EL PASO COUNTY

EL PASO COUNTY

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

3rd QUARTER FY 2017

(APRIL 1 – JUNE 30, 2017)

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Court Table

El Paso County Courts - Cases Breakdown
(Based on Odyssey Criminal Cases Disposed Report)
3RD Quarter – FY 2017

		Civil	Criminal	Family
120th District Court	Judge Maria Salas-Mendoza	34.29%	65.24%	0.00%
168th District Court	Judge Marcos Lizarraga	31.16%	68.84%	0.00%
171st District Court	Judge Bonnie Rangel	29.15%	70.85%	0.00%
205th District Court	Judge Francisco X. Dominguez	39.33%	60.67%	0.00%
210th District Court	Judge Gonzalo Garcia	27.06%	72.94%	0.00%
243rd District Court	Judge Luis Aguilar	35.66%	64.34%	0.00%
346th District Court	Judge Angie Juarez Barill	25.91%	74.09%	0.00%
	***The 346th District Court includes a specialty court.**			
34th District Court	Judge William E. Moody	37.66%	62.34%	0.00%
383rd District Court*	Judge Mike Herrera	0.17%	0.00%	99.83%
384th District Court	Judge Patrick M. Garcia	26.13%	73.87%	0.00%
	***The 384th District Court includes a specialty court.**			
409th District Court	Judge Sam Medrano	8.90%	91.10%	0.00%
41st District Court	Judge Anna Perez	30.81%	69.19%	0.00%
County Court at Law 1	Judge Ricardo Herrera	16.38%	83.62%	0.00%
County Court at Law 2	Judge Julie Gonzalez	12.76%	87.24%	0.00%
County Court at Law 4	Judge Alejandro Gonzalez	14.42%	85.58%	0.00%
County Court at Law 7	Judge Thomas Spieczny	19.42%	80.58%	0.00%
County Criminal Court 1	Judge Alma Trejo	9.38%	90.62%	0.00%
County Criminal Court 2	Judge Robert Anchondo	7.60%	92.40%	0.00%
	***County Criminal Court 2 includes a specialty court.**			
County Criminal Court 3	Judge Carlos Carrasco	9.93%	90.07%	0.00%
County Criminal Court 4	Judge Jesus Herrera	8.98%	91.02%	0.00%
Criminal District Court 1	Judge Diane Navarrete	26.06%	73.94%	0.00%

General Assumptions for All Measures

The following assumptions were used with regards to all measures:

1. The measures will only report on criminal data.
2. A disposition will be counted based on the Statistical Closure field and will include all possible dispositions (including deceased dispositions).
3. In the event there are active warrants for a defendant the number of days the warrant is active will not be attributed to the case's age. The warrants issue date, serve date, and warrants statuses are used to ascertain whether a warrant is active or inactive.
4. In counting Jail Bed Days, Inmates that have cases with multiple courts are placed into a multiple court category until only one court has a case assigned to them.
5. A case with multiple dispositions will count each disposition as a separate event. Except in the situation where a case has multiple dispositions on the same day. In this situation only one disposition will be counted for that case.
6. Measures do not include data from pre-filed cases.
7. The measures will be run on quarterly basis 15 days after the close of the financial quarter.
8. Incoming cases will be attributed to the first court assigned that case during the reporting period regardless of transfers that occur after this.
9. Outgoing cases will be attributed to the court that had the case assigned to them at the time of disposition.
10. Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases start counting time in a court from the date assigned to the first court.
11. However Time to Disposition will not starting counting from the first court in the event the case is reopened (Motion to Revoke, or Motion to Adjudicate). In the event this occurs the time will start from the start of either the Motion to Revoke or Motion to Adjudicate.
12. Time to Disposition will stop counting time in a court once a case is disposed.
13. Age of Active Cases will count days until the reporting period end.
14. Time in Competency court is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases.
15. The time a defendant absconds is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases
16. Age of Active Pending Cases will only return active cases at the end of the reporting period that had active days occur during the case lifetime.
17. Grand jury cases are not included in the report data.
18. Justice of the Peace cases are not included in the measures.

19. Cases under the following security groups are not included in the report data
    a. Agency Service Fee
    b. CPS Security Group
    c. Delete Case Security Group
    d. Disposed Adoption
    e. Domestic Relations Adoption Security Group
    f. Domestic Relations Office
    g. Ethics Commission
    h. Expunction
    i. Expunge Case Security Group
    j. Family Court Services
    k. Monitoring Child Support
    l. Secured - Guardianship
    m. Secured - Mental Health
    n. Secured Adoption
20. Test data will not impact the reports.

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

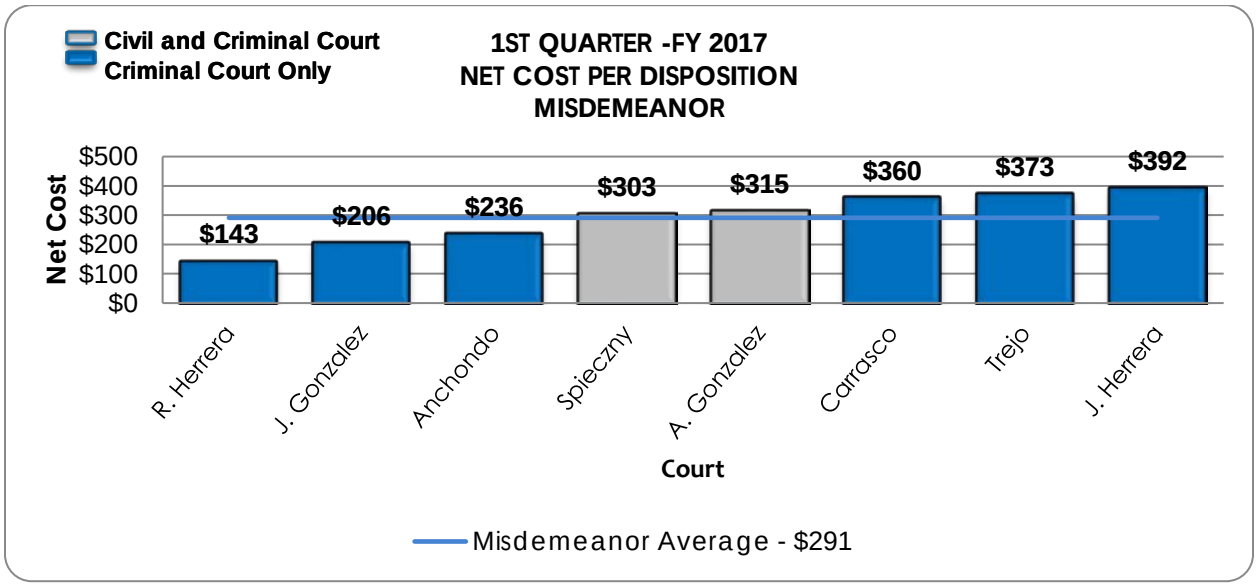
Definition: The net cost of disposing of a single case.

Analysis and Interpretation: The following graph and table show a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition for Indigent Defense. The graphs show a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition as well as Net Cost per Disposition by quarter.

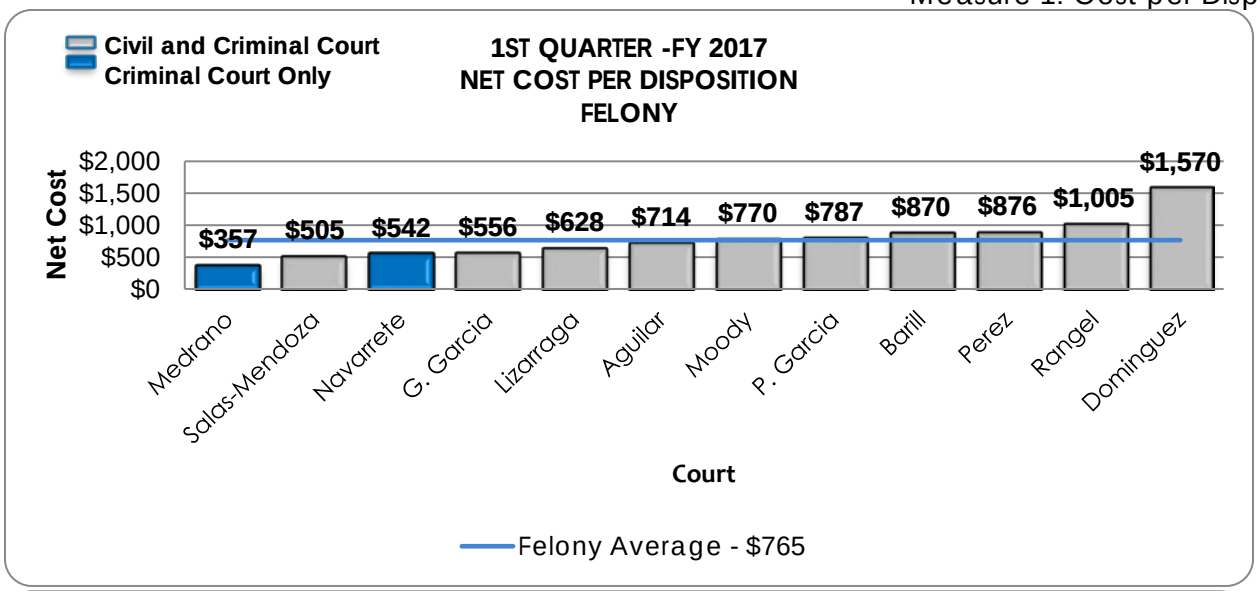
Differences in the net cost per disposition are mostly explained by the differences in the revenue collection and in the number of dispositions of the type that generate fees. For example, the defendant in case dismissal is not assessed fees.

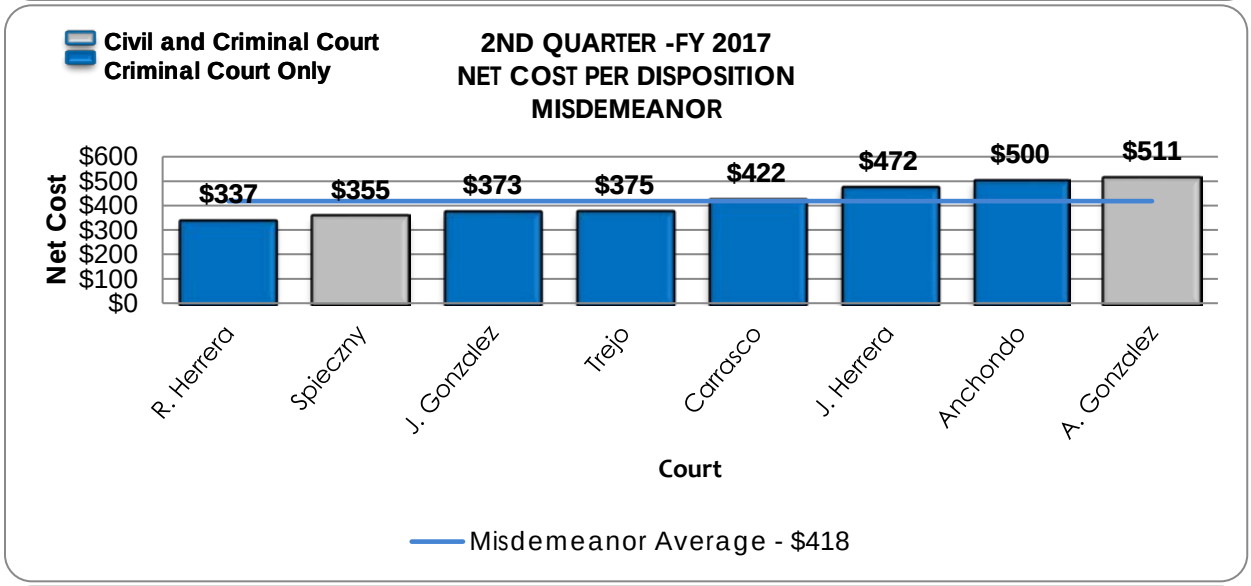
COURT/JUDGE LISTING

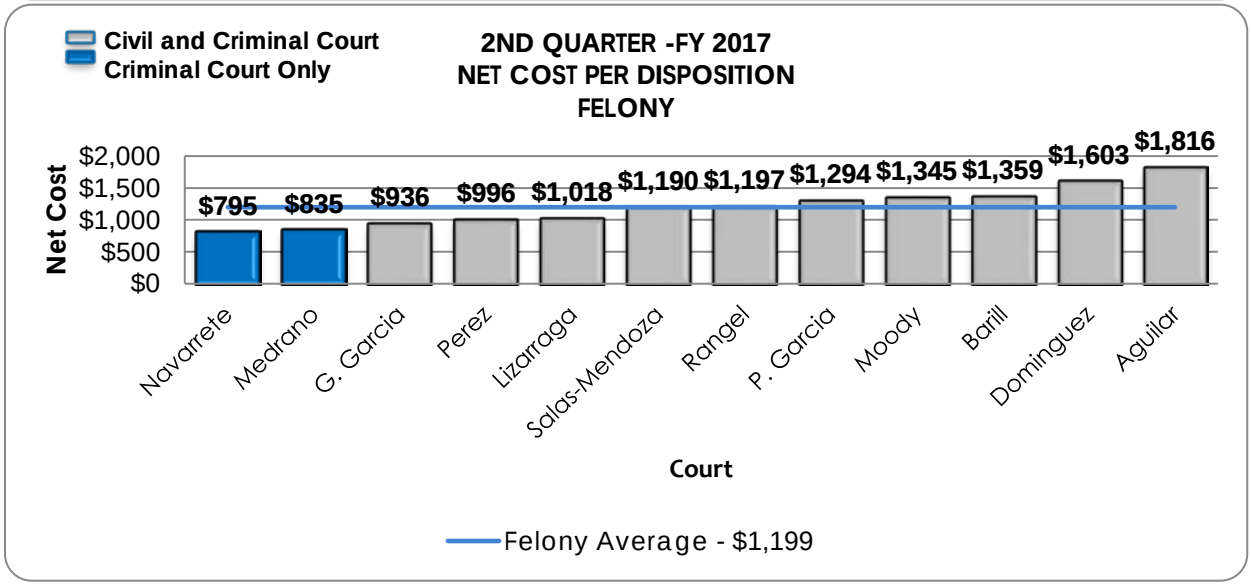
Net Cost per Disposition



**Judge Barill, Judge P. Garcia, and Judge Anchondo's courts include specialty courts. Future reports will separate specialty courts once judicial software and processes are updated.*







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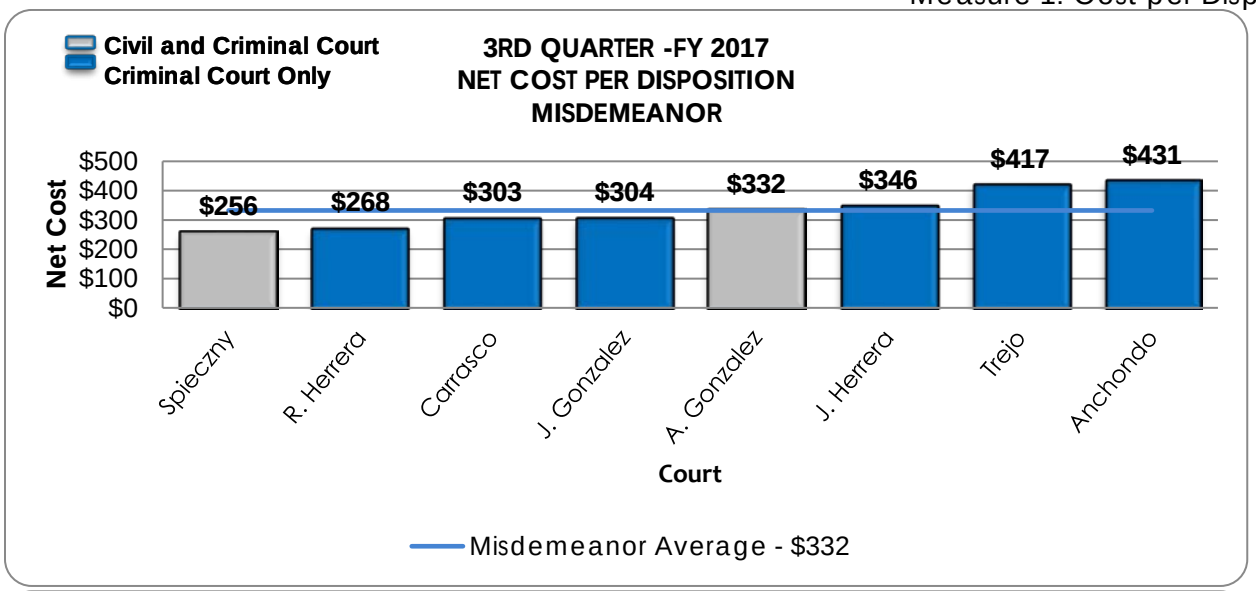

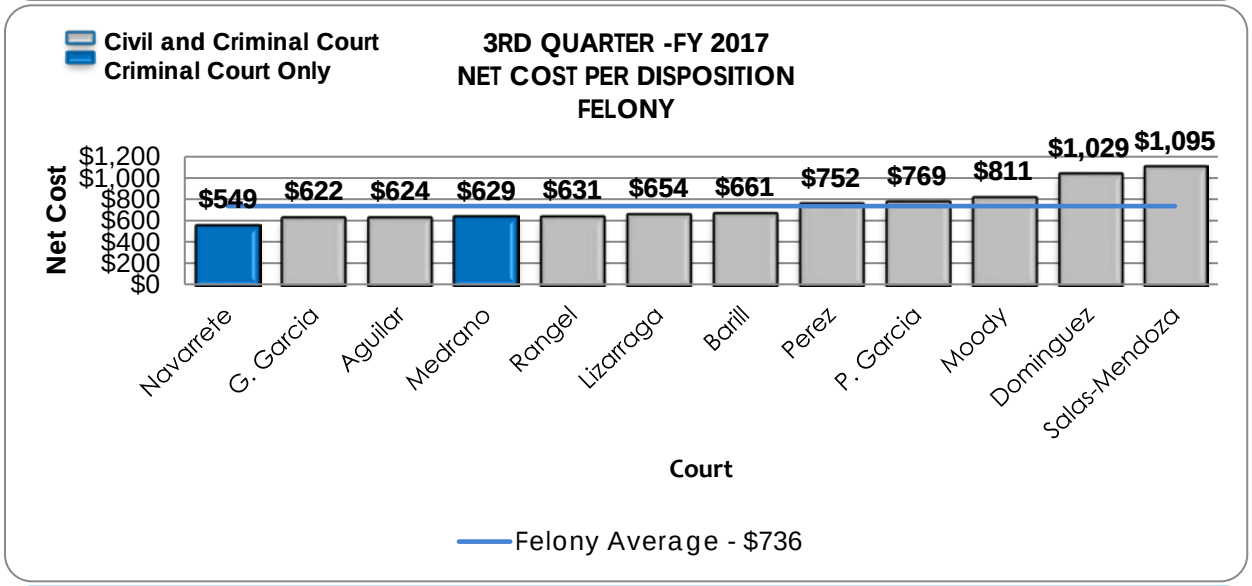

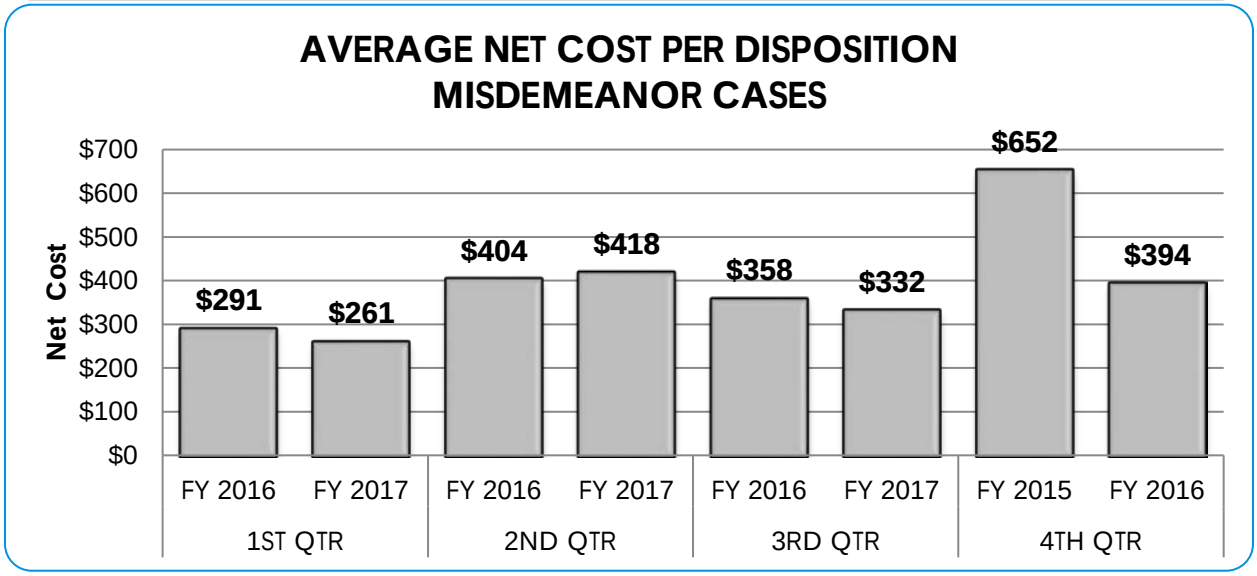

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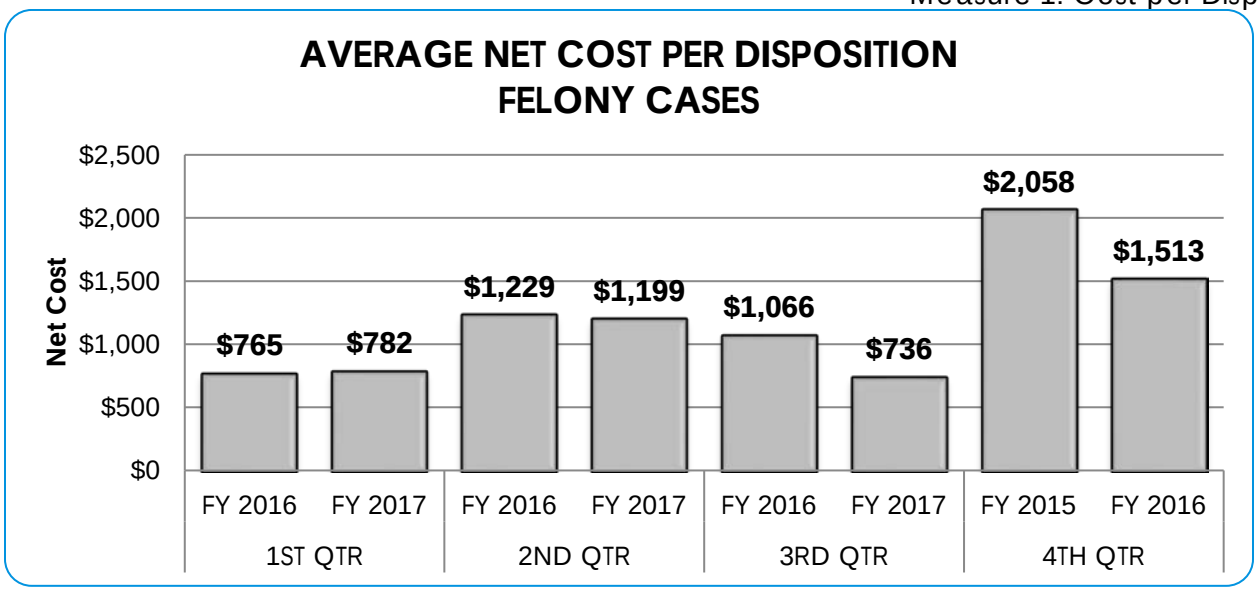

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Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

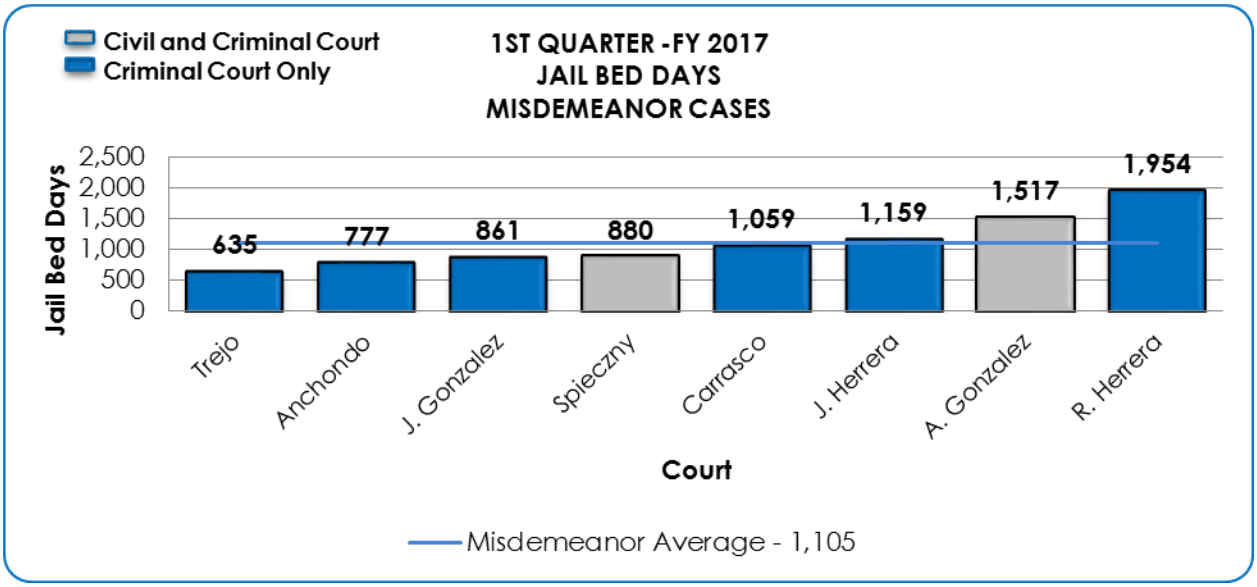
Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

Several graphs are displayed below:

1. The first set of charts below show a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days from the least to the greatest number of jail bed days as well as the number of jail bed days consumed court wide for each of the last two quarters.
2. The second set of charts below shows the average length of stay for from the least to greatest as well as the average length of stay for the last two quarters.

COURT/JUDGE LISTING

Jail Bed Days



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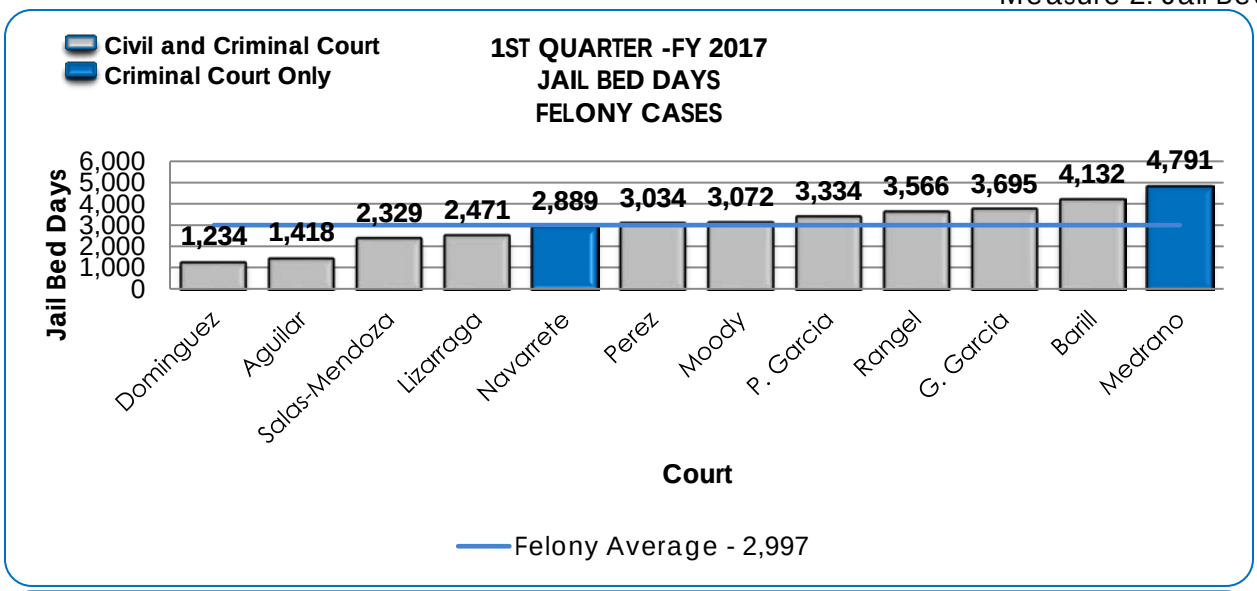

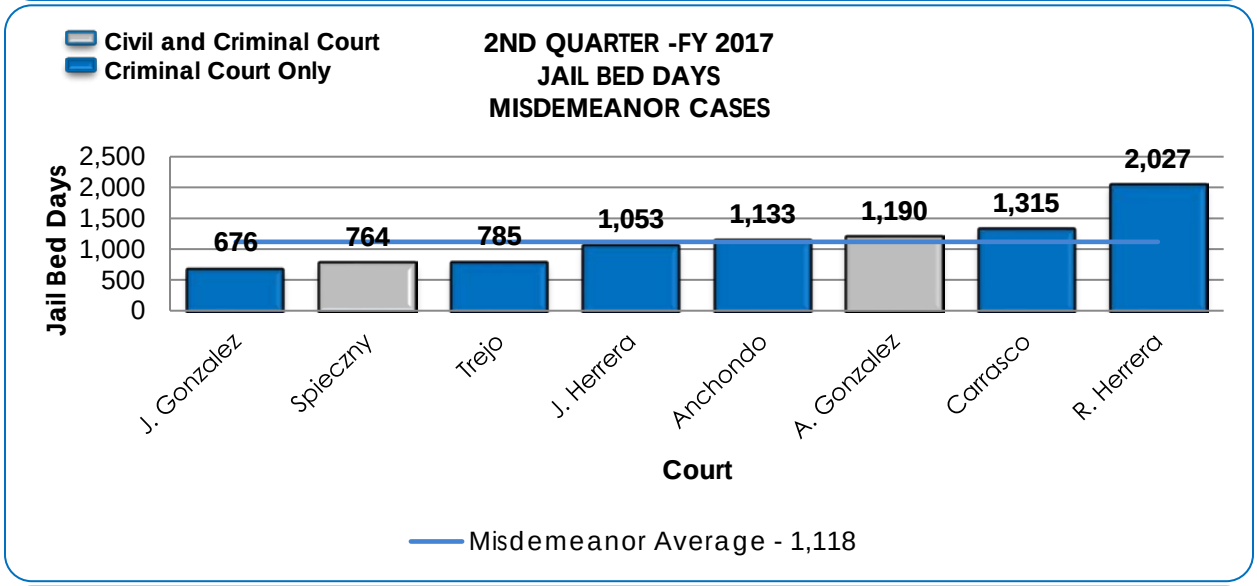

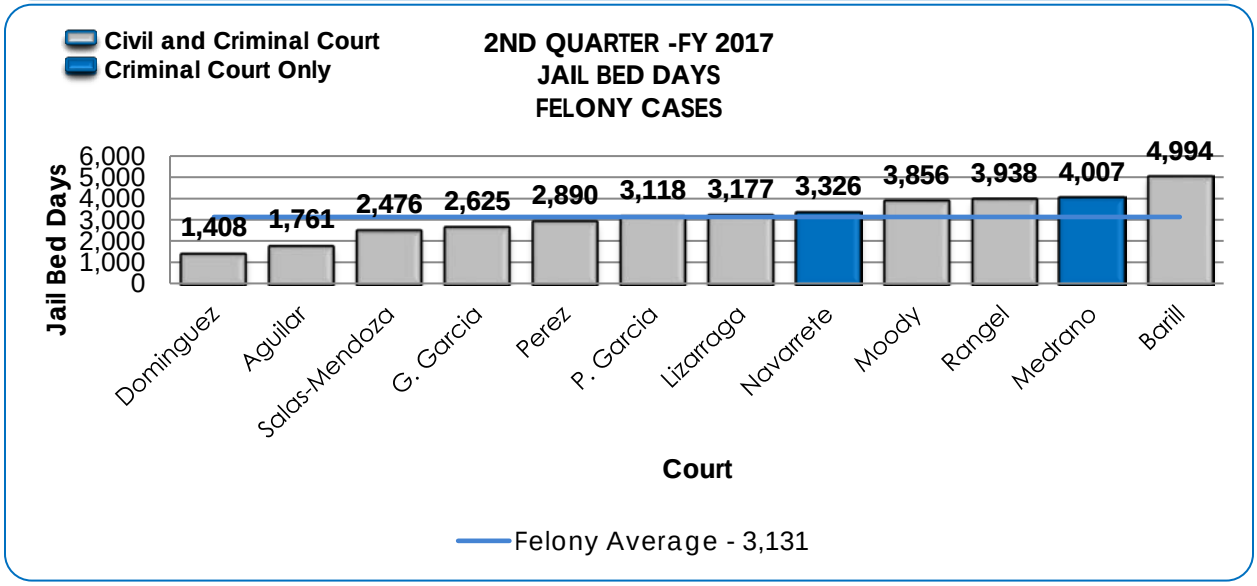

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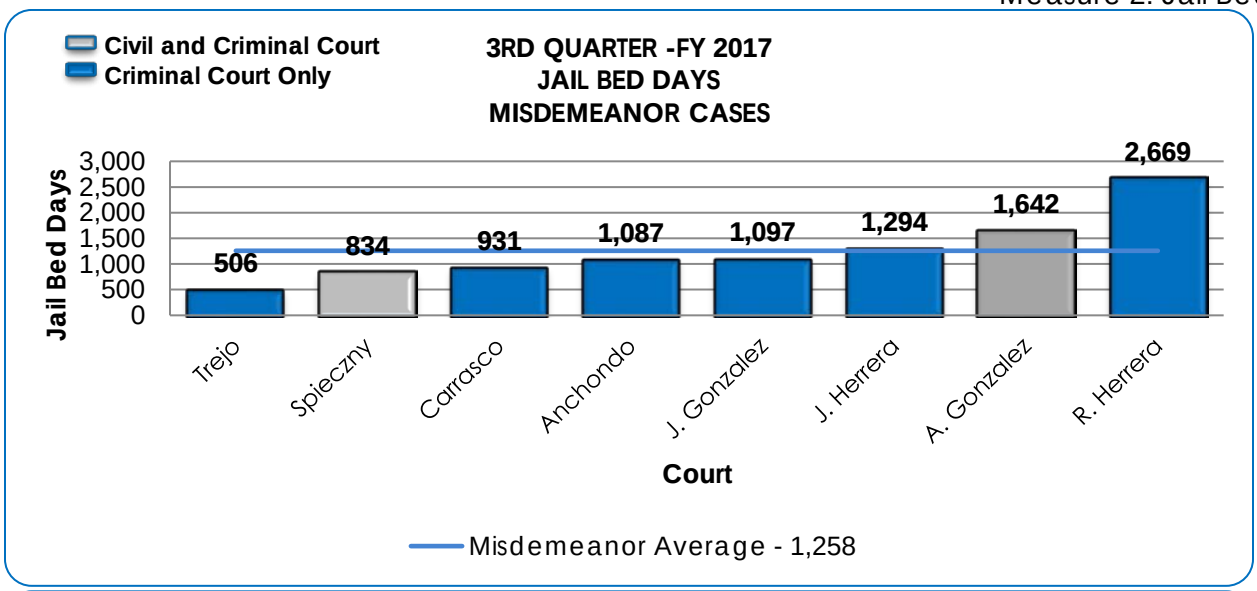

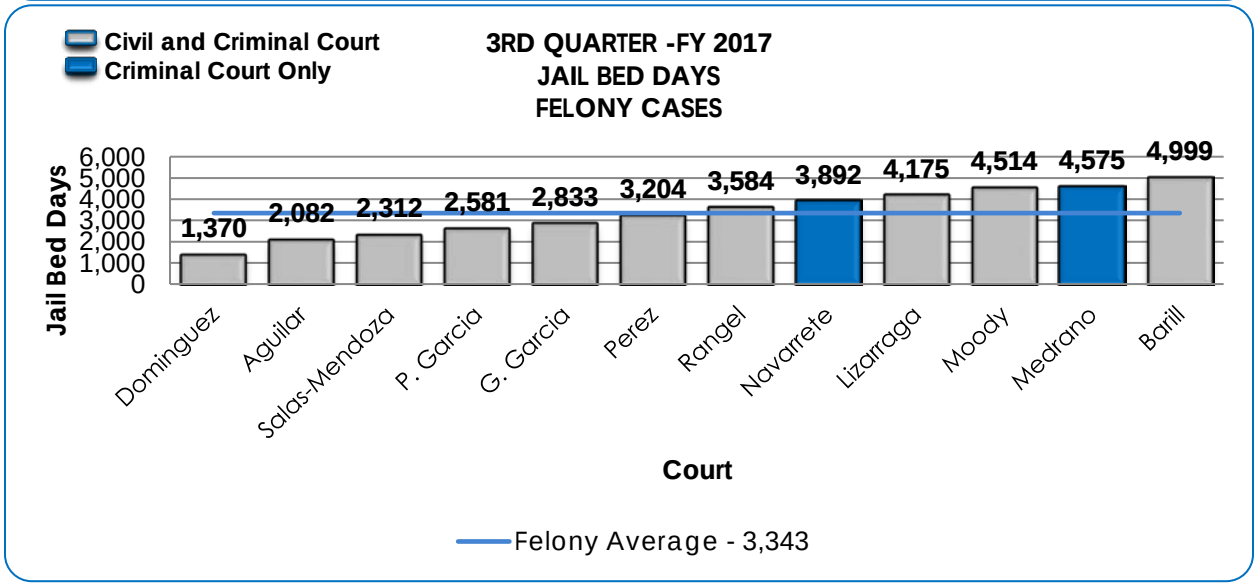

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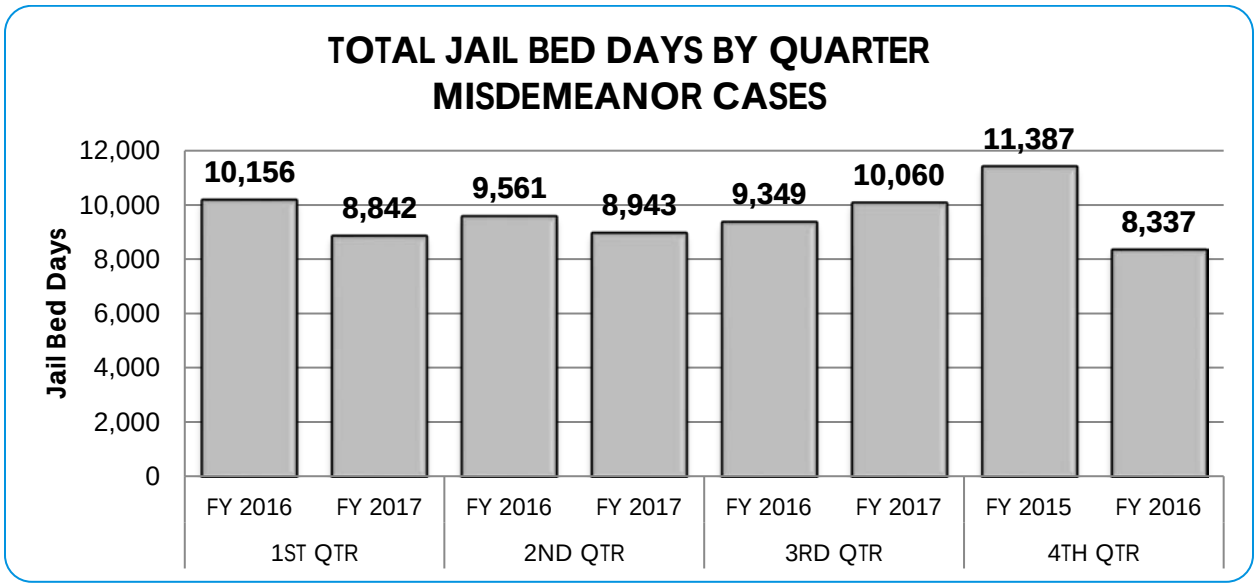

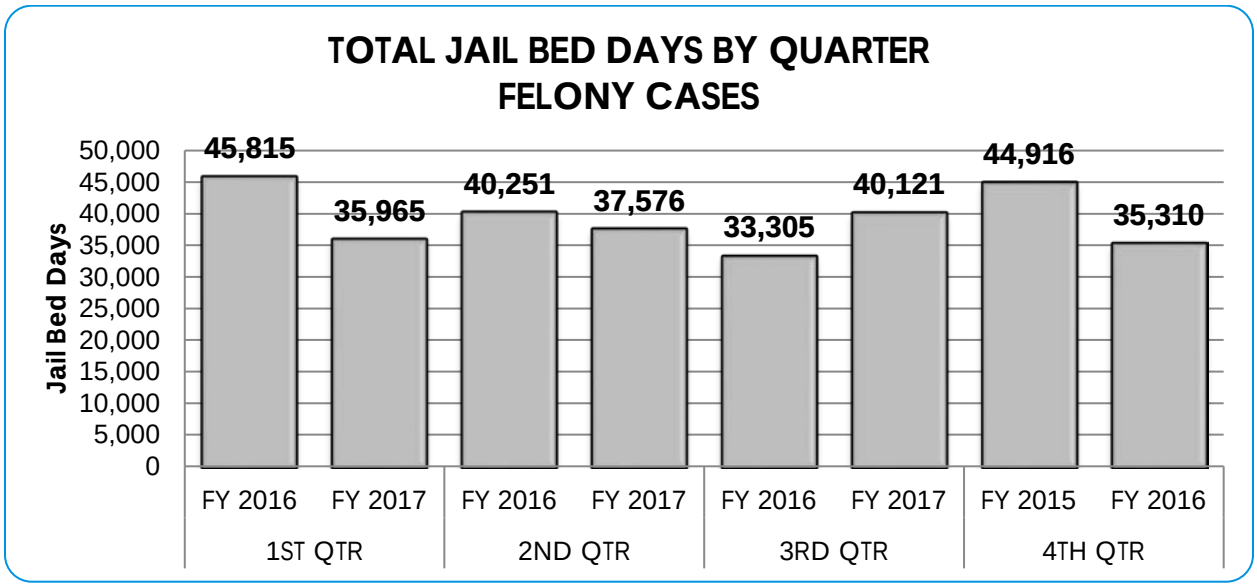

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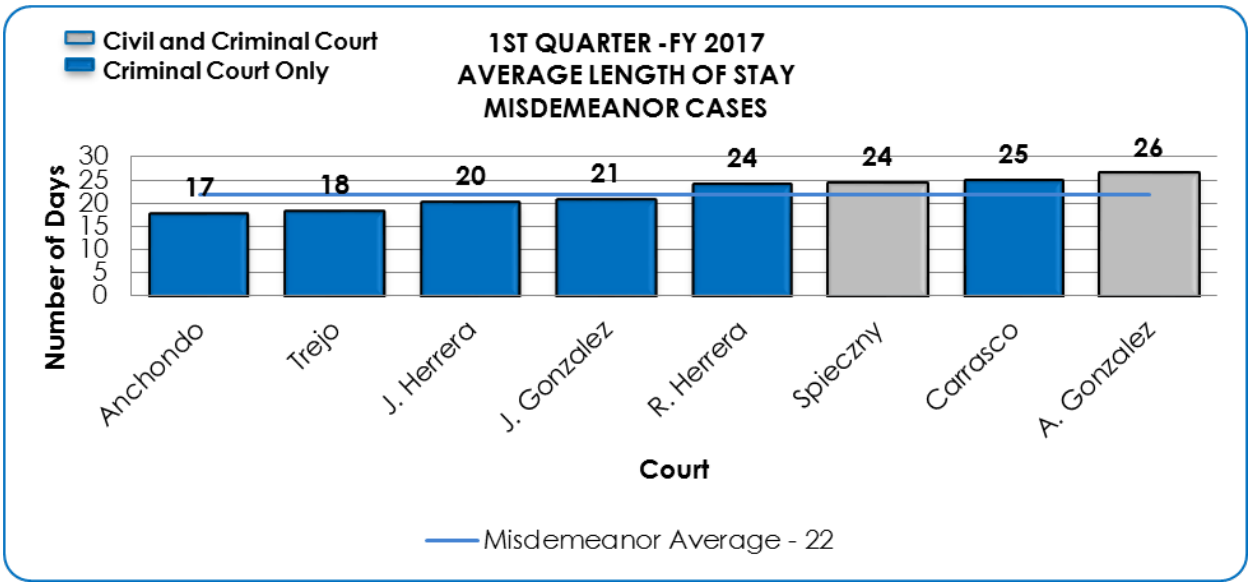
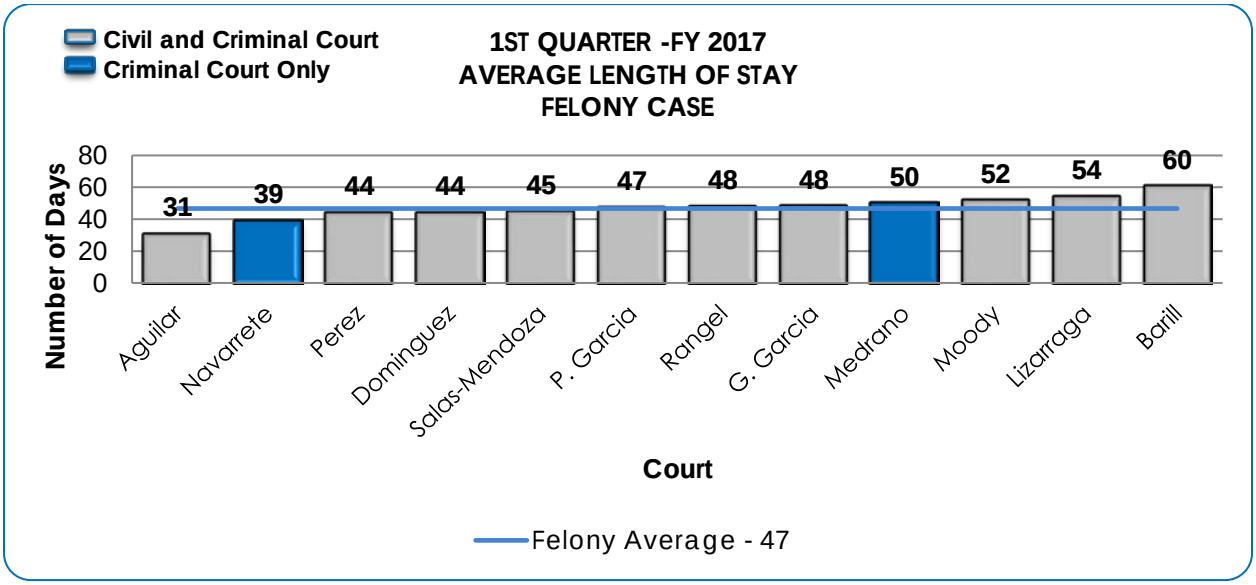
Average Length of Stay





