

Case-Processing Times for Felony Prosecutions in the Hinds County Circuit Court

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BOTEC Analysis Corp.

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November, 2015

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BACKGROUND

In 2014, the Mississippi legislature appropriated funds for a study of crime and criminal justice operations in the city of Jackson. After consulting with various stakeholders, the Office of the Attorney General issued a request for proposals to conduct a study in two parts: one concerning judicial resources and processing times for criminal cases in the Hinds County Circuit Court, and the other focused on the effects of school discipline and use of School Resource Officers in the Jackson public schools. This section of the report focuses on the criminal justice aspect of the project.

While the scope of work was broad, the core question concerned case-processing time: that is, how long it takes to move a case from arrest to disposition. In particular, the stakeholders wanted to know what resources are required to move cases faster, and whether Hinds County has a sufficient supply of those resources.

Why this focus? For one, there is a longstanding concern about delays in the Hinds County Circuit Court. In addition, there was a perception that long case-processing times emboldened criminals by creating a sense of impunity.

CASE-PROCESSING TIMES IN THE HINDS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Case-processing delays have been a concern since ancient times, expressed in a quotation variously ascribed to William Gladstone and William Penn: “Justice delayed is justice denied.” Speedy justice is essential to the function of the courts as enforcers of rights and privileges under the law. In 1970, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court described the concept in an address to the American Bar Association:

A sense of confidence in the courts is essential to maintain the fabric of ordered liberty for a free people and three things could destroy that confidence and do incalculable damage to society: that people come to believe that inefficiency and delay will drain even a just judgment of its value; that people who have long been exploited in the smaller transactions of daily life come to believe that courts cannot vindicate their legal

rights from fraud and over-reaching; that people come to believe the law—in the larger sense—cannot fulfill its primary function to protect them and their families in their homes, at their work, and on the public streets.¹

Concerns about long case-processing times and excessive judicial workload in Mississippi are not new. The same issues were addressed by a panel of experts in 2001.² The resultant report did not quantify case-processing speed, but hinted that record keeping and data collection were not ideal. The Commission called for a uniform tracking system to determine the number of cases pending before each judge, noted that special attention should be given to Hinds County, and mentioned professional court management as a possible solution. These recommendations were not followed. Our work confirms that the concerns raised in the 2001 study commission remain unresolved fourteen years later.



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1. Warren E. Burger, “What’s Wrong With the Courts: The Chief Justice Speaks Out,” (address to ABA meeting, August 10, 1970), reprinted in *U.S. News & World Report* (Vol. 69, No. 8, Aug. 24, 1970) 68, 71.
2. Exhibit A: Report of the Study Commission on the Mississippi Judicial System, 2001.

MEASURING CASE-PROCESSING TIMES

The discipline of professional court management is described in Appendix 4. When court managers work to improve the performance of a court, they use the following measurements: time to disposition, clearance rate, and age of active pending cases.³

TIME TO DISPOSITION

This measurement speaks most directly to the question we were asked: how long does it take the Hinds County Circuit Court to move a criminal case from indictment to disposition? Mississippi has established its own time standard for closing felony prosecutions, but there is also a standard created by the National Center for State Courts.⁴ In order to establish a baseline measurement for case-processing speed in the Hinds County Circuit Court, we computed the time between indictment and disposition for criminal cases in the Hinds County Circuit Court and compared the result to local and national standards.⁵

3. Professional court managers are different from the administrators employed by Hinds County judges. A professional court manager usually has an advanced degree in the discipline; the job is akin to a city manager. Court managers do not generally answer to judges, but are employed by the state or the county to set policies and administrative practices that will improve performance.
4. The National Center for State Courts was founded in 1971 as a clearinghouse for research to support improvement in judicial administration in state courts. The nonprofit offers education for court managers, and consults to courts seeking assistance with planning and implementing improvements in creating improvements that save time and money, while ensuring judicial administration that supports fair and impartial decision-making.
5. Our methodology is explained in Appendix 1: Measuring the Performance of a Court.

The Mississippi Supreme Court has suggested that felony prosecutions be concluded within 270 days of arraignment, and the median figure of 585 days to disposition makes it clear that Hinds County is nowhere near the target. Only 21.5% of disposed cases meet the local standard.

