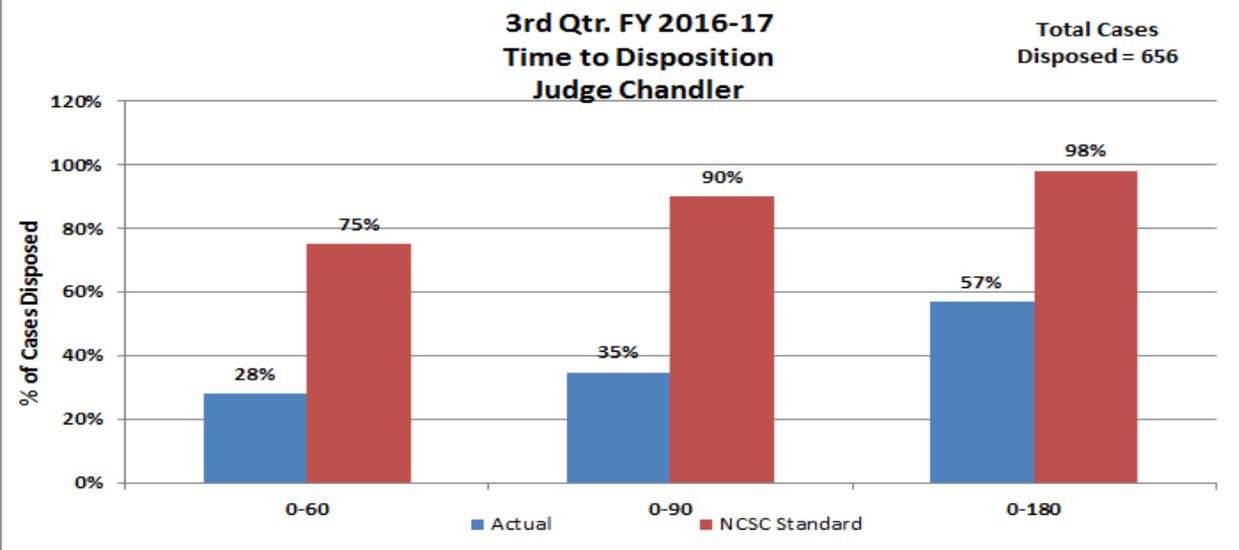
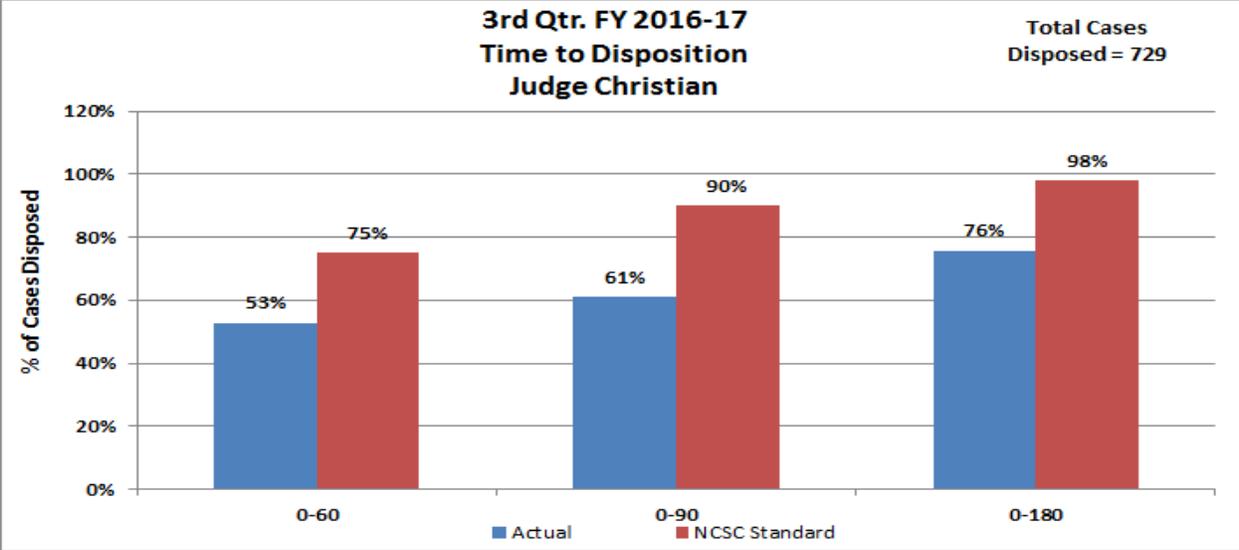
### ABA Case Processing Standards – Criminal Misdemeanor