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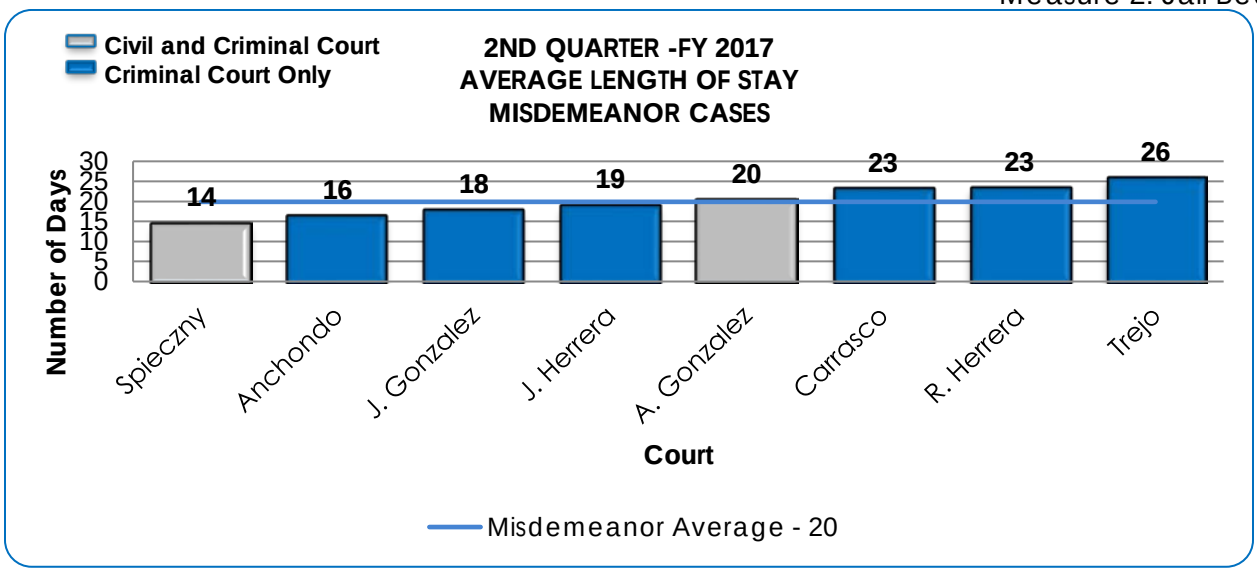

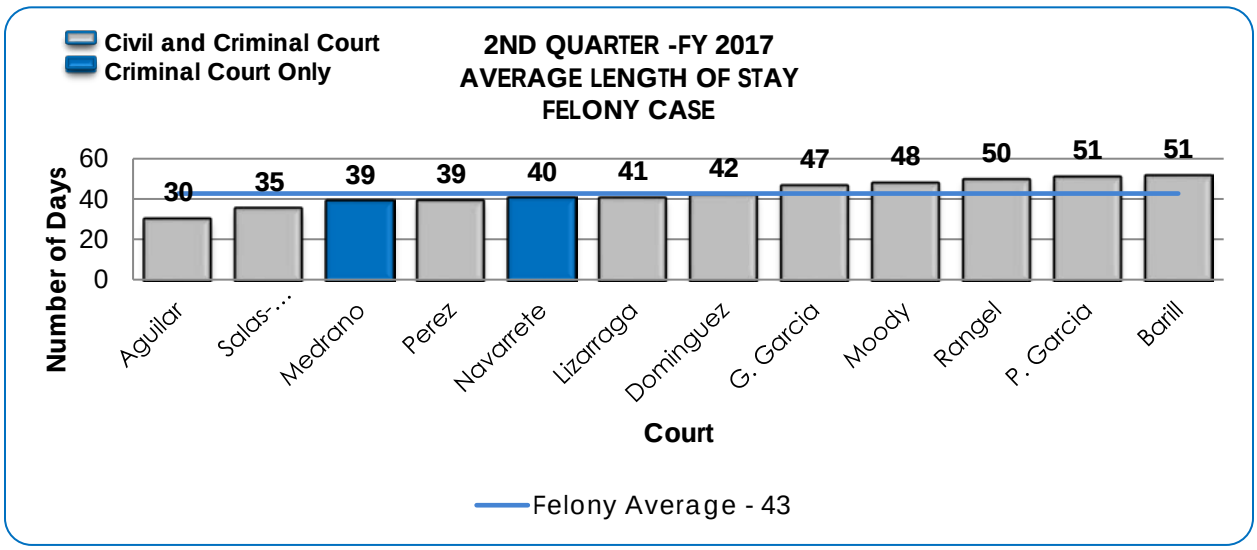

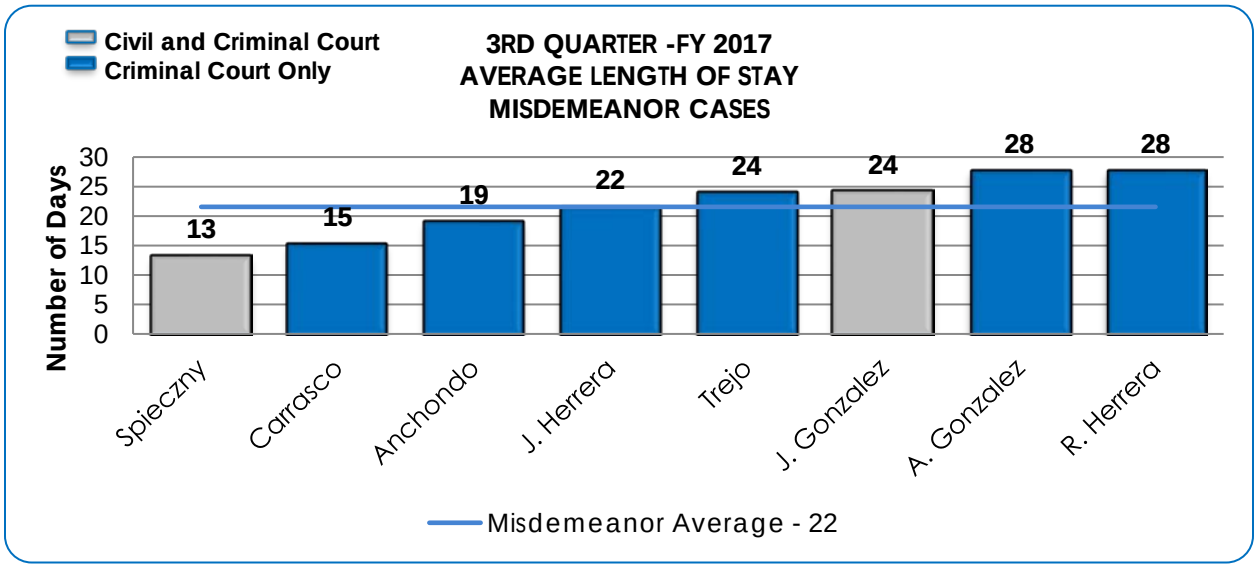

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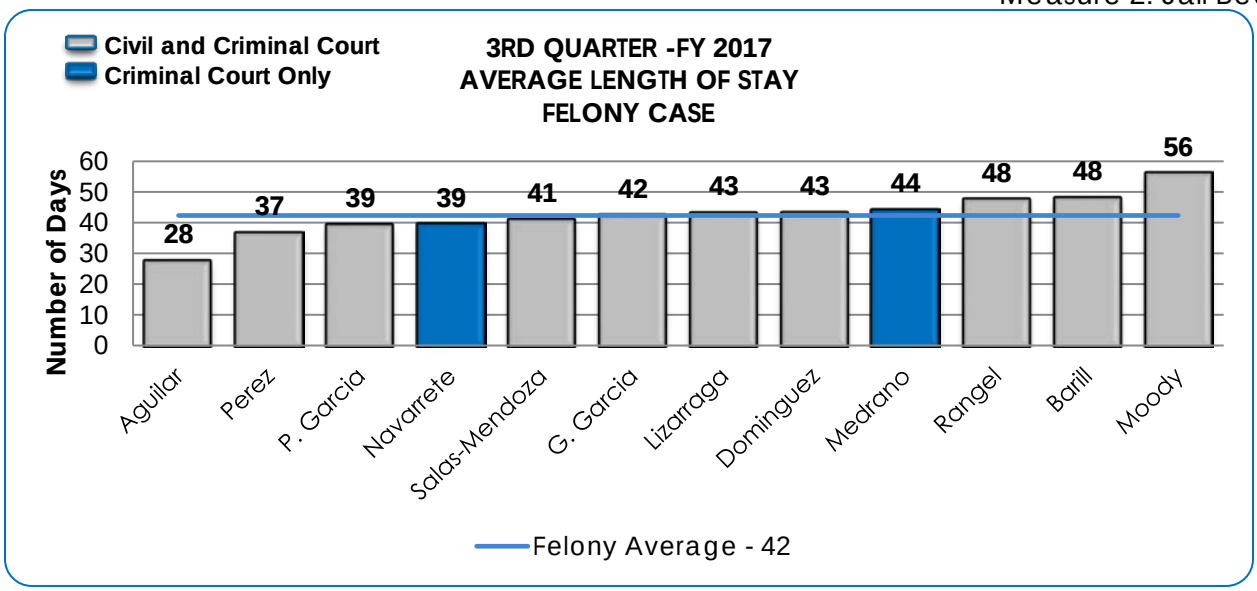

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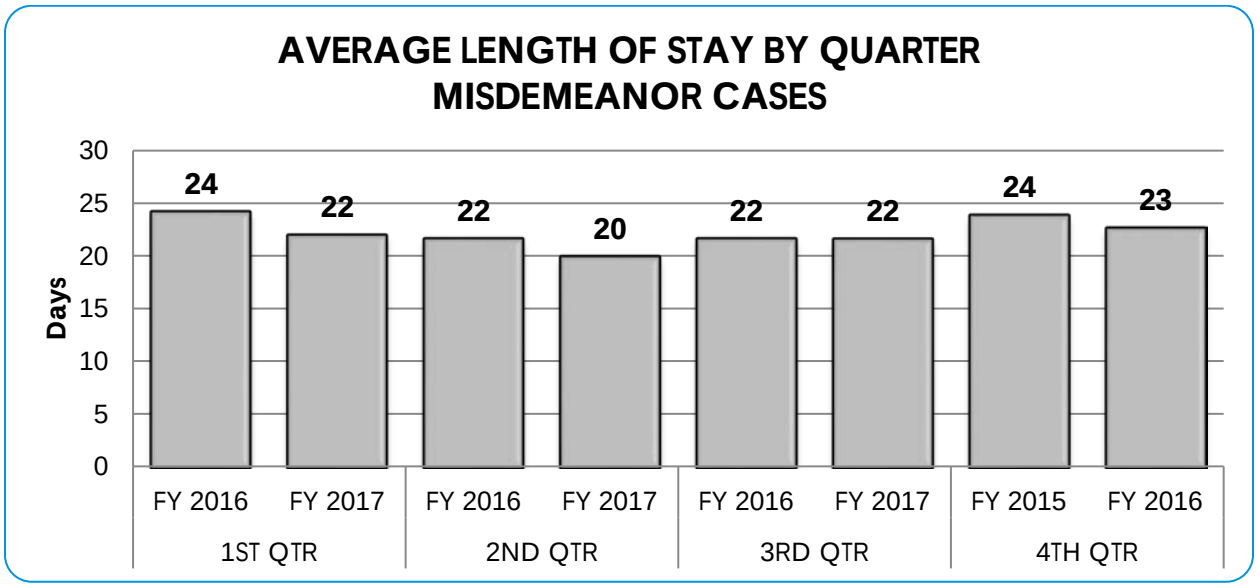
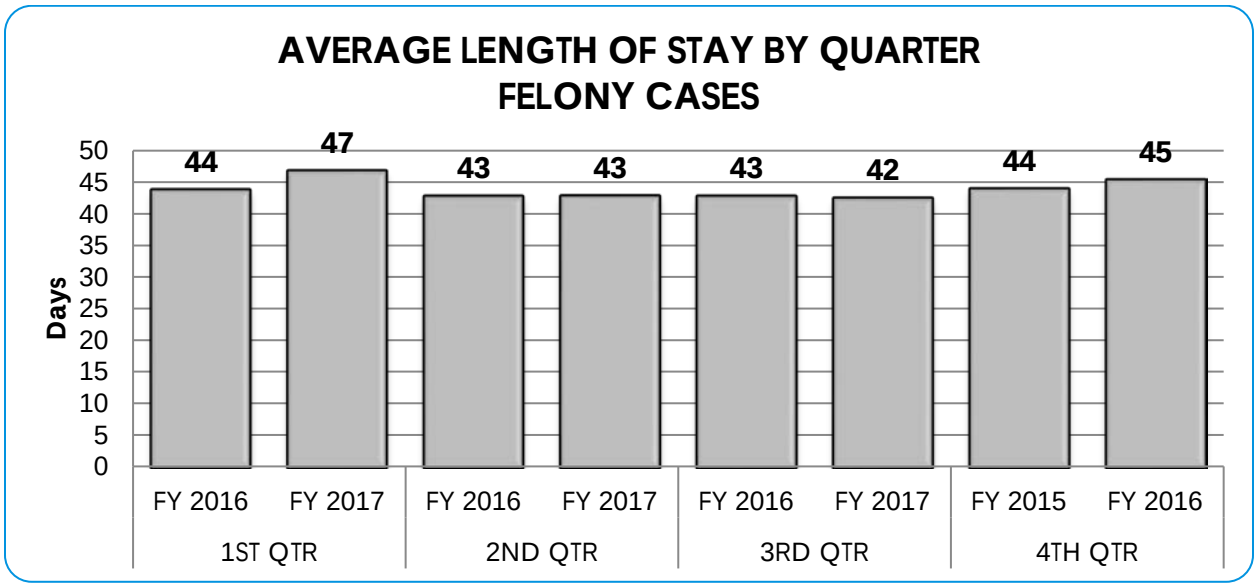
Average Length of Stay





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Measure 3: Clearance Rates

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

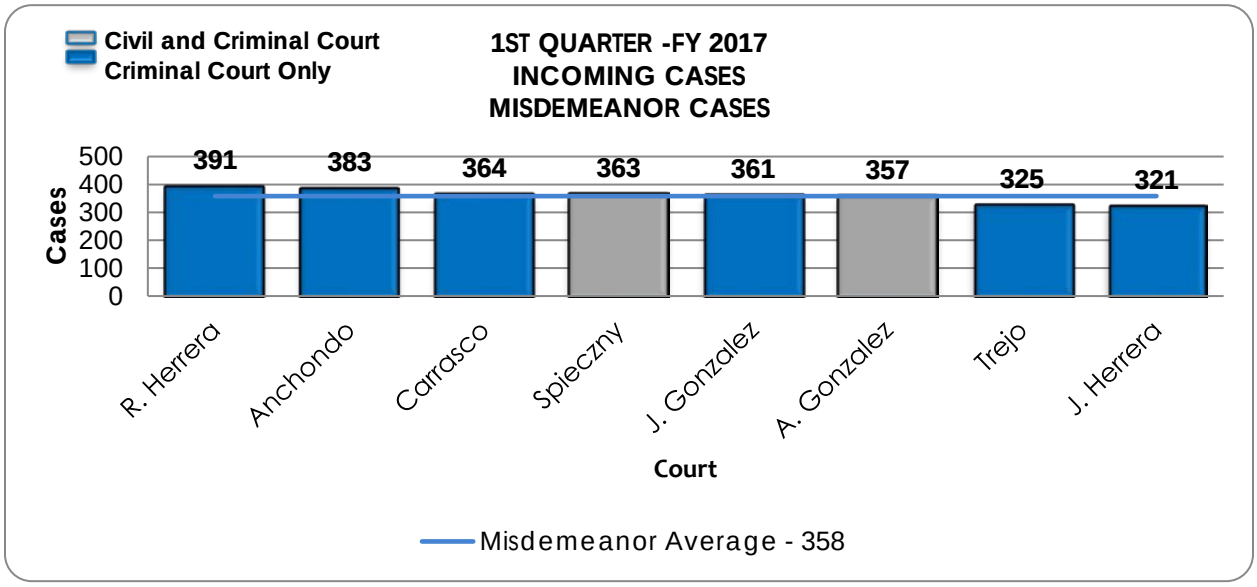
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives in a quarter compared to the total cases disposed of during the same quarter. This measure portrays the court's ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is disposing of the same number of cases it is receiving. 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 may be helpful in addressing case management decisions related to backlog.

Several graphs are displayed below.

1. The first set of graphs show the number of incoming cases, which indicates the incoming workload.
2. The second set of graphs show the total dispositions by court.
3. The third set of graphs show the clearance rate by court.

COURT/JUDGE LISTING

Incoming Cases



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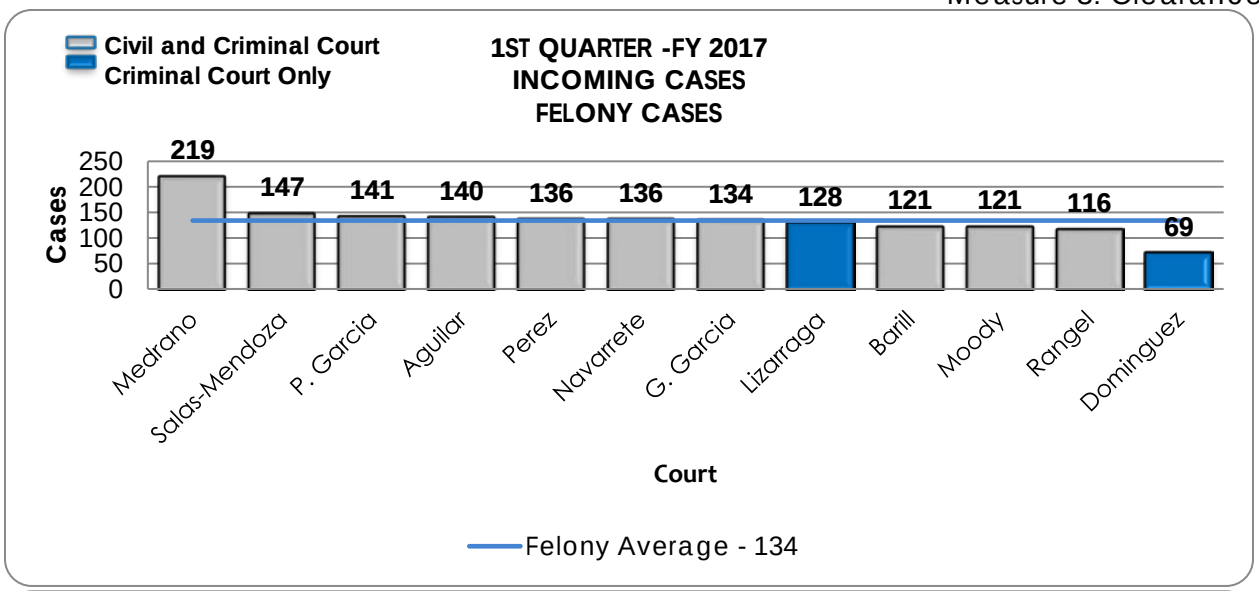

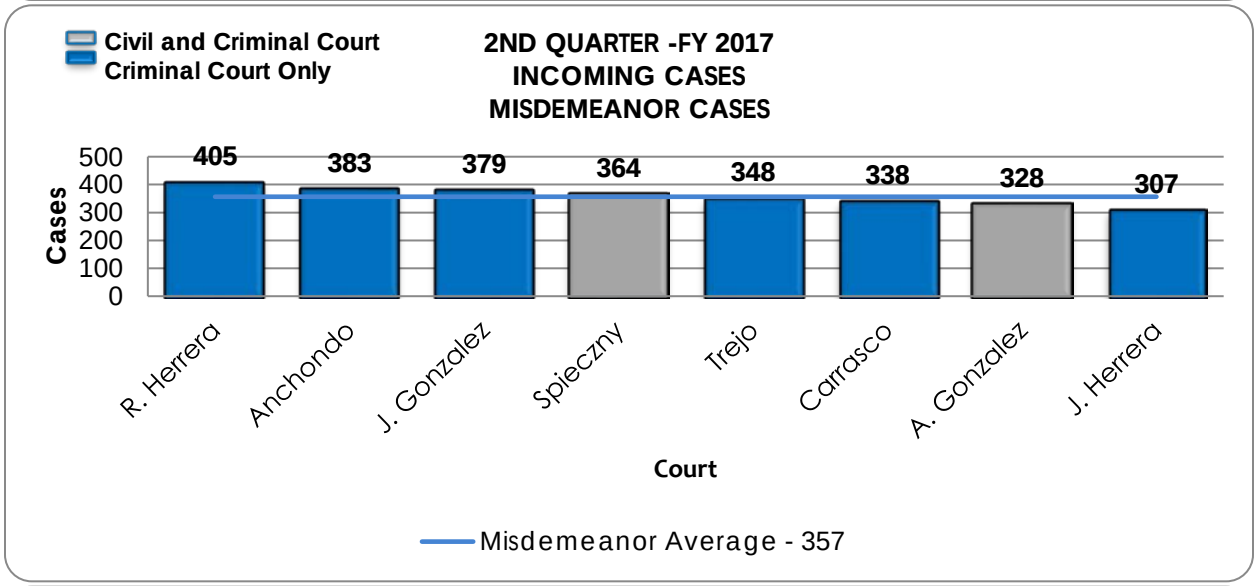

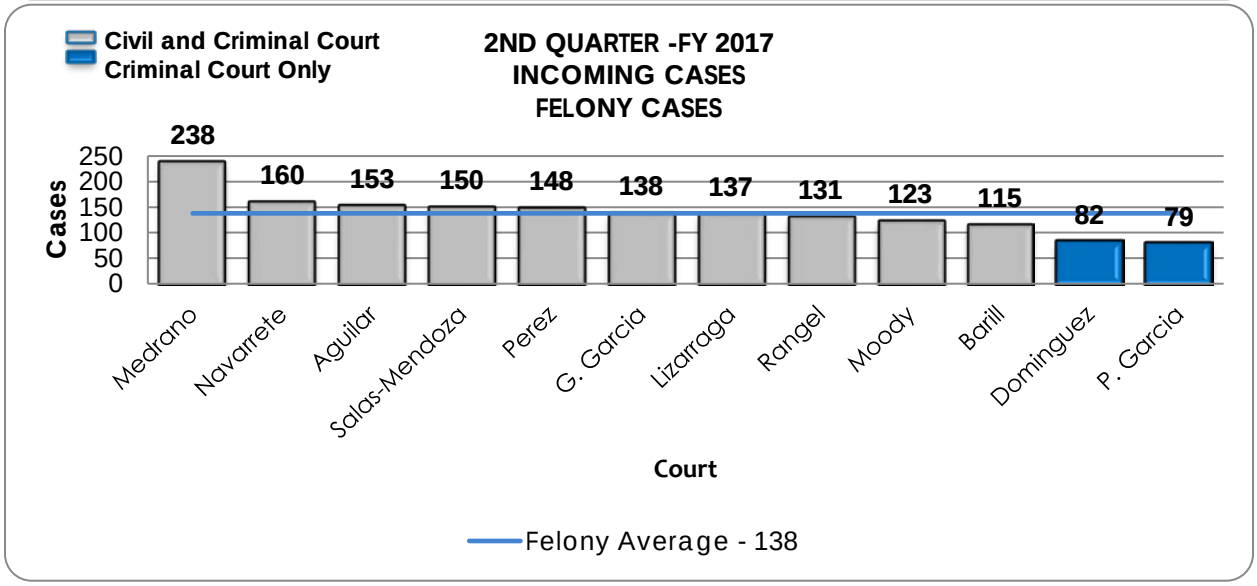

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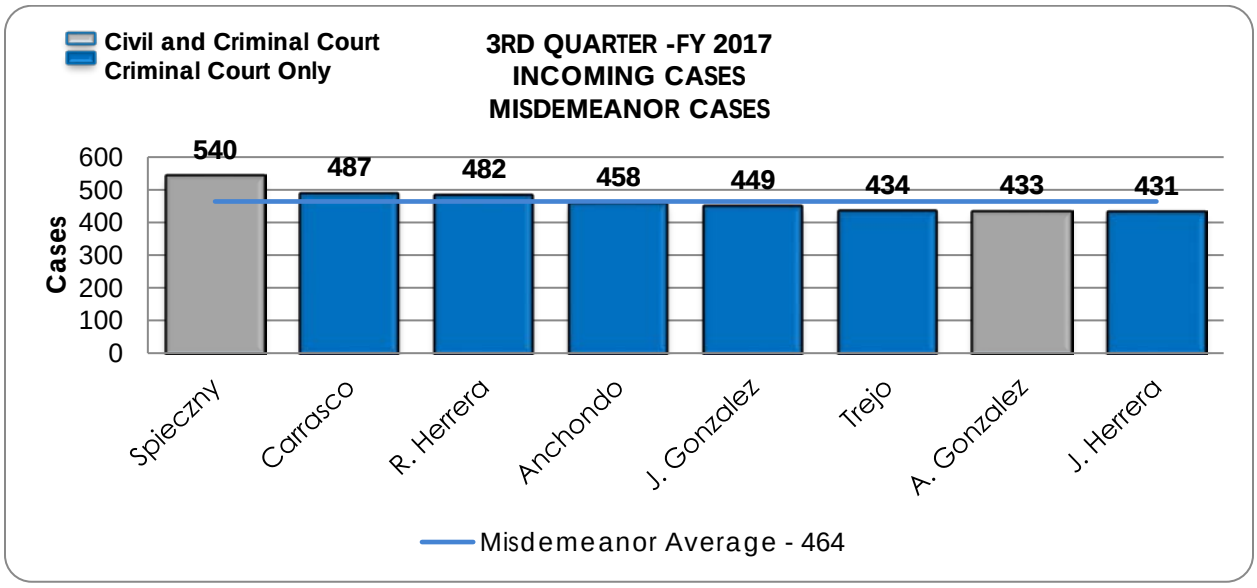

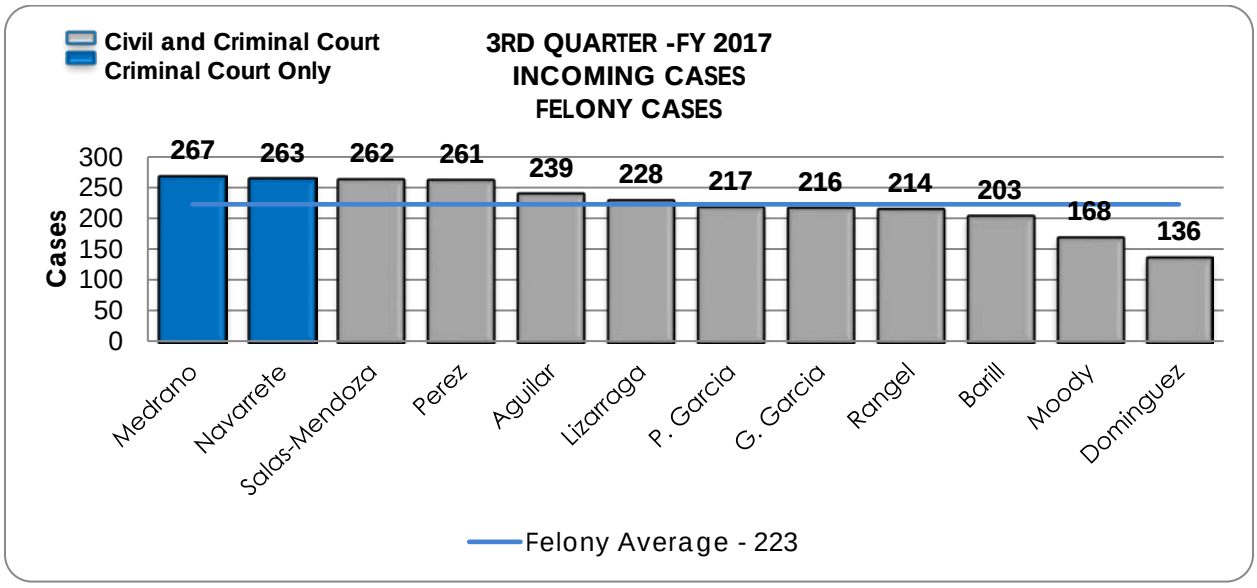

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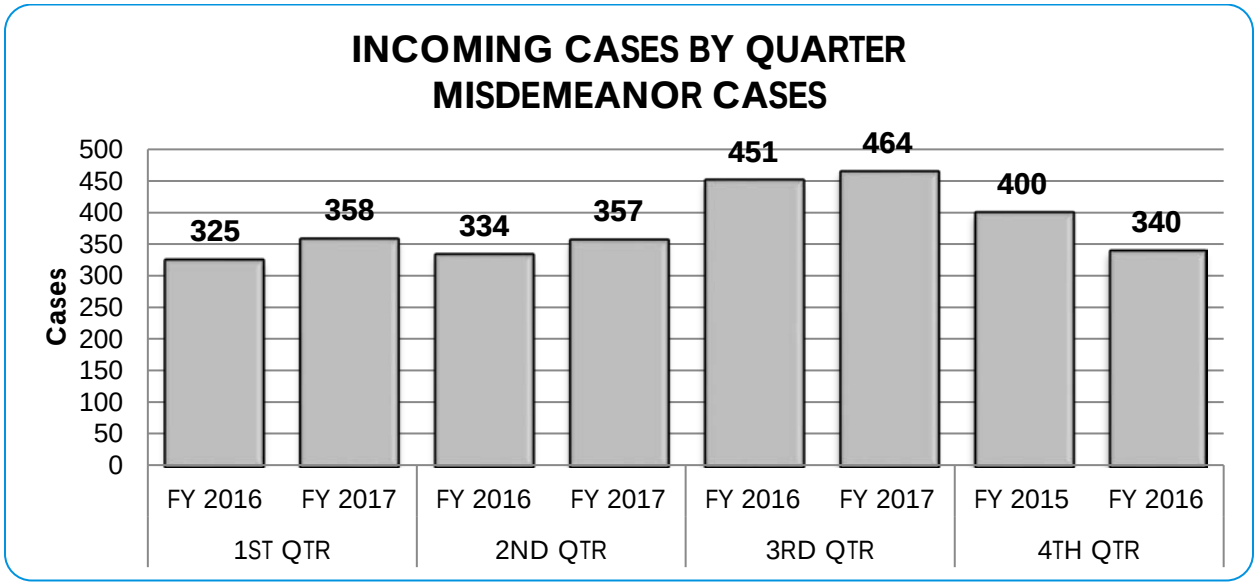

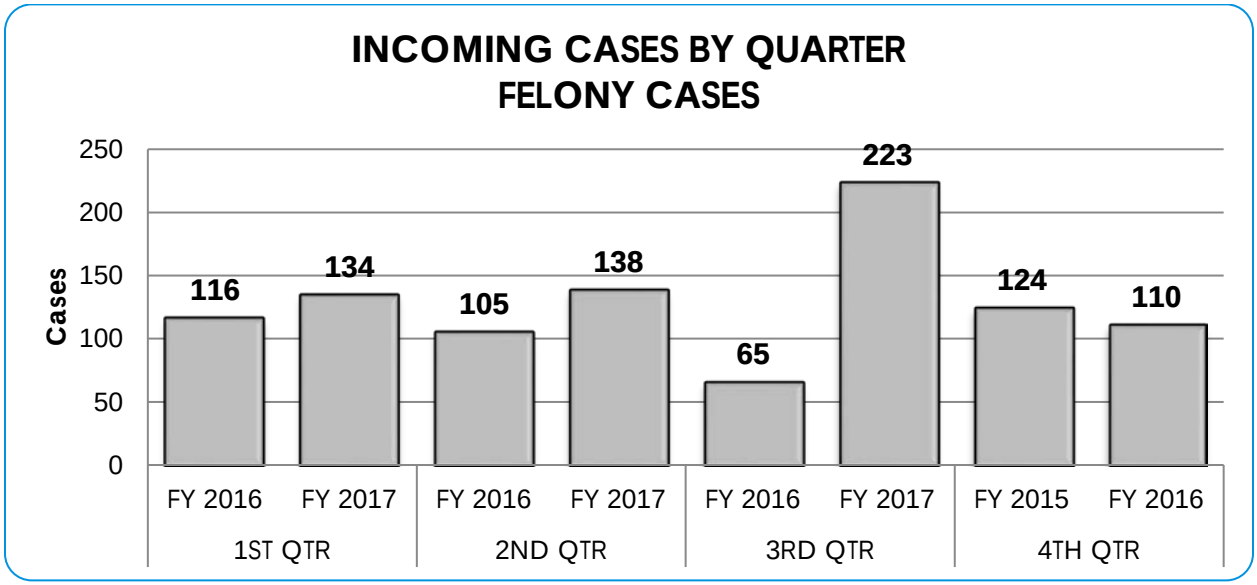

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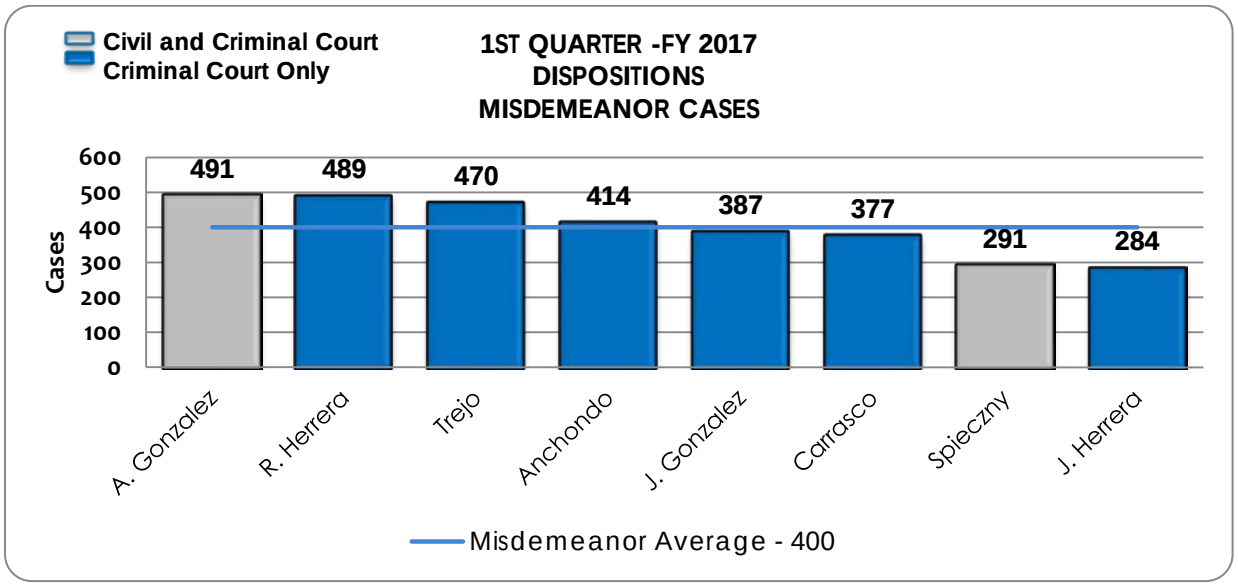
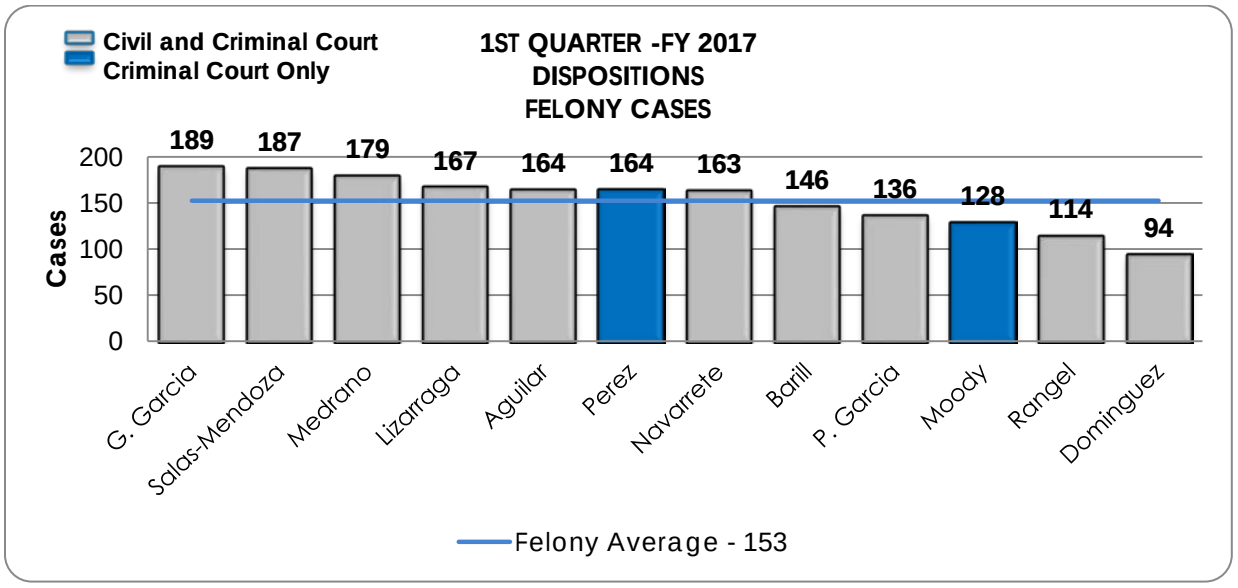
Dispositions





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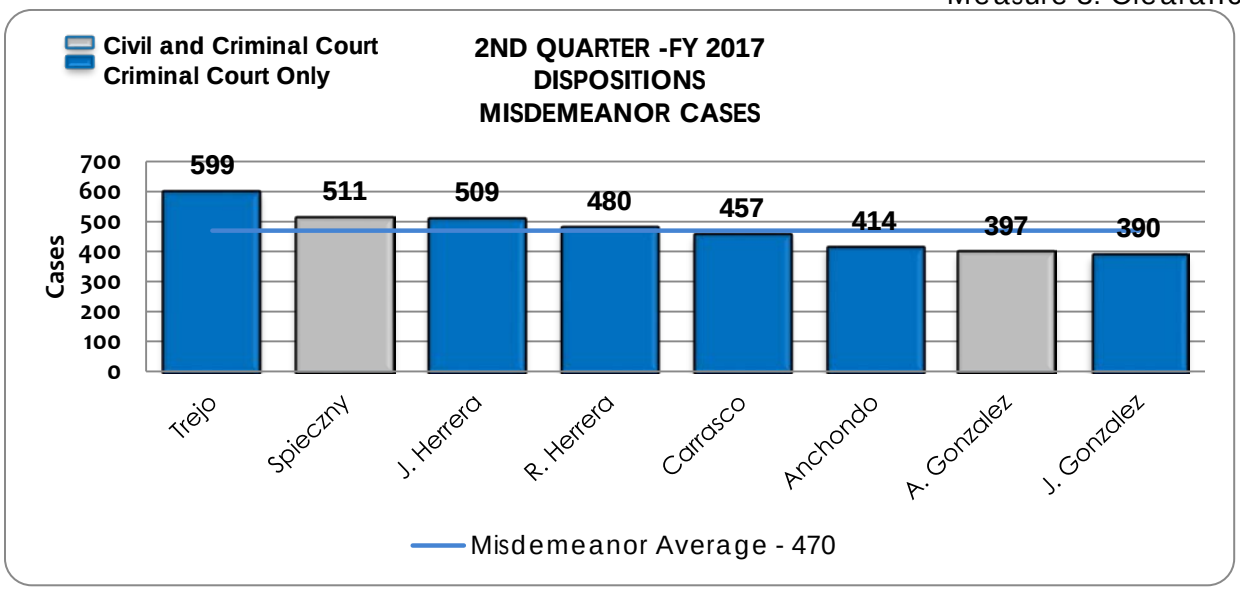

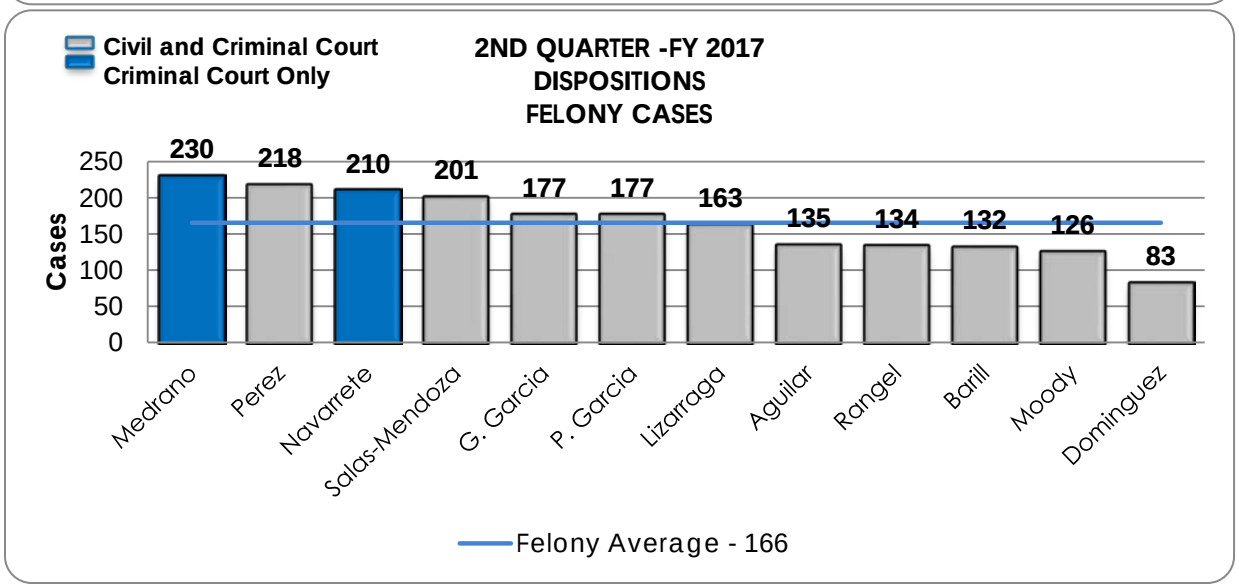

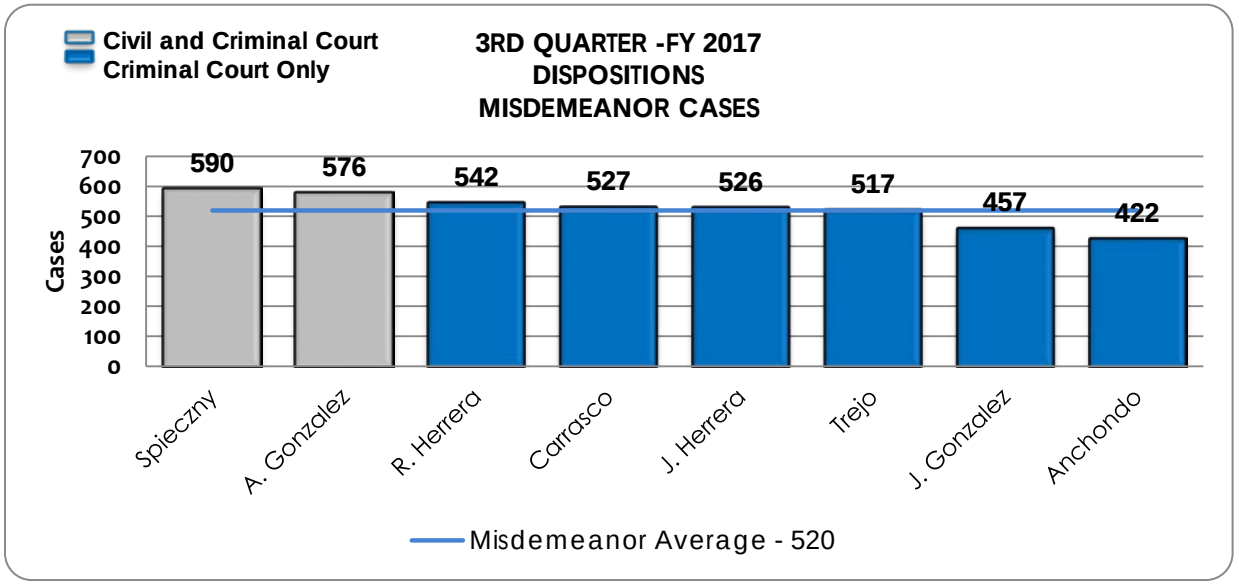

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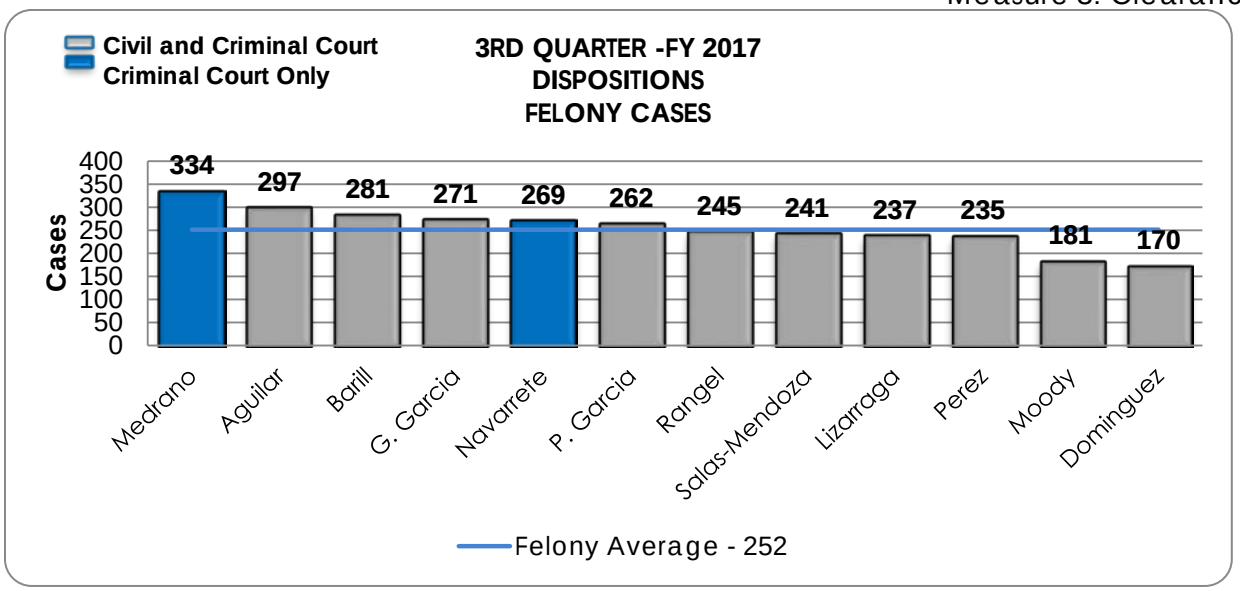