THE LOCAL STANDARD

The perception that criminal cases move too slowly in Hinds County appears to be correct. Mississippi's aspirational time standard calls for felony cases to be resolved within 270 days.⁶ As shown in Table 1,⁷ the average time elapsing between indictment and disposition for cases that closed in 2014 was 775 days with a median of 585. This figure is not as helpful as it could be, because it does not adjust for cases that take an inordinately long time to process due to complexity or because of events beyond the court's control (hence the designation "gross time"). Nonetheless, the Mississippi Supreme Court has suggested that felony prosecutions be concluded within 270 days of arraignment, and the median figure of 585 days to disposition makes it clear that Hinds County is nowhere near the target. Only 21.5% of disposed cases meet the local standard.⁸

6. Exhibit B: Mississippi Supreme Court Administrative Order 2001-AD-00001, November 20, 2001.

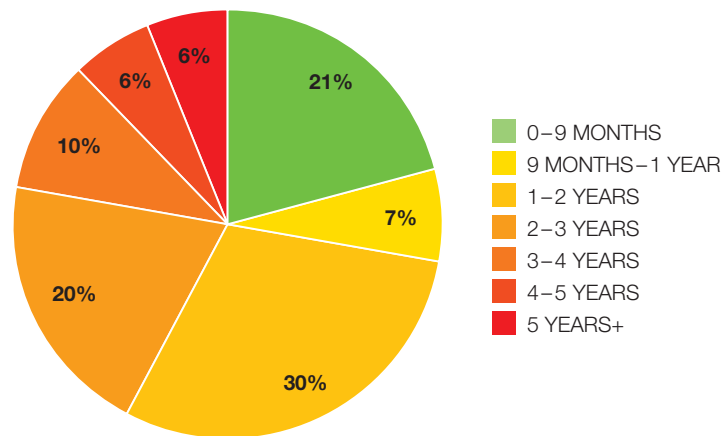
7. All tables appear at the end of the report.

8. For reasons that are explained in Appendix 2, it was not possible to measure from arraignment.

Figure 1 illustrates the performance of the Hinds County Circuit Court measured against the local time standard setting the goal that

felony cases be resolved within 270 days (nine months). The court is meeting that standard in less than a quarter of the cases.

Figure 1: Gross Time to Disposition (Percent of Total Cases)



Note: Figure 1 shows cases that meet the standard in green.

THE NATIONAL STANDARD

The national standard for case-processing speed has two significant differences from the local one.⁹ As detailed in Appendix 1, the National Center for State Courts promulgated both a sliding scale for case-processing times and a sophisticated formula for taking the measurement. The sliding scale accounts for differences in case complexity by creating categories for those cases so that a judge can hit the target more easily: 75% of cases should conclude within 90 days, 90% within 180 days, and 98% within one year.¹⁰ Since

The Hinds County Circuit Court resolves only 9% of felonies in 90 days, 14% in 180 days, and 55% within 365 days.

these standards are intended for use in actively managing caseload, they are also computed differently, excluding periods of time when the case is inactive or has an interim period of closure and is therefore beyond the judge's control to move it along. By anticipating that some cases will take longer to resolve, and by giving a true figure of how long it took the judge to resolve the case (instead of how much the case was delayed by circumstances beyond the judge's control) the numbers are far more useful to a court management expert.

Using the national "net" calculation (see Table 2), we found that the Hinds County Circuit Court resolves only 9% of felonies in 90 days, 14% in 180 days, and 55% within 365 days.

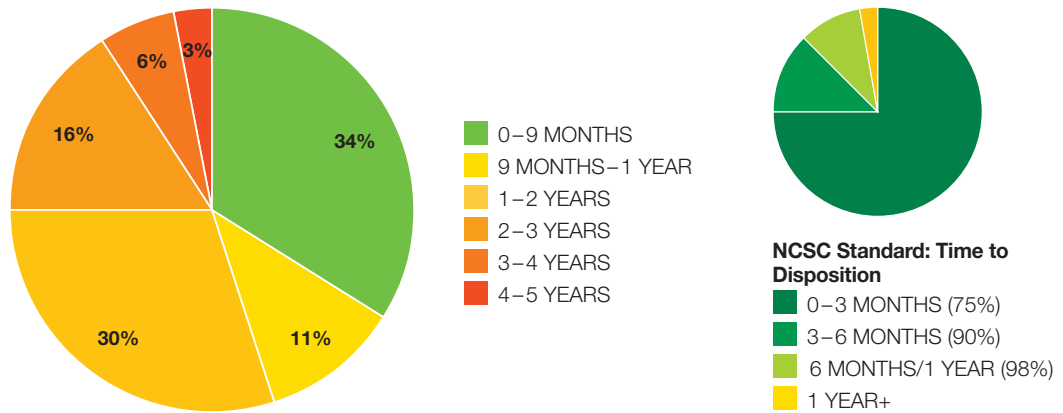
9. Unless otherwise noted, all references in this report to case-processing times or litigation are specific to felony prosecutions.