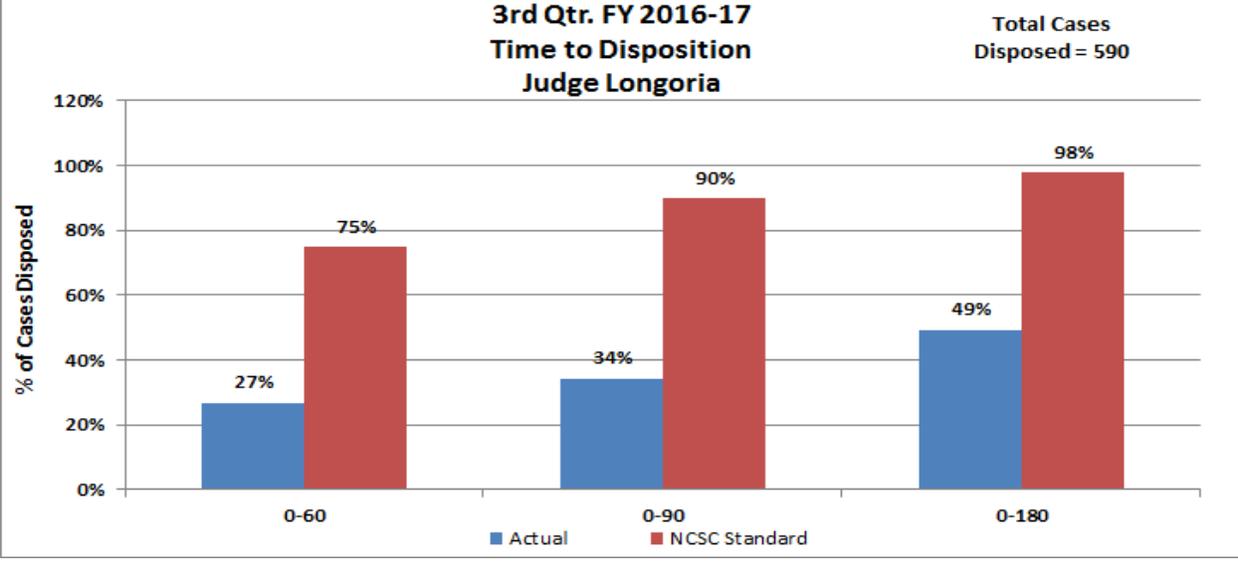
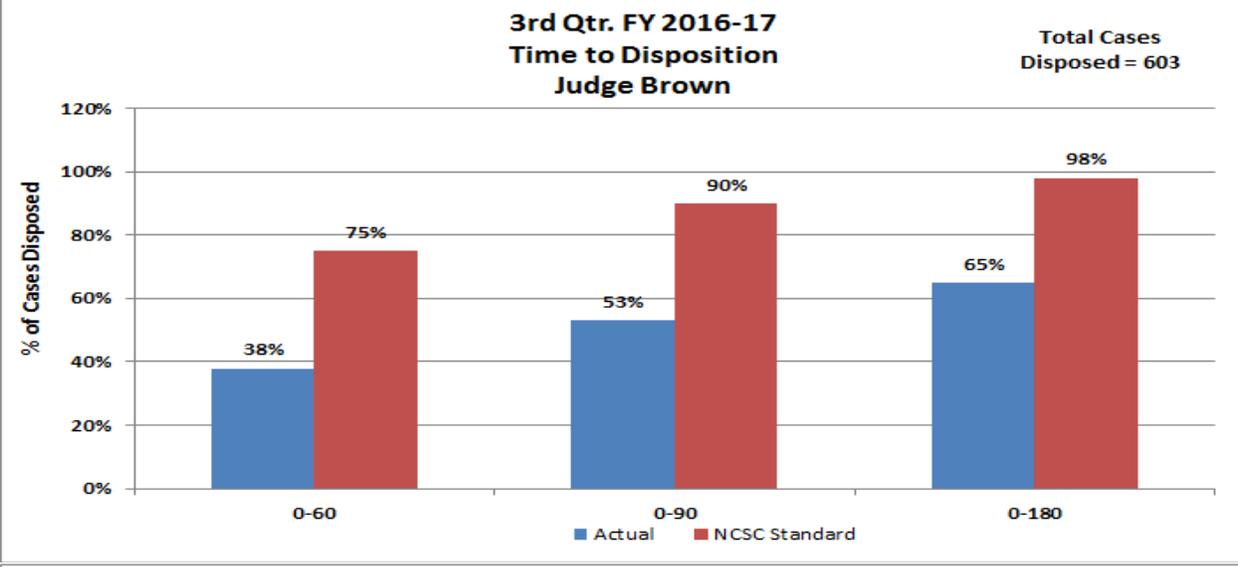
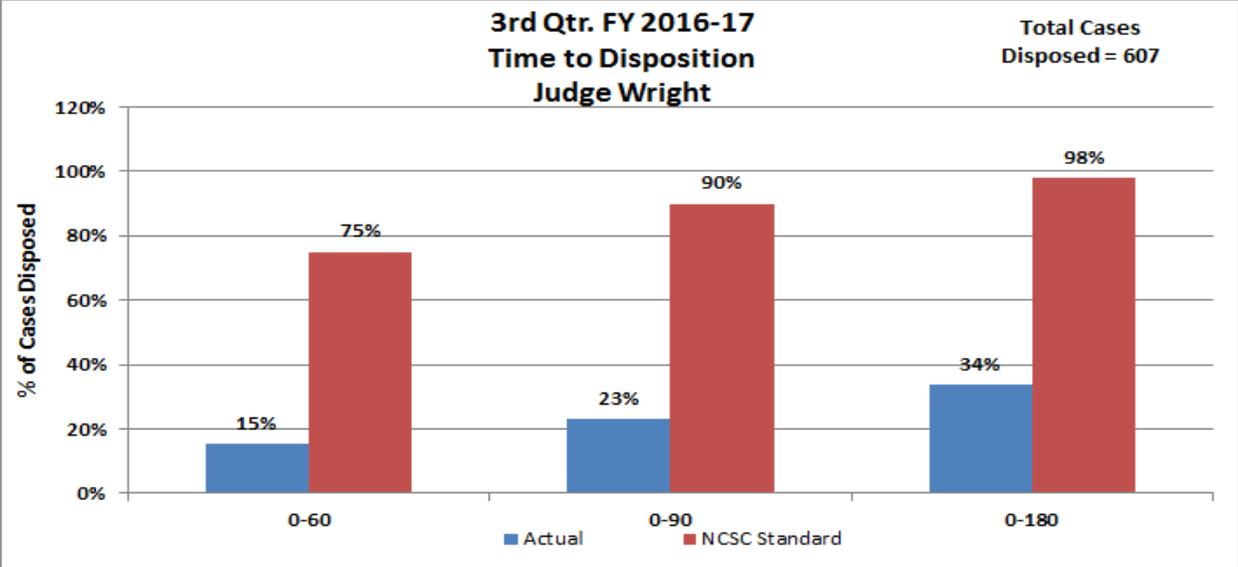
ABA Case Processing Standards	Criminal County Courts
90 % within 30 Days	15% within 30 Days
100% within 90 Days	44% within 90 Days