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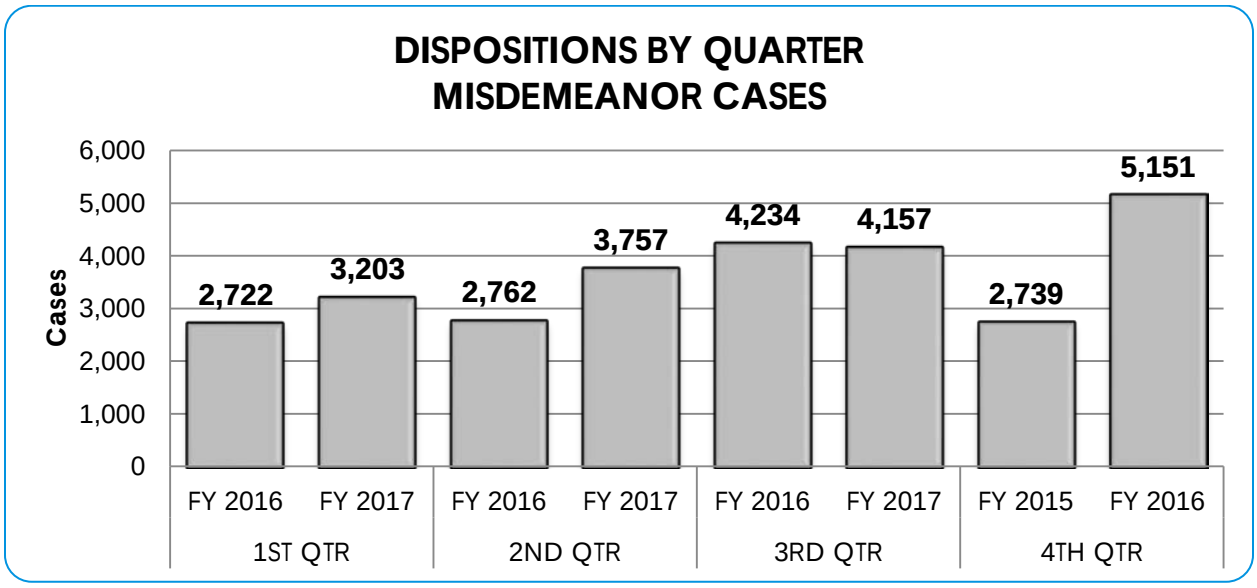

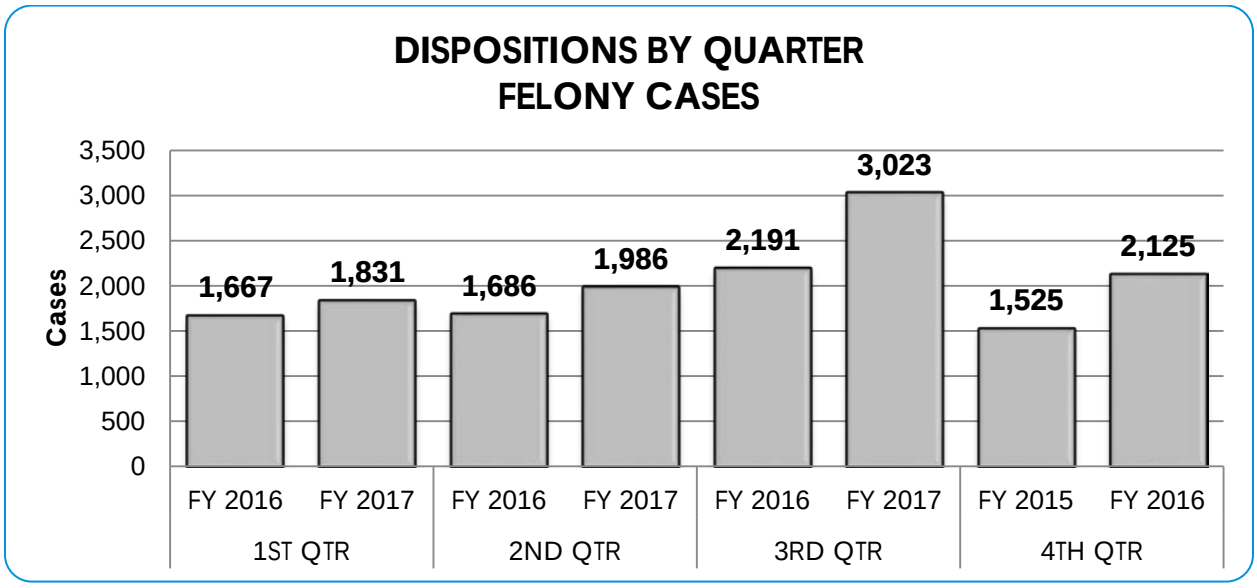

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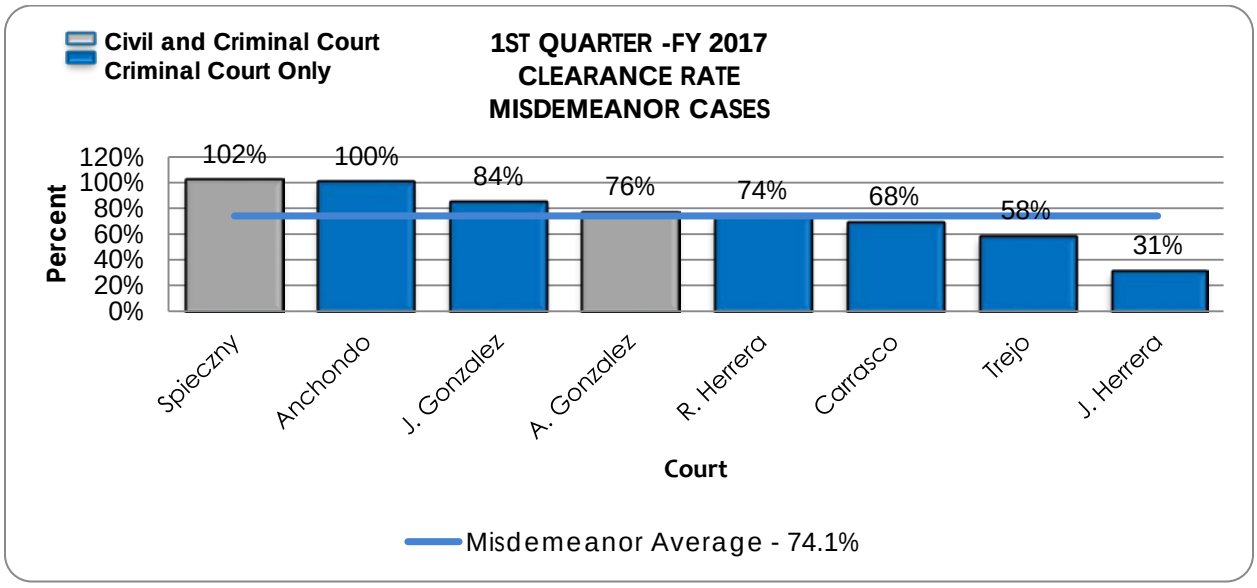
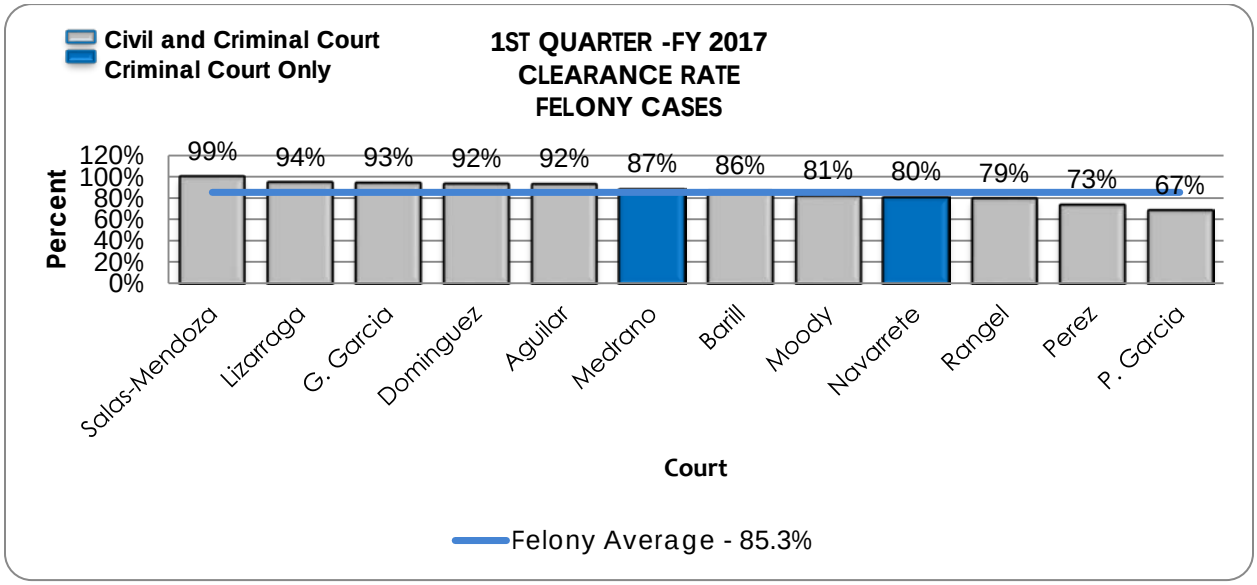
Clearance Rate





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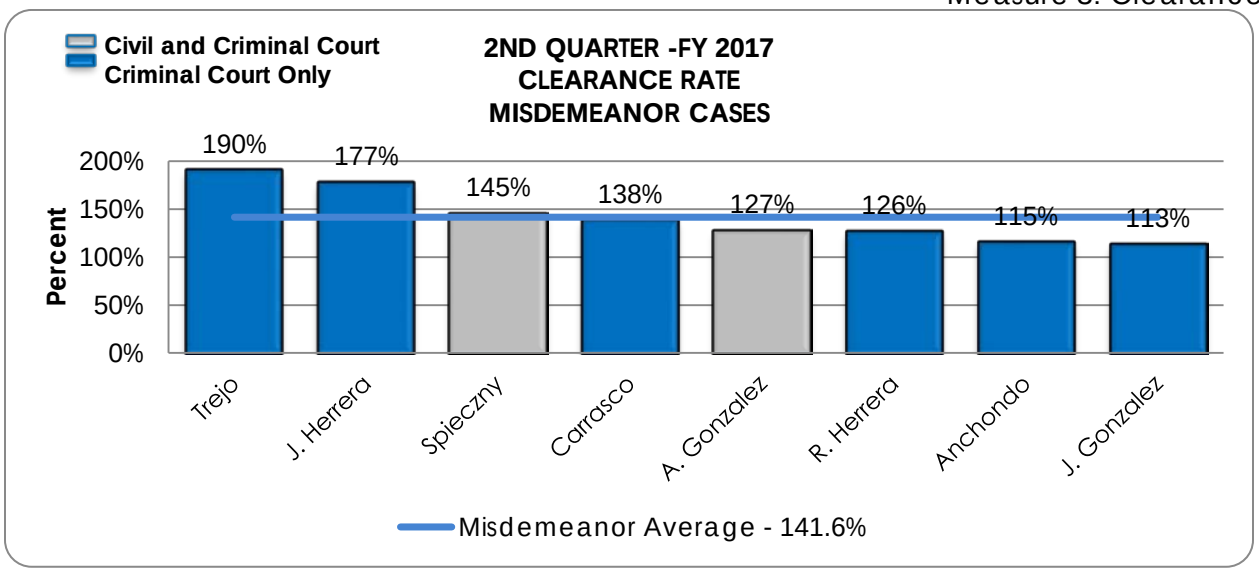

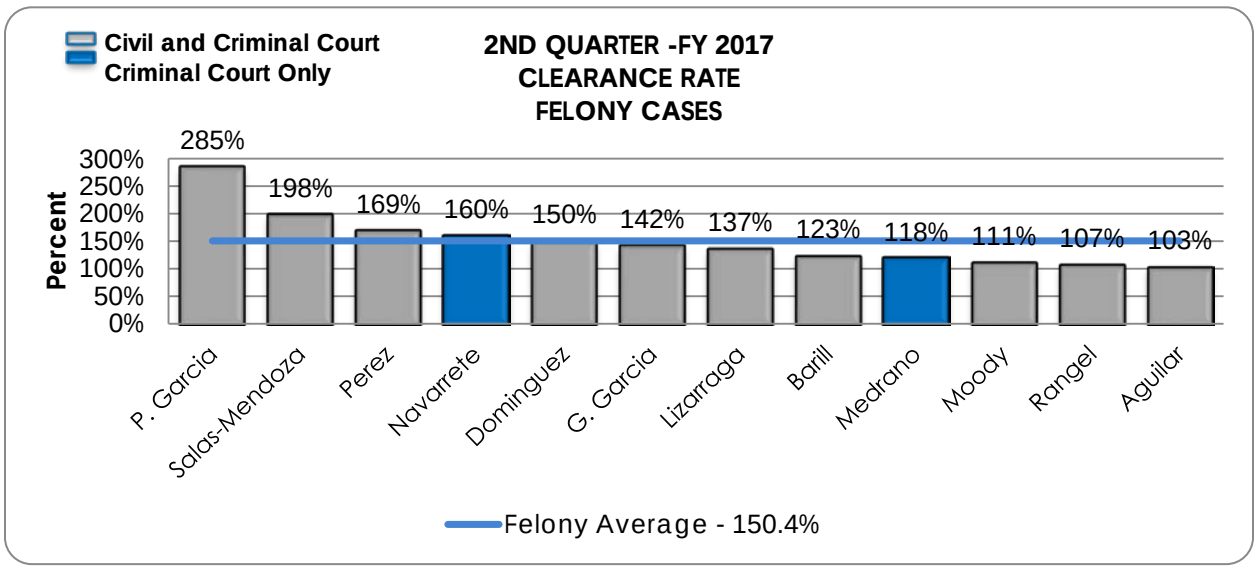

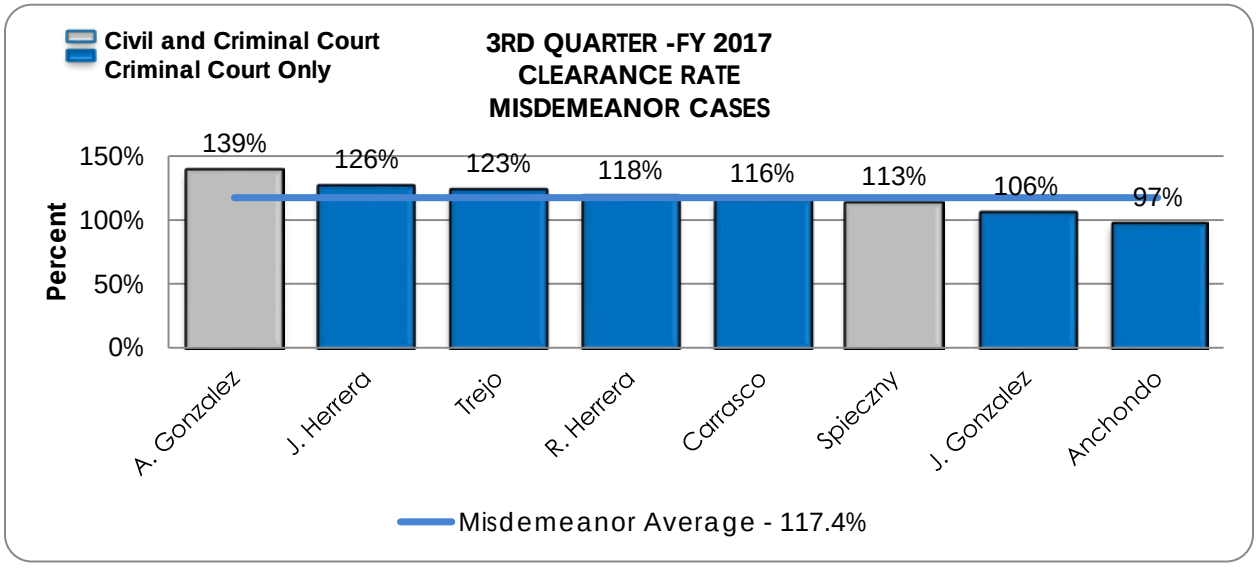

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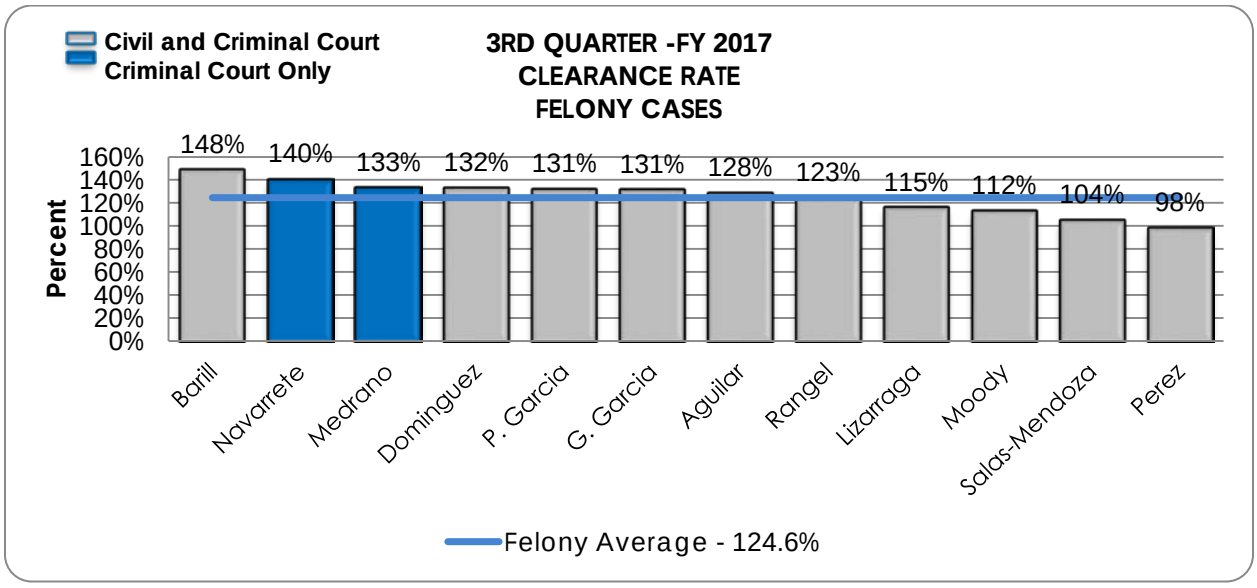

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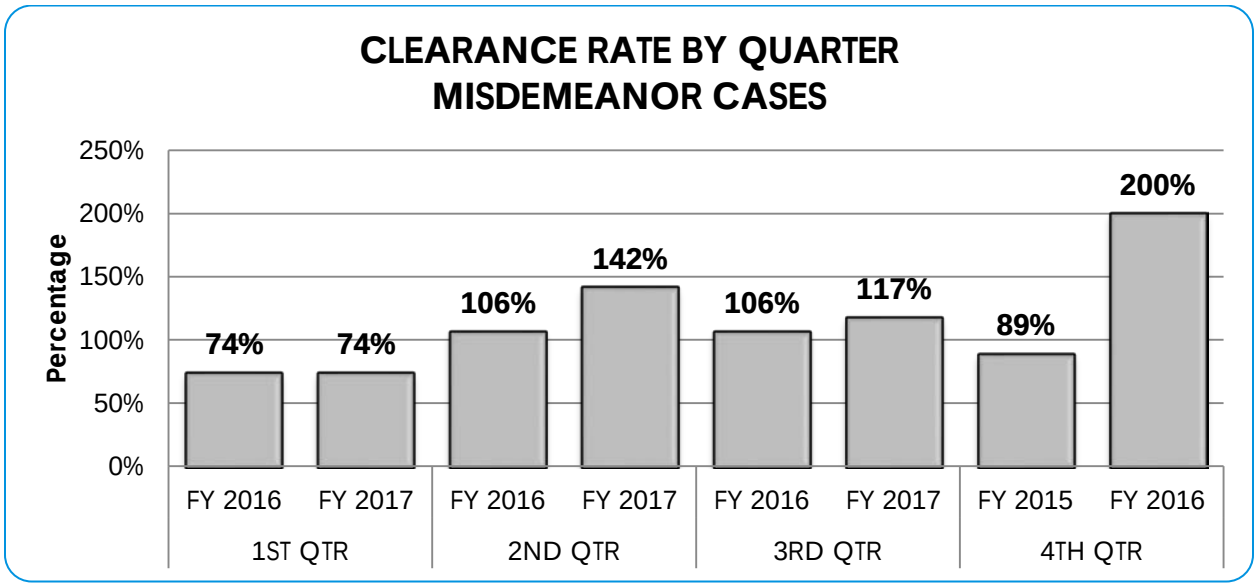

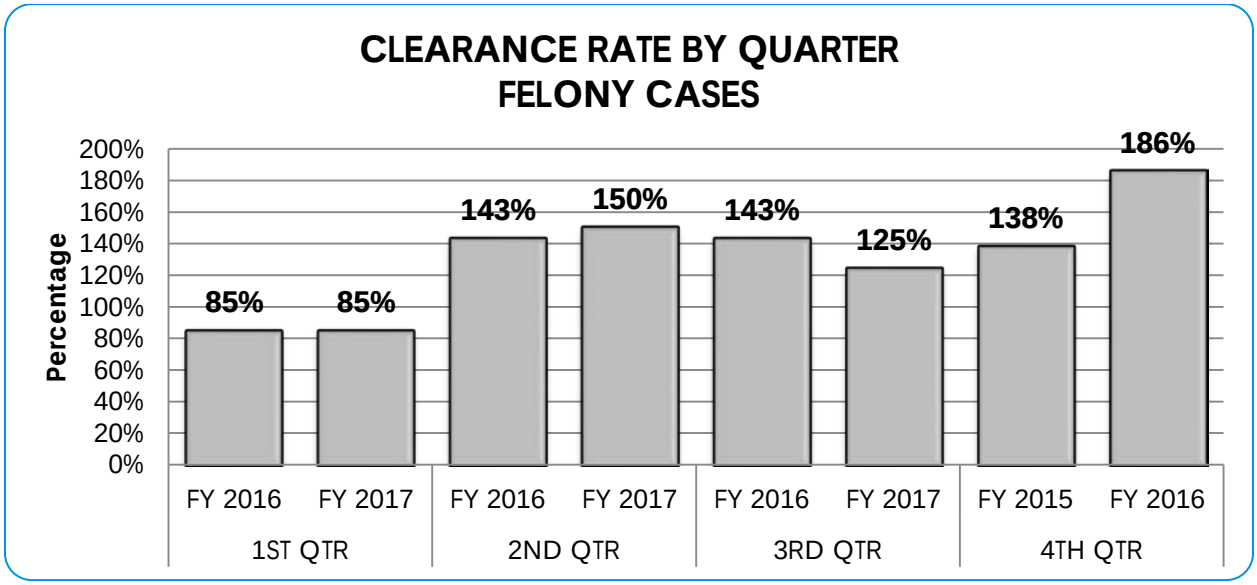

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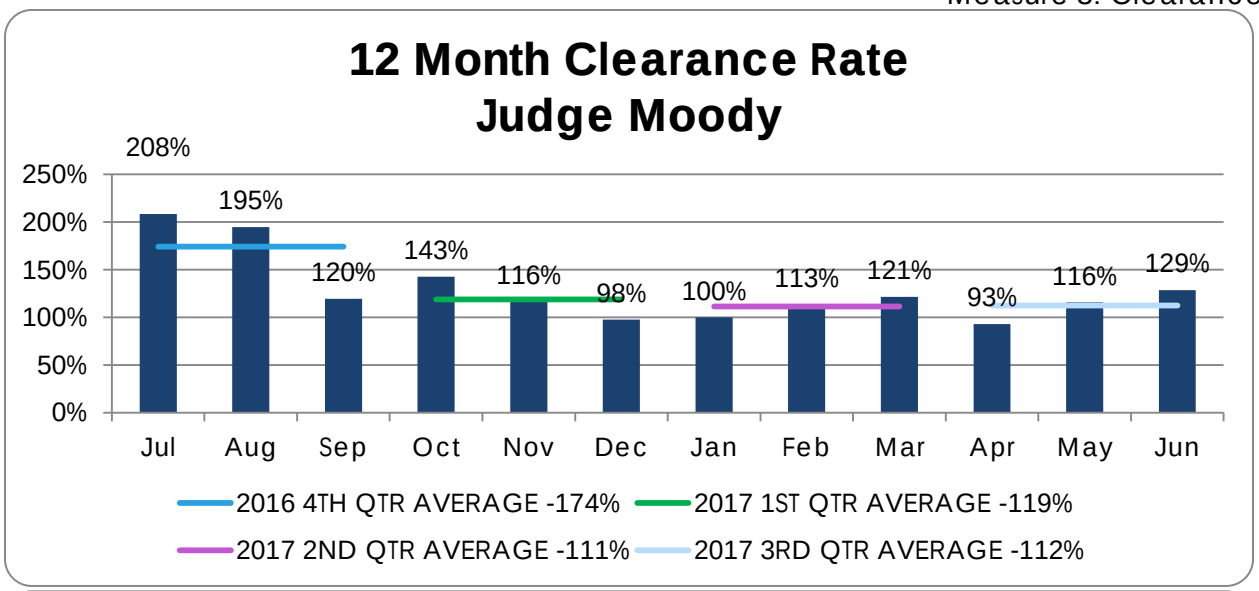

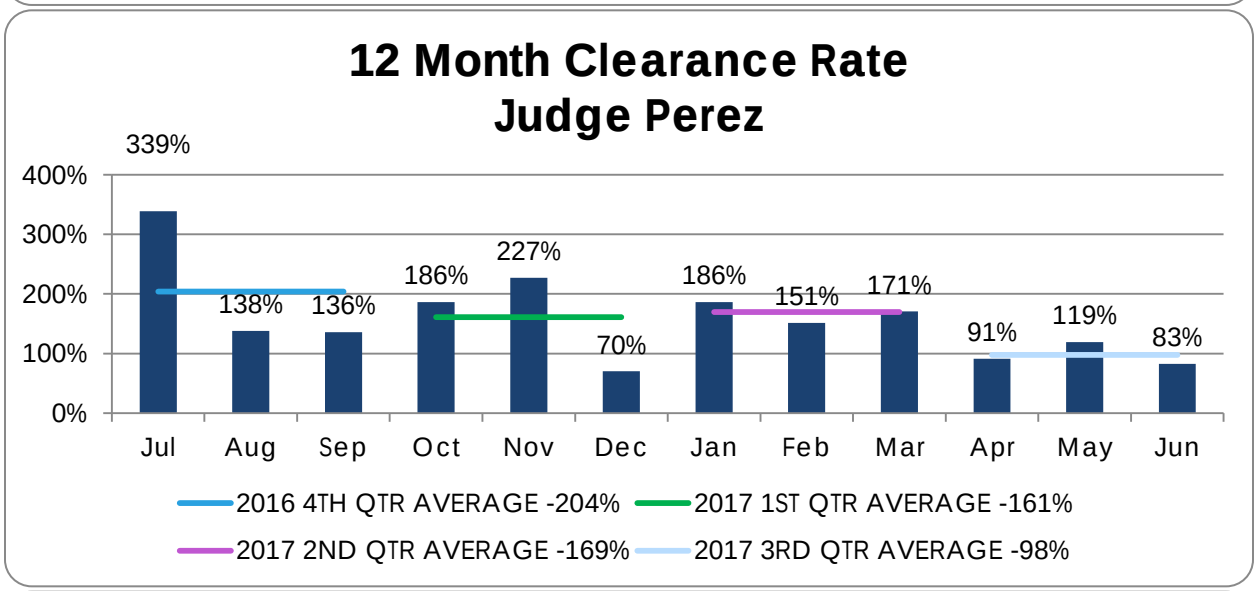

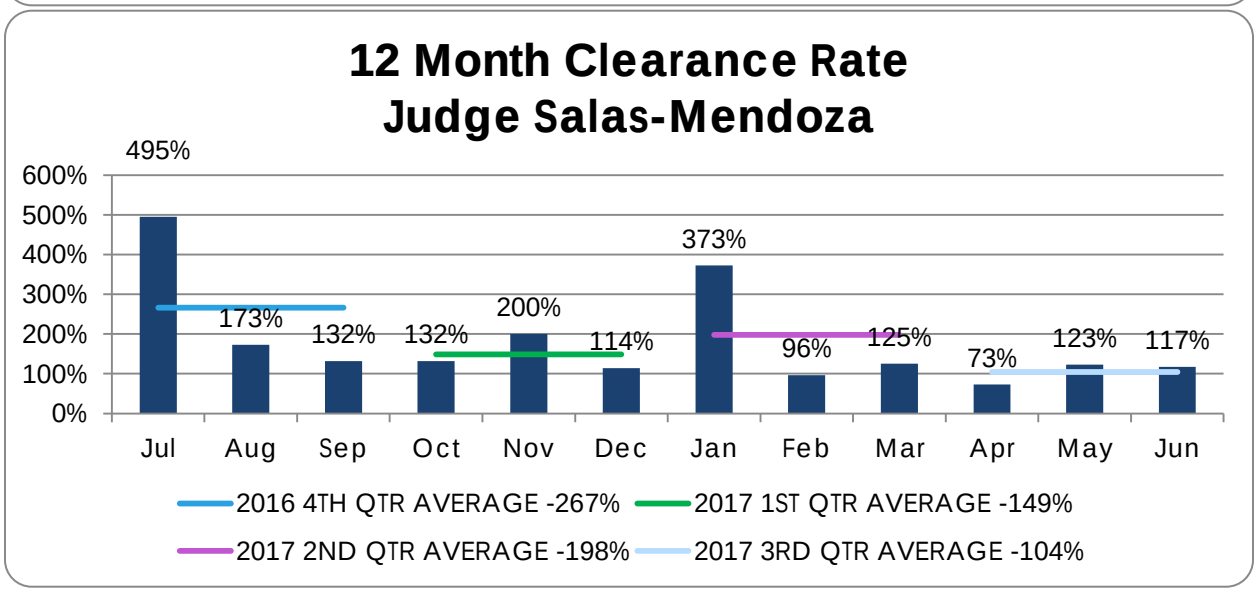

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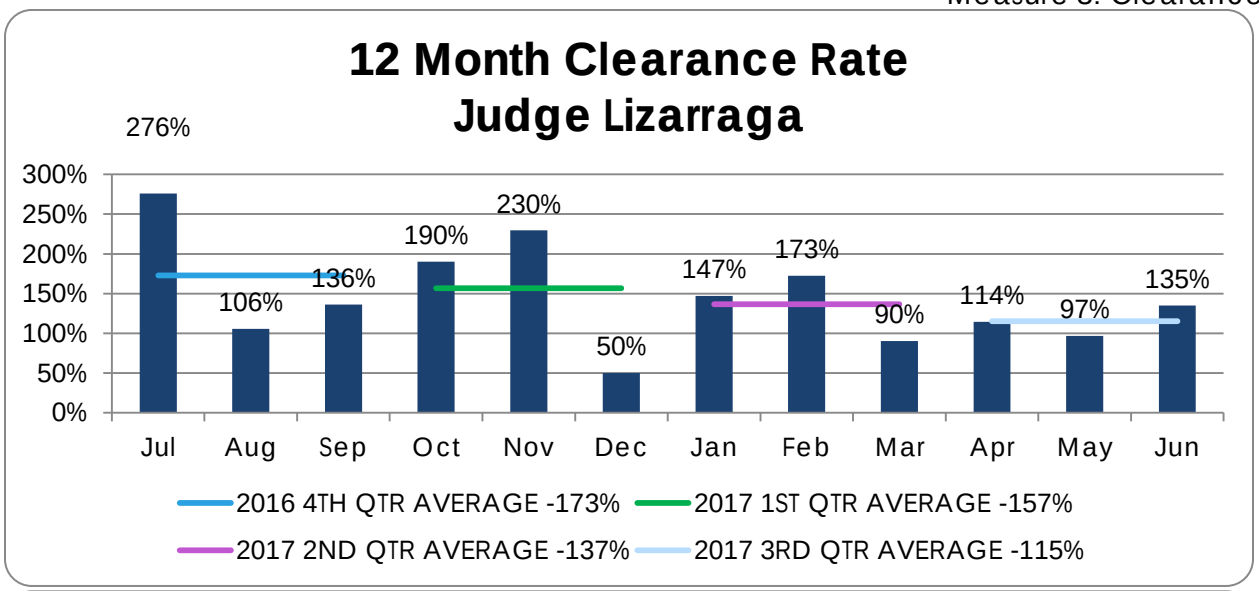

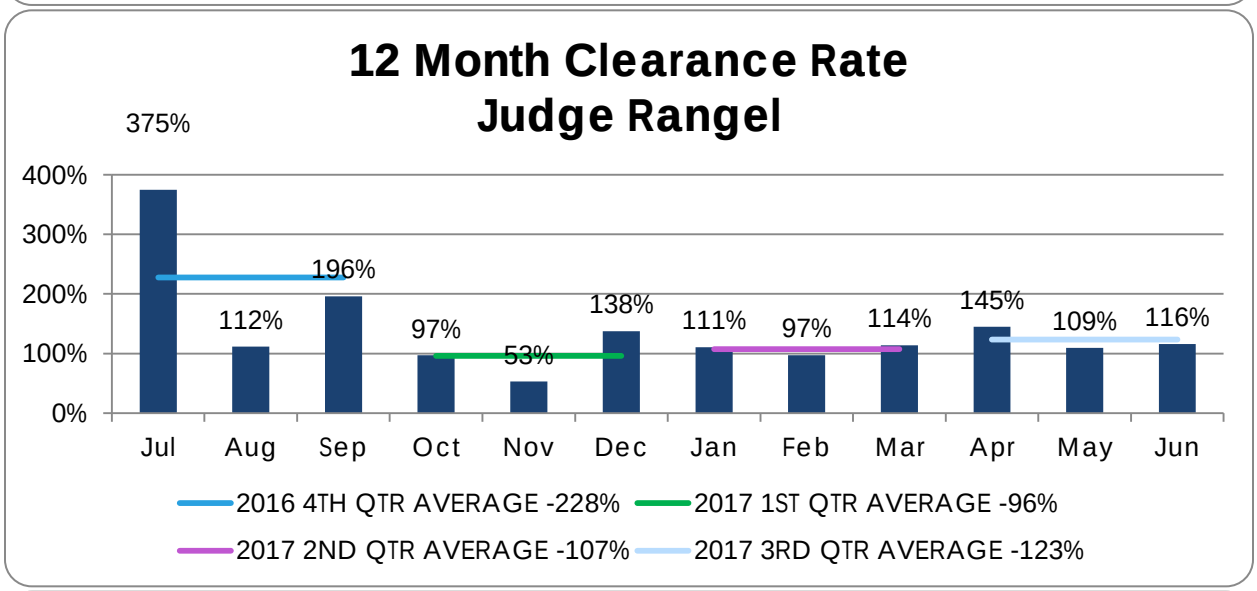

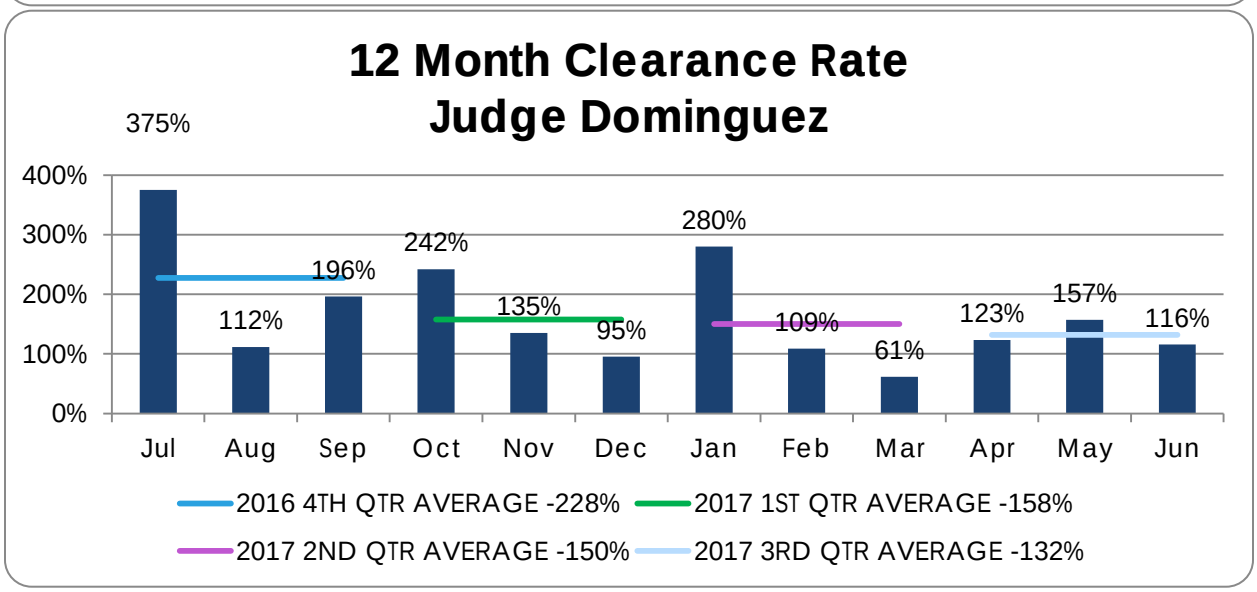

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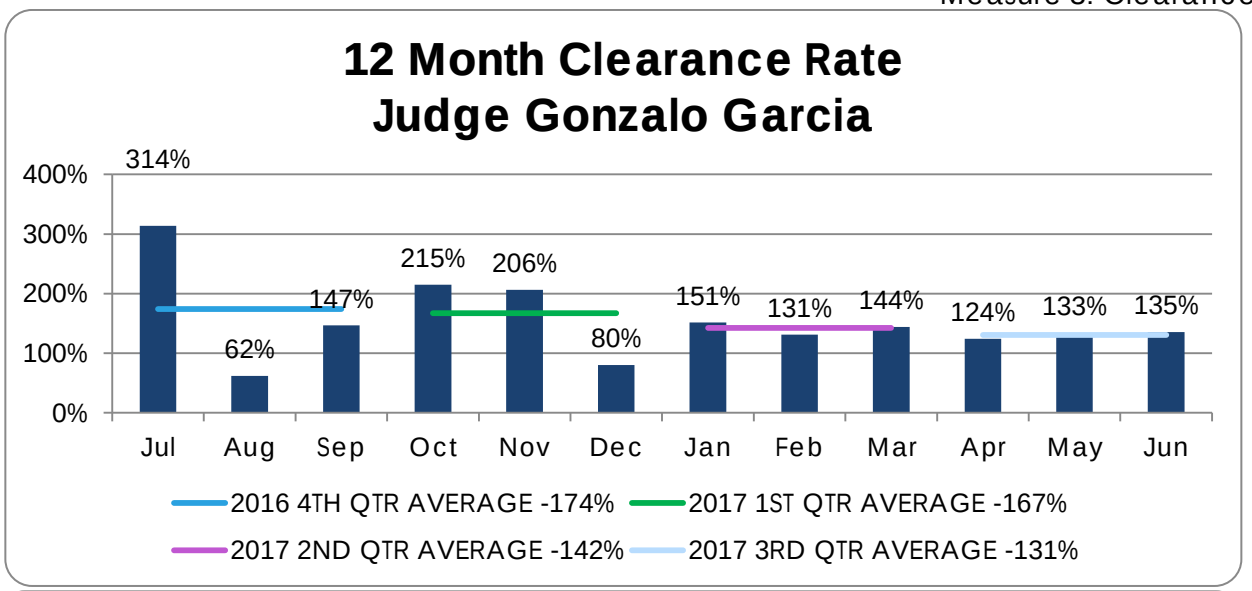