10. The percentages in the NCSC standard are important because they are generated based on an actual assessment of case complexity within the caseload. By tailoring the standard to the caseload, the NCSC system provides a standard that can be met, instead of the simpler system that makes no provision for outliers.

Figure 2 illustrates the performance of the Hinds County Circuit Court against the national time standard. Instead of 75% of cases resolving within 90 days, the figure is 9%. Although 90%

of the cases should close within 180 days, the Hinds County number is 14%, and in Hinds County 45% of felony prosecutions are disposed within a year, instead of 98%.

Figure 2: Net Time to Disposition (Percent of Total Cases)



Note: The larger image shows the Hinds County Circuit Court numbers, contrasted with the inset, which shows the standard.

ADDITIONAL MEASUREMENTS

We also measured the clearance rate, age of active pending cases, and trial date certainty. Although we were not specifically asked for these figures, as shown below, they are critical to evaluating the performance of a court.

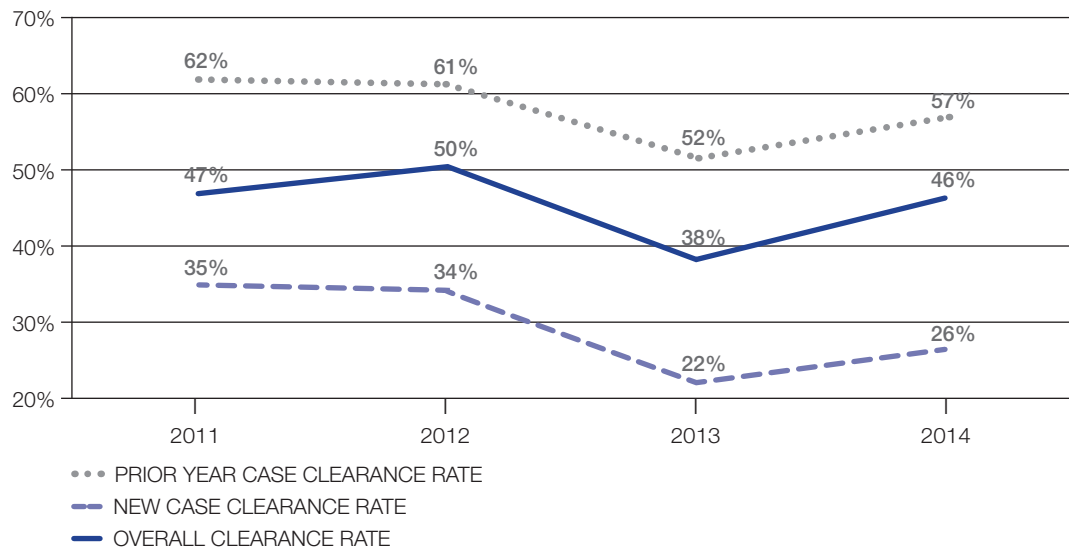
CLEARANCE RATE

A court's clearance rate (the ratio of outgoing to incoming cases) is what causes the backlog to increase or decrease. Appendix 1 explains the ideal method used to generate the ratio and a simpler workaround.¹¹ Ideally, a court will keep pace with its caseload by closing as many cases as are opened (i.e., a clearance rate of 100%). In a jurisdiction with heavy judicial caseloads like Hinds County, the court should aspire to close more cases than are

opened in order to whittle down the backlog. We calculated the clearance rate for each year between 2011 and 2014. As shown in Figure 3, the court has not come close to the desired rate of 100%.