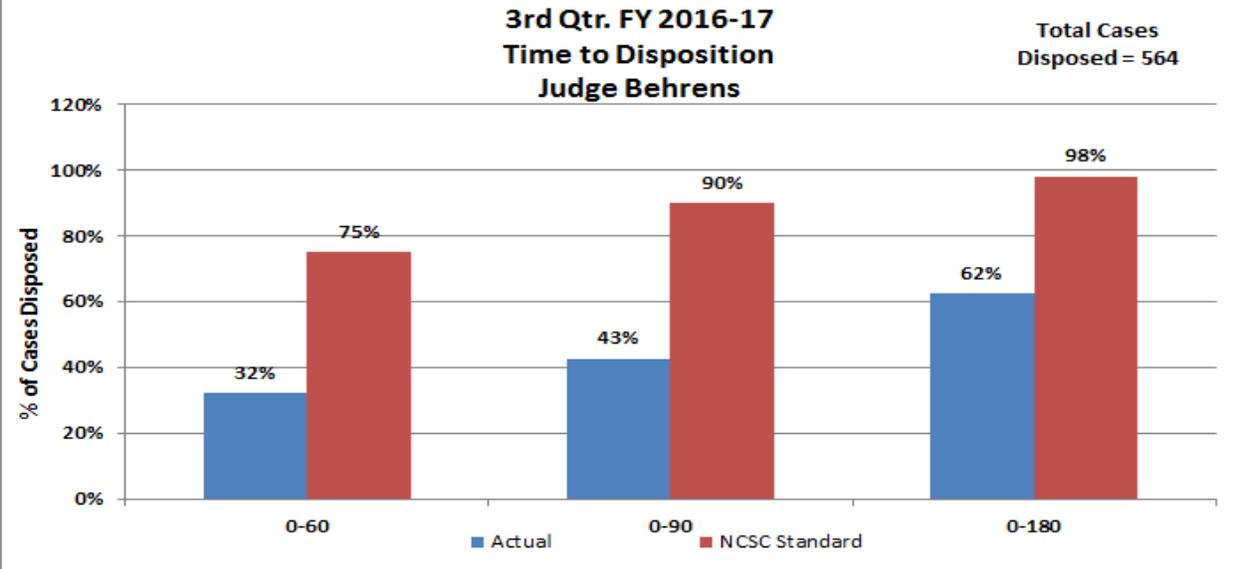
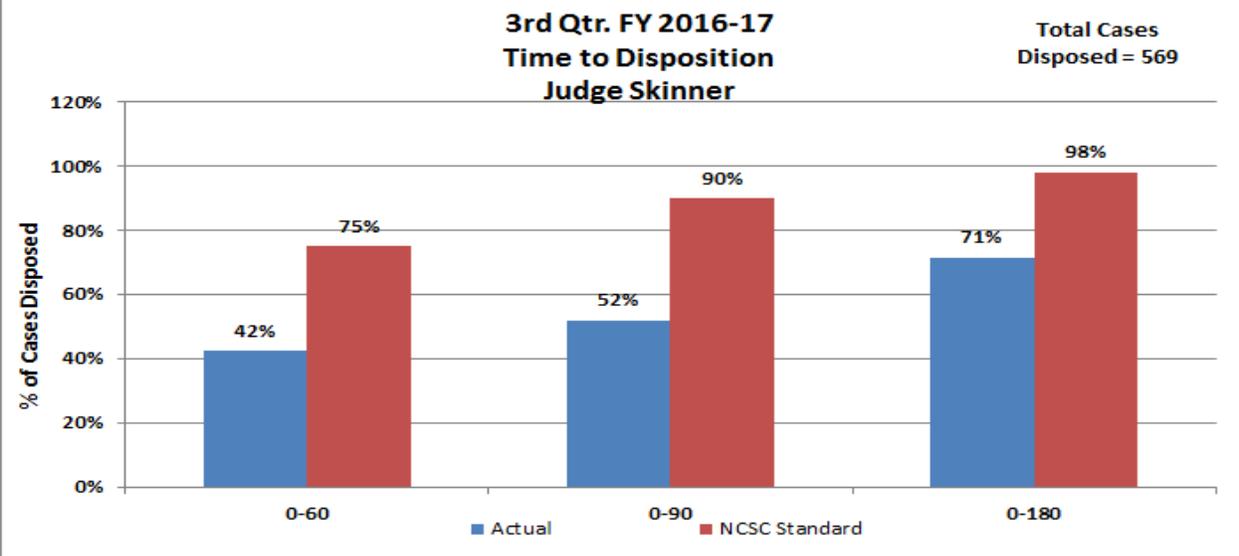
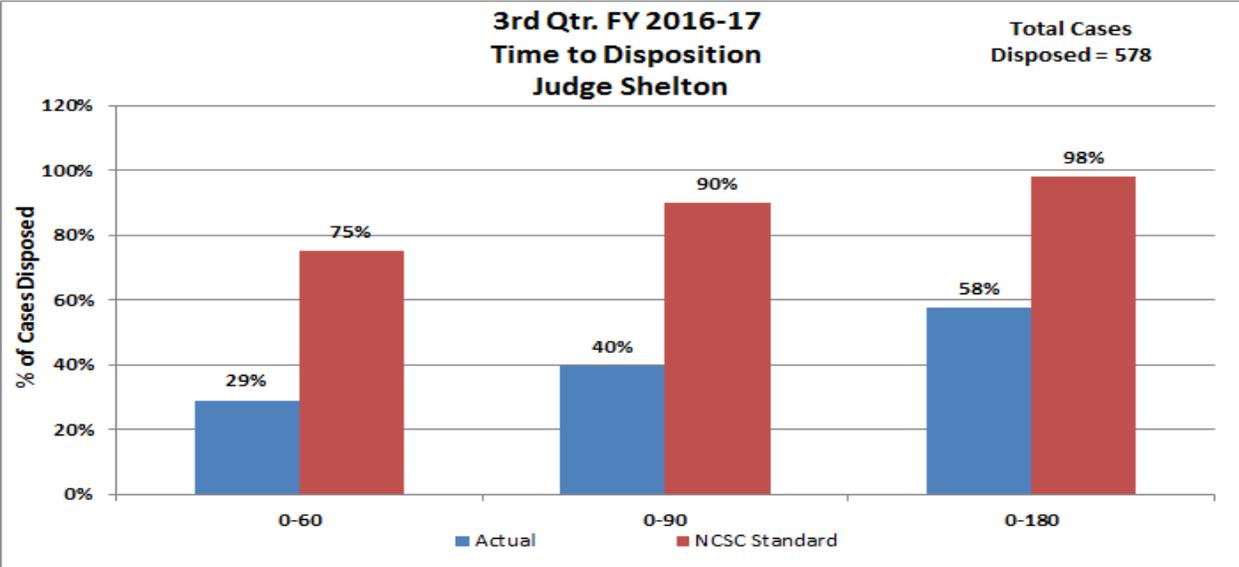
### NCSC Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal Misdemeanor