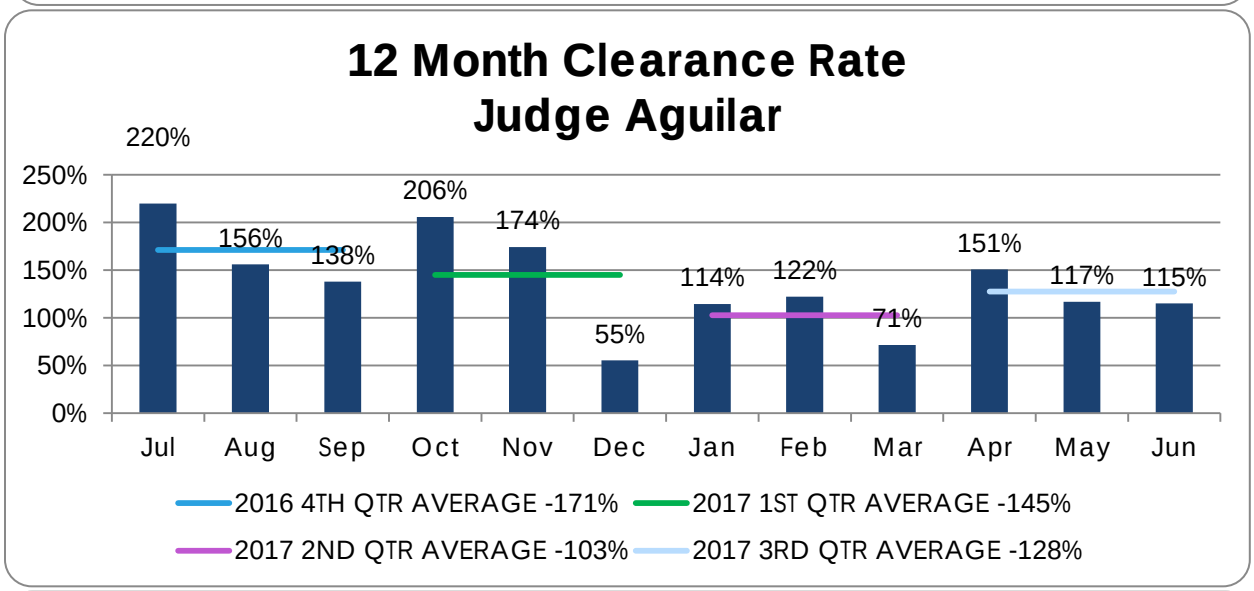

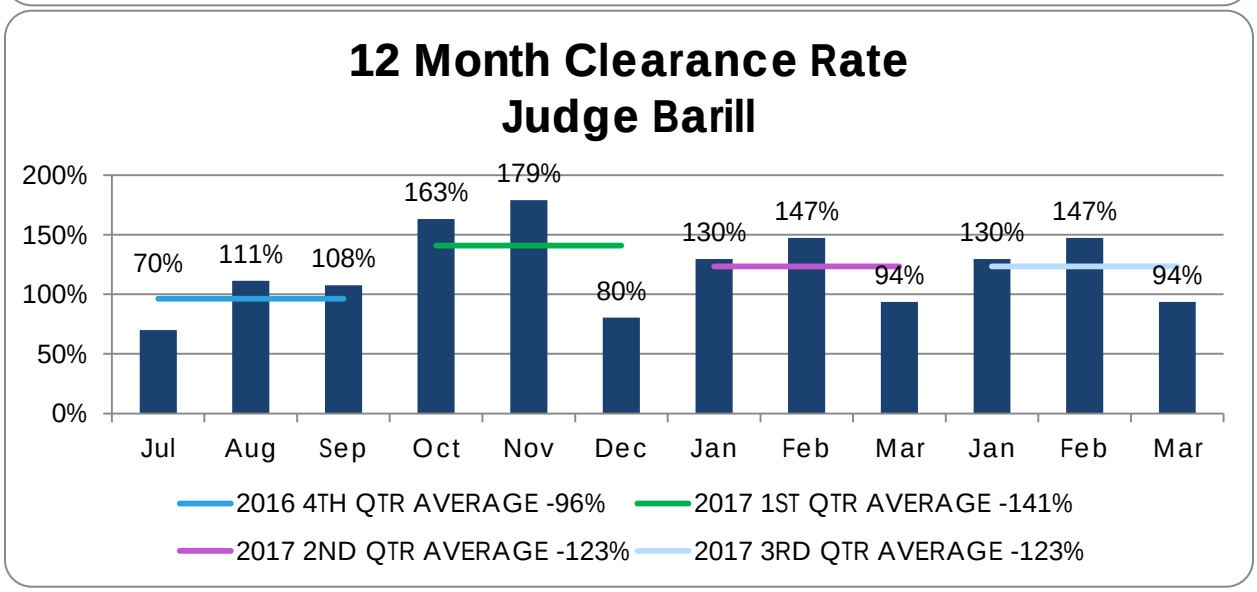

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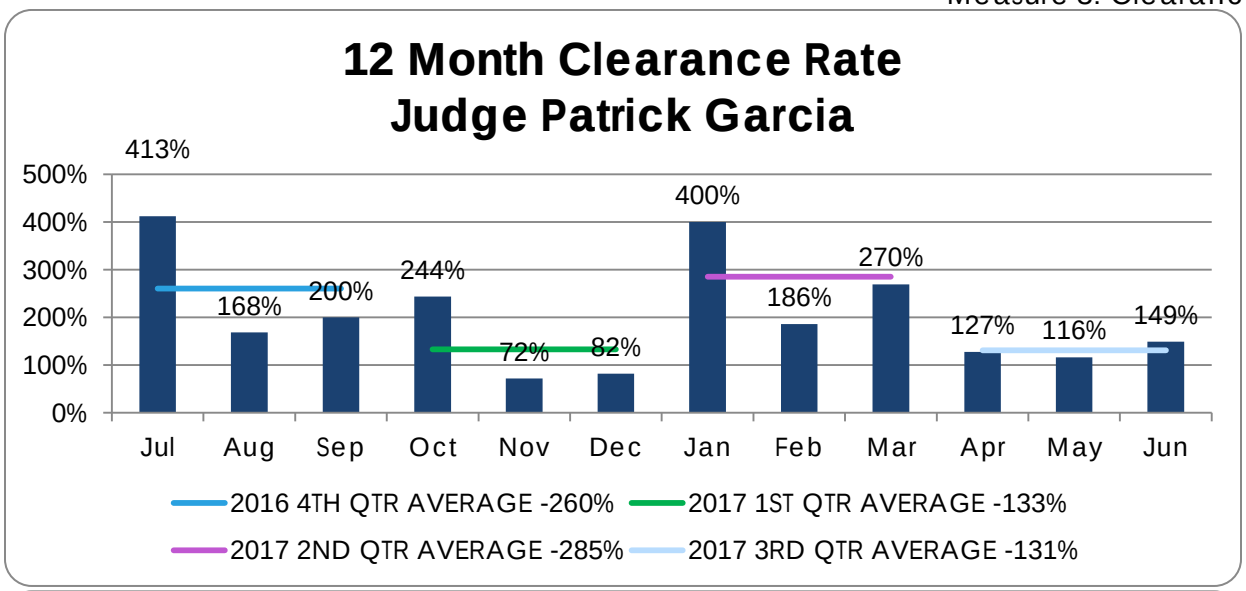

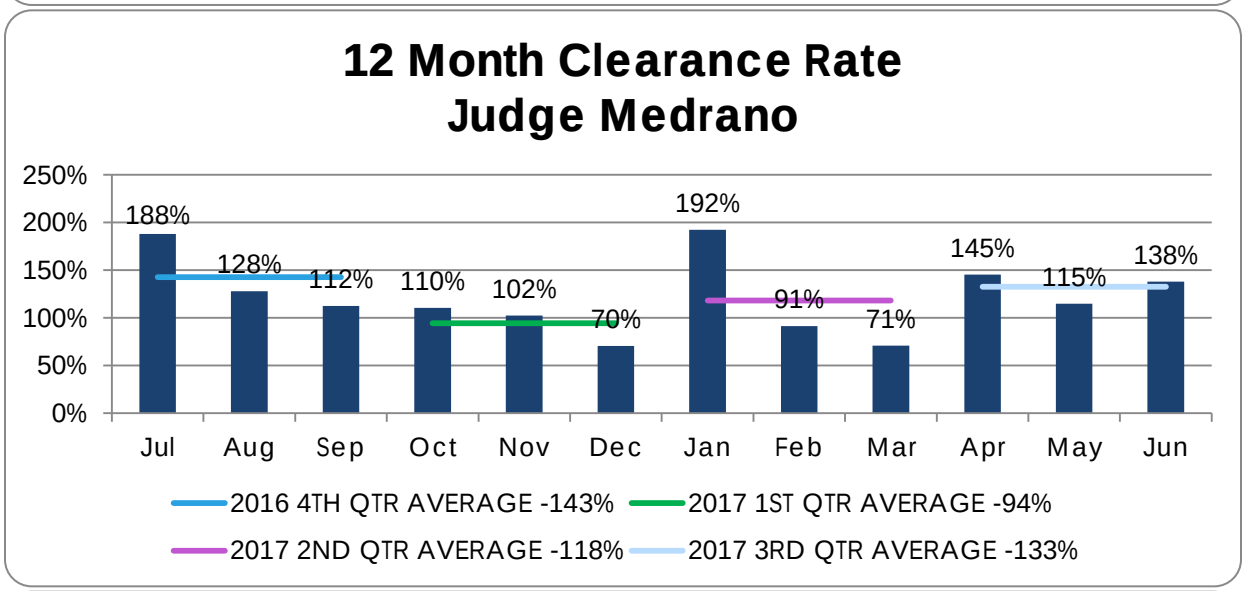

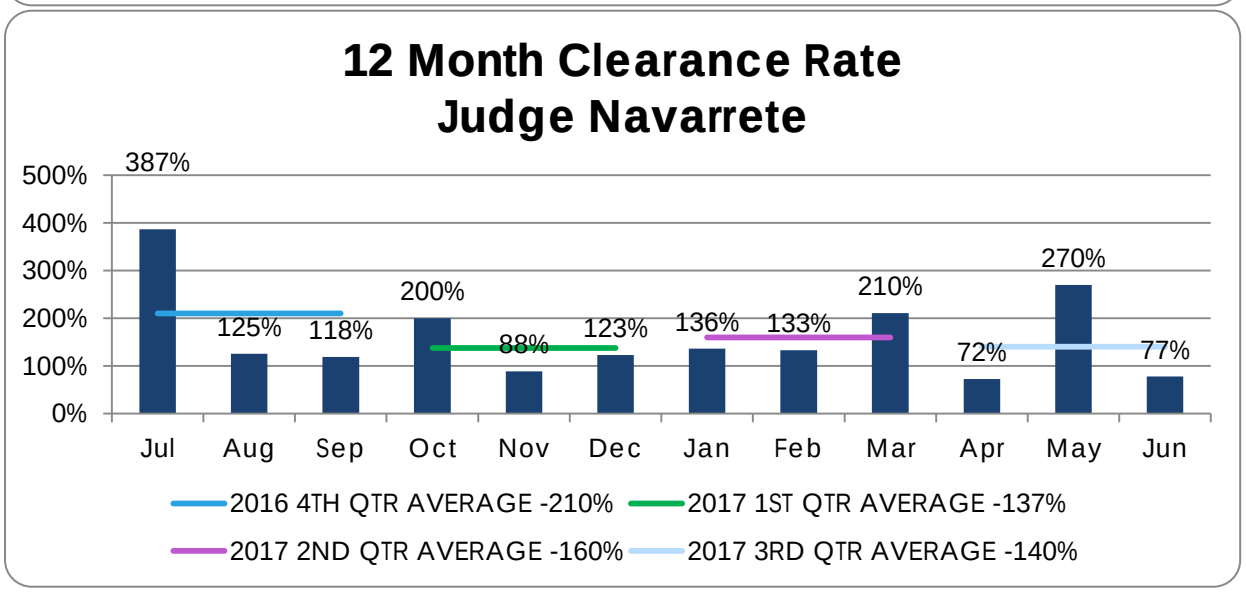

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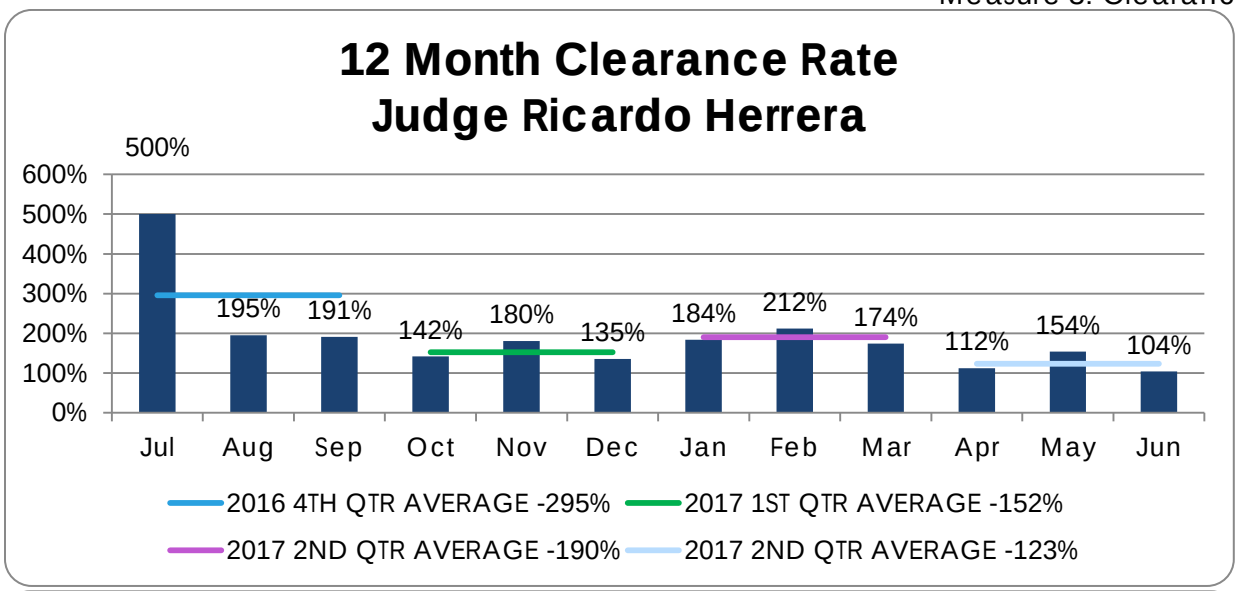

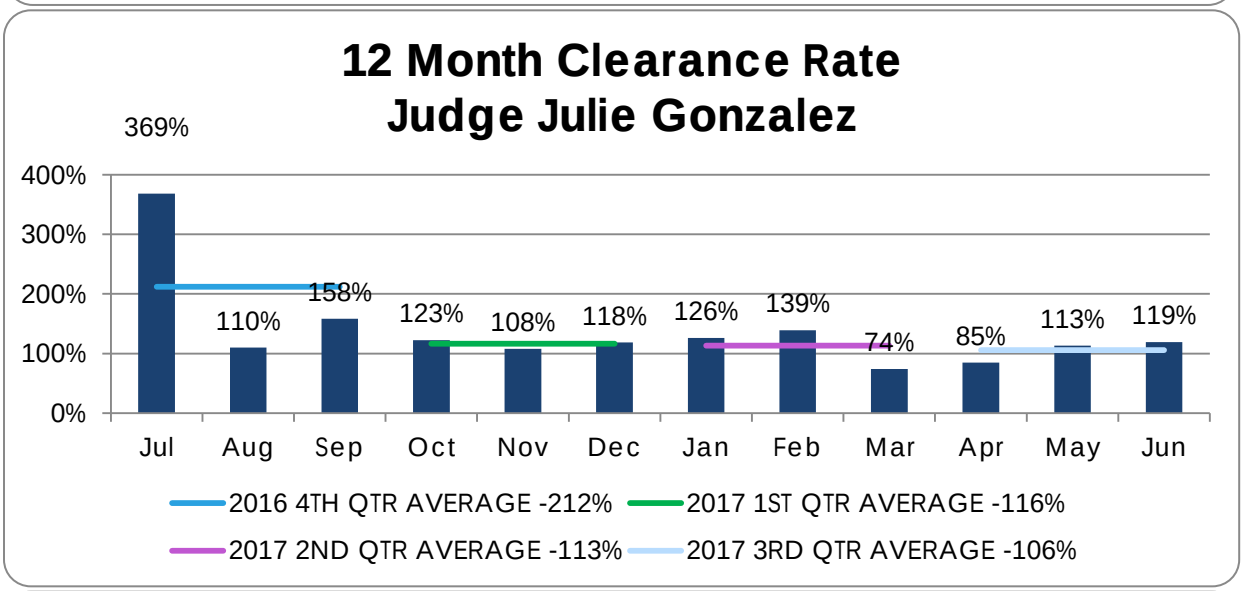

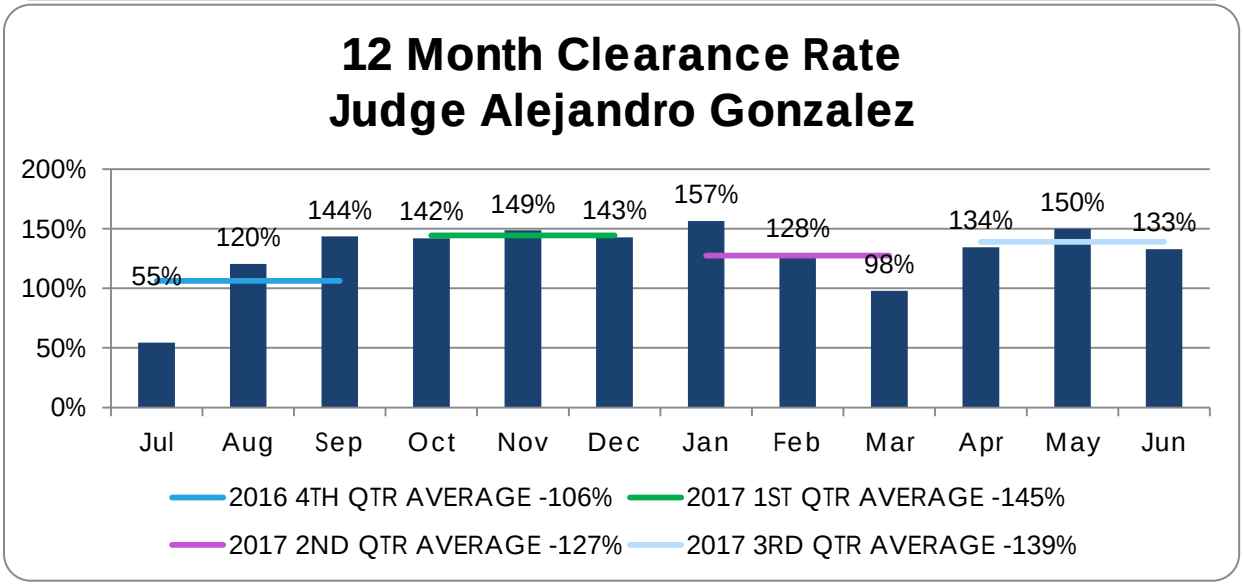

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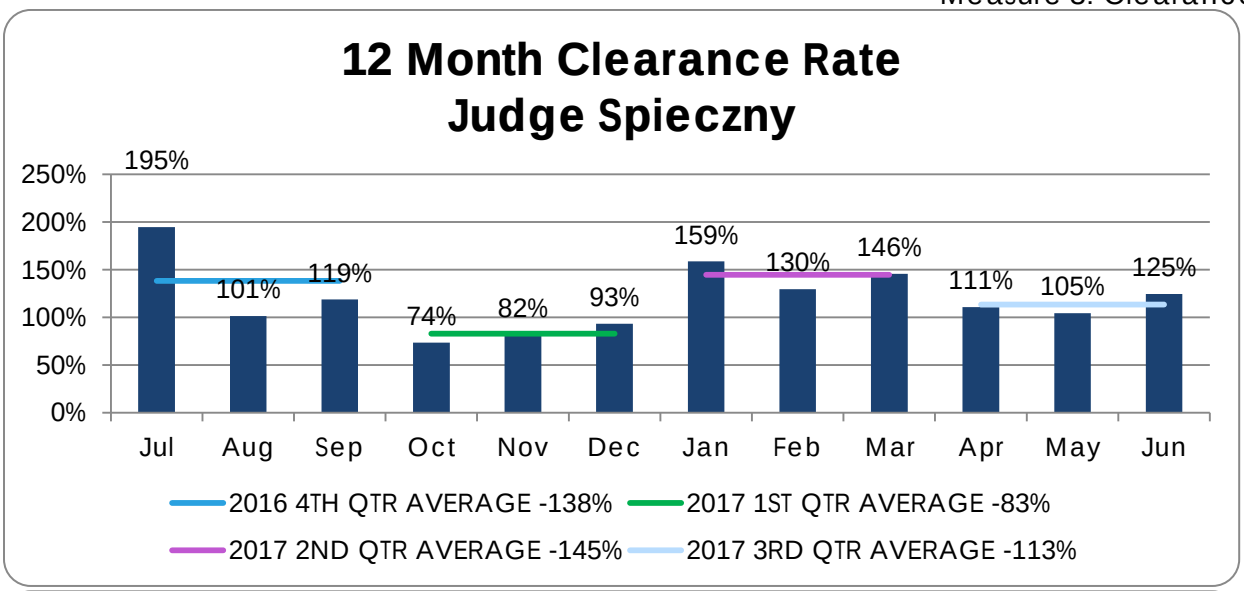

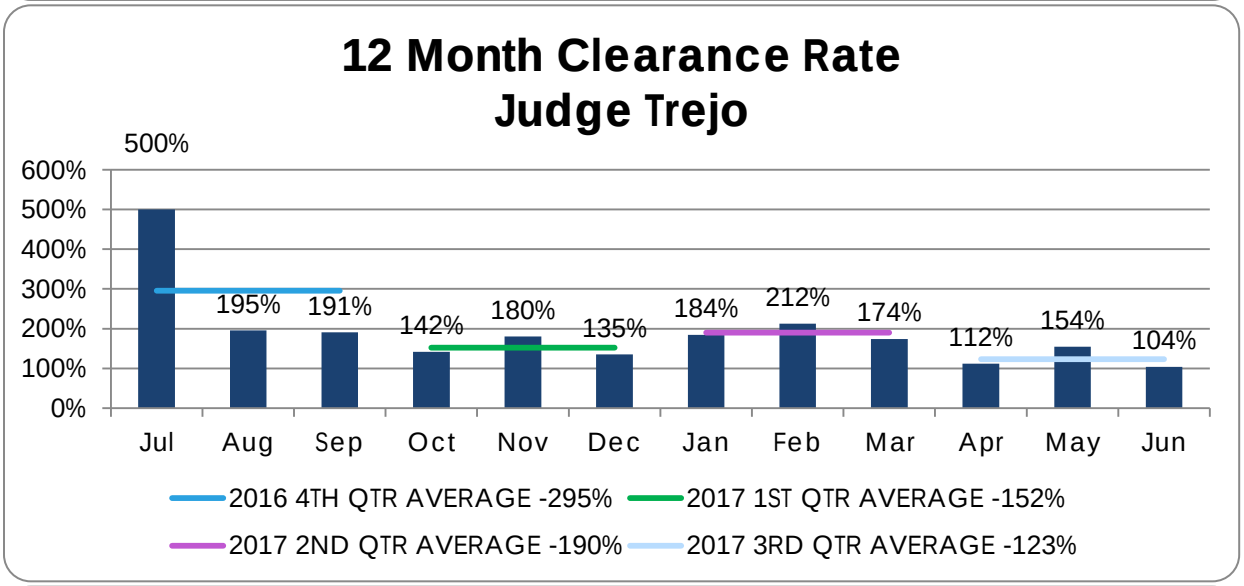

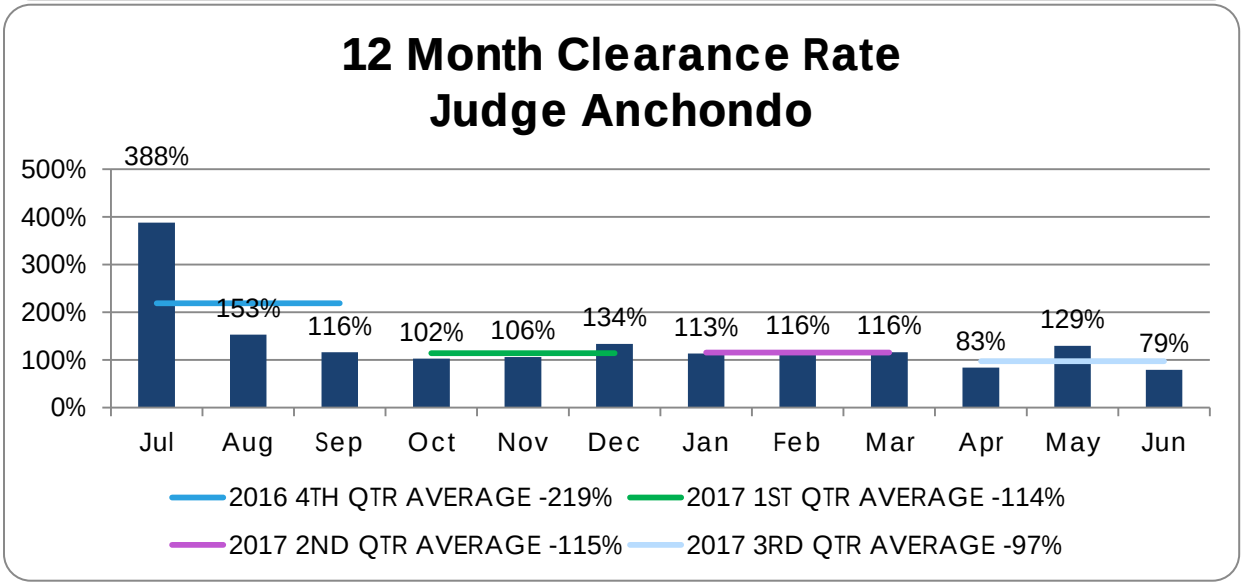

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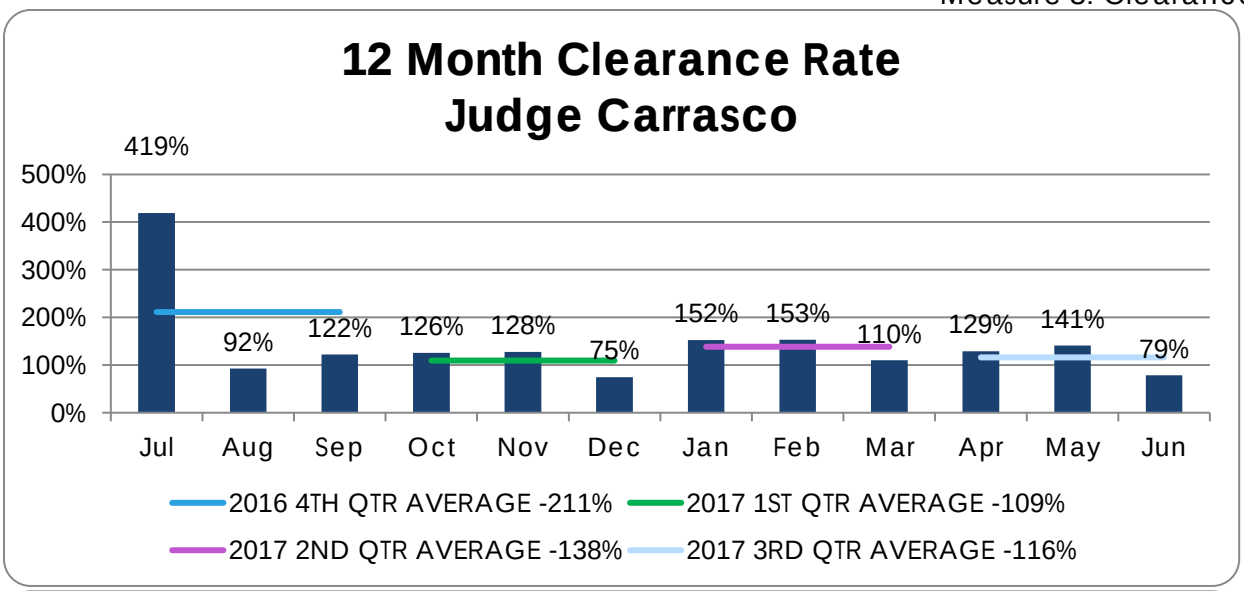

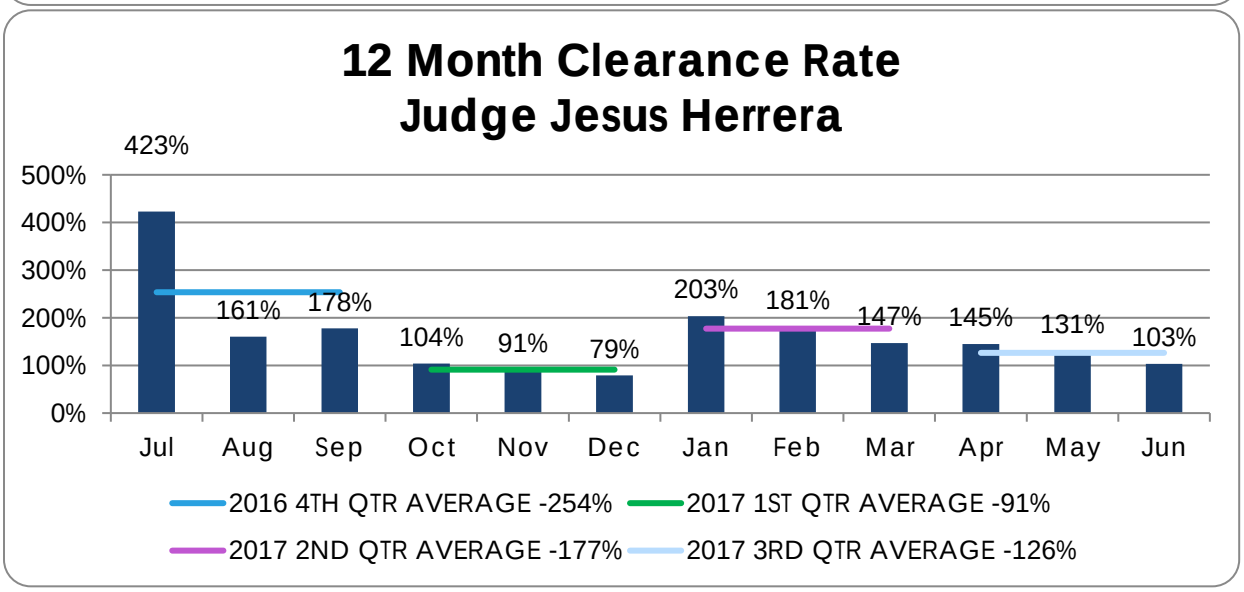

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Measure 4: Disposition Rates

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

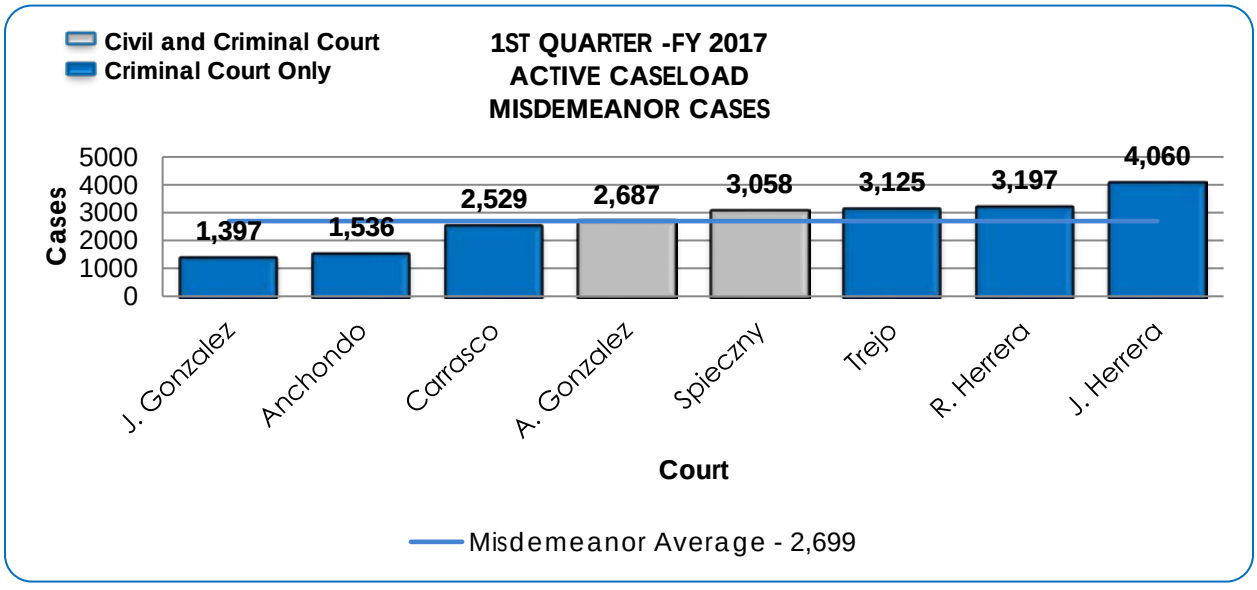
Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate is a measure of the cases a court disposed in the quarter compared to the average active case load during the same quarter. This is a measure of the judicial workload and represents the actual day to day workings for the Court. This calculation takes into consideration the disposition of cases on the active 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.

Several graphs are displayed below.

1. The first set of graphs show the number of active cases by court from least to greatest as well as total active cases by quarter.
2. The second set of graphs show the disposition rate by court, from highest to lowest as well as the average disposition rate by quarter.

COURT/JUDGE LISTING

Active Caseload



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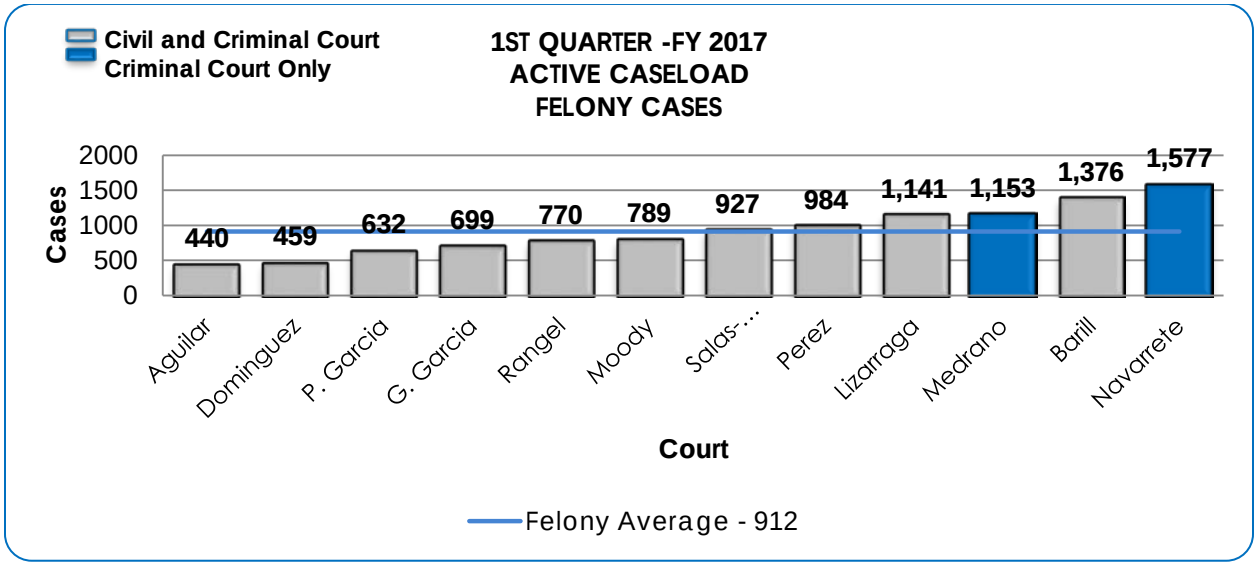

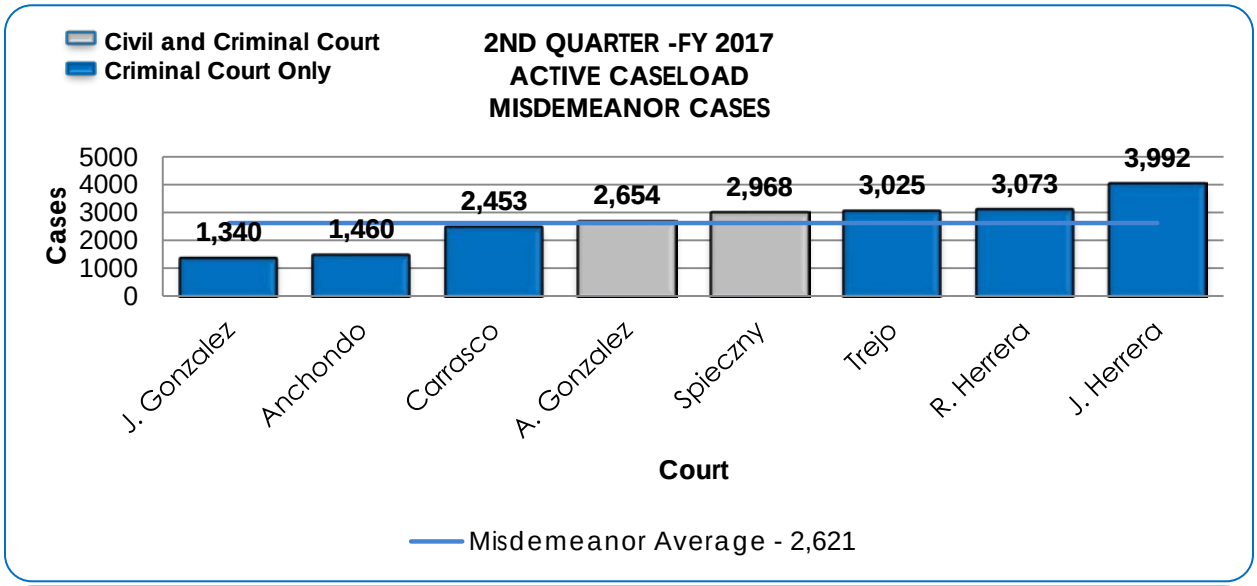

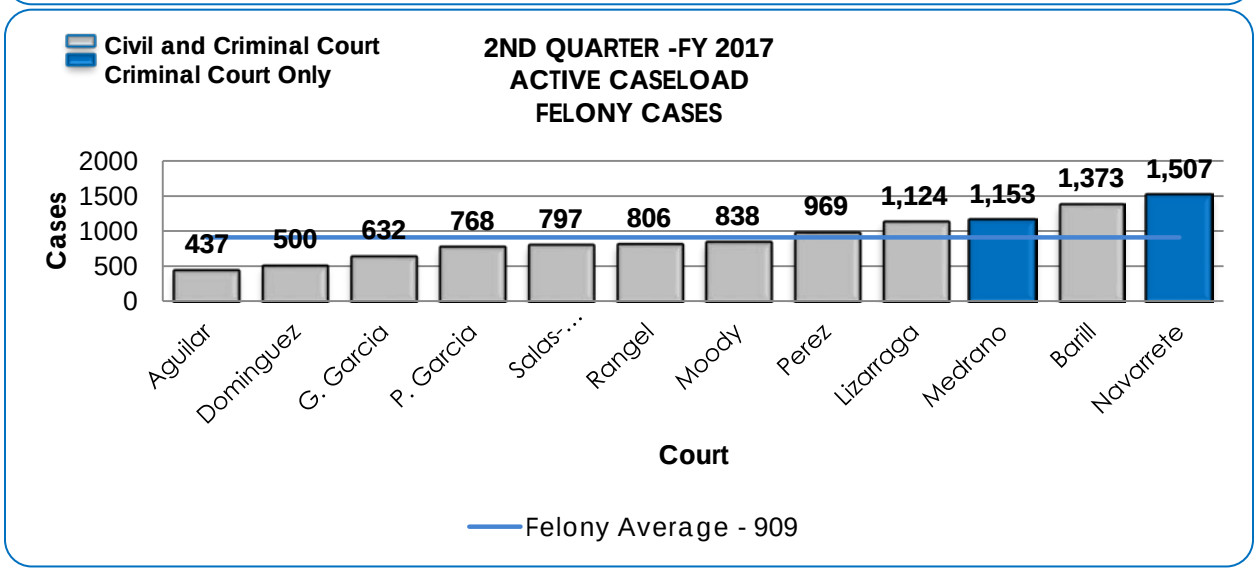

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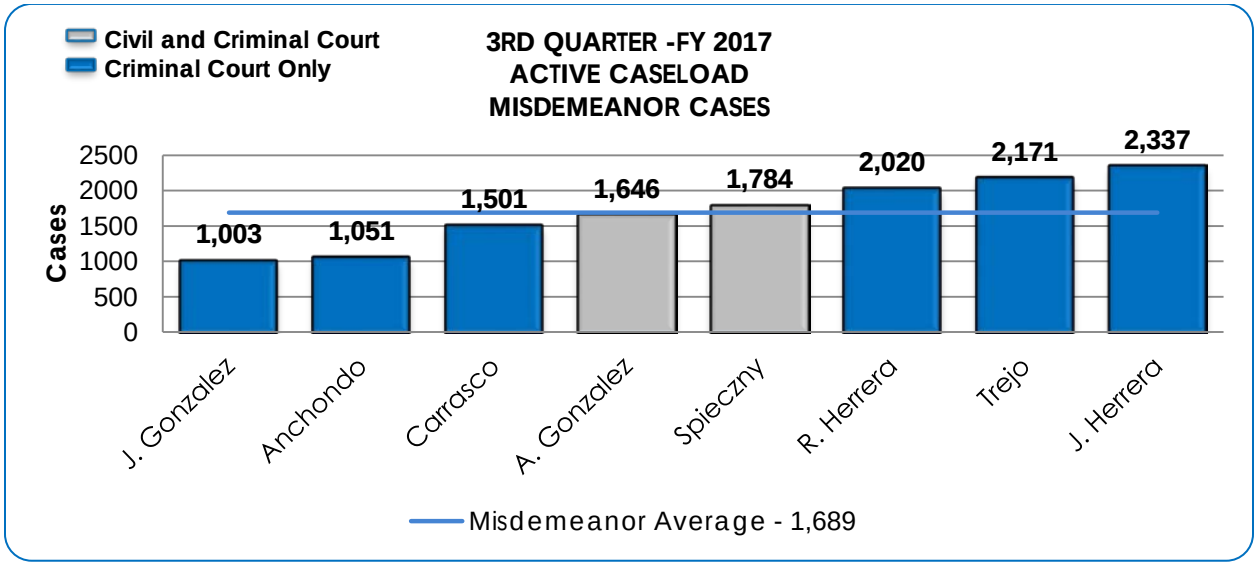

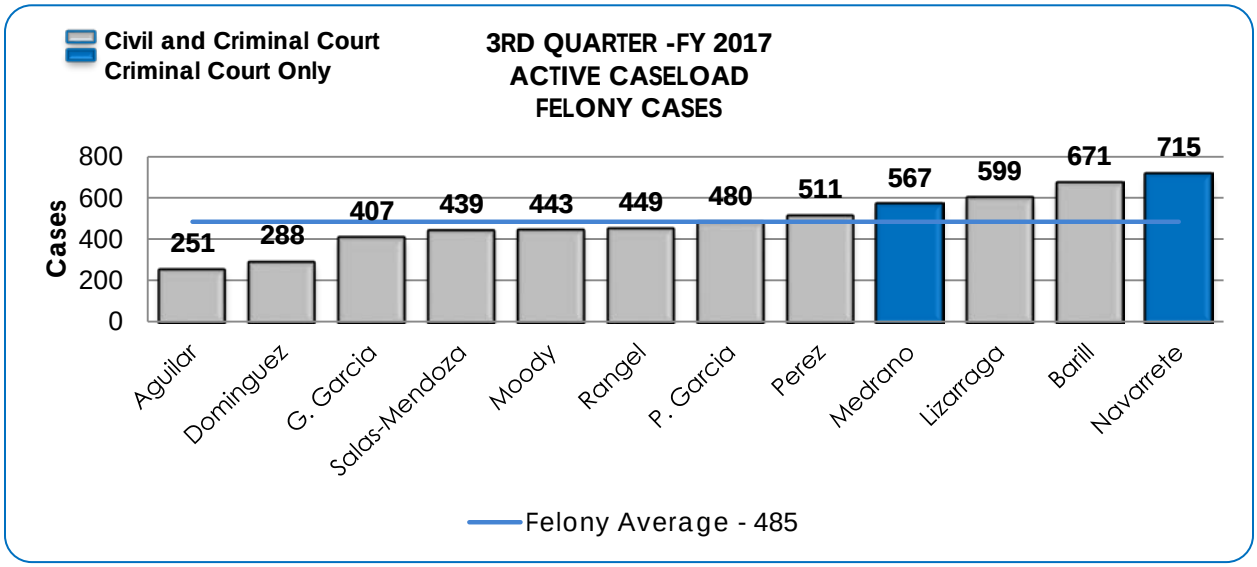

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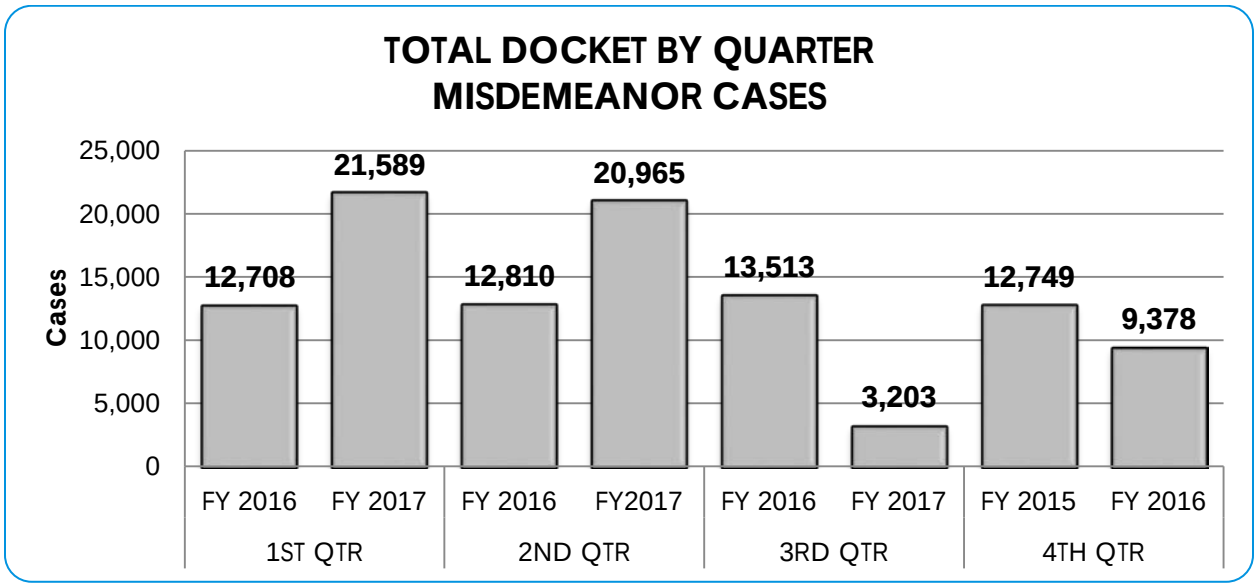