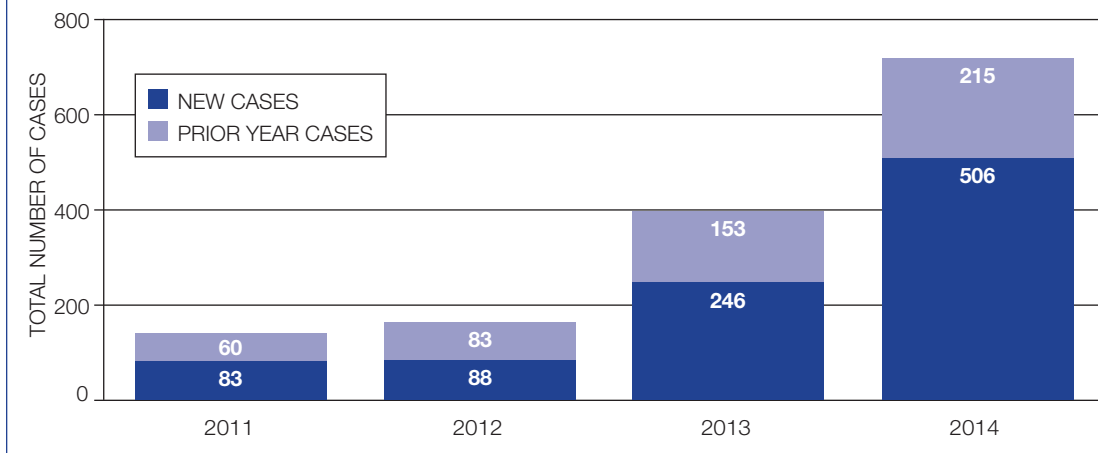
Figure 3 shows the overall clearance rate for each year, including the ratios when the clearance rate is broken out into newly filed cases and prior-year cases. The new-case clearance rate refers to cases that were filed and closed in the same year, and the prior-year clearance rate refers to cases that were filed in a prior year but closed in the current year. The overall clearance rate shows how many cases were closed each year compared to the total number of prior year cases and new cases filed.

Figure 3: Clearance Rate of New and Prior Year Cases



11. As described in Appendices 1, 2, and 3, the Hinds County computerized data does not permit a researcher to sum all closing and opening events. Therefore we have had to generate a clearance rate with adjusted numbers, as opposed to the NCSC ratio.

The overall rate in Hinds County hovers around 50%, meaning that each year the backlog of open and pending cases increases substantially. The top and bottom lines simply show the ratio limited to new or pending cases.

Figure 4: Number of Cases not Disposed of by 2014

As would be expected, the ratio is higher for the older cases and lower for the new ones. From 2013 and 2014, the court's ability to resolve cases in the same year they were filed decreased substantially.

As the clearance rate decreases for both new and prior cases, there is an increase in the absolute number of new and prior year cases still not disposed of by 2014. As shown in Figure 4, the number of new and prior year cases not disposed of by 2014 increases from 2011 to 2014. The low clearance rate would suggest

naturally that we should see the number of cases not disposed of by 2014 increase at a steady rate. While this is generally true of disposal rates of prior year cases, it does not hold true when examining the rate for new cases. In each year from 2012 to 2014, the number of new cases not resolved more than doubles, illustrating something we all know intuitively: a heavy workload makes it harder to get anything done. These figures suggest that the court is falling further behind each year in disposing of new cases and the backlog is growing.

AGE OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES

The age-of-pending-cases calculation is useful to judges as an early warning signal when pace starts to slow down. Instead of waiting until the case has closed to see where we are, this measurement allows for mid-course corrections. In the Hinds County Circuit Court, we see that movement is in the wrong direction.