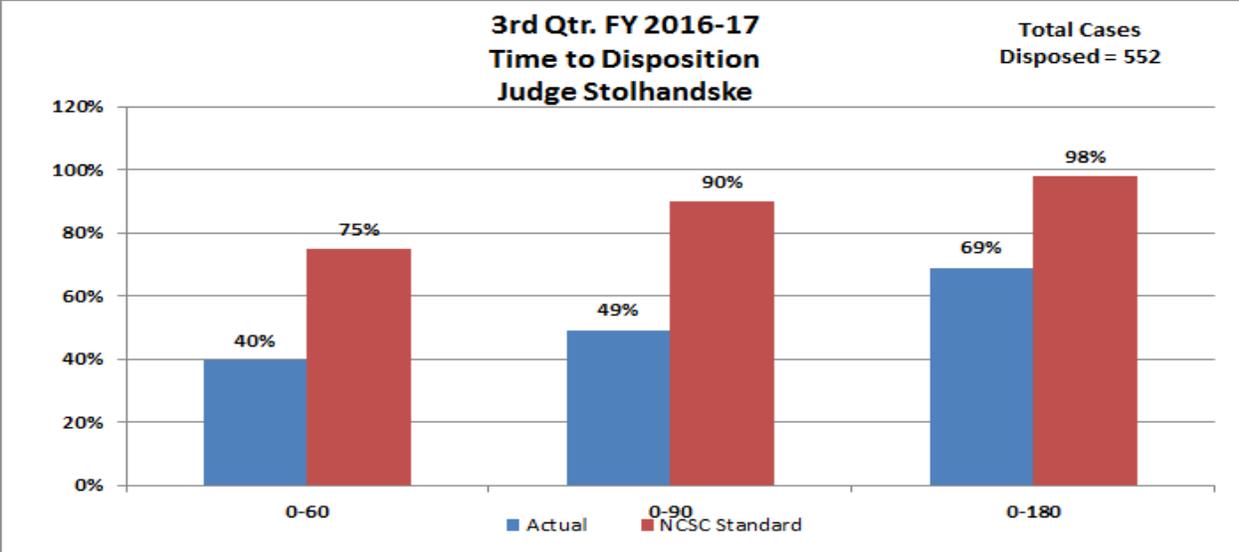
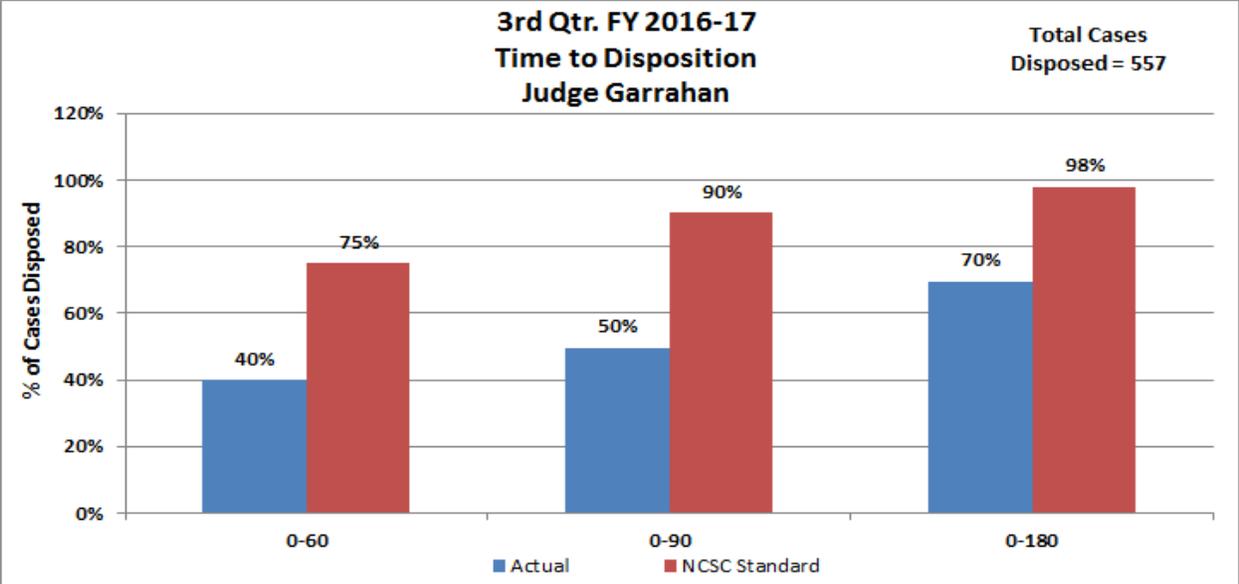
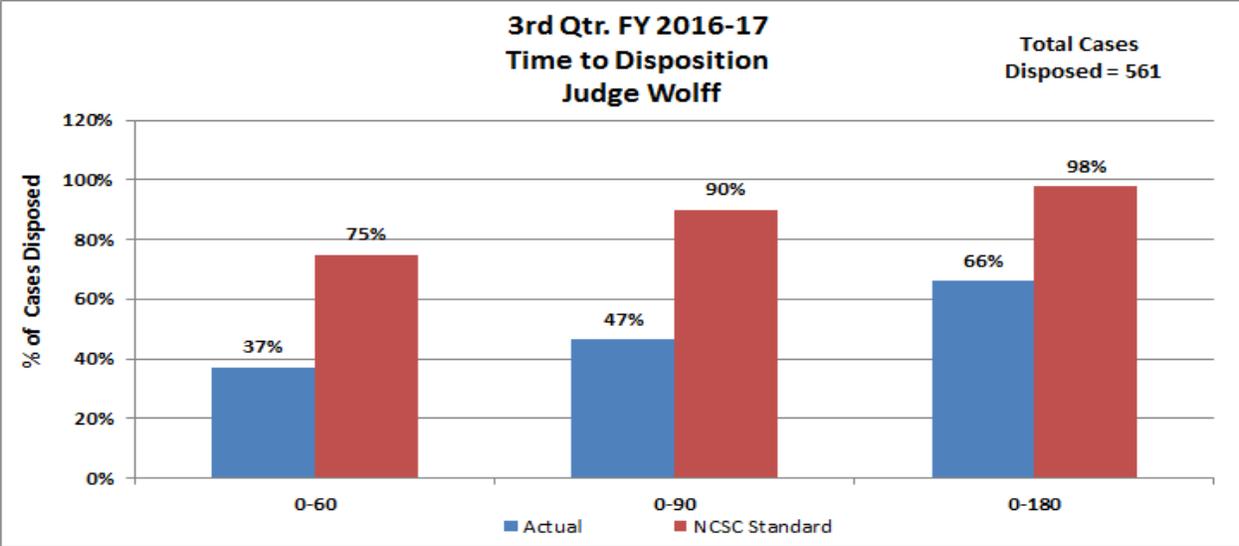
NCSC Case Processing Standards	Criminal County Courts
75% within 60 Days	35% within 60 Days
90% within 90 Days	44% within 90 Days
98% within 180 Days	60% within 180 Days

Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,  
[www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS\\_CasManCPTSPub.pdf](http://www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf).



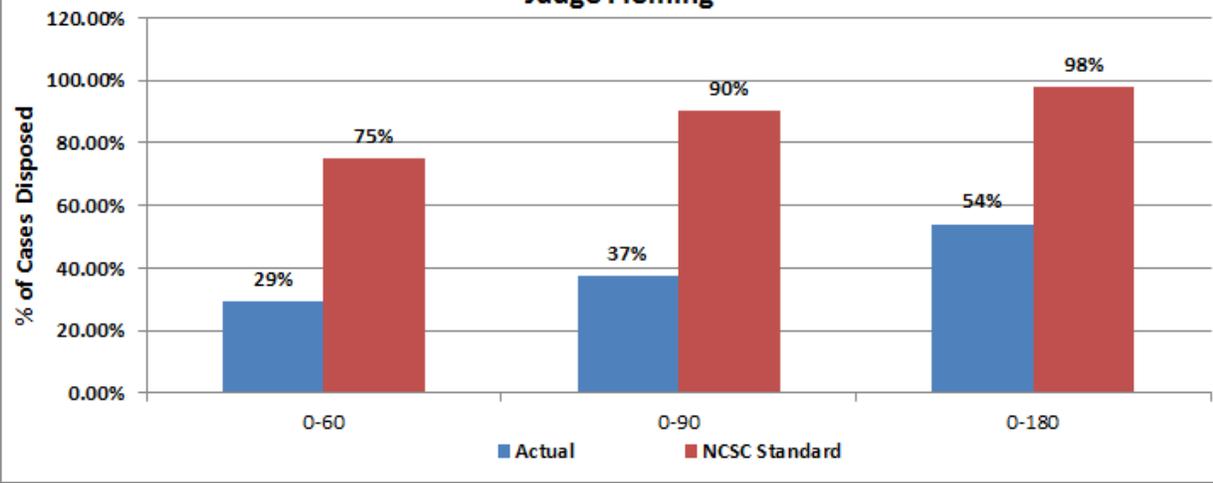






**3rd Qtr. FY 2016-17  
Time to Disposition  
Judge Fleming**

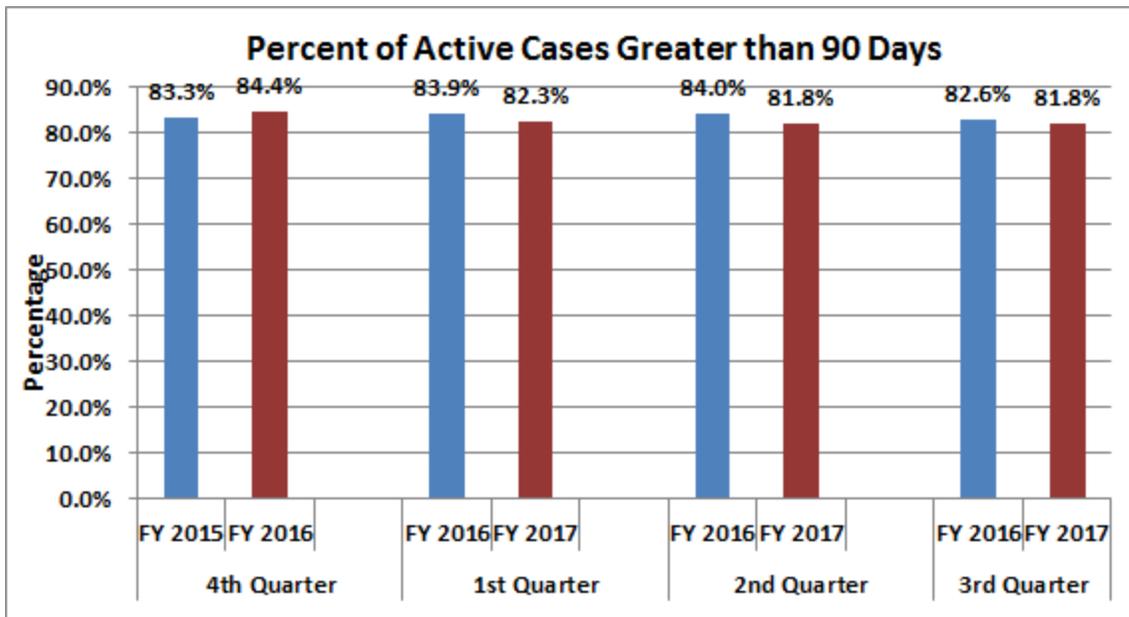
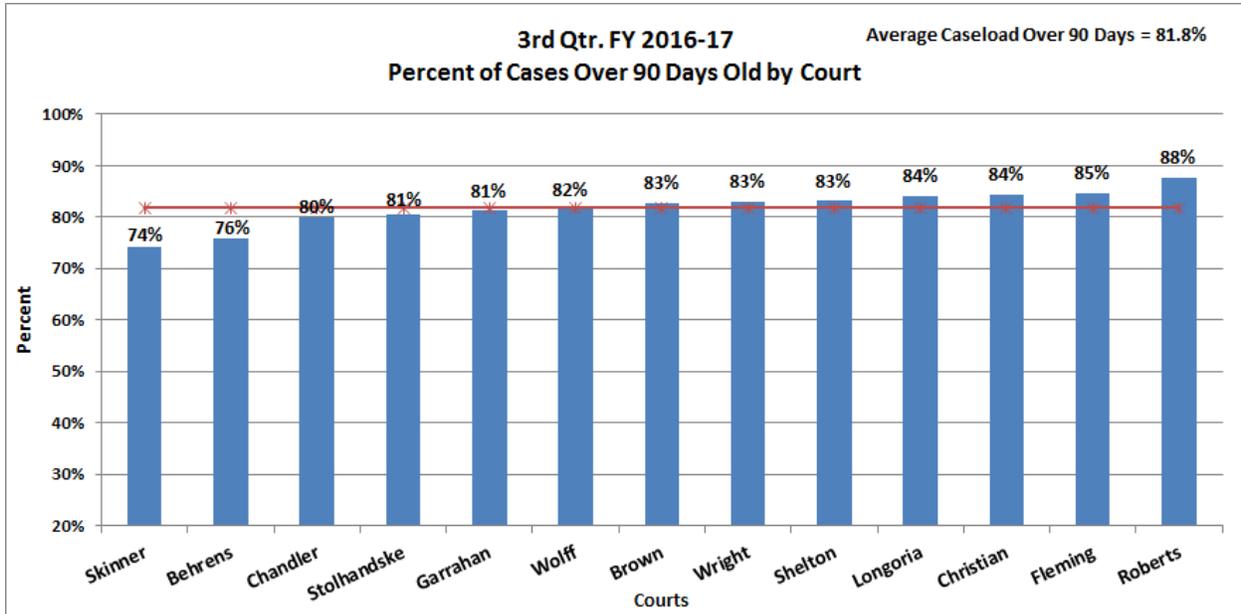
Total Cases  
Disposed = 545