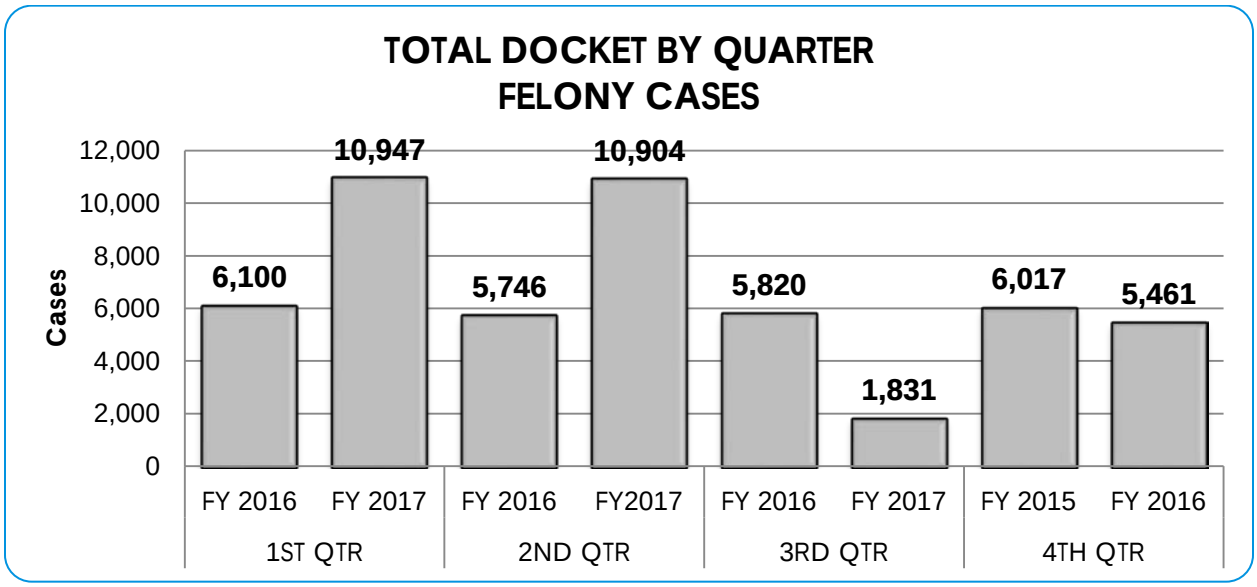

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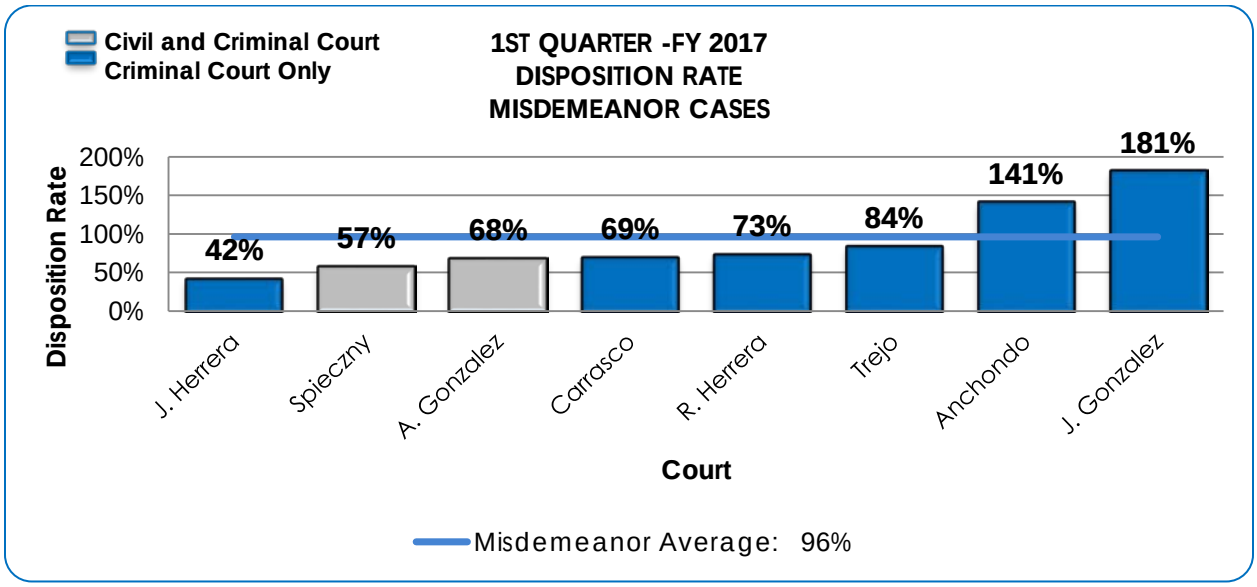
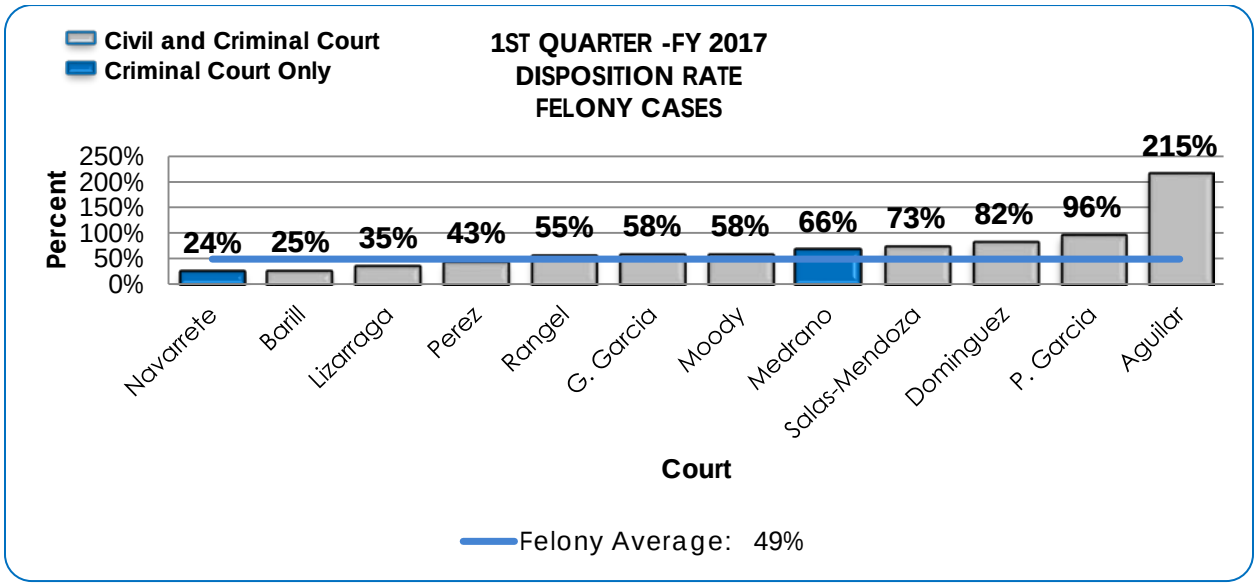
Disposition Rate





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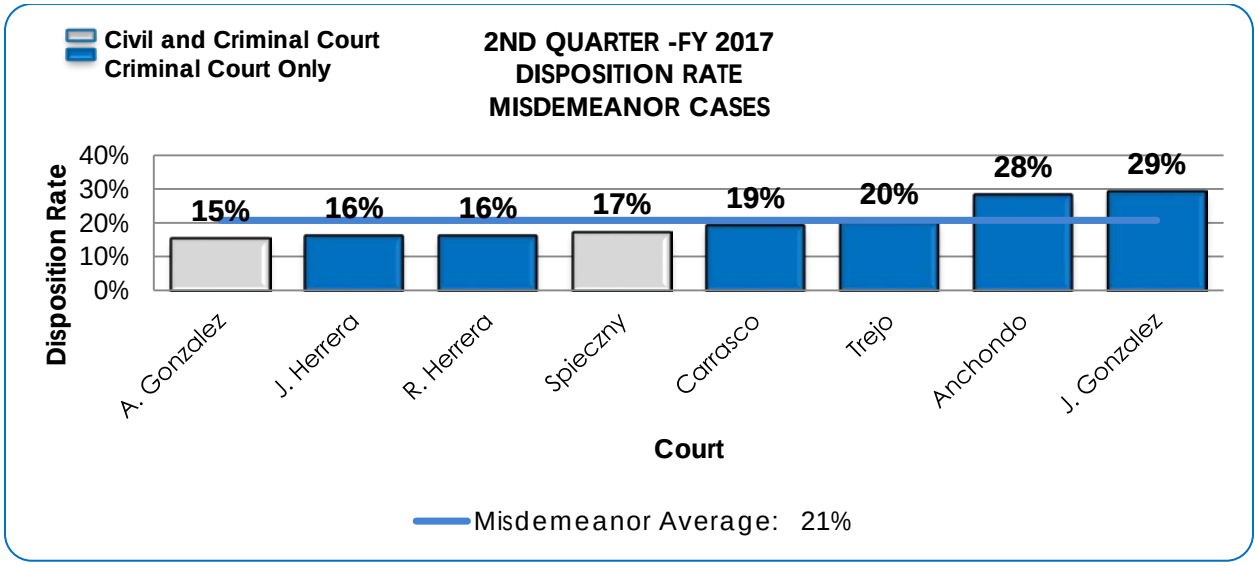

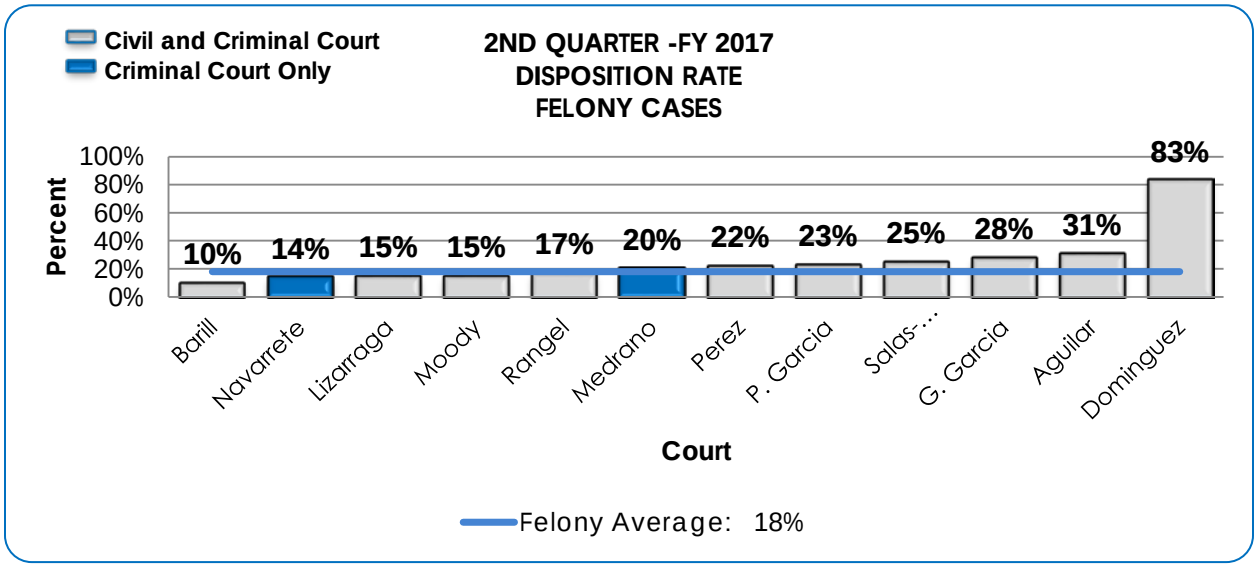

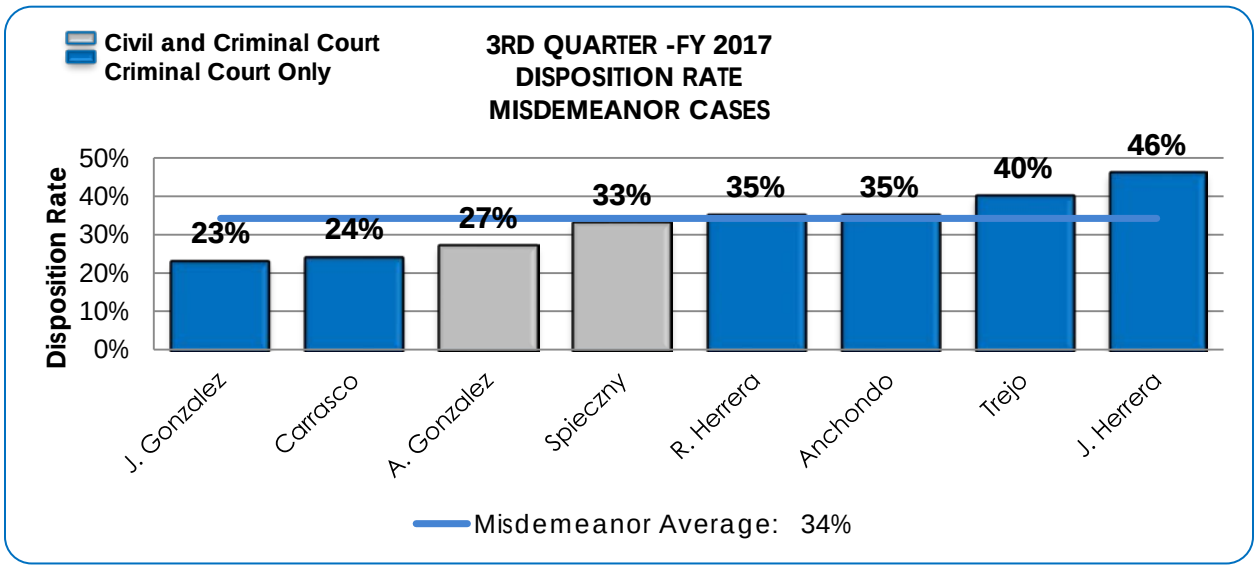

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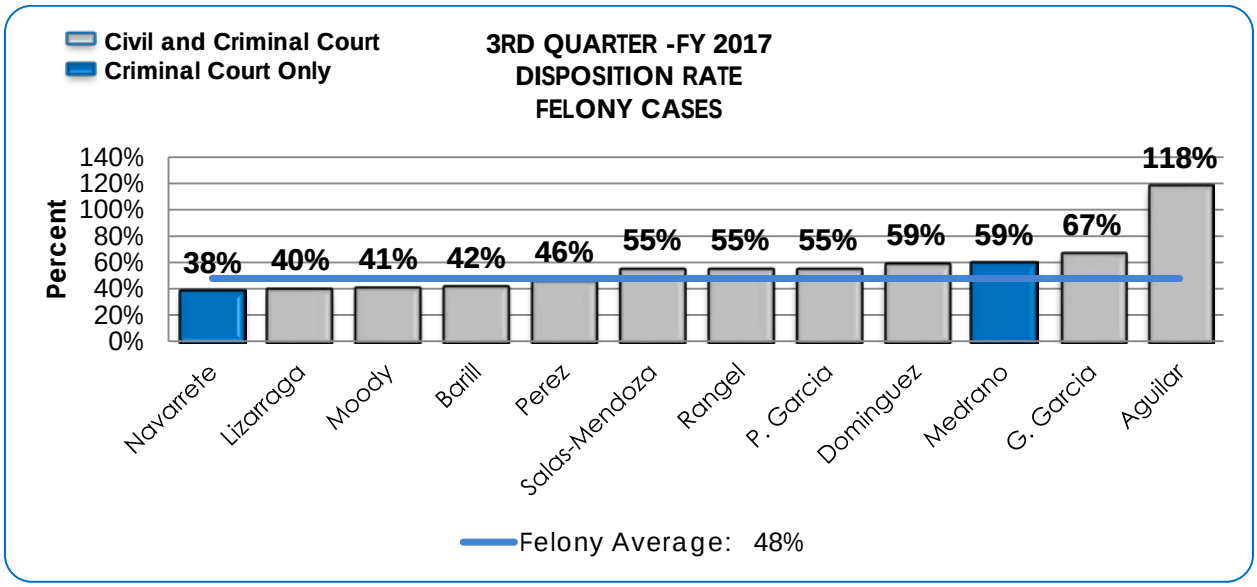

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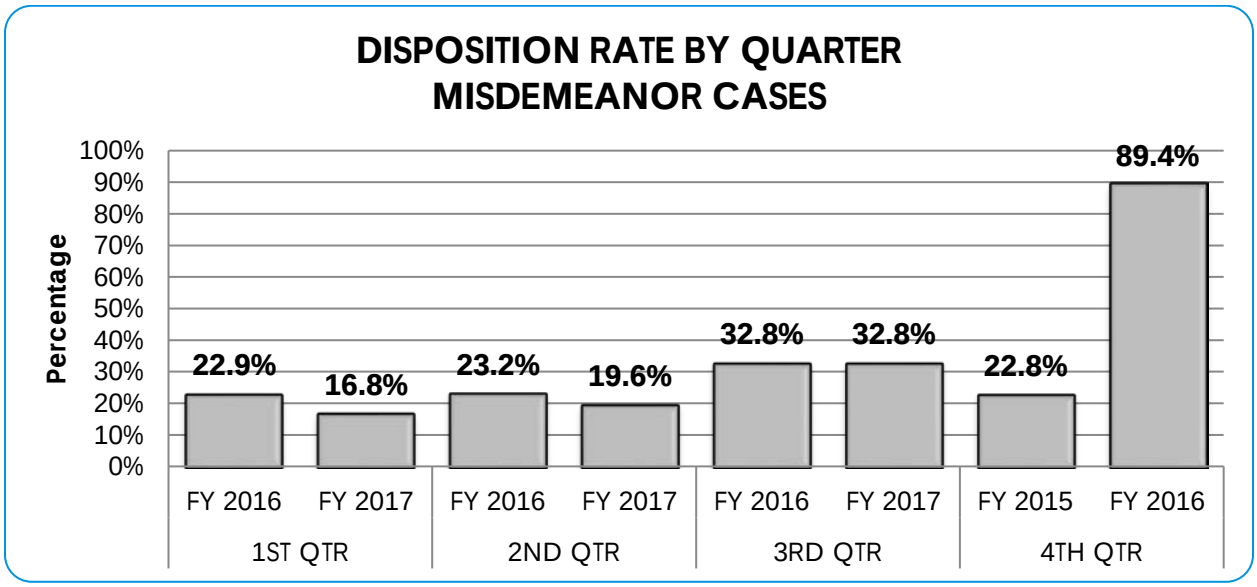

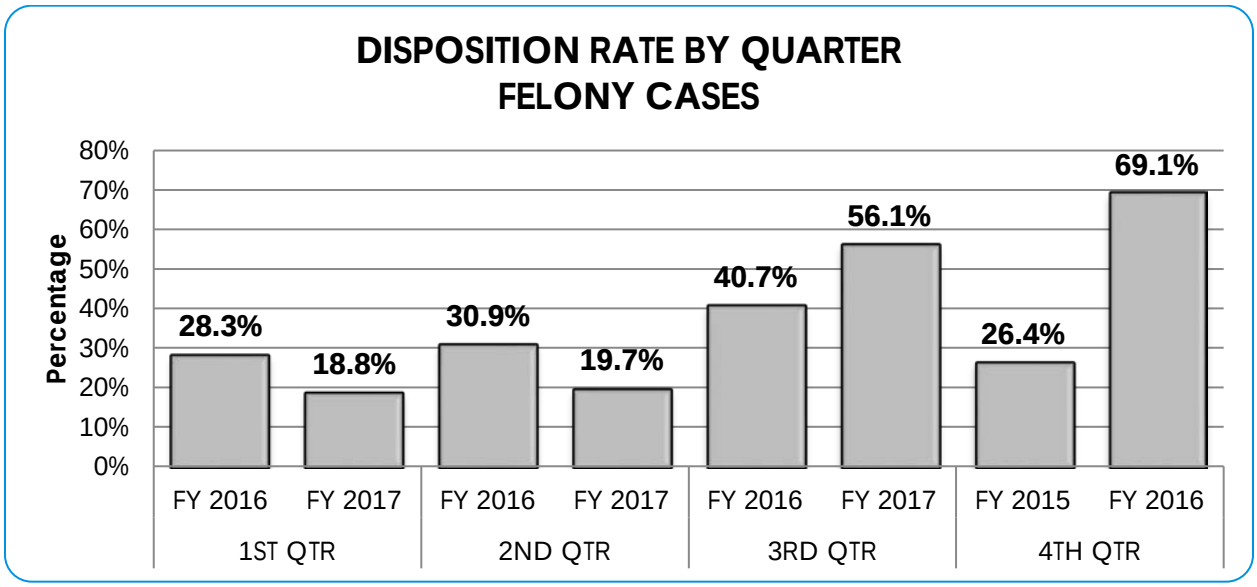

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Measure 5: Time to Disposition

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 El Paso 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 in the Court until the date the case was disposed. The case processing time standards published by the American Bar Association (ABA), those published by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) provide a starting point for determining guidelines. The following charts display for each court the time periods required to dispose of their cases. **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. (NCSC only counts the time the case was active)**

National Center for State Courts Model Case Processing Standards – Criminal District Court and Misdemeanor Courts

NCSC Case Processing Standards	3RD Quarter - El Paso County
Felony - 75% within 90 days	**22%**
Felony - 90% within 180 days	**40%**
Felony - 98% within 365 days	**62%**
Misdemeanor – 75% within 60 days	**17%**
Misdemeanor – 90% within 90 days	**26%**
Misdemeanor – 98% within 180 days	**41%**

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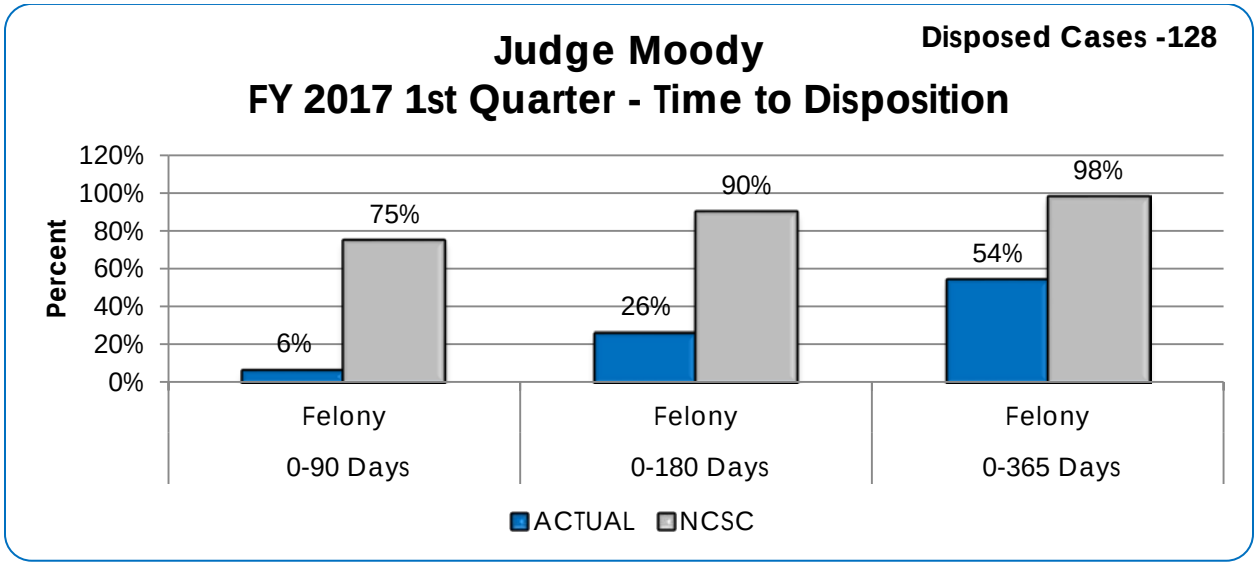

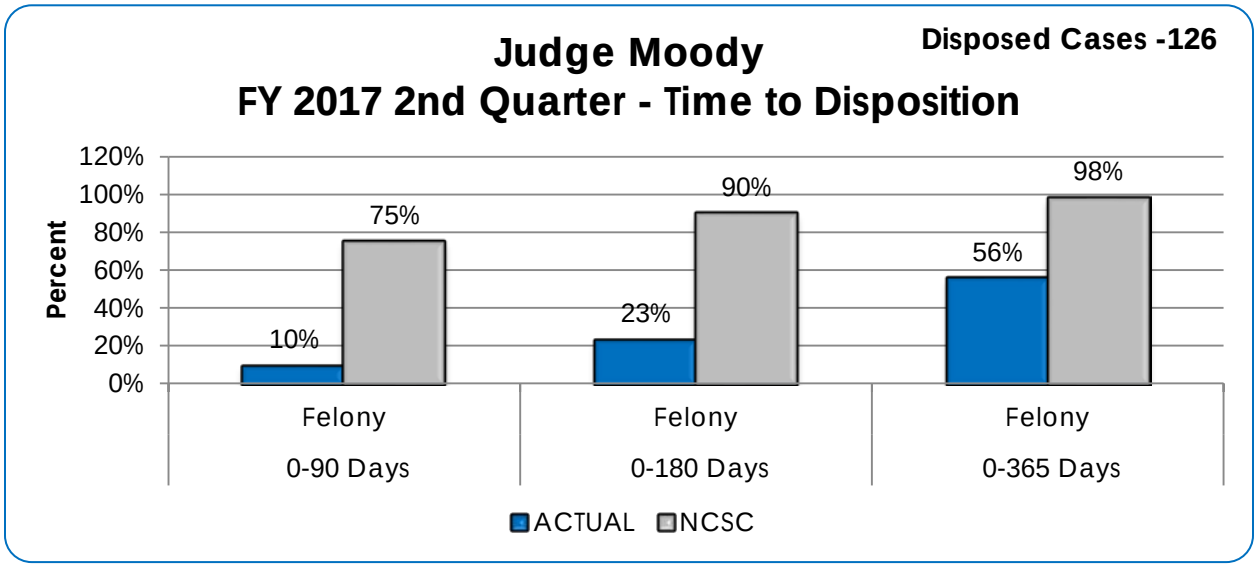

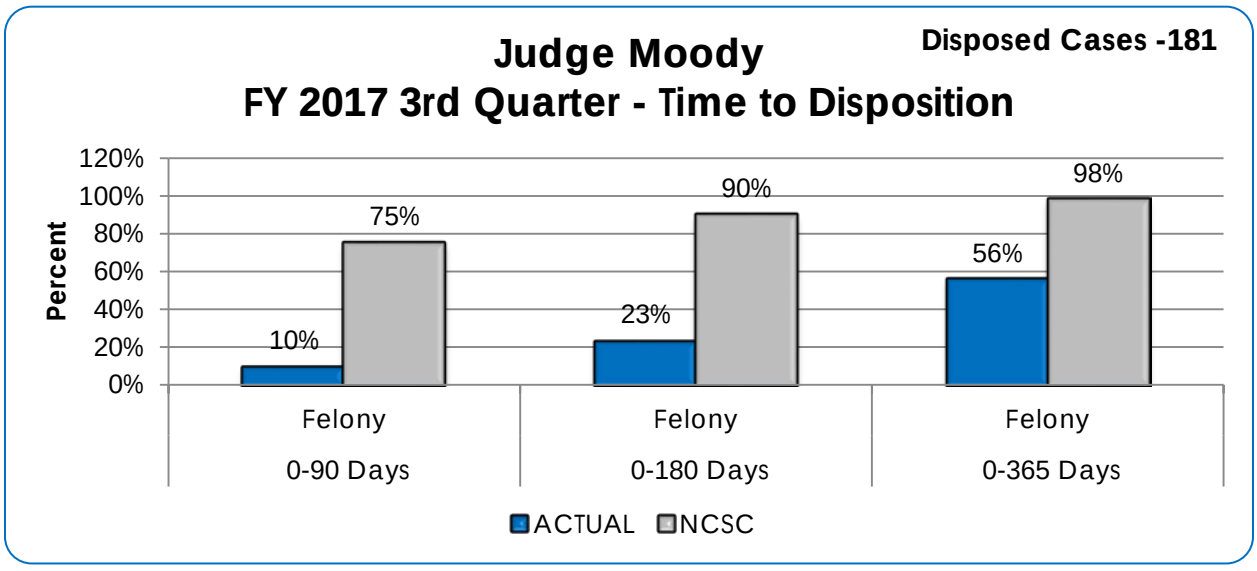

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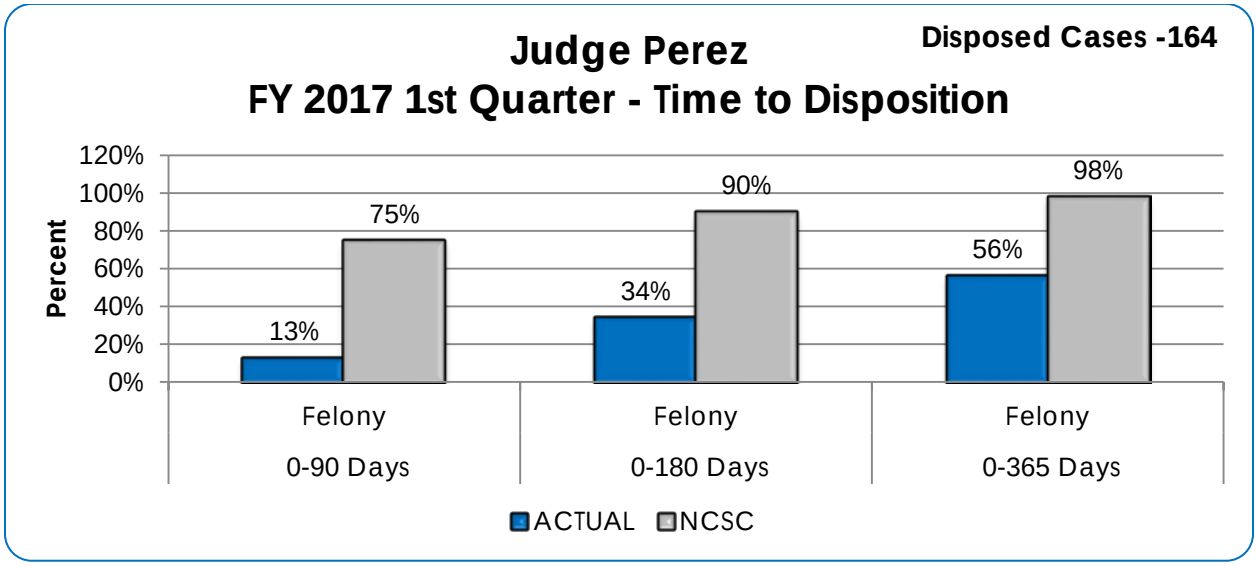

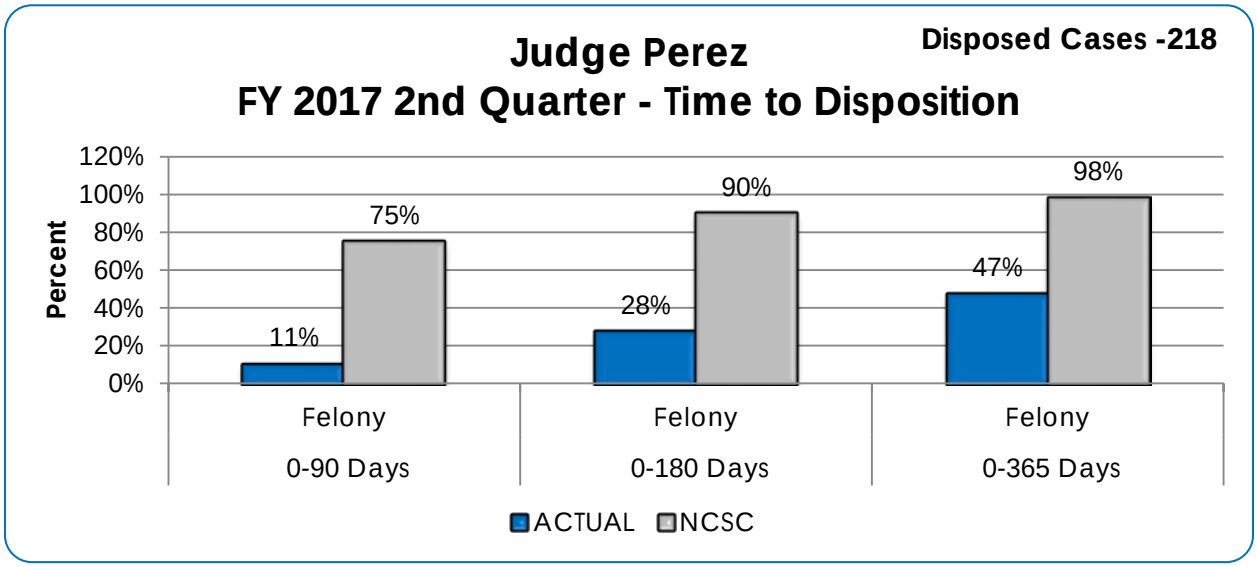

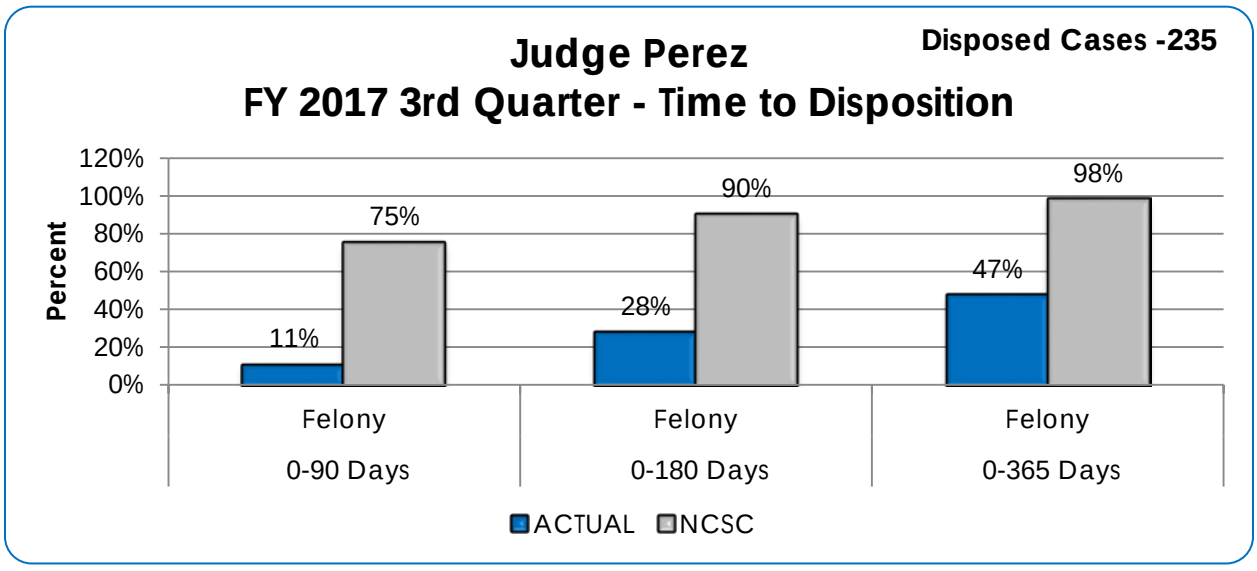

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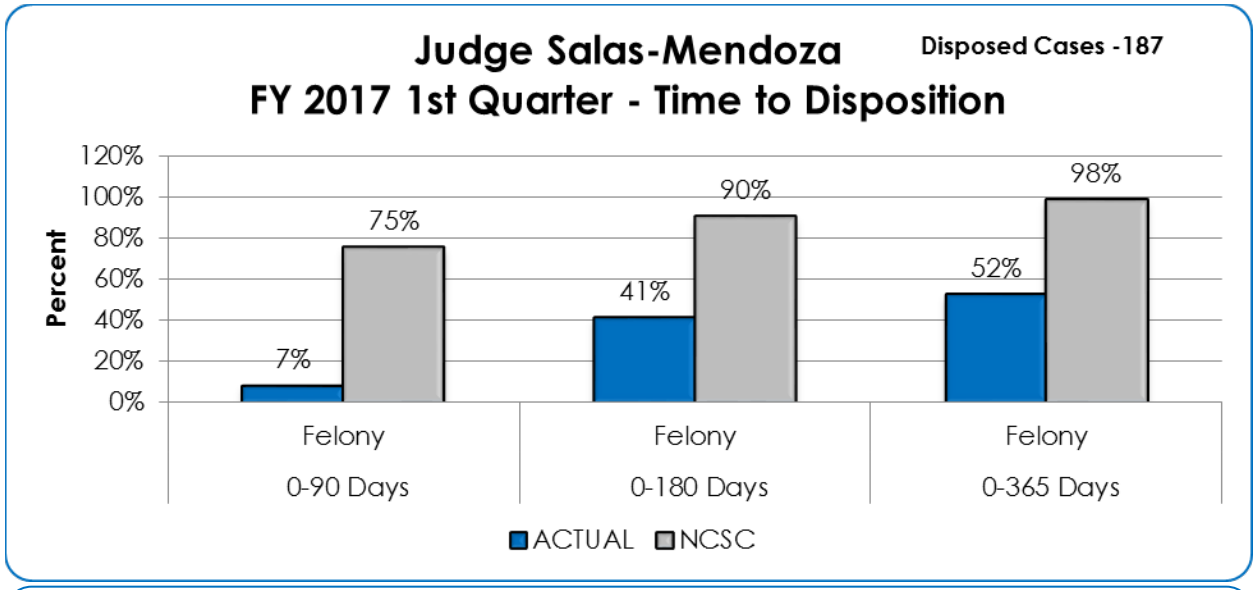

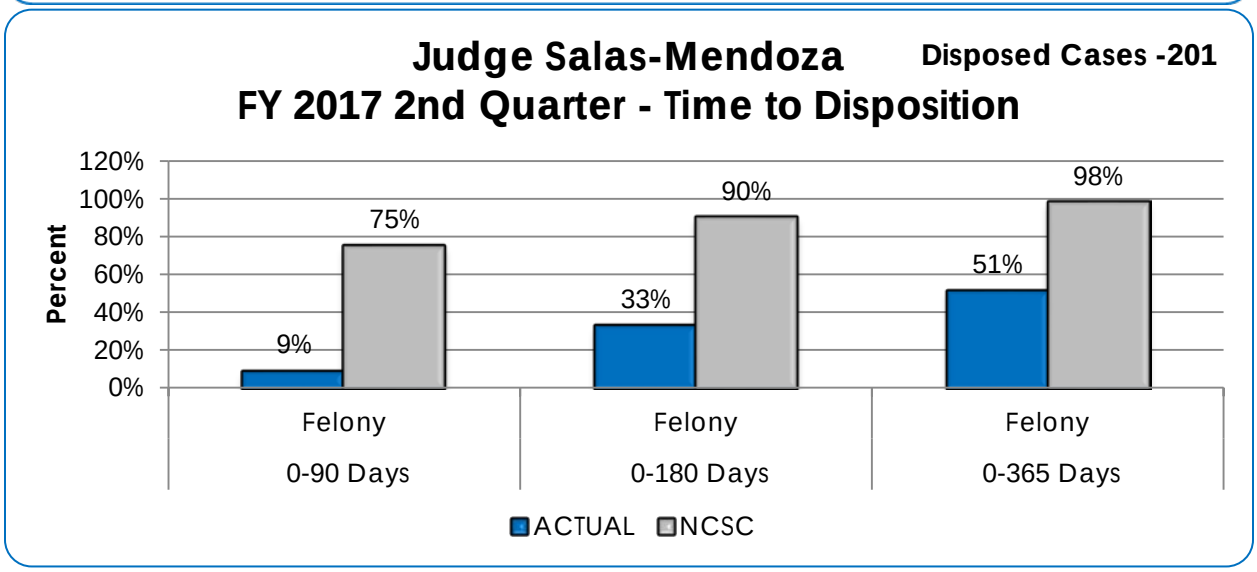

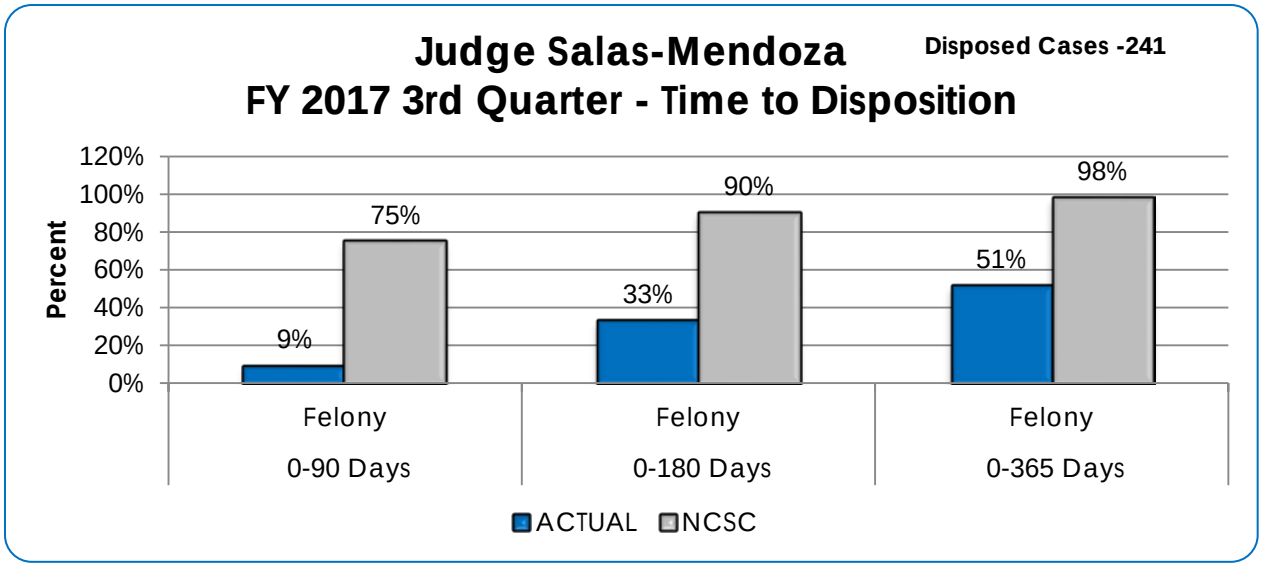

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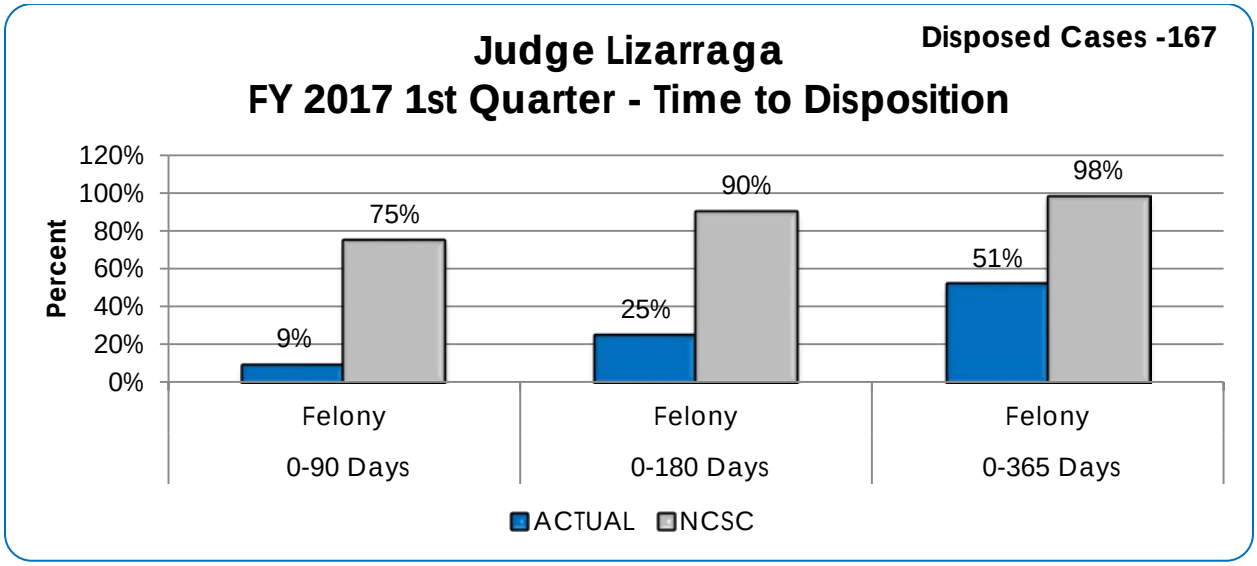