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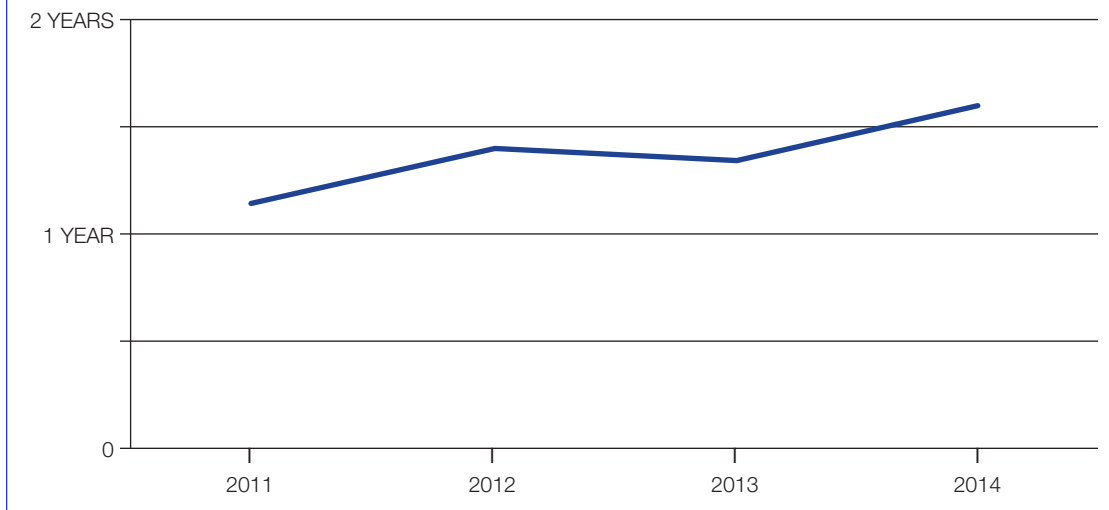
Figure 5: Average Age of Active Pending Cases

Figure 5 shows for the past four years the trend has been upward by a substantial measure. From 2011 to 2014, the average age of pending cases increased from just over 1 year to nearly 1.5 years.

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TRIAL-DATE CERTAINTY

Research has demonstrated that the certainty of a trial date is a critical factor in improving case processing times.¹² “Fast” courts gener-

ally share the characteristic that a trial date is set only once before the case goes to disposition. We could not perform the actual percentage calculation prescribed by the NCSC’s diagnostic tools because it would have required examining the case folders of a large number of cases, but we reviewed the 22 cases that were actually tried, and counted 117 continuances of trial dates. Anecdotal information and general review of the dockets suggests that in most instances the court routinely assigns a trial date in each court term, but the assignment is not official until the court issues a trial lineup, and even then, the parties are well aware that cases low on the list are unlikely to be called for trial.

12. See Appendix 4.

QUALIFICATION OF UNCERTAIN MEASUREMENTS

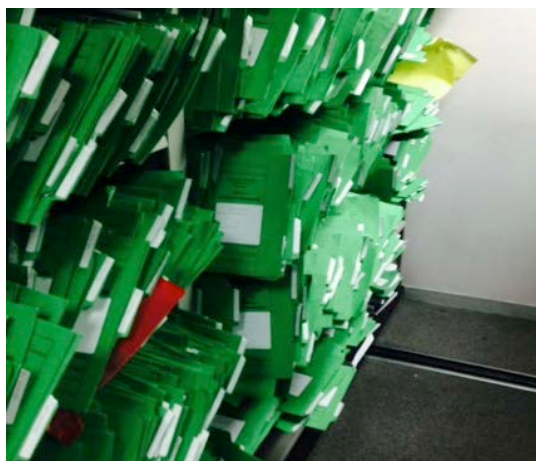
When introducing all of the numbers above, we have had to be equivocal, noting that the perception of slow case processing *appears* to be accurate. Certainty is not possible because the computerized information that should track the progress of the cases is internally inconsistent, incomplete, and inaccurate. Paper records in the Hinds County Circuit Court are in disarray and some are incomplete or missing entirely. BOTEK researchers spent many hours in the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk's Office and were given extraordinary help by court staff, but we found that taken together, the system of record keeping does not appear to meet minimum standards for caseflow management or due process protection.

Appendix 2 is a detailed report of how we reached this conclusion. Hinds County has five sources of criminal case records: the actual physical papers filed in connection with the case, two primitive databases (known as CCK and CRMNL), one relatively modern computer system (Mississippi Electronic Courts or "MEC"), and statistics extracted from the CRMNL database into spreadsheets maintained by the Hinds County IT department.¹³ Each of

these systems creates redundancies with the others, none of them is consistent as to basic information, and even MEC—the system touted as the great hope for improvement—is not being used properly and is therefore not capable of supporting the NCSC measurements (to the extent that it has the technical capability to gather the needed data, which we were unable to verify).¹⁴ The primary sources of information—the folders containing the documents themselves—have been negligently maintained and inadequately secured.