## 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 90 days old for each of the courts. The second charts show the court-wide average over 90 days for the past four quarters. *Note: Fugitives are not included in the data.*



BEXAR COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT  
APPENDIX A  
Explanation and Method of Collection for Different Measures

**Measure 1: Cost per Disposition**

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

**Method:** Cost per disposition is the net cost of the court divided by the number of dispositions. Net cost per disposition includes revenue collected and costs between April 2017 and June 2017 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 County 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 booking 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 Rate**

**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.*

## 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.

**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 -Criminal

- Misdemeanor – 100% within 90 days

### ABA Case Processing Standards-Criminal

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

### NCSC Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal

- Misdemeanor
- 75% within 60 days
- 90% within 90 days
- 98% within 180 days

*Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,  
[www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS\\_CasManCPTSPub.pdf](http://www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS_CasManCPTSPub.pdf).*

*Source: National Center for State Courts Web site,  
[www.ncsconline.org/WC/Publications/KIS\\_CasManCPTSPub.pdf](http://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 (July 02, 2017 for 3rd Quarter).

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

**Sources:**

<b>Measure(s)</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Date &amp; Time of Source</b>
<b>Cost per Disposition</b>	Bexar County Court Collection System Report: Misdemeanor	Apr 2017- June 2017
<b>Cost per Disposition; Clearance Rate; Disposition Rate; Time to Disposition;</b>	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: County Court Criminal Section Summary Report  KJJ3161M April 2017 KJJ3161M May 2017 KJJ3161M June 2017	  05/13/17, 01:52:00 06/10/17, 01:54:00 07/08/17, 10:01:00
<b>Cost per Disposition</b>	Lawson Financial System GL298 Commitment Analysis Report	Fiscal Year 2017 Period 7-9
<b>Jail Bed Days</b>	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: Jail Track Report	04/01/17-06/30/17
<b>ALOS</b>	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: Release Table	04/01/17-06/30/17
<b>Age of Active Cases</b>	Bexar County Criminal Justice Information System: Misdemeanors Pending	07/02/17