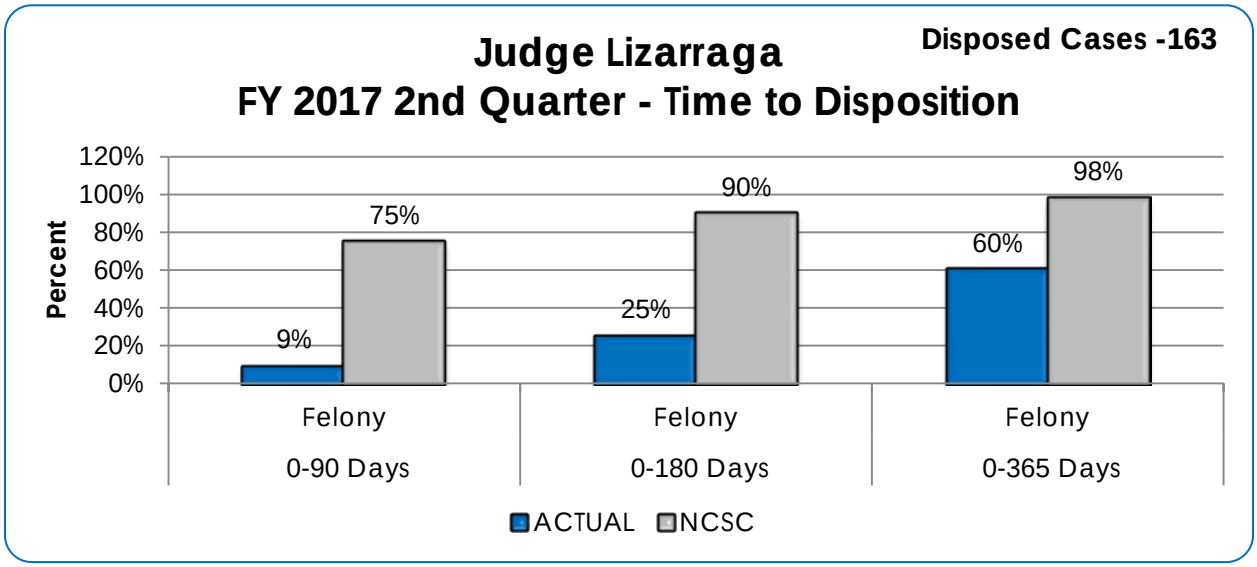

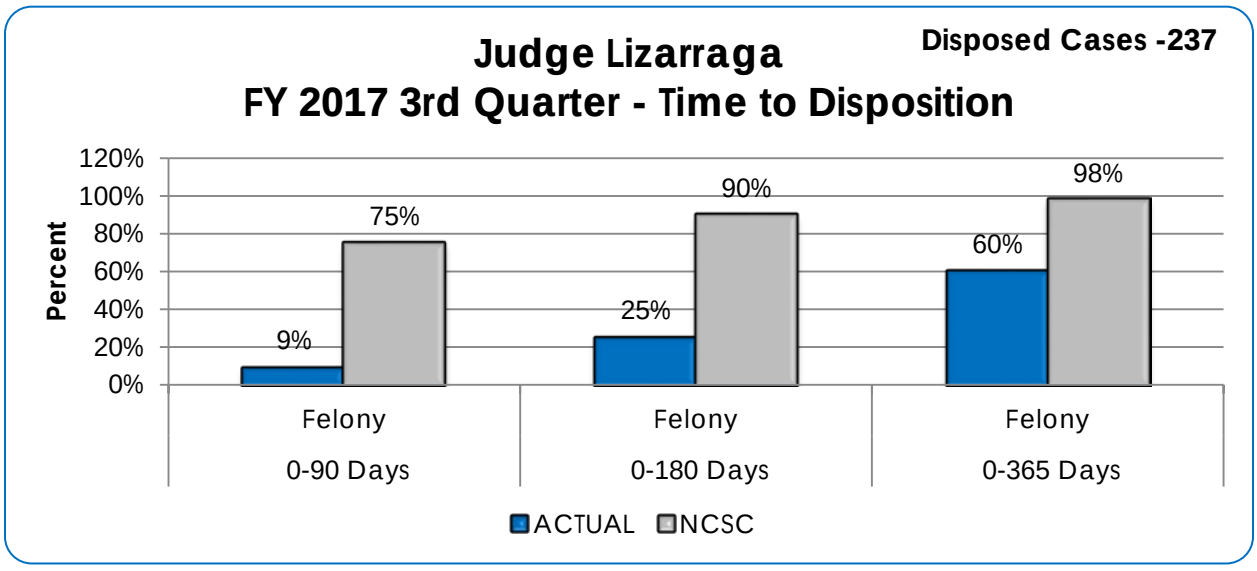

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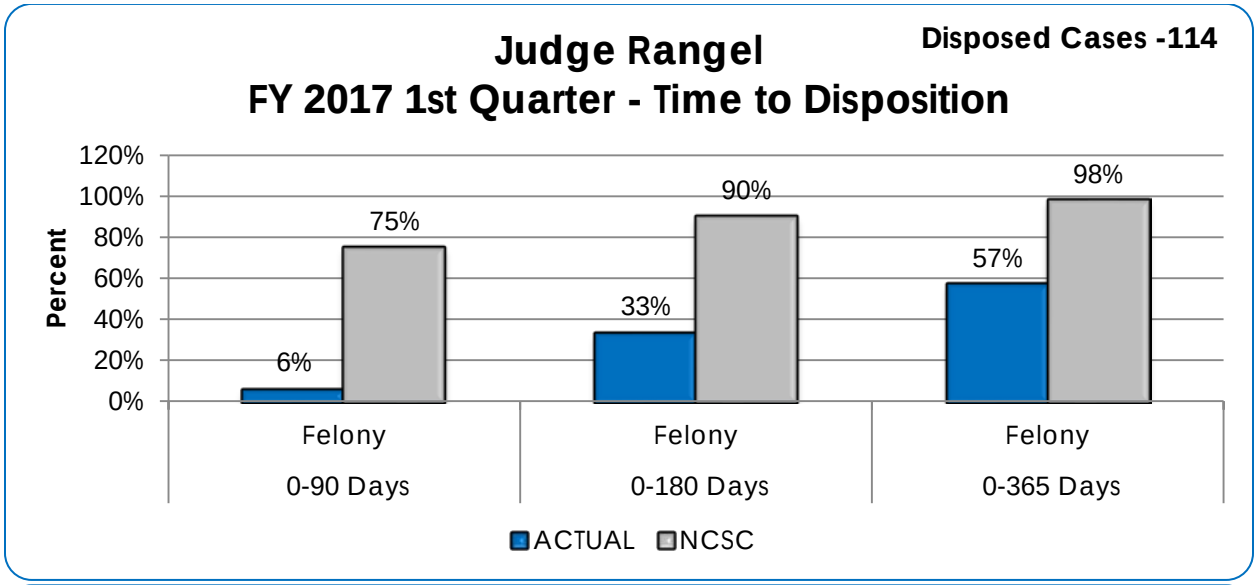

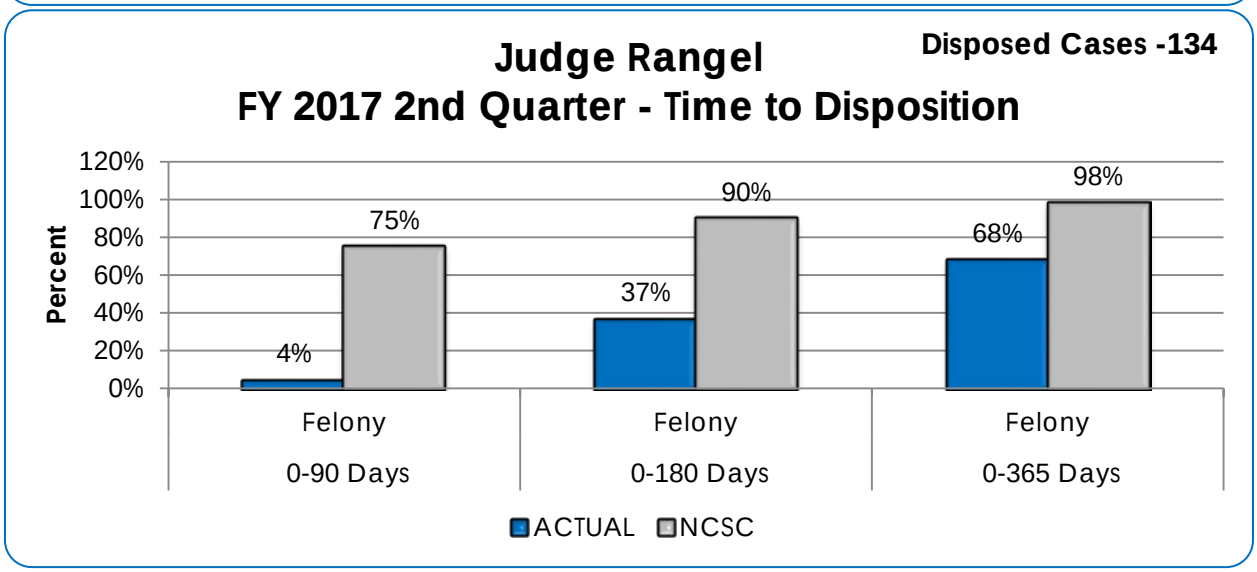

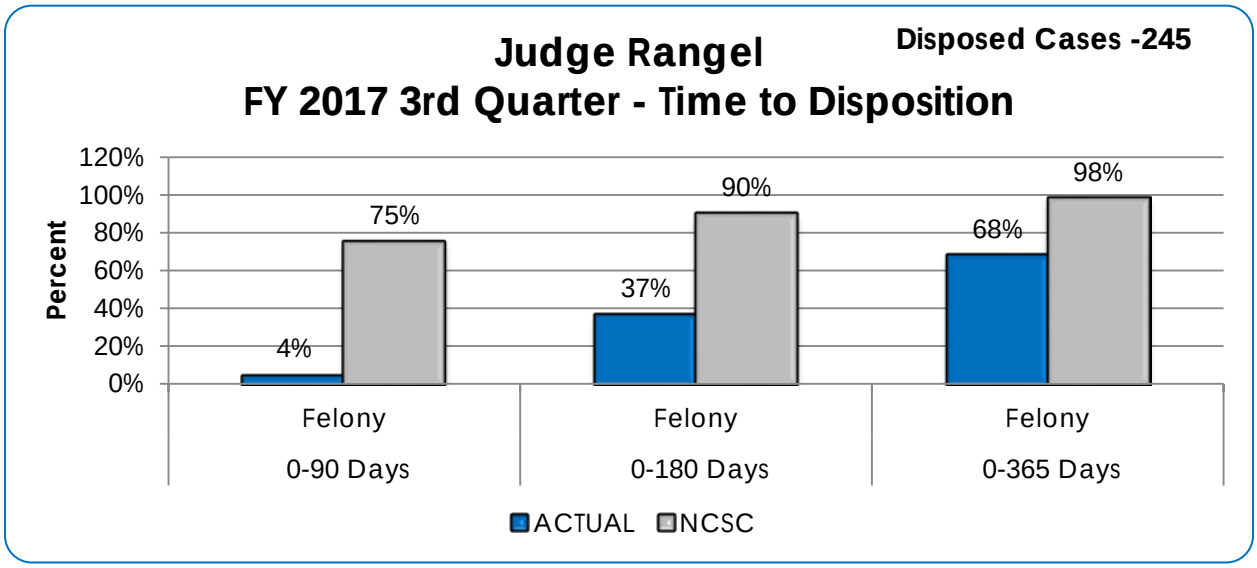

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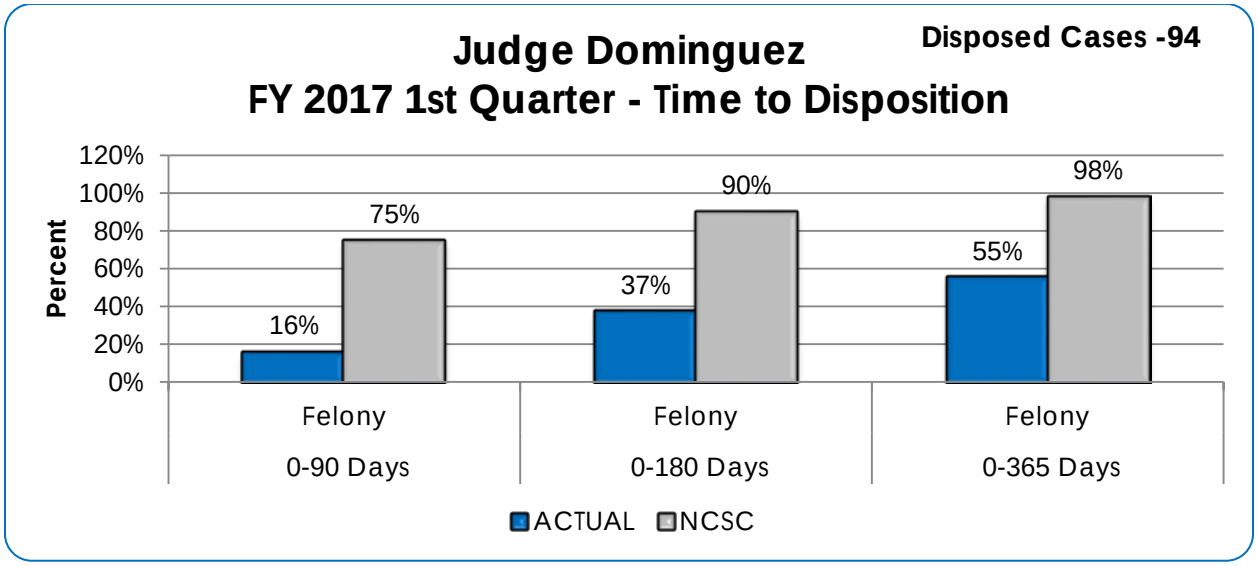

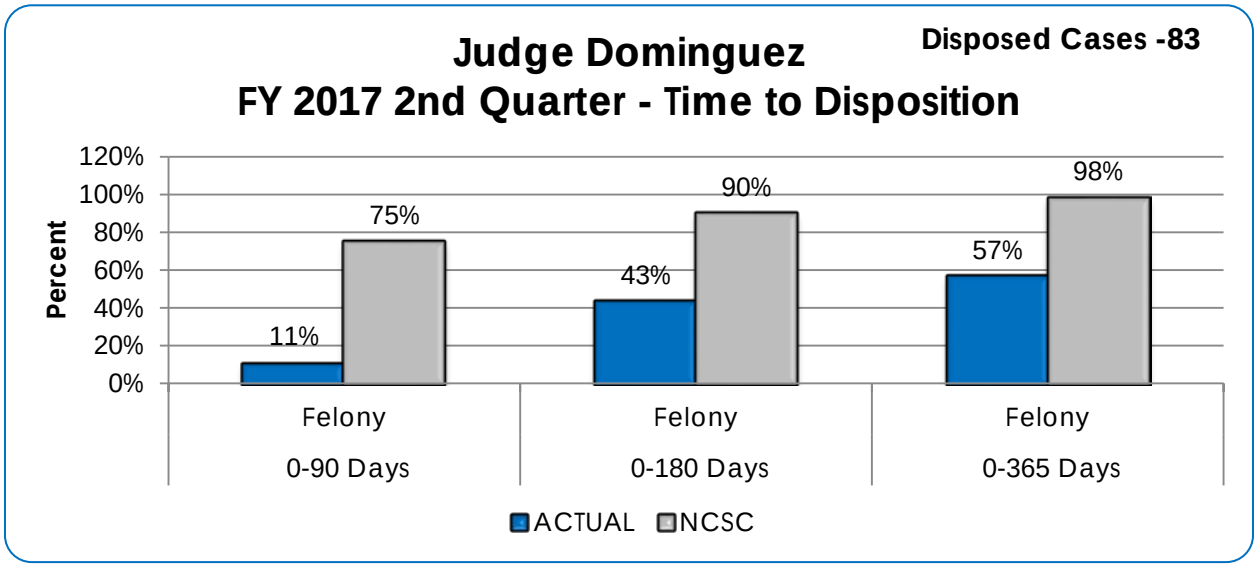

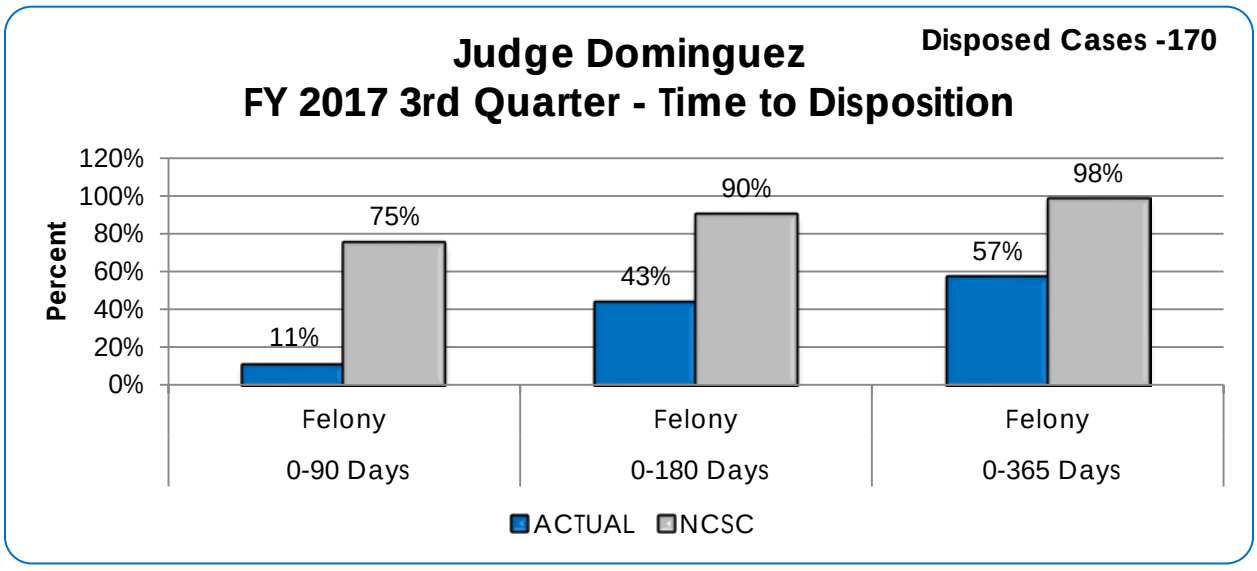

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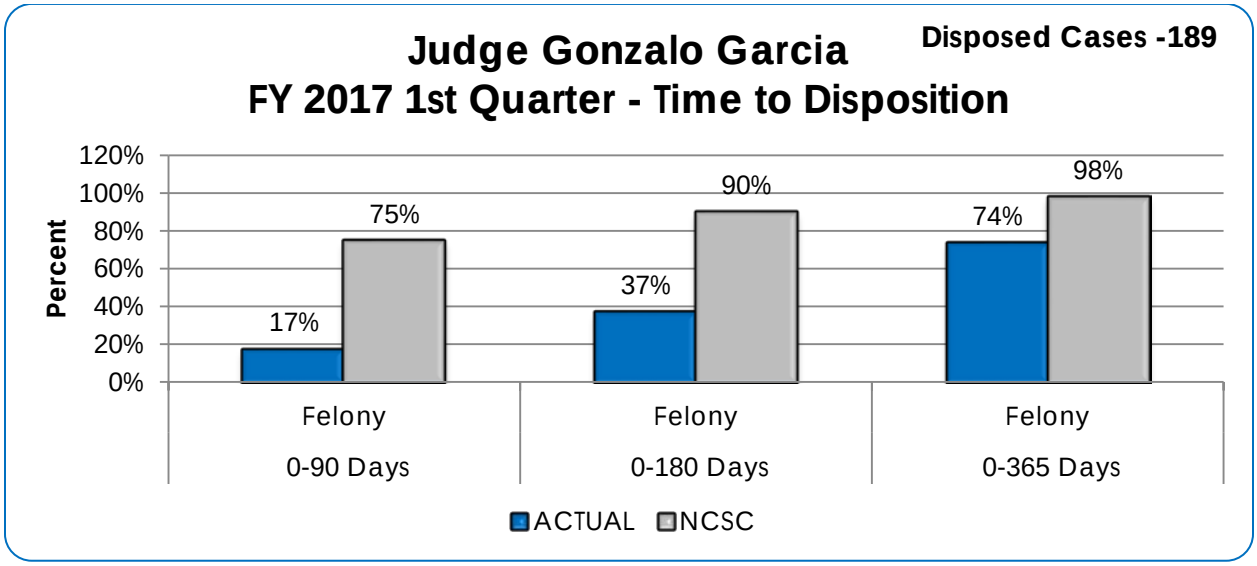

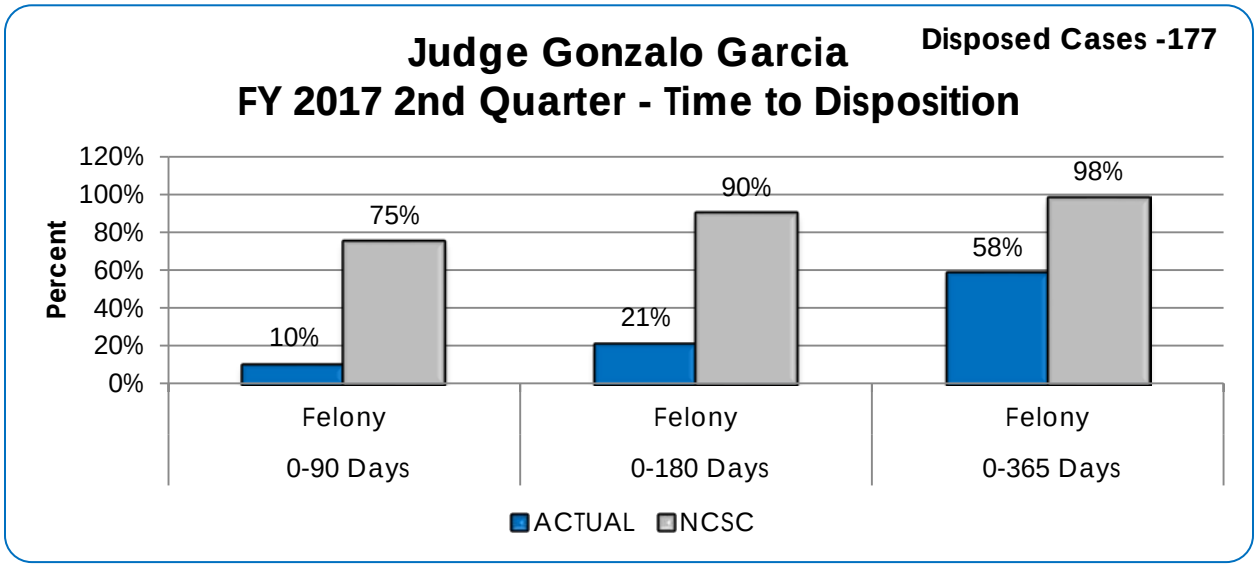

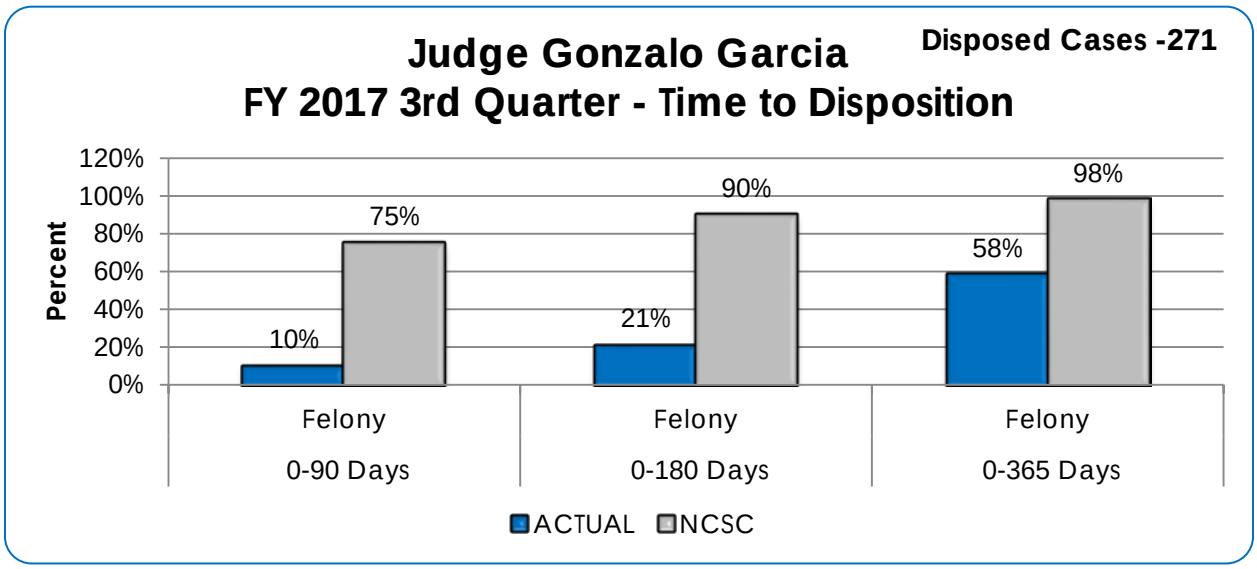

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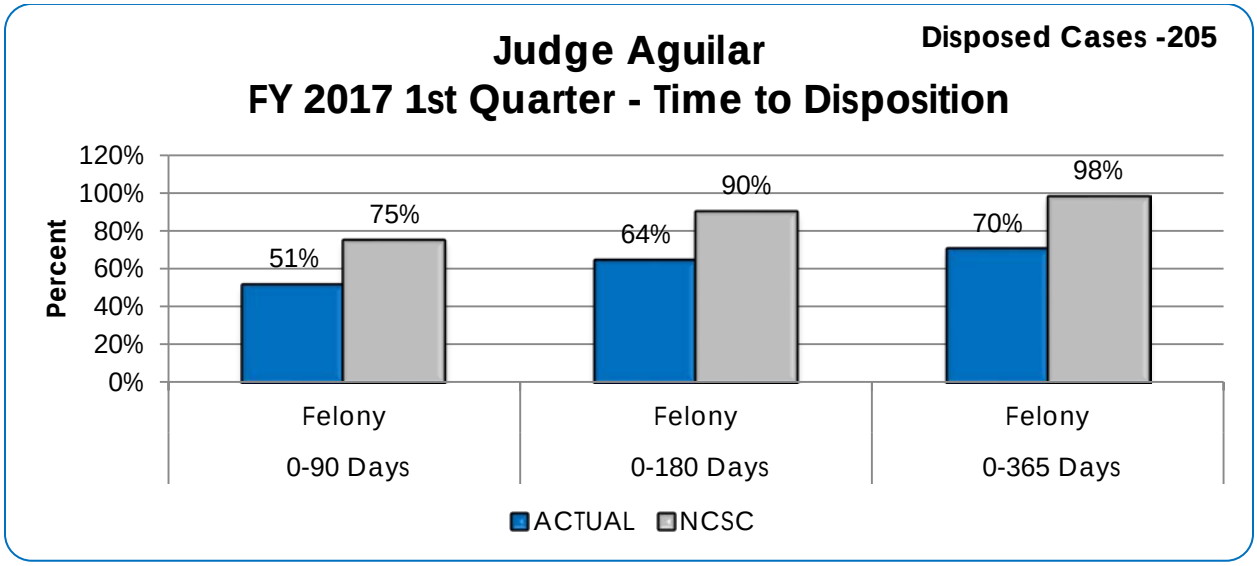

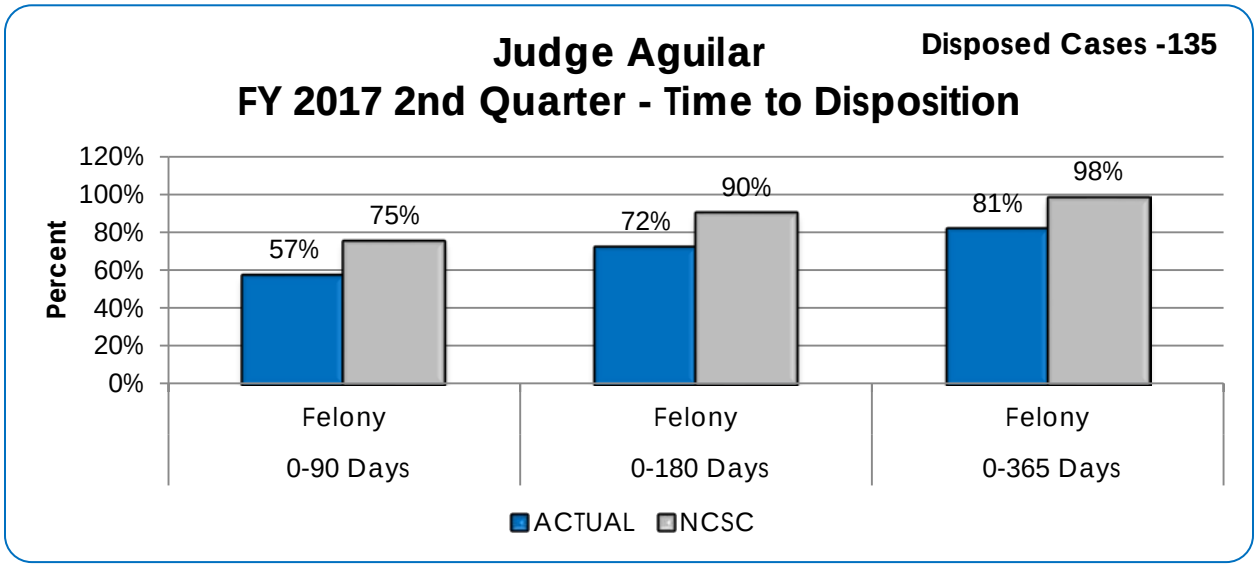

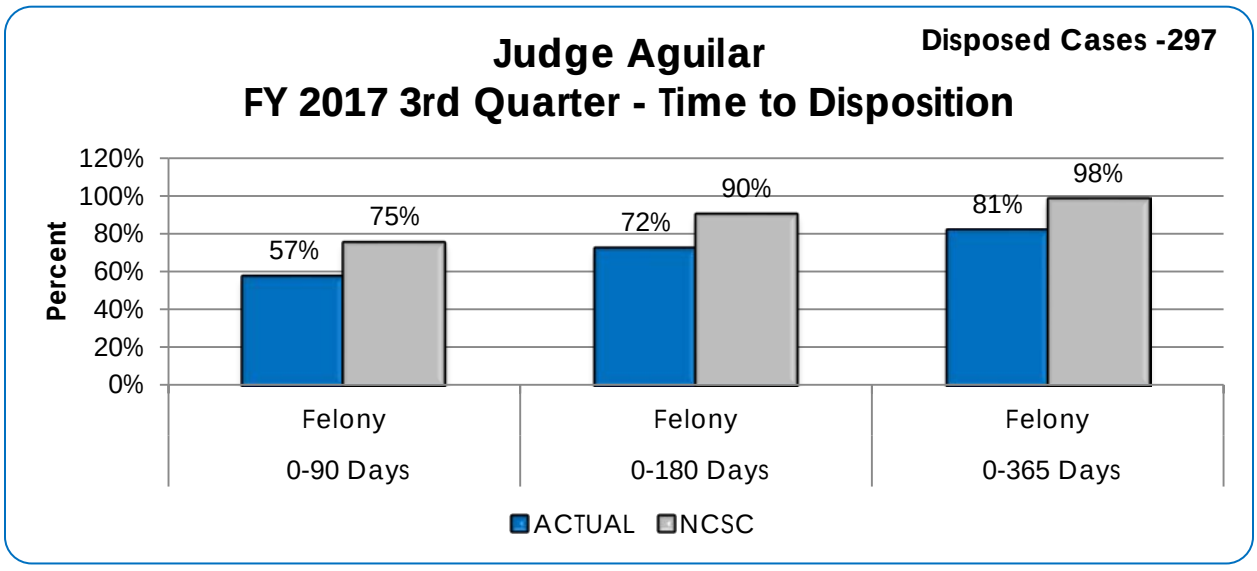

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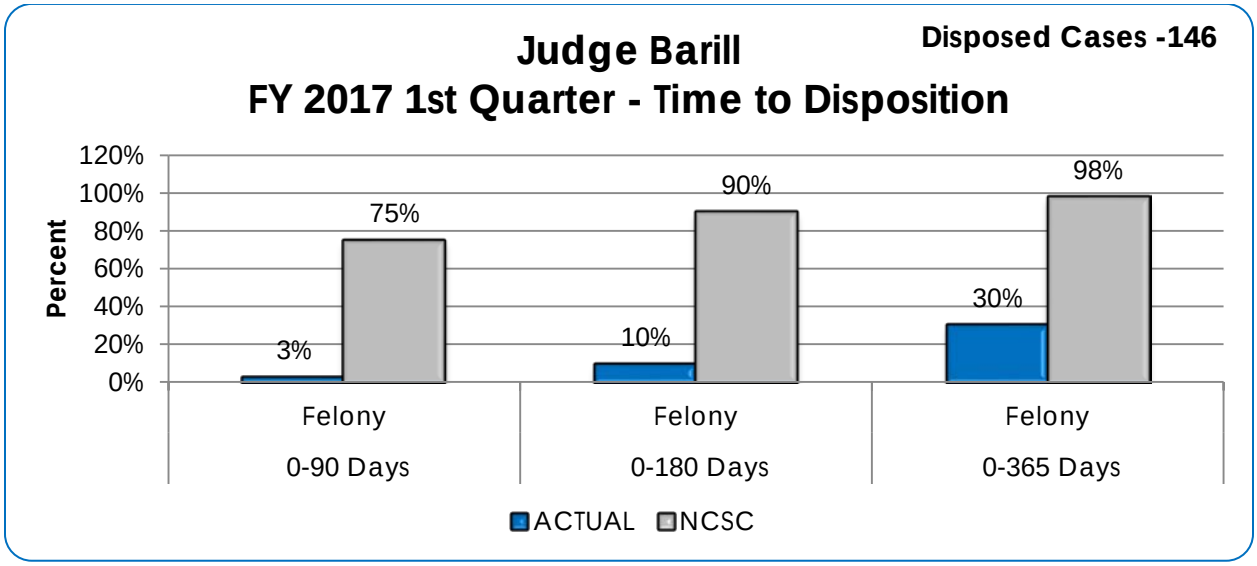

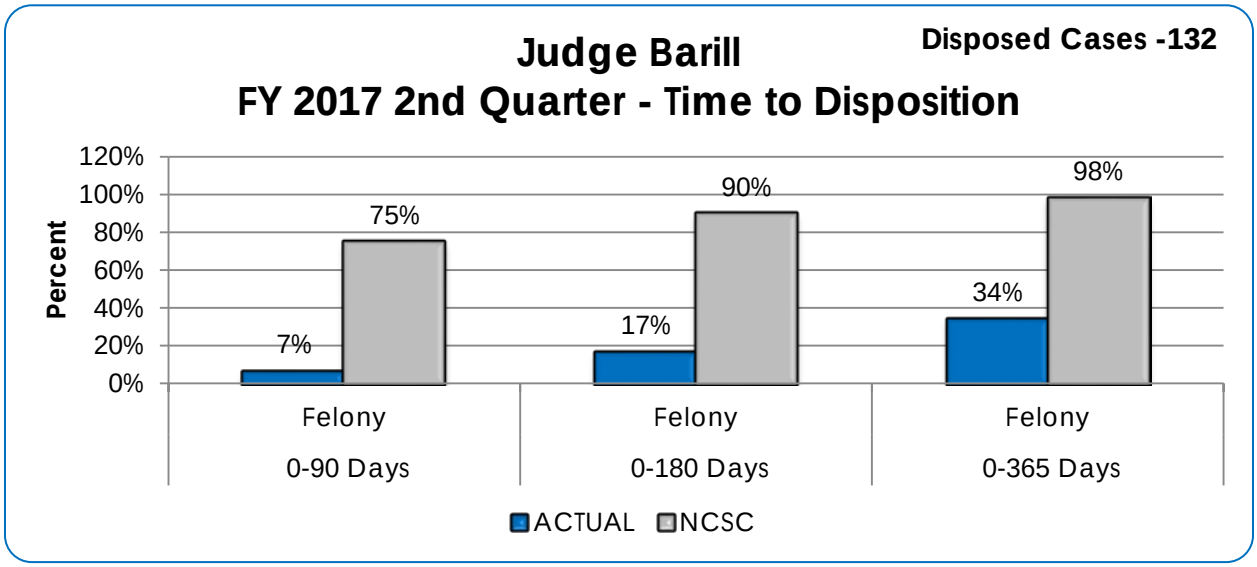

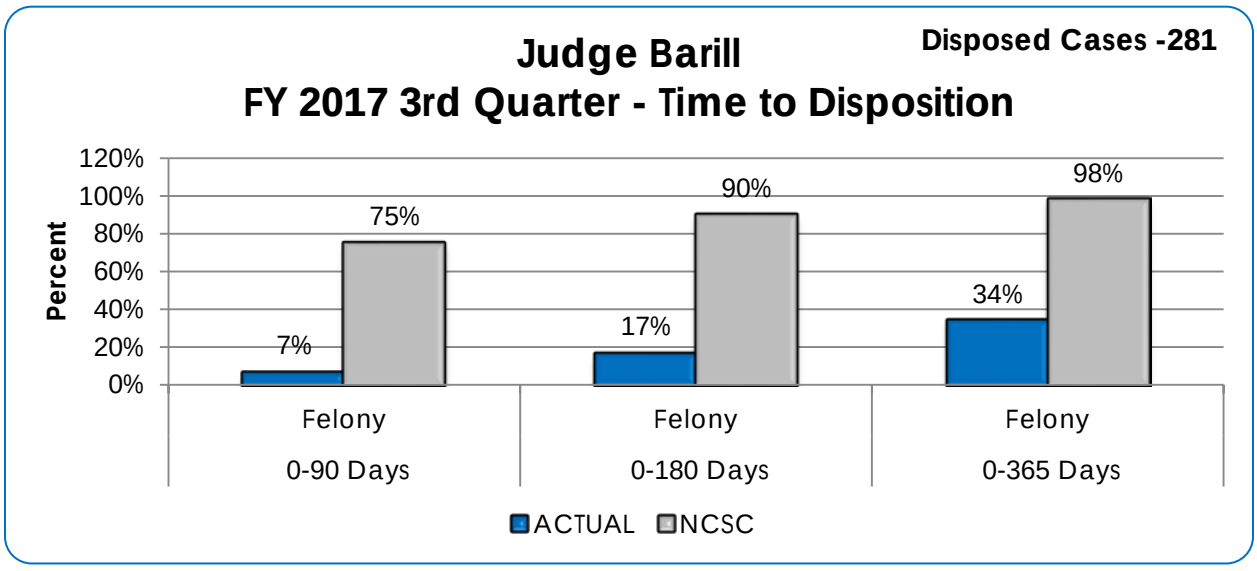

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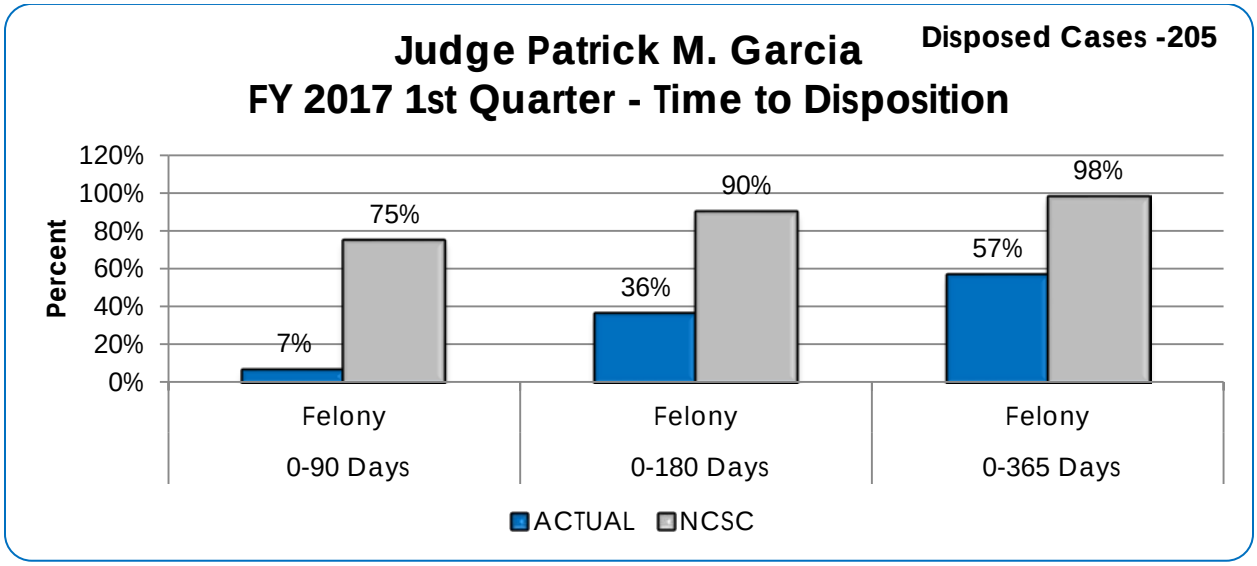

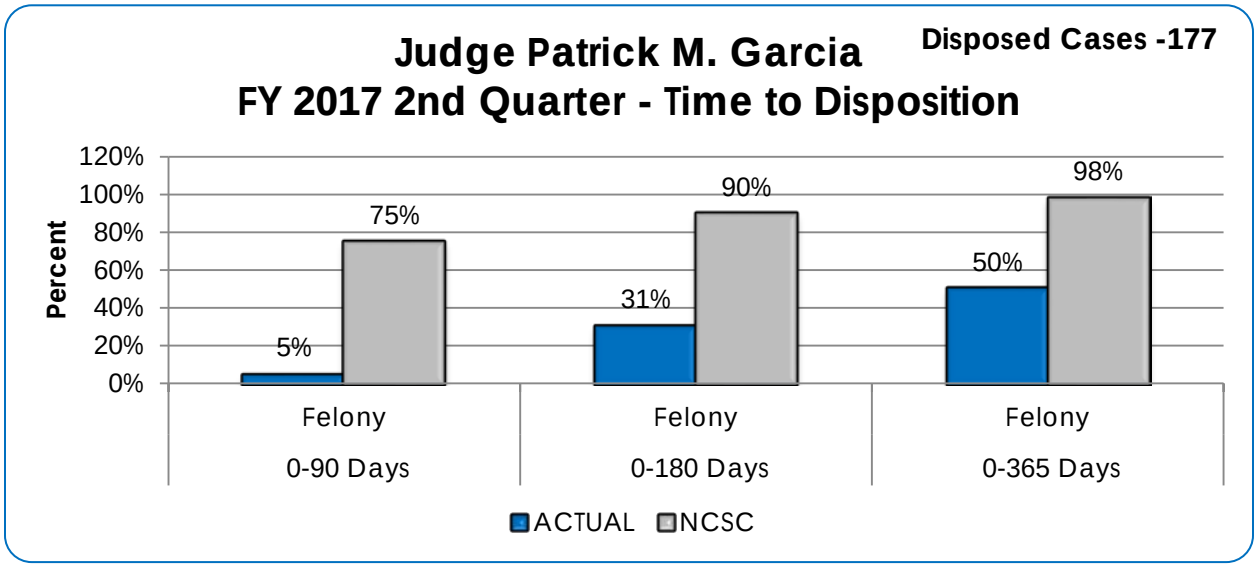

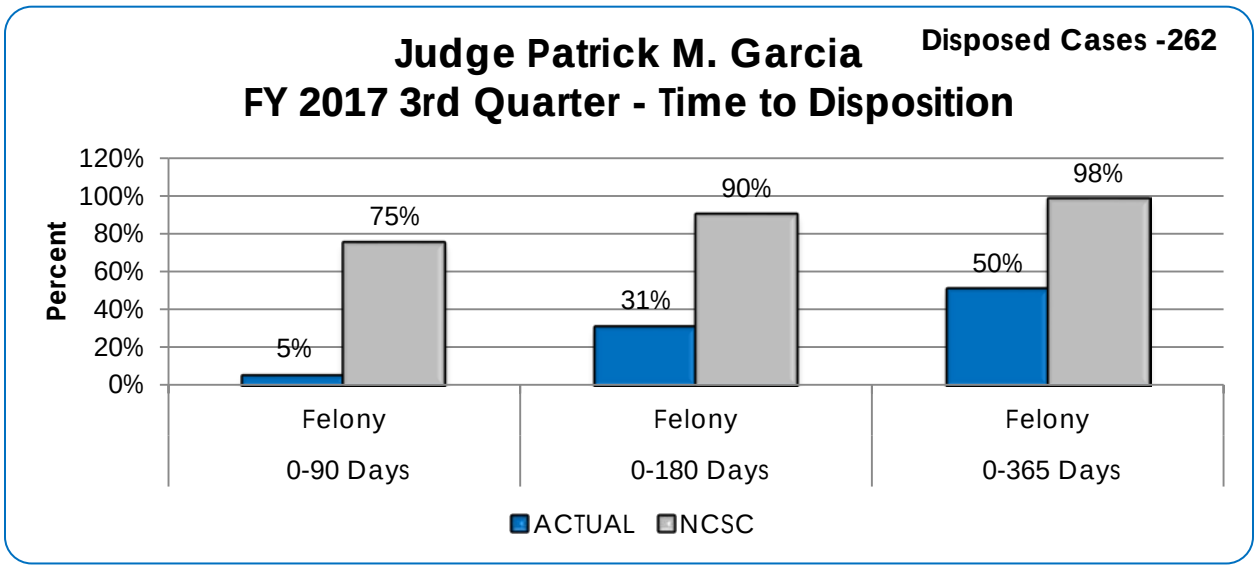

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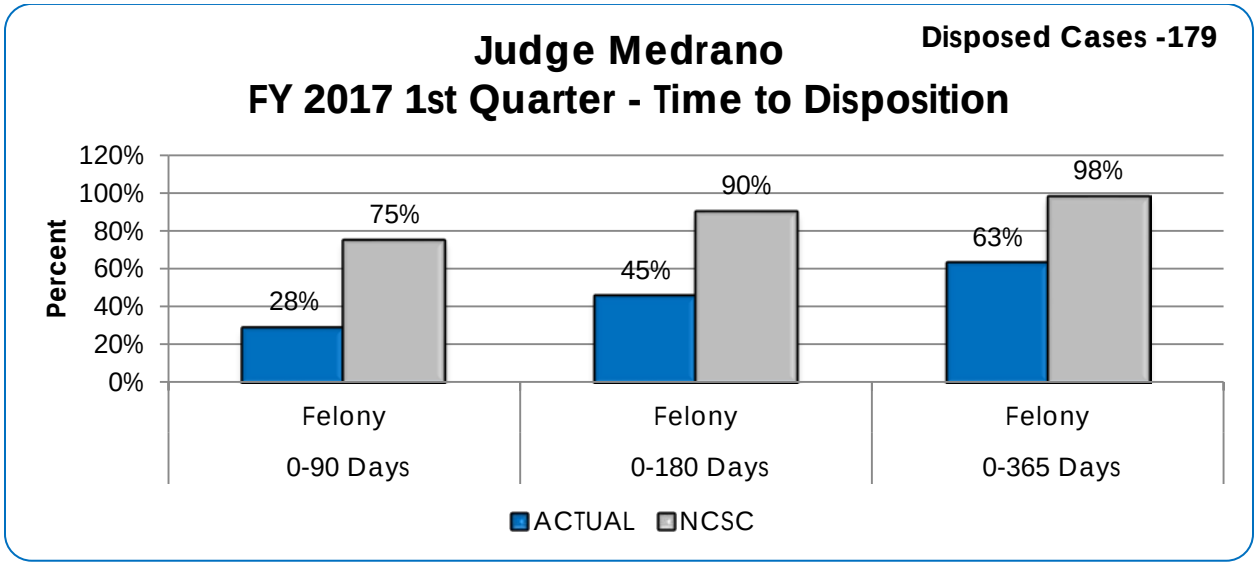