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Record keeping in the Hinds County Circuit Court needs substantial improvement. Even our very small sample of physical case files revealed instances where papers and entire files had gone missing, and the inadequate docketing process has left the clerk with no record that could signal the loss of a document. Failure to preserve an accurate record for appellate review frustrates the ability of lawyers and judges to review the history and posture of a case, prevents the Mississippi Supreme Court from having a clear understanding of what is happening in the court, and makes it harder for the legislature for to make funding and other resource-allocation decisions based on caseload. Perhaps the most important observation is the failure to docket papers promptly and accurately. The docket is



Files in the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

13. These statistics are supplied to the Administrative Office of the Court and used by the Mississippi Supreme Court in its annual report on the state of the judiciary.

14. For information about the internal functioning of the MEC system, the director of the Administrative Office of Courts referred us to counsel for the MEC project, but we were unable to obtain the needed information despite supplying a written list of questions as requested. Copy attached as Exhibit C. Accordingly, we have gleaned what information we could from other sources.

an important fail-safe feature in a clerk's office. If a record is kept of all papers filed, then it will be apparent when one goes missing.

As described more specifically in Appendix 2, computerization of the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk's office has not been successful. Instead of making a complete transition to MEC, employees use the new computer for new cases while continuing to use the older systems for pending cases.¹⁵ Prior to the rollout of MEC, the Hinds County Circuit Court used two modules of a database system to track cases. The clerk's office used a module known as CCK for docketing, while the court administrators used a separate module variously called HCCS or CRMNL to manage cases for the judge.¹⁶ The systems proceed in parallel but not identical

fashion; the clerk's office enters filings and court events onto the docket, while the court administrator updates the CRMNL system with such information as is needed to assist the judge with case management. For reporting purposes, i.e., when supplying required data to the Administrative Office of Courts, the Hinds County IT department exports data from CRMNL into spreadsheets. Due to limitations in databases (explained fully in Appendices 2 and 3), we believe that it is not possible to rely on exported data to determine the number of cases that closed in a defined time period.

We also discovered that a public-access terminal in the clerk's office could be used to view screens that include the defendant's social security number.¹⁷

15. This appears to be a violation of the implementation order issued by the Senior Circuit Judge and countersigned by the Clerk. Exhibit D: Order Approving Attorney E-Filing, September 24, 2013, Green, J.

16. Each of the judges in the Hinds County Circuit Court has an employee known as a court administrator, but her actual job function is quite different from the role of a professional court administrator as that term is commonly used. These administrators function more like session clerks or courtroom clerks, supporting the judge with day-to-day management of the caseload.

17. A redacted copy of one such record is attached as Exhibit E. Prior to release of the report, we informed the Attorney General's Office so that this access could be removed.

CURRENT PRACTICES: HINDS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Appendix 4 summarizes the state of the art in caseflow management contrasted with the way things are done in the Hinds County Circuit Court, where practices do not appear to have taken notice of the body of knowledge accumulated since the 1970s. Long experience has shown that merely adding resources without improving techniques does not reduce processing times. What is needed, more than additional staff or new IT equipment, is change in the way the court manages cases. Practices in the Hinds County courts are consistently the opposite of those shown to make cases move faster. Therefore, improvement is readily available merely by taking advantage of models from around the country in which similar courts made great success without increasing staff or buying expensive equipment.

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THE ROLE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

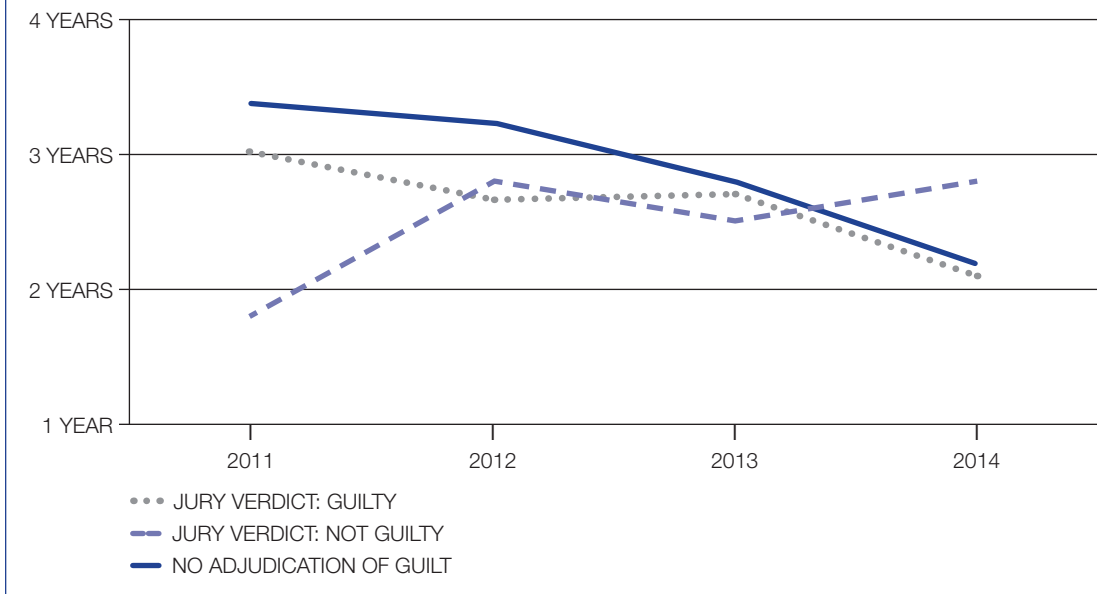
As shown in Appendix 4, best practice is to make the judge, not the prosecutor, responsible for moving cases forward. Nonetheless, the prosecutor plays a pivotal role, and improvements may be made in prosecutorial practice. Since the Hinds County District Attorney's office did not provide information, it was impossible for us to complete a direct assessment of that office. Our initial overture was well received, but the office of the district attorney did not respond to subsequent requests by BOTEK's researchers and general counsel. Although we could not make targeted suggestions for a more effective use of resources, Appendix 5 contains general observations about the Hinds County DA's office collected from other sources, and recommendations for best practices.

Criminal cases can be moved more swiftly without compromising due process and just outcomes if judges and lawyers change the way they go about their business. One of these principles, applicable to management of the DA's office, is that the age of a case is not necessarily driven by complexity or the need to prepare for a jury trial. Figure 6 compares the average age of cases closed without an adjudication of guilt¹⁸ with the age of cases resolved by a verdict after trial. Since 2012, cases requiring a jury trial have been closed at a faster rate, although the cases resulting in acquittal have been slowing (Figure 6).¹⁹ There are several plausible explanations for the association of long case processing times with acquittals. In some instances delay could have impaired the prosecutor's case, thereby being a cause of the

18. Case outcomes grouped together as "non-adjudication of guilt" include dismissals, nolle prosequi motions, and forms of diversion. These dispositions occur when the prosecutor decides not to insist on a trial or guilty plea, or the court determines that the charges should be dismissed.

19. This is not inconsistent with the previous findings about case age at disposition; these figures are culled from a subset of that data.



Figure 6: Average Age of Cases over 1 Year

For most cases, the age at disposition has decreased over time, but not when the defendant was acquitted. Those case-processing times have increased.

acquittal, and in other cases the acquittal may be an indication that the case was difficult and required significant preparation.

This information is critical for use by a professional court manager, particularly if the DA's office is willing to cooperate. Case delays may be beyond the court's control (when a defendant is waiting for a mental status examination, for example) but they are never good.

DOES HINDS COUNTY NEED MORE JUDGES?

The question about how many judges are needed cannot be resolved on the basis of the data we were able to assemble.²⁰ All available evidence indicates that professional caseload management is more effective to improve

performance than increased staffing, but it is not available in Hinds County. Before concluding that more judges are needed, Hinds County should assure itself that the existing judges are transacting the business of the court in the most efficient manner. This is emphatically not a suggestion that Hinds County judges are failing to work assiduously. The opposite is true. The lack of support by professional court managers means that judges work harder while being slowed down by archaic practices.²¹ Good institutional management requires ensuring that a system is working as efficiently as possible before assuming that increased staffing is needed.

20. Research into the current formula for allocating judicial resources appears in Appendix 6.

21. As noted above in footnote 16, each of the judges in the Hinds County Circuit Court has an employee known as a court administrator. When this report mentions the lack of professional court managers, we do not intend to state or imply that the existing court administrators are less than professional. To the contrary, they do their jobs well, and were helpful to us in this research. The distinction is that a professional court manager usually has an advanced degree and expertise in changing the way a court operates, and is therefore usually employed by the jurisdiction to design and implement entirely new ways of running the courts.

CONCLUSION

BOTEC was asked how Hinds County might better use existing resources and consider what additional resources might expedite case processing. While we believe that better computer systems and more professional court management will speed case resolutions, the first step needs to be a change in the culture of the court system.