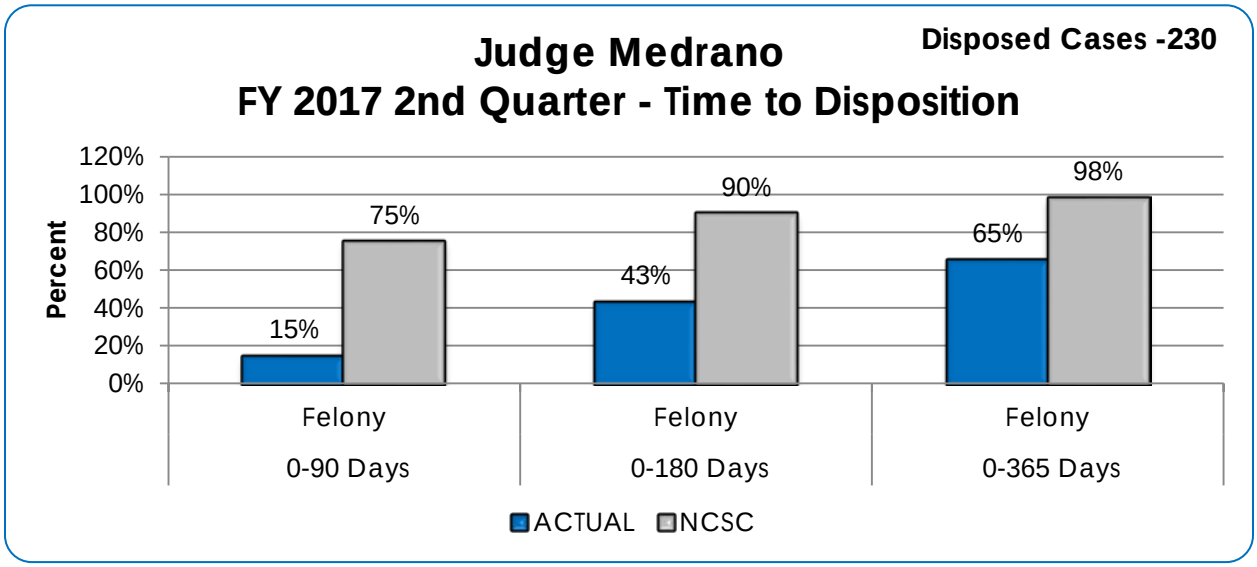

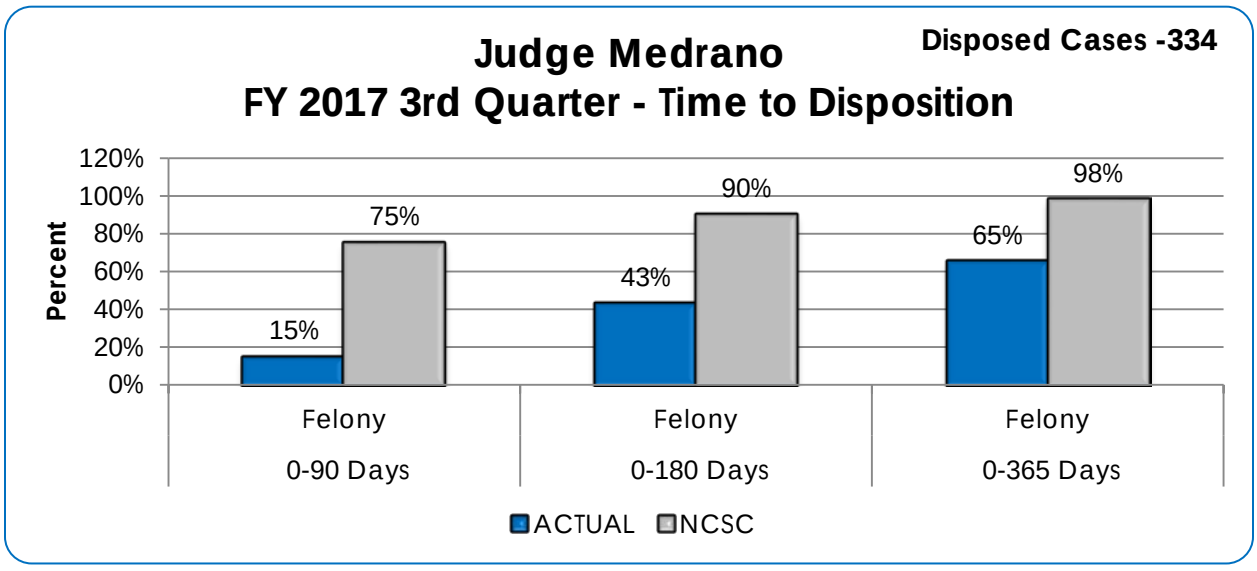

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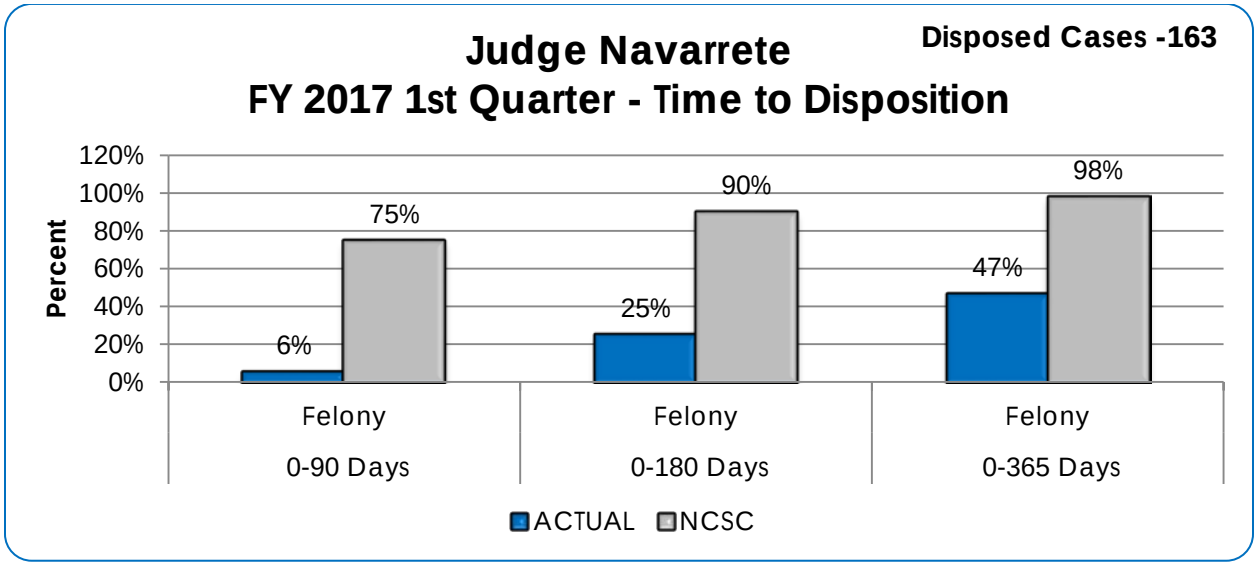

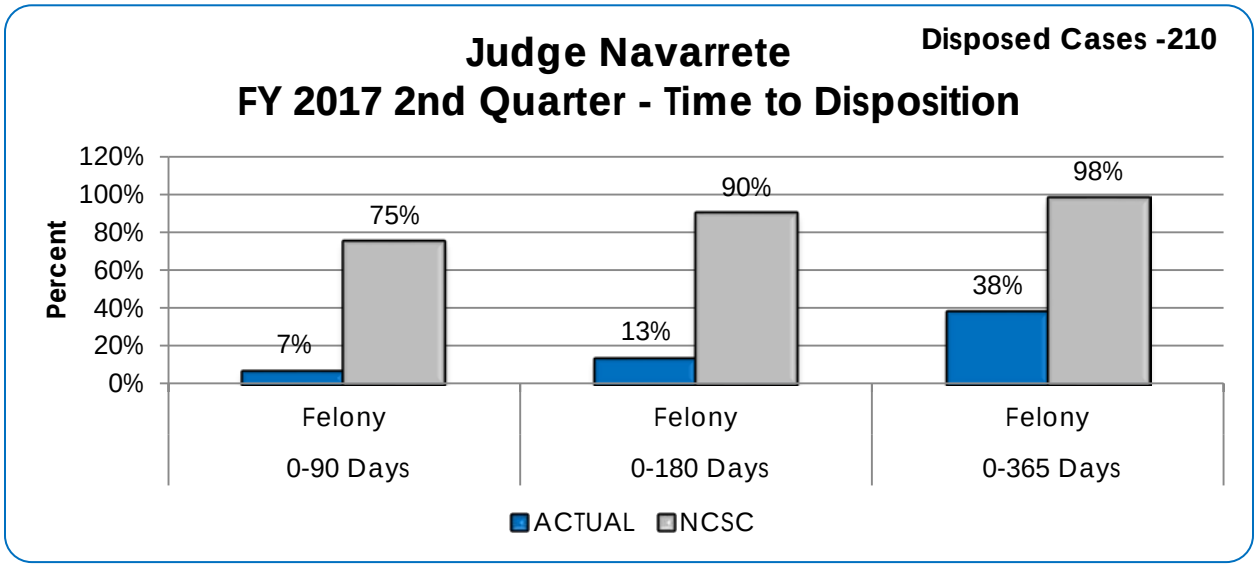

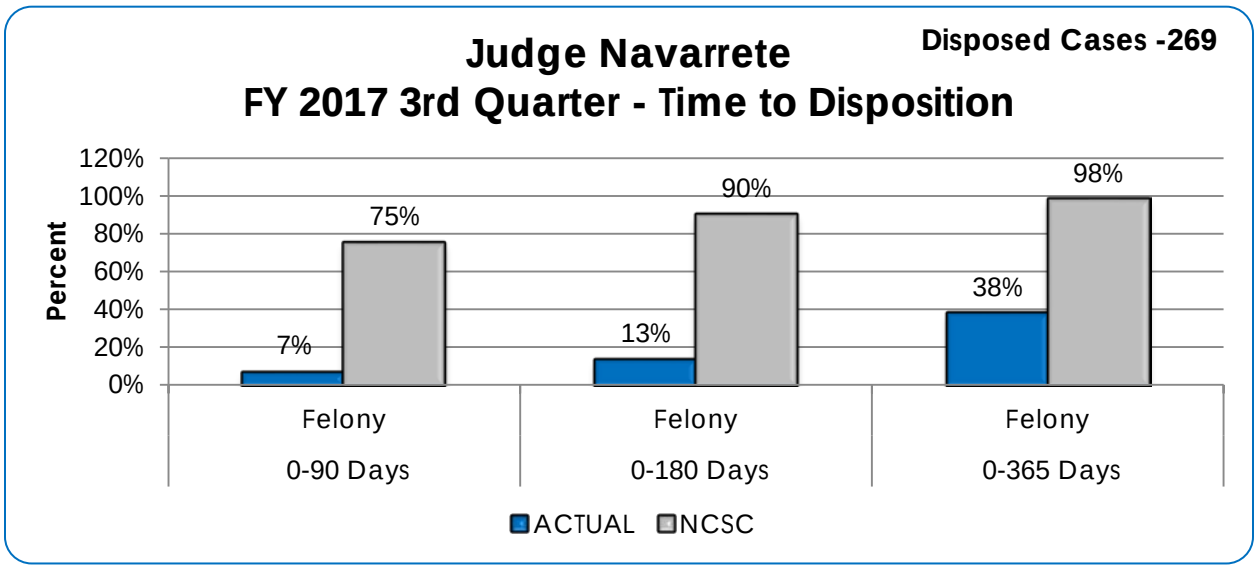

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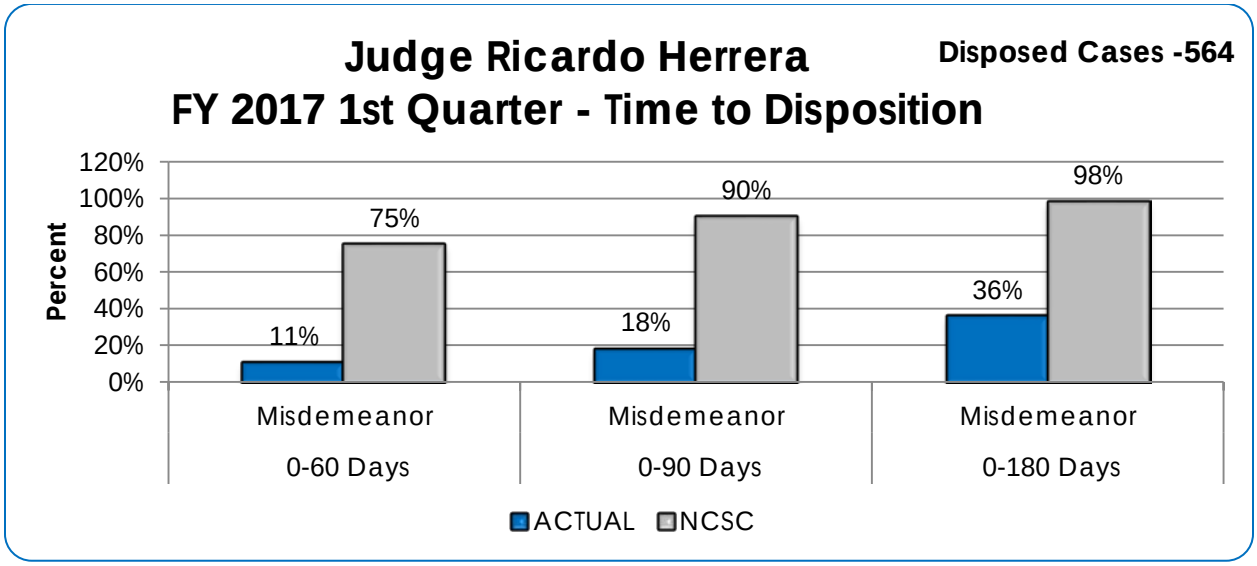

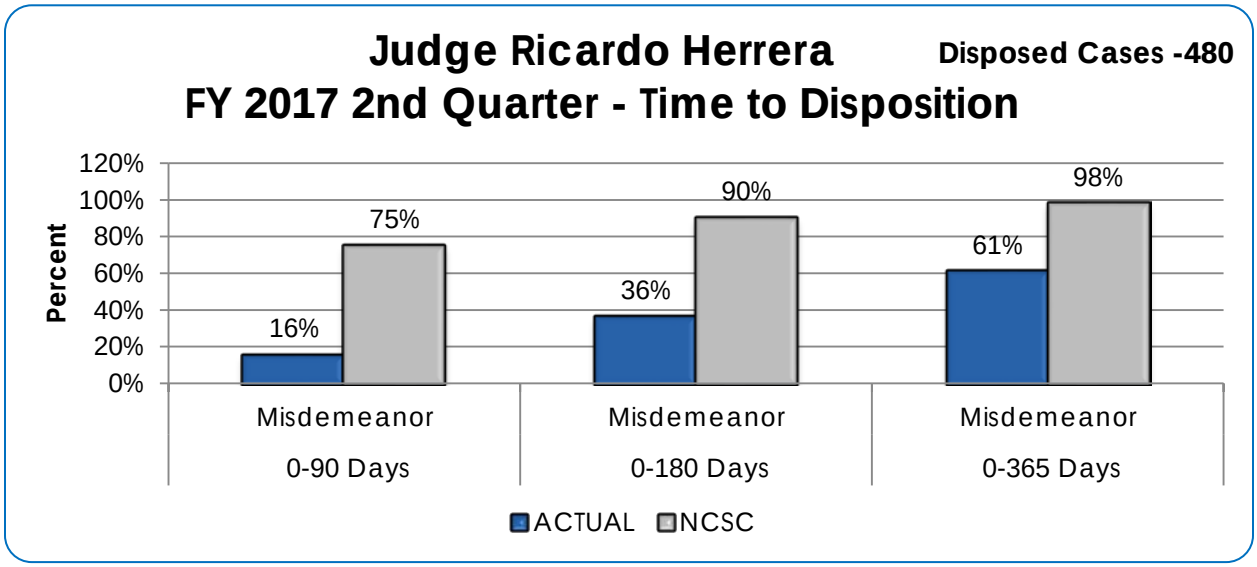

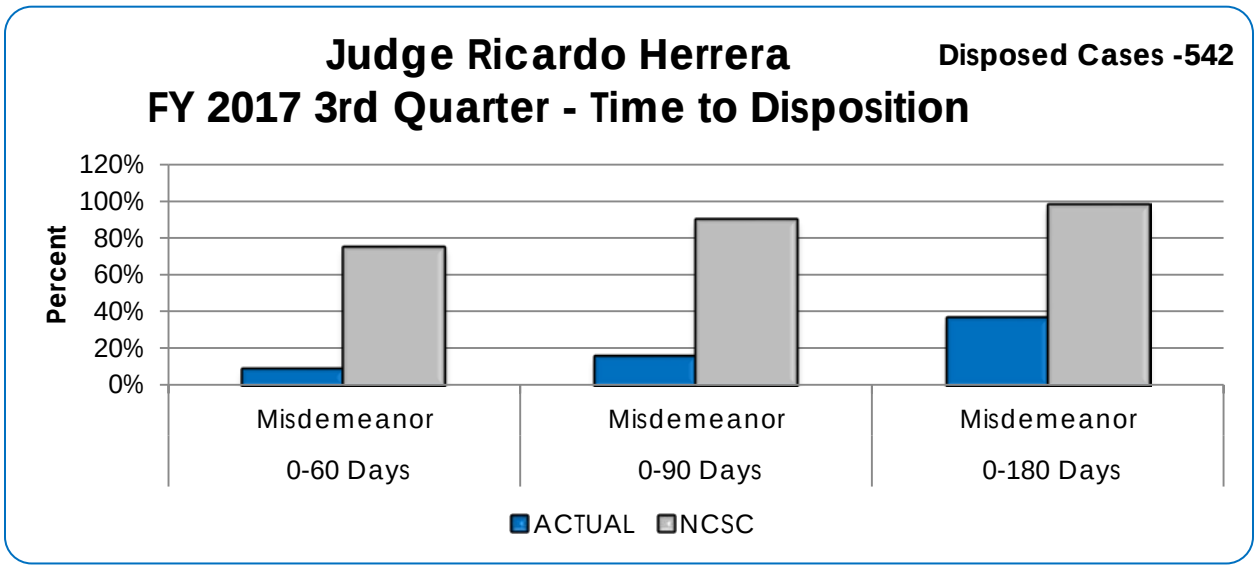

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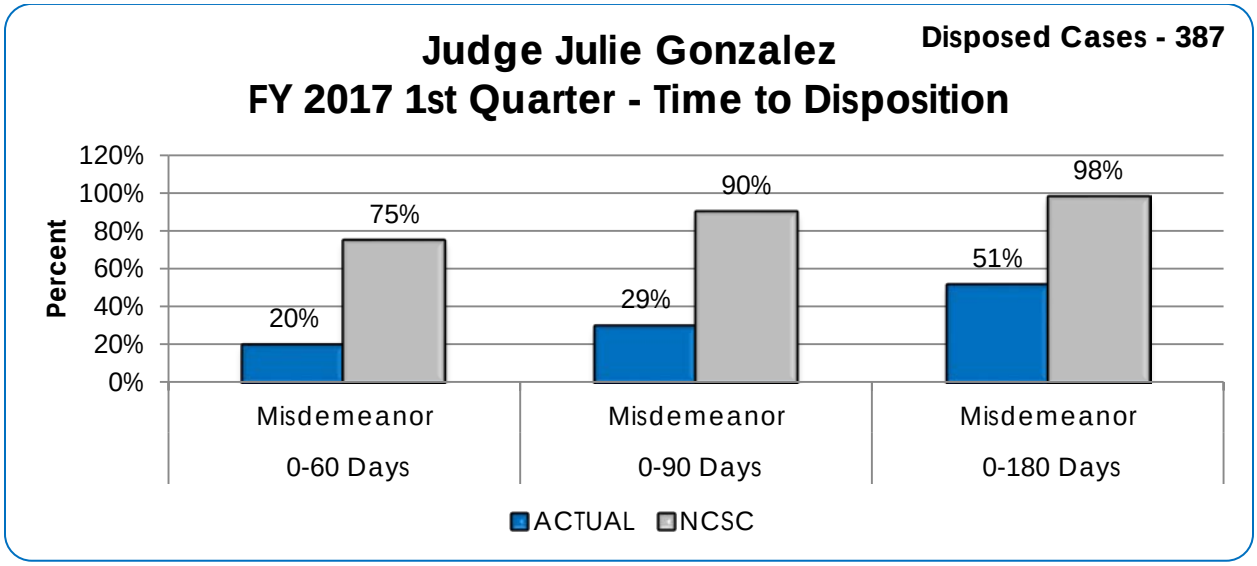

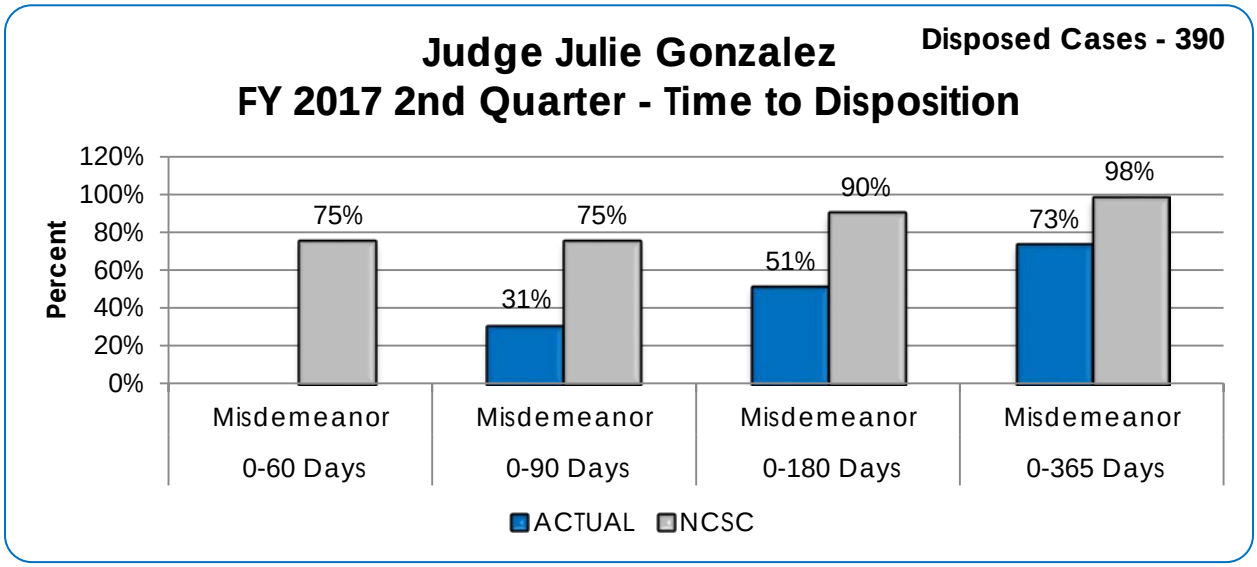

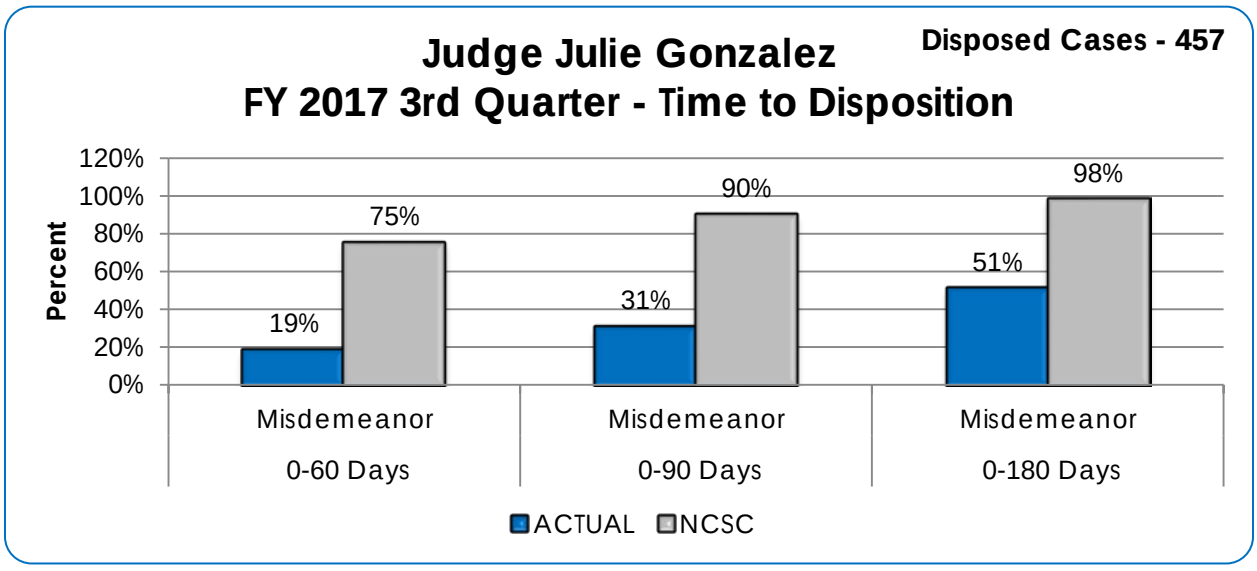

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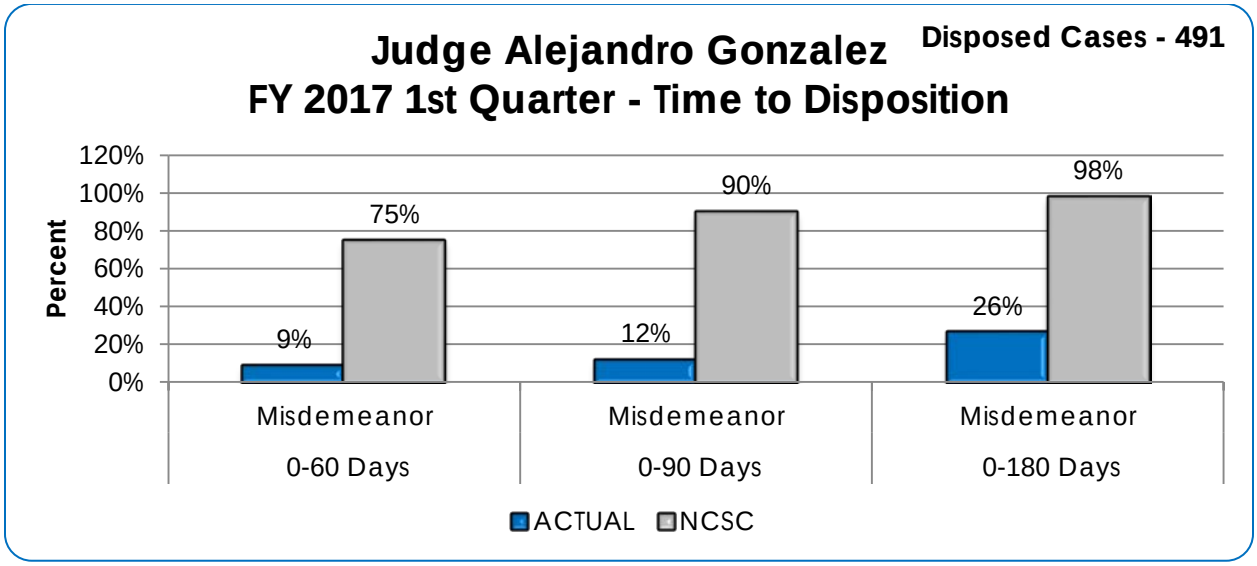

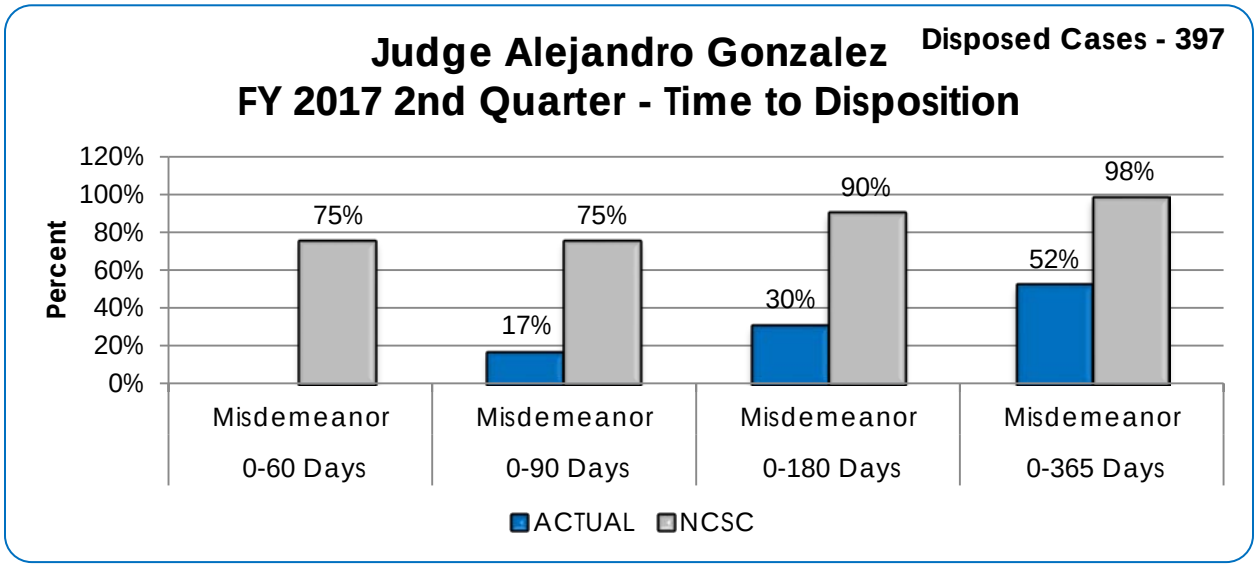

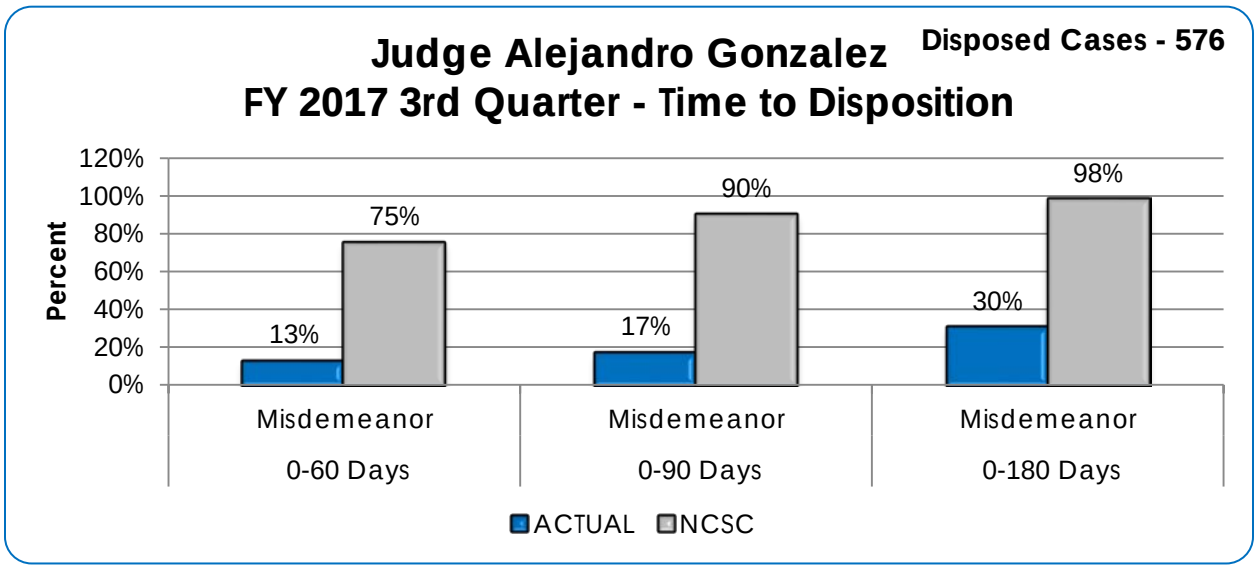

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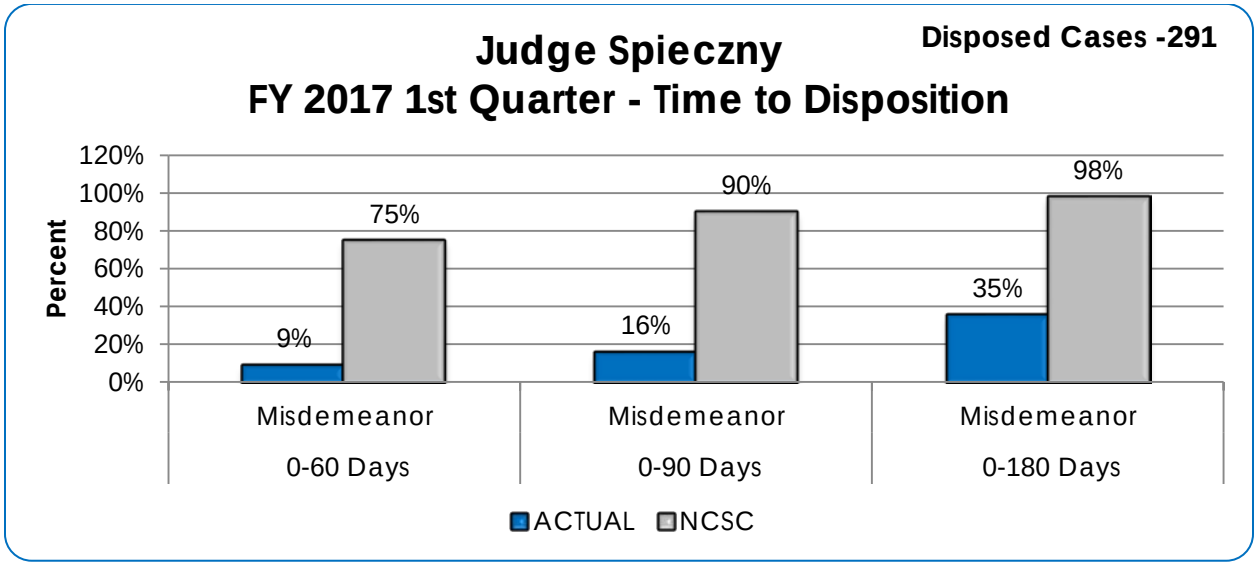

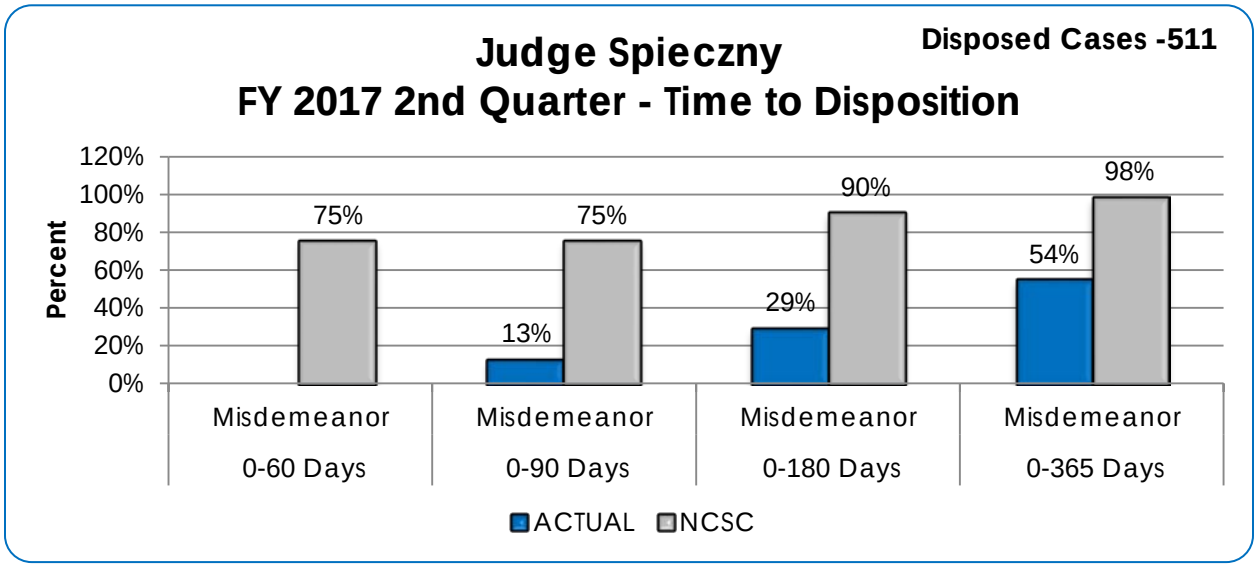

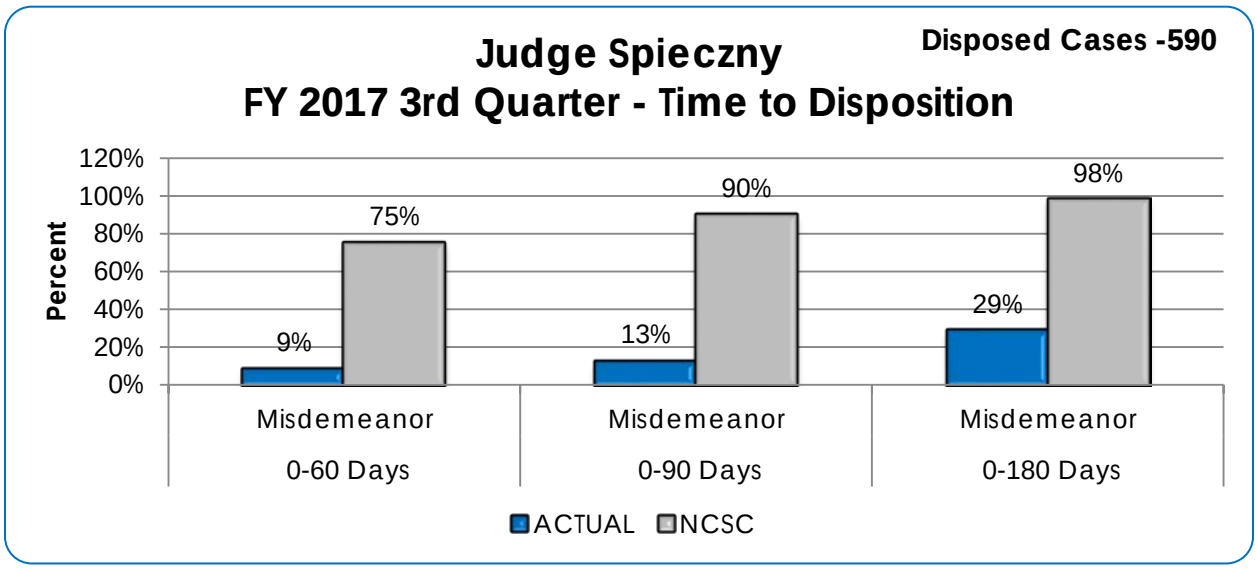

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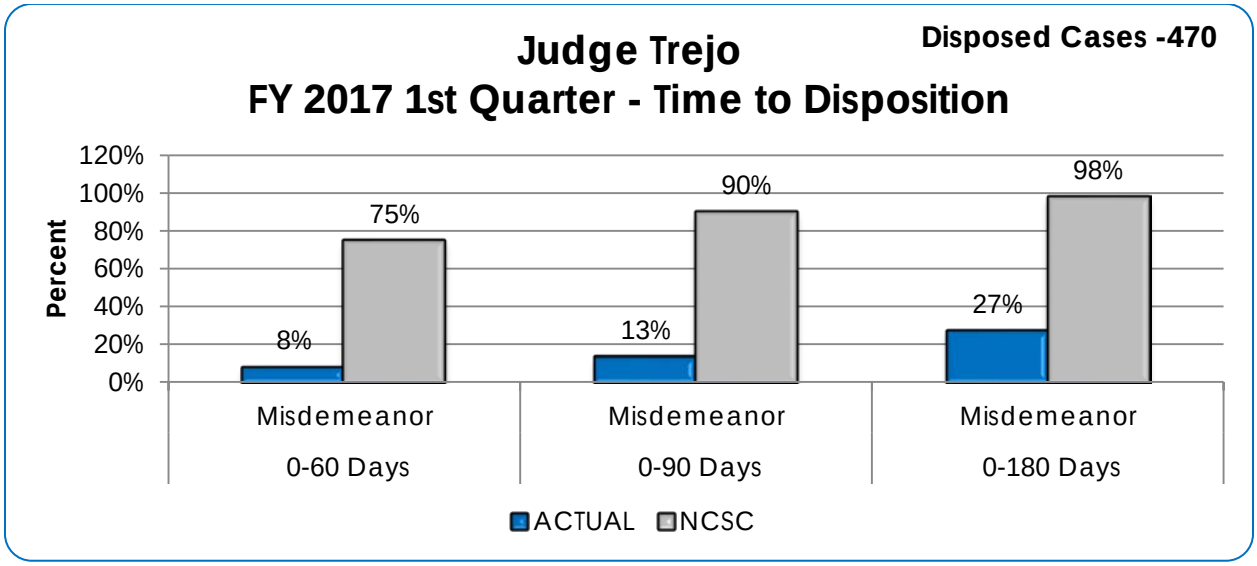

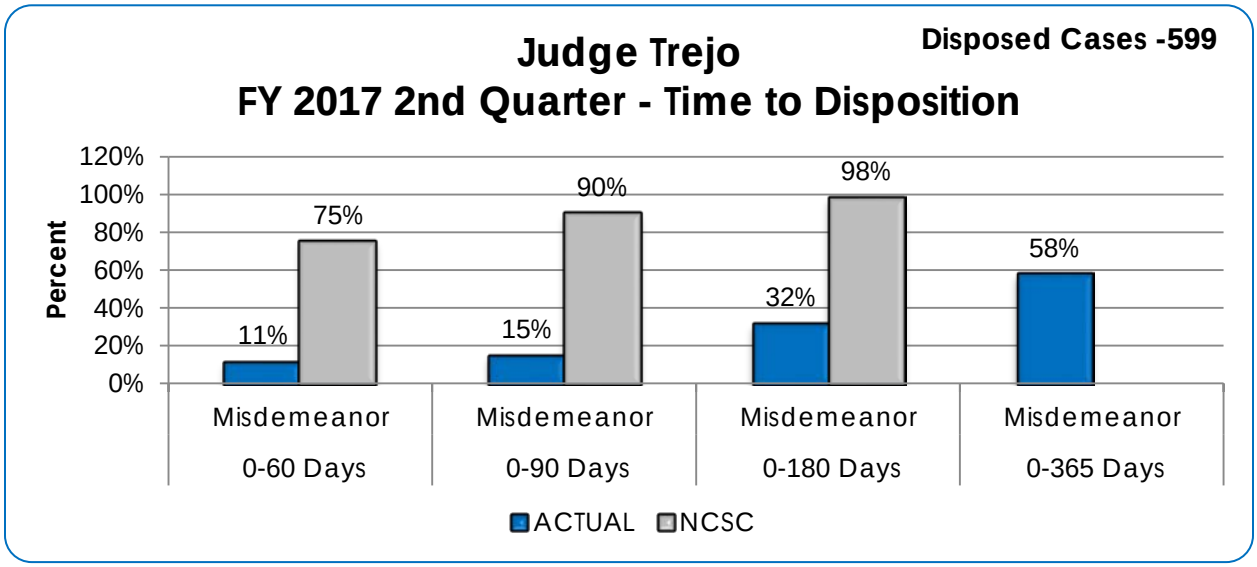

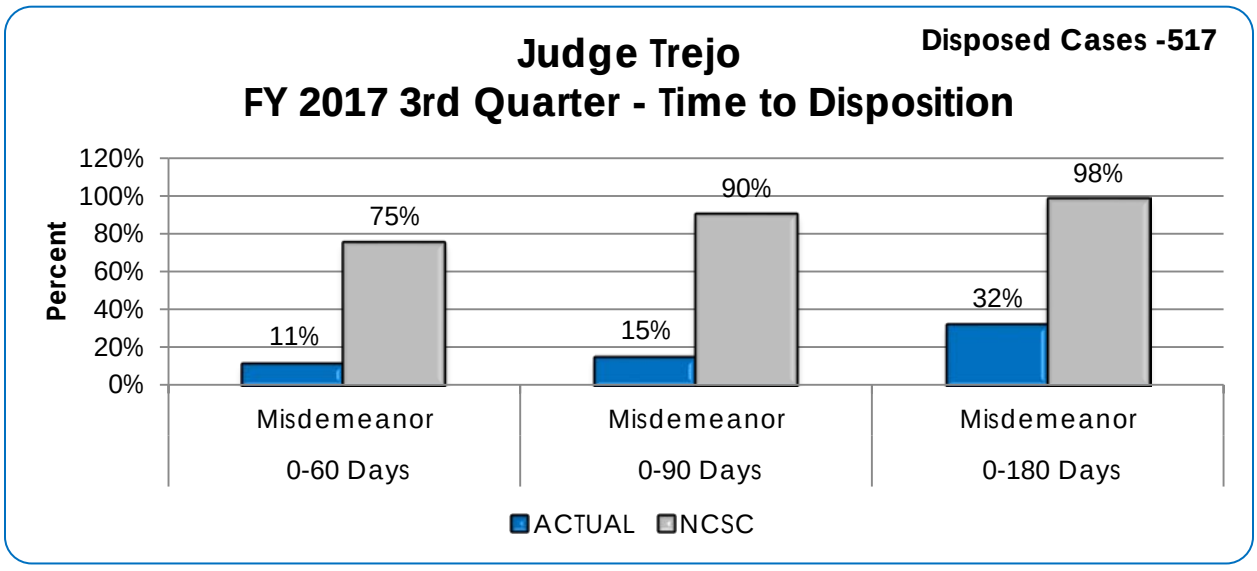

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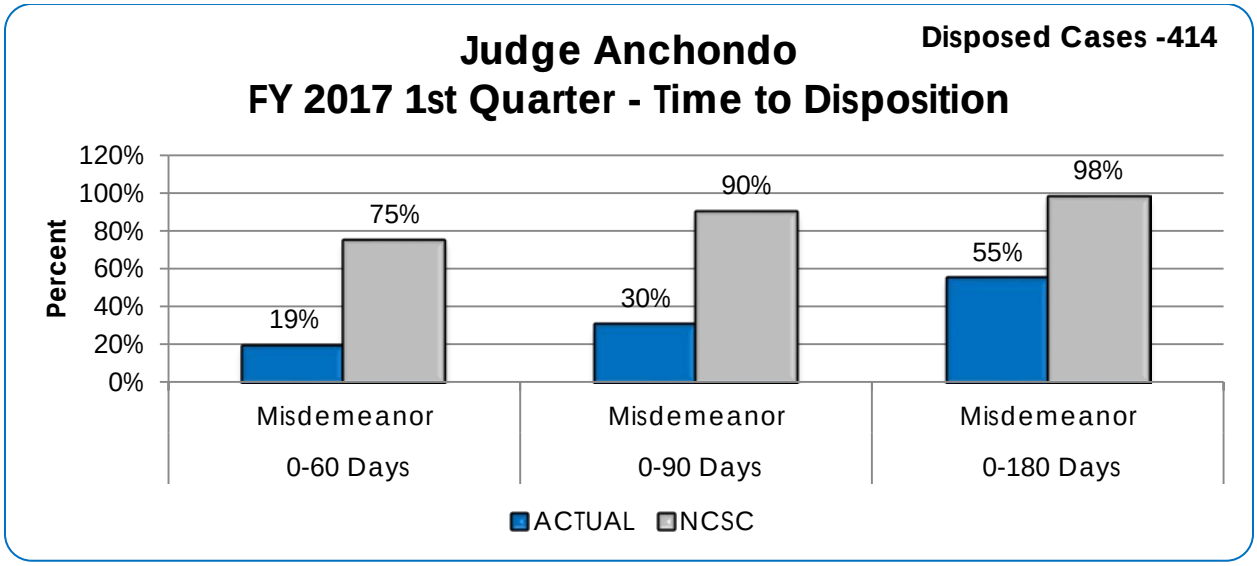

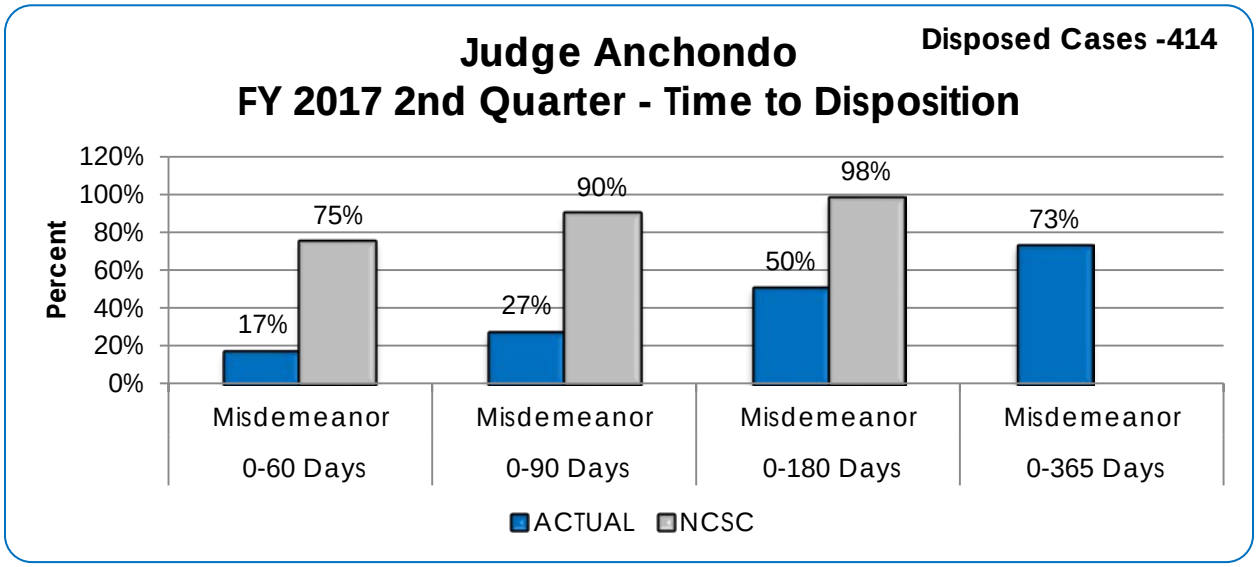

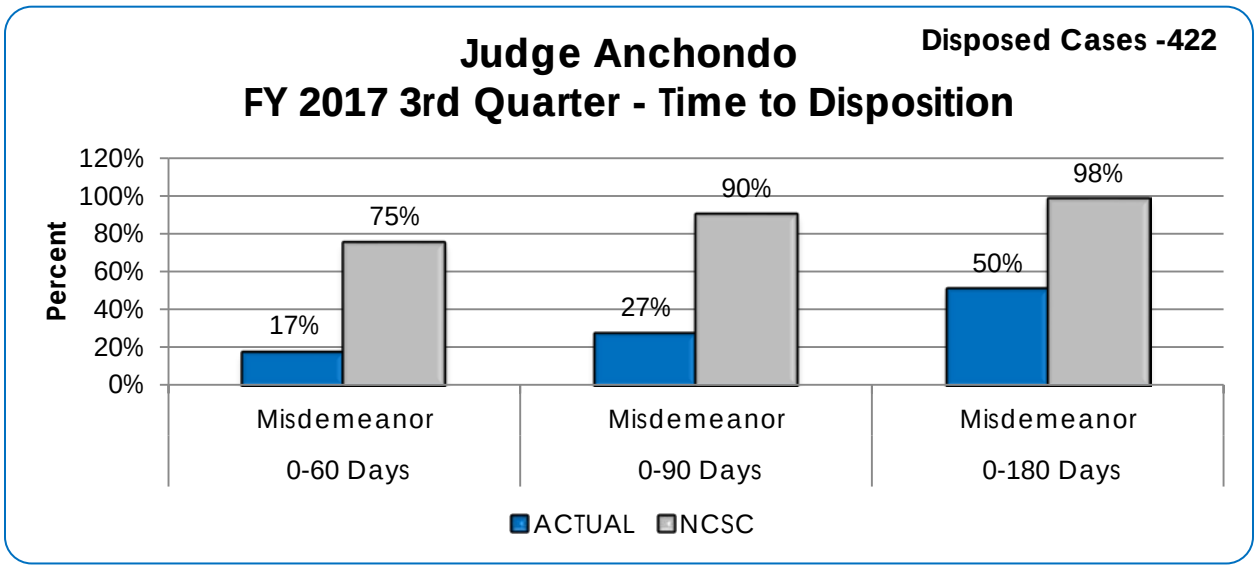

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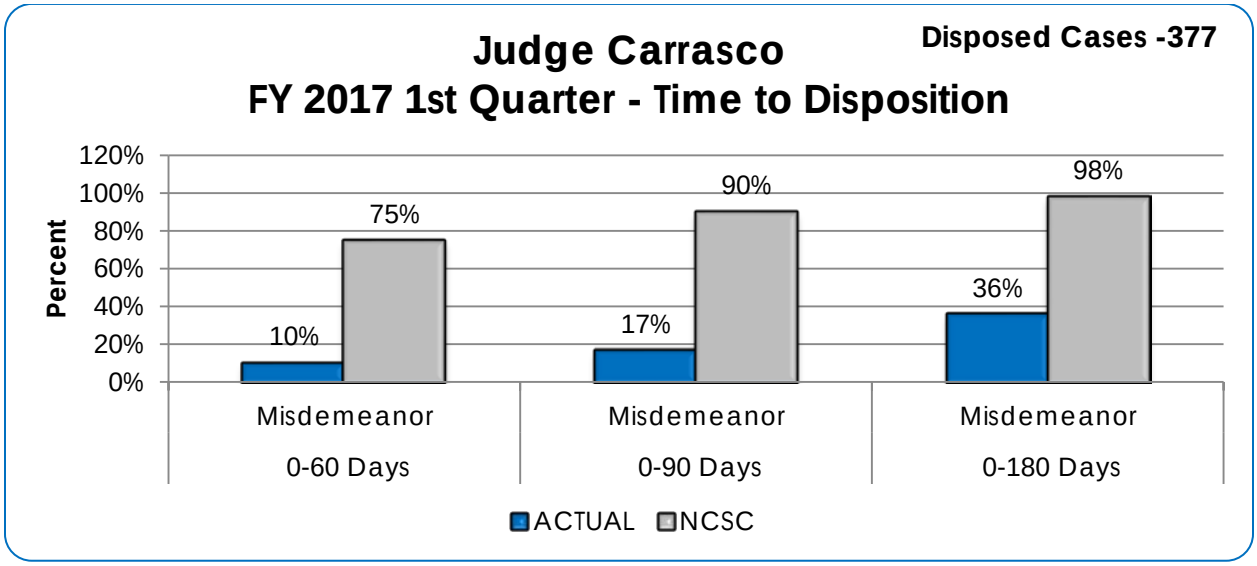

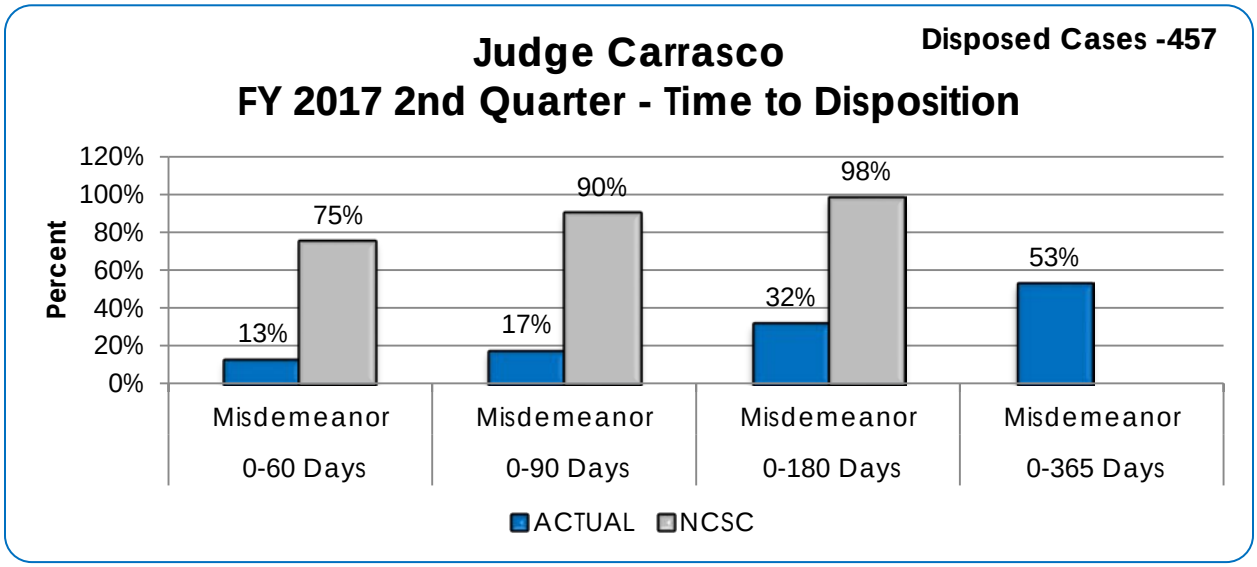

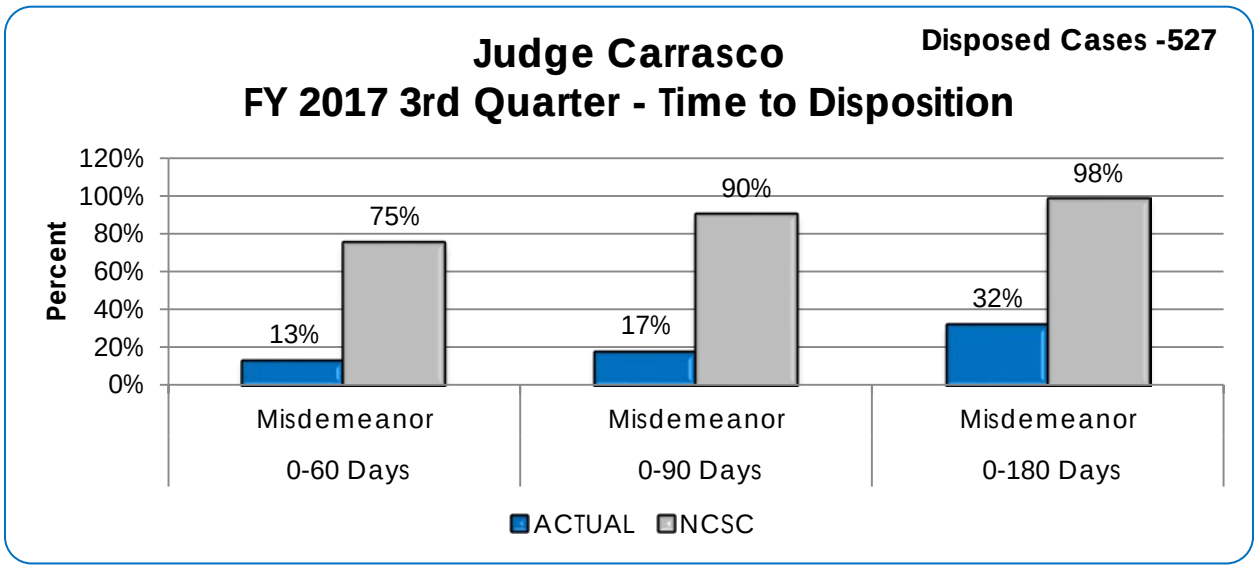

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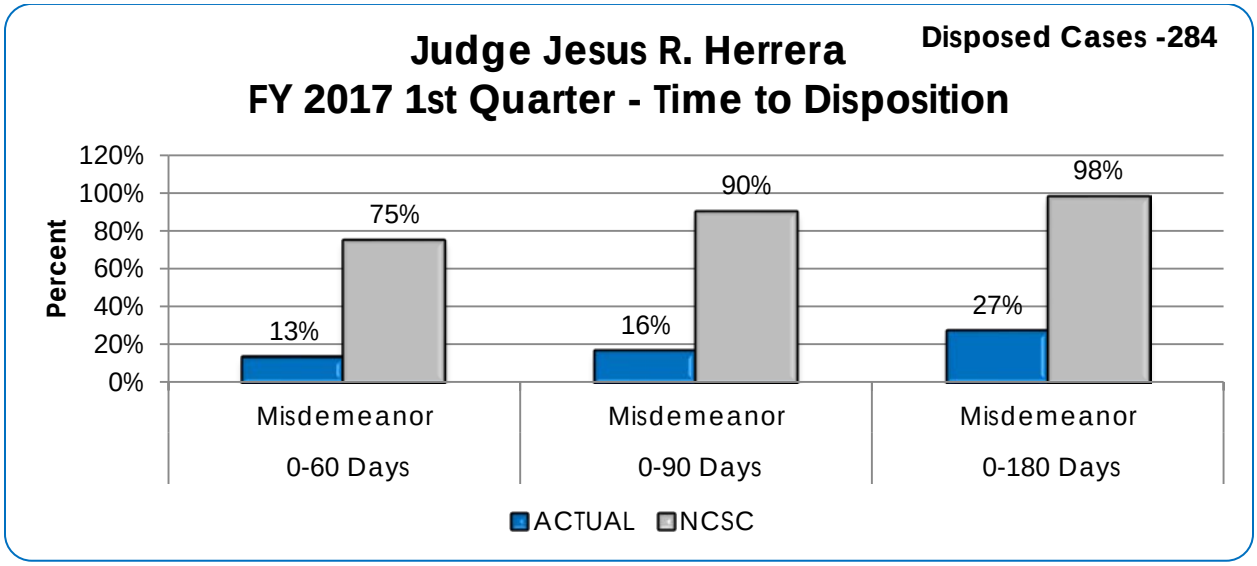

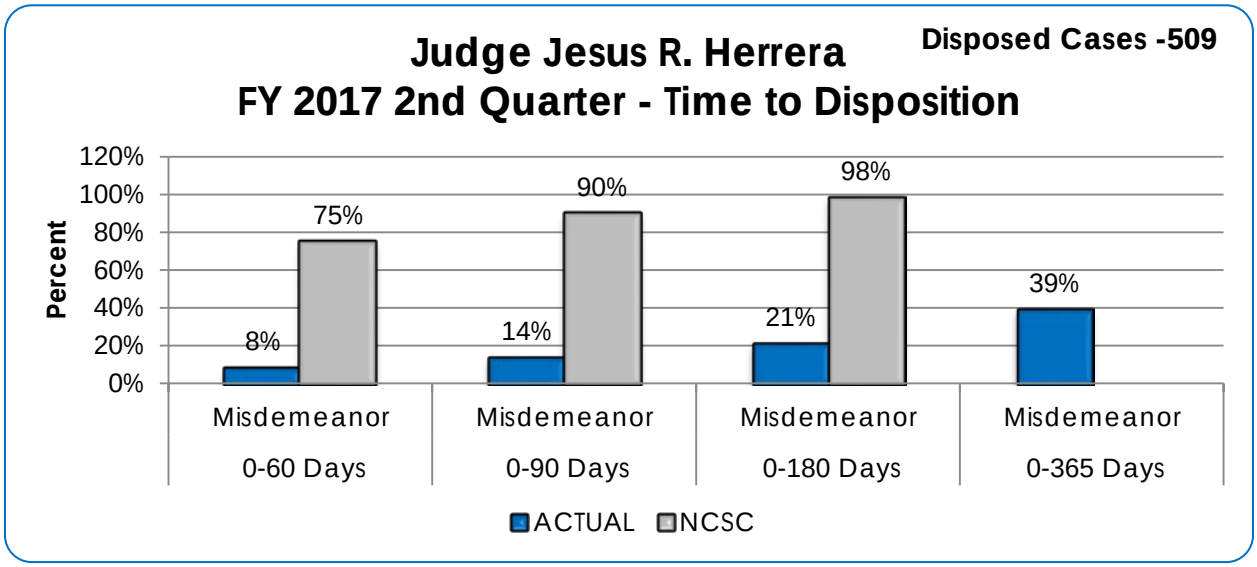

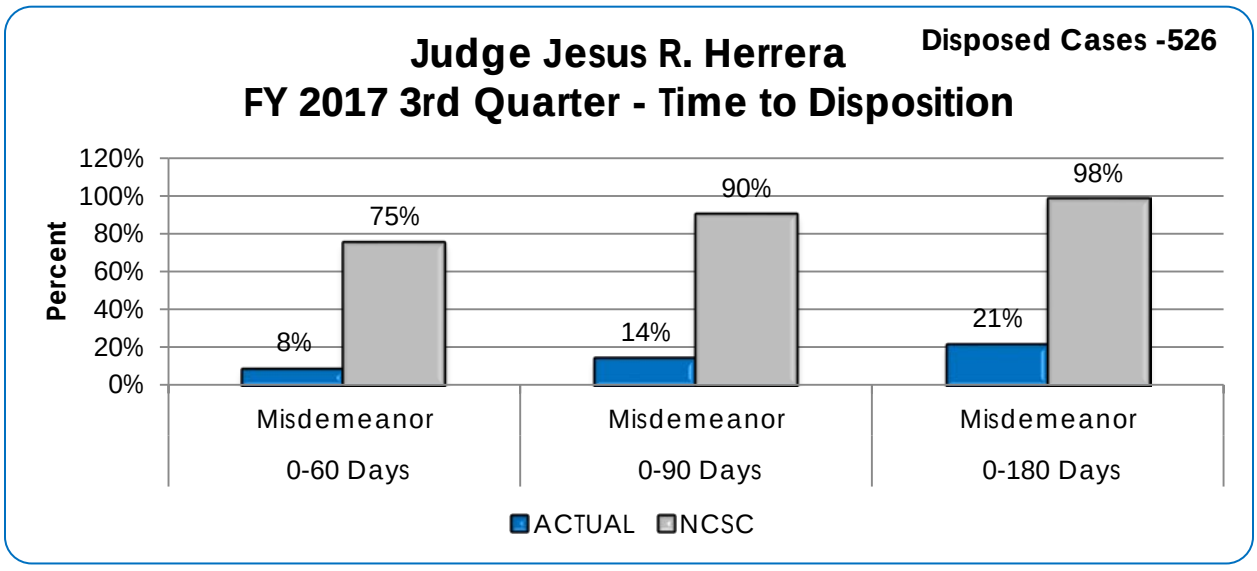

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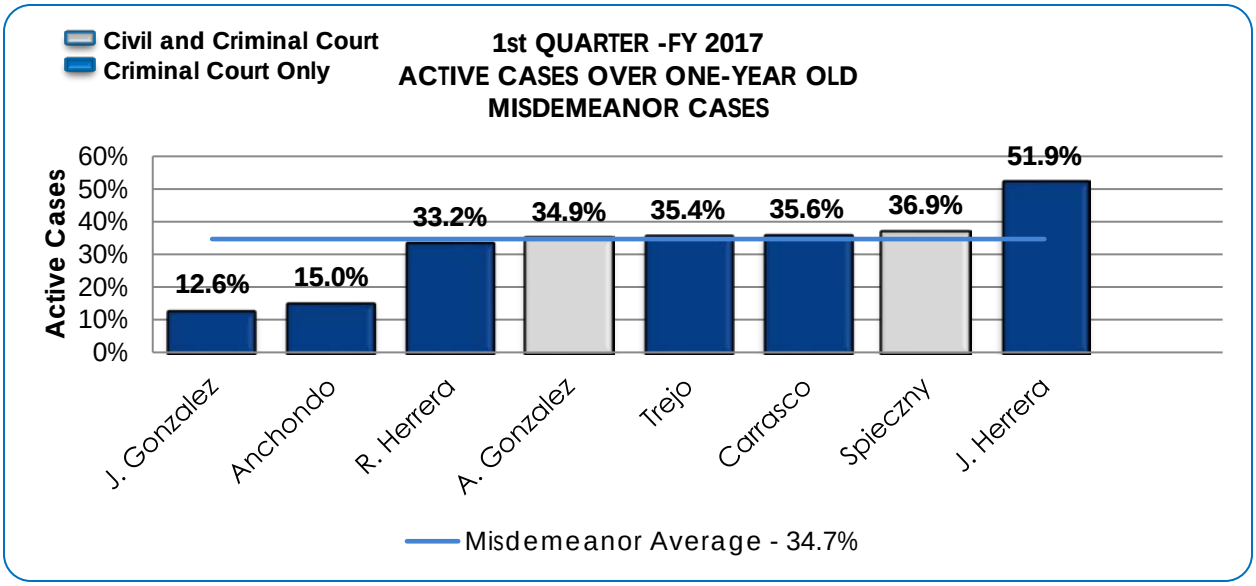
Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending

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 allows a court to view their progress in achieving a time-to-disposition 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 the time to dispose of a case in line with 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 365 days for the past quarter. *Note: Fugitives are not included in the data. Cases include what district courts consider open felony cases.*

COURT/JUDGE LISTING



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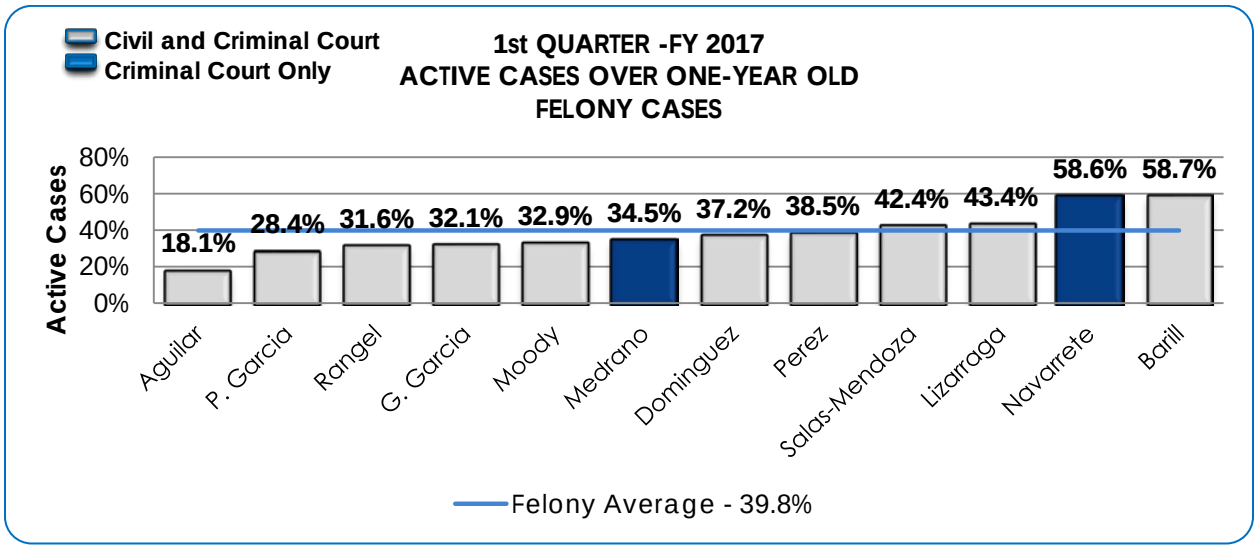

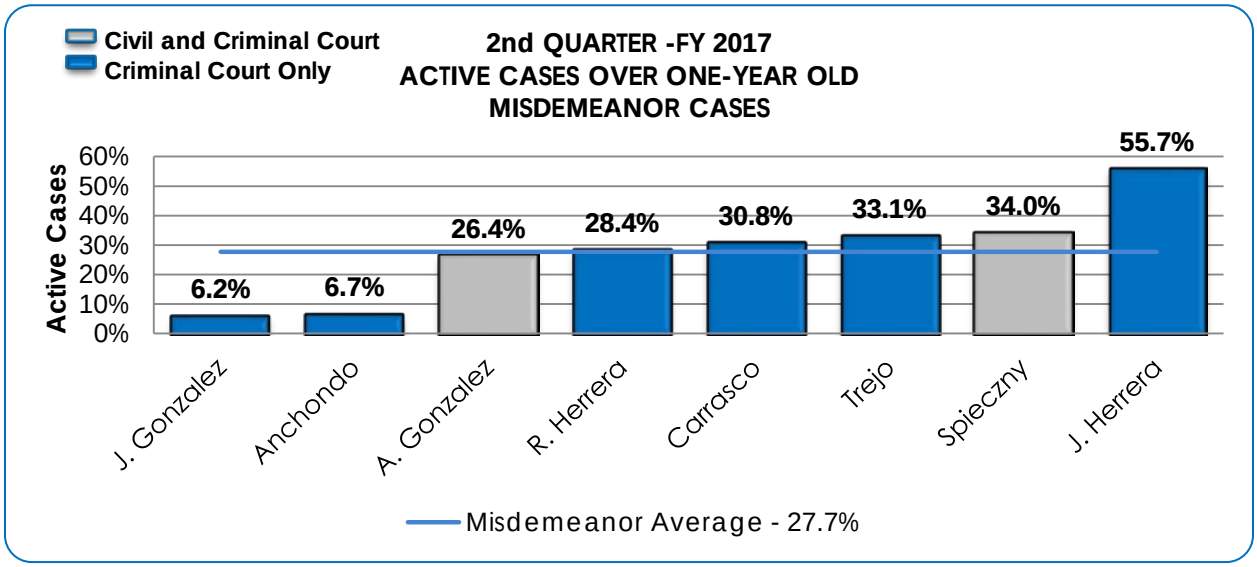

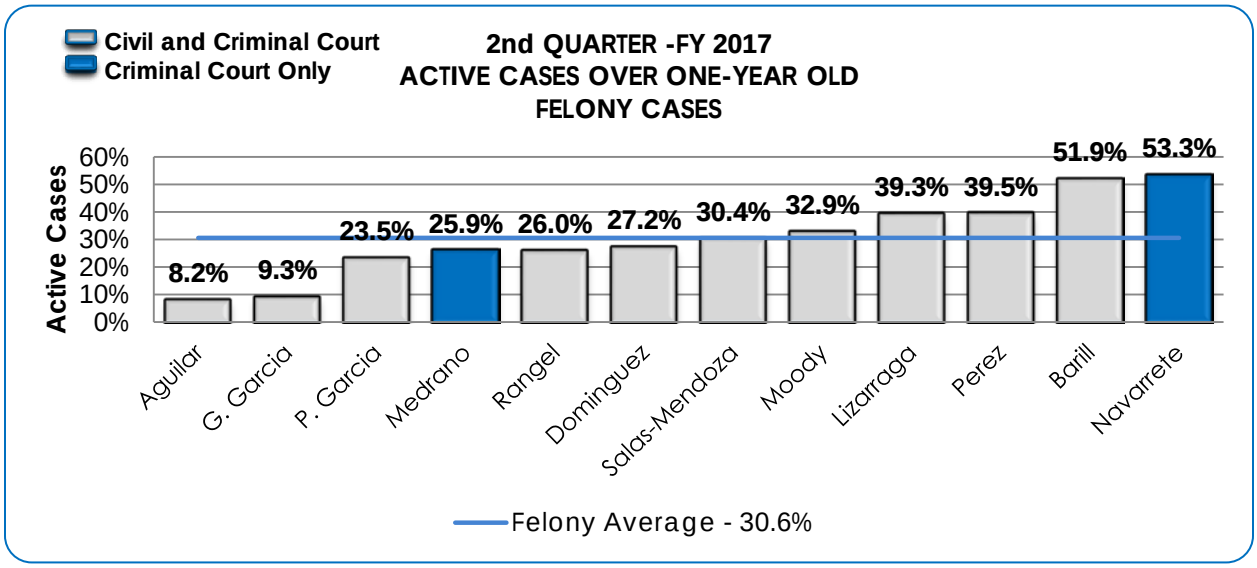

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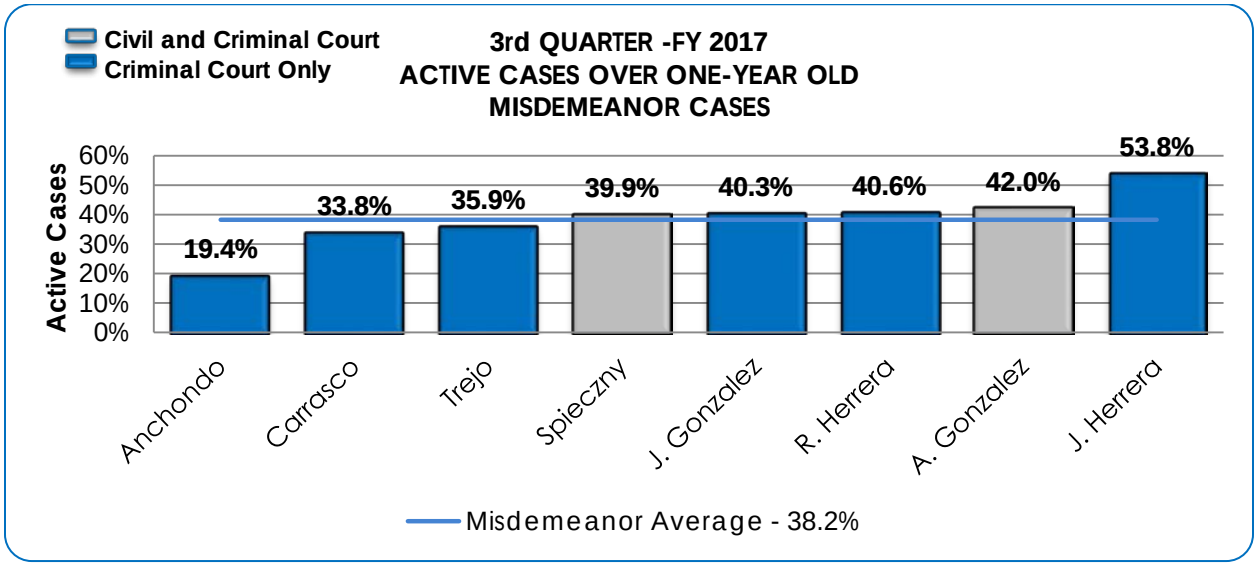

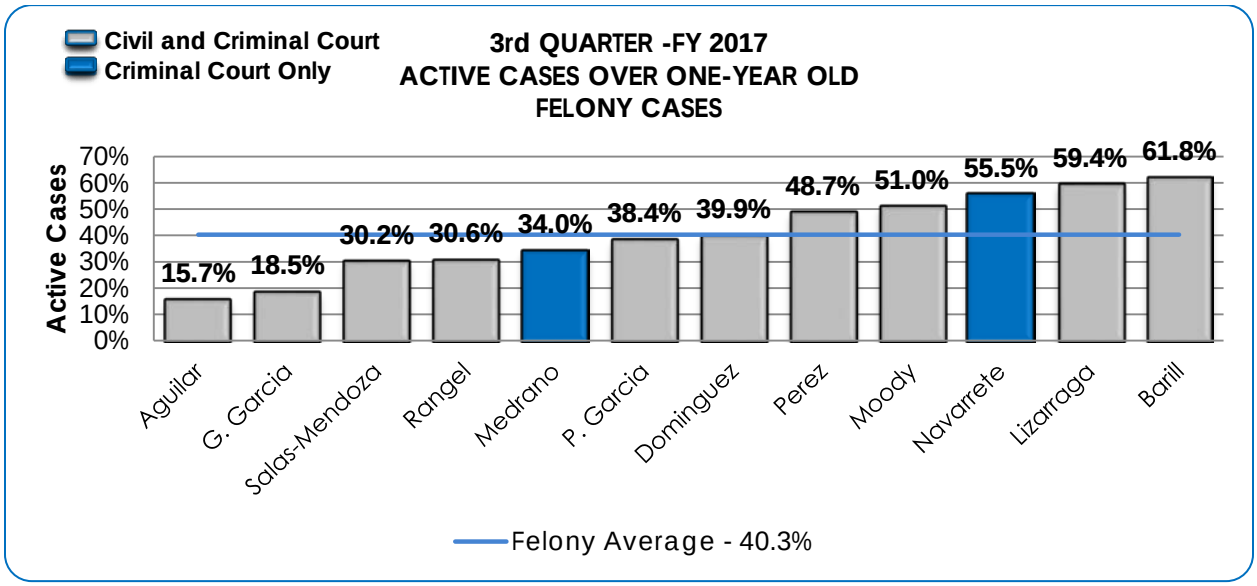

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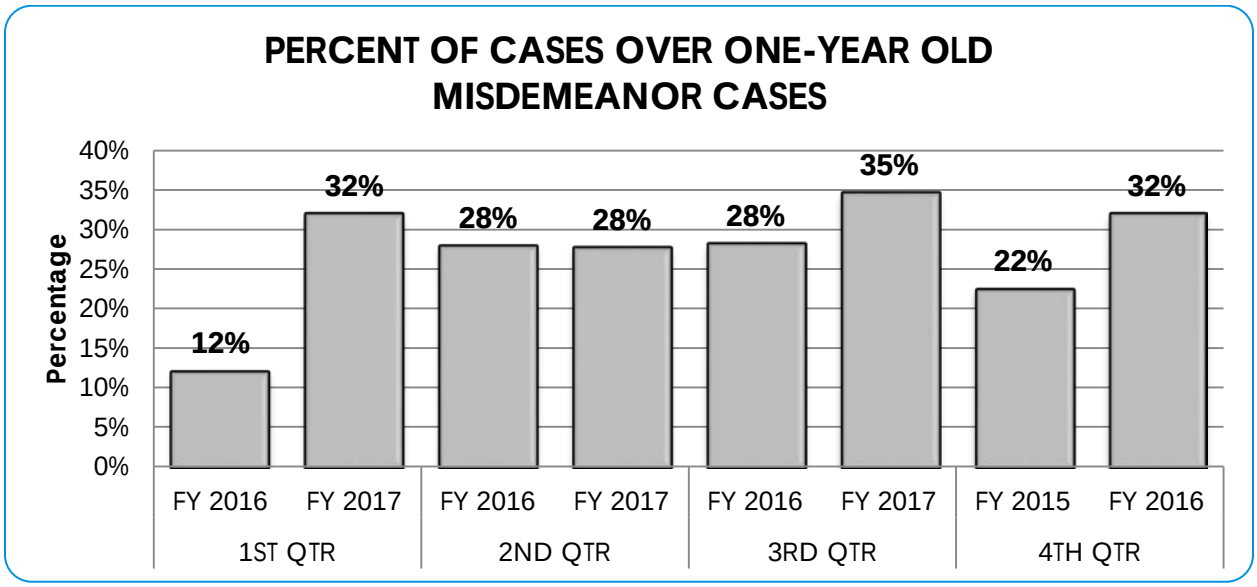

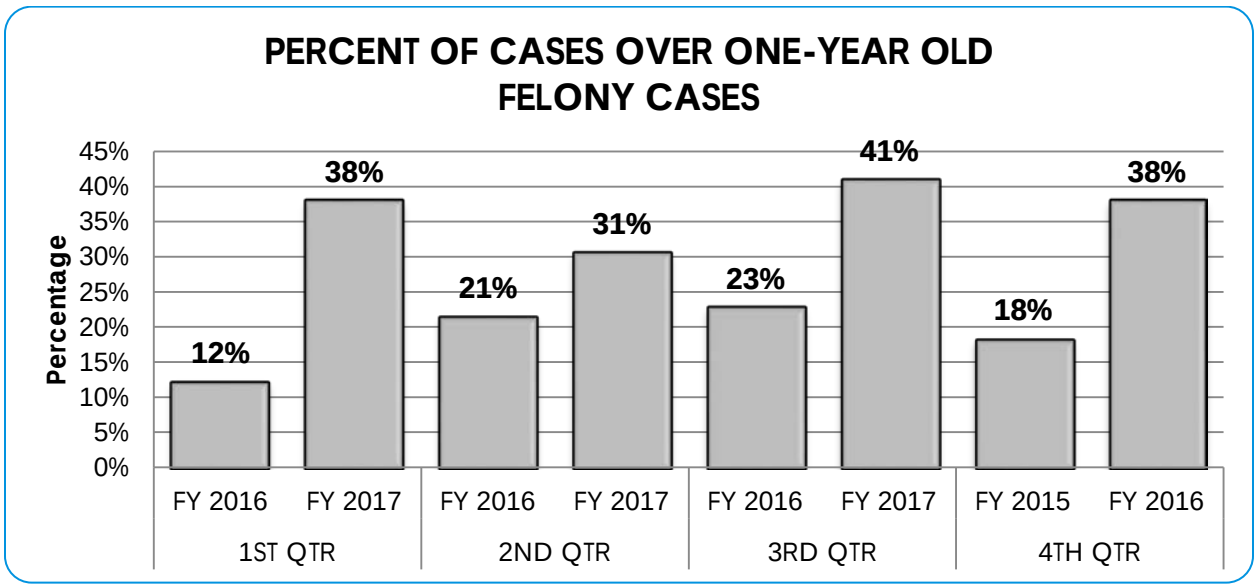

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Appendix A: **Explanation and Method of Collection for Different Measures**

General Assumptions for All Measures

The following assumptions were used with regards to all measures:

- The measures will only report on criminal data.
- A disposition will be counted based on the Statistical Closure field and will include all possible dispositions (will not exclude deceased dispositions).
- In the event there are active warrants for a defendant the number of days the warrant is active will not be attributed to the case's age. The warrants issue date, serve date, and warrants statuses are used to ascertain whether a warrant is active or inactive.
- In counting Jail Bed Days, Inmates that have cases with multiple courts are placed into a multiple court category until only one court has a case assigned to them.
- A case with multiple dispositions will count each disposition as a separate event. Except in the situation where a case has multiple dispositions on the same day. In this situation only one disposition will be counted for that case.
- Measures do not include data from pre-filed cases.
- The measures will be run on quarterly basis 15 days after the close of the financial quarter.
- Incoming cases will be attributed to the first court assigned that case during the reporting period regardless of transfers that occur after this.
- Outgoing cases will be attributed to the court that had the case assigned to them at the time of disposition.
- Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases start counting time in a court from the date assigned to the first court.
- However Time to Disposition will not starting counting from the first court in the event the case is reopened (Motion to Revoke, or Motion to Adjudicate). In the event this occurs the time will start from the start of either the Motion to Revoke or Motion to Adjudicate.
- Time to Disposition will stop counting time in a court once a case is disposed.
- Age of Active Cases will count days until the reporting period end.
- Time in Competency court is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases.
- The time a defendant absconds is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases
- Age of Active Pending Cases will only return active cases at the end of the reporting period that had active days occur during the case lifetime.
- Grand jury cases are not included in the report data.
- Justice of the Peace cases are not included in the measures.
- Cases under the following security groups are not included in the report data
    a. Agency Service Fee

b. CPS Security Group
c. Delete Case Security Group
d. Disposed Adoption
e. Domestic Relations Adoption Security Group
f. Domestic Relations Office
g. Ethics Commission
h. Expunction
i. Expunge Case Security Group
j. Family Court Services
k. Monitoring Child Support
l. Secured - Guardianship
m. Secured - Mental Health
n. Secured Adoption

- Test data will not impact the reports.

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 for each reporting period from each court. This measure allows the court to compare its average cost per case to other courts, enabling the participants to make adjustments to court practices where applicable. Other personnel are budgeted within other respective County departments, such as the District Attorney's Office, El Paso County Sheriff's Office, and the District Clerk's Office 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 Odyssey. Analysis of jail bed days is helpful when making case management decisions regarding disposition. The ultimate goal is expedited case disposition where appropriate, and the benefit is a reduction in jail bed days consumed. Jail bed days are considered as days individuals spend past midnight in jail. The days count will only be applicable to the quarter or date range's reported against. This means that in the case of a quarter one inmate can only count for a maximum of 90 days. Inmates that have cases with multiple courts are placed into a multiple court category until only one court has a case assigned to them. A jail bed day is counted and associated to a specific court only when a case has been filed and does not have an active disposition or statistical closure on or before the day of counting or when a case has an active case status prior to the day of counting.

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.

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 includes any cases filed within the reporting period. Disposed cases are any cases that have a statistical closure during the reporting period and would be reported to OCA. Cases with multiple dispositions will count toward the court as multiple dispositions. This report will include all possible dispositions (will not excluded deceased dispositions). Disposed cases that appear in a quarter can originate from a prior reporting period. Data for clearance rates does not include anything from pre-filed cases.

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 which have been assigned to the Court and the defendant is not a fugitive with an active warrant for arrest. Disposed cases are counted based on the statistical closure field. Active statuses are statuses that are indicated as active inside the Case Management System that El Paso County utilizes. Pre-file cases are not included in these counts. When warrants are issued with a length of time greater than the length of the court the number of active days will be set to 0.

Measure 5: Time to Disposition Rate

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 time is calculated, in days, from first court assignment for the case to 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) and the National Center for State Courts provide a starting point for determining guidelines.
http://www.ncsc.org/Services-and-Experts/Technology-tools/~/media/Files/PDF/CourtMD/Model-Time-Standards-for-State-Trial-Courts.ashx

Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending

Definition: The age of active cases pending before the court is measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement at the end of the Quarter.
Method: For each case type being analyzed, the report calculates the time, in days, from first court assignment for the case until the end date established for the reporting period being examined. In the event there are active warrants for a defendant the number of days the warrant is active will not be attributed to the case's age. The warrants issue date, serve date, and warrants statuses are used to ascertain whether a warrant is active or inactive.

Appendix B: **Source Documents for the Different Measures**

Measure 1: Cost per Disposition

El Paso County Financial System (Tyler Munis)
Odyssey Receipt Journal
Public Defender Disposed Cases – Provided by El Paso County Public Defender Department

Measure 2: Jail Bed Days

Odyssey and Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- CM-JT Average Length of Stay
- Reports->Jail Bed Days->Summary

Measure 3: Clearance Rate

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Clearance Rate -> Outgoing Cases
- Reports -> Clearance Rate -> Incoming Cases

Measure 4: Disposition Rate

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Disposition Rate -> Outgoing Cases
- Reports -> Disposition Rate -> Disposed Cases

Measure 5: Time to Disposition

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Time To Disposition

Measure 6: Age of Active Cases Pending

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Age of Active Cases