ENDING THE BLAME GAME

Improving the performance of most courts requires cooperation, since top-down management is rarely an option to direct the performance of judges.²² We considered recommending a cooperative process, and decided that a different approach might have a higher likelihood of success. Almost without exception, each of our interview subjects had a clear belief that delays in case-processing times were the fault of another party and all were pessimistic about the potential for change.²³ While this is not entirely unexpected, it was remarkable that not a single interview subject suggested that matters could be improved by alterations to the infrastructure of the court or the way cases are managed. Improving an institution is infinitely more difficult

We considered recommending a cooperative process, and decided that a different approach might have a higher likelihood of success.

22. There do not appear to be any internal controls for judges beyond the Commission on Judicial Performance, which is not the proper forum to work out administrative issues and plans.

23. A recent attempt by the Senior Circuit Judge to create criminal and civil sessions resulted in a publicized lawsuit between sitting judges in the Supreme Court. We comment on this for two reasons. First, as noted by Justice Burger in 1970, *supra*, public trust in the court is the ultimate goal of improving performance, and this is not aided by public airing of grievances between sitting judges. Second, the incident is an indication of resistance to change.



when the stakeholders focus more on blame than solutions.

Although nothing prevents the Hinds County Circuit Court judges from working cooperatively or adopting practices used successfully in other jurisdictions, it would be naïve to assume they will. Our recommendations take this reality into consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are general recommendations; additional recommendations appear in the Appendices.

■ Create and operate a reliable data collection system.

Unless the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk's Office overhauls its docketing and data collection practices, the effectiveness of any attempt to improve case-processing speed will remain unknown because outcomes cannot be measured. All open cases should be managed in a computer system that accurately identifies significant court events so that case status may be correctly assessed. Priority should be given to improving quality of data reporting, with periodic audits and cross checking to ensure that statistics are properly generated. When the court can reliably track case information, improvement efforts can begin.

- **With the help of court management experts, create an “opt in” program for judges who want to improve court performance, and follow up with accountability.**

Since judges cannot be compelled to change their practices, the intervention must make it possible for them to improve and then give them an incentive to participate. Pearson’s Law holds: “That which is measured improves. That which is measured and *reported* improves exponentially.” We recommend a three-step process.

*That which is measured improves.
That which is measured and
reported improves exponentially.*

The first step is to hire a professional court manager, to be employed by the state or the county. Services should be made available to Hinds County judges, but regardless of whether a judge chooses to participate, they should be made aware that performance monitoring and reporting will occur. The second step is to commence monitoring the NCSC benchmarks in an ongoing program, with results regularly made available to the judges themselves. After a brief grace period, the third step would be to release the numbers to the public.²⁴

24. We emphasize the need for brevity in the grace period.

Judging from the pace of the MEC project (commenced in 2005, and as of the end of 2014 in use only by 15 out of 82 counties) and our observation that Judge Green’s implementation order was disregarded, we suggest that caseload management be deployed bluntly and quickly.

APPENDIX 1: MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF A COURT

Most of what the public knows about the workings of a court is limited to media coverage of newsworthy litigation. Complaints that the wheels of justice turn slowly are common, but there is little interest in the actual mechanics of how a court works. In a community like Jackson, Mississippi, where citizens are understandably worried about getting violent criminals off the street, it is critically important to minimize case-processing times without sacrificing the rights of the parties in the judicial process.

The efficiency with which a court goes about the business of justice is entirely separate from the exercise of judicial discretion. The performance of a judge is a matter for the appellate courts; the performance of a court, however, is a function of government that can be improved in order to serve the citizens better. But how do we go about it?

Improving any institution requires (a) choosing the metrics and setting goals, (b) establishing a baseline, and (c) creating a process to monitor performance before and after an intervention is tried.

Improving any institution requires (a) choosing the metrics and setting goals, (b) establishing a baseline, and (c) creating a process to monitor performance before and after an intervention is tried. If case-processing time is to be improved, a court must be able to take a baseline measurement of the relevant factors, develop a method to monitor ongoing performance, use an expert for guidance in making changes, and then watch progress toward the goals. Unless progress is monitored, the court risks expending time and money on interventions

that are not effective. If performance metrics are easily discerned in real time, mid-course corrections can be made.

Court managers can assist judges with productivity by implementing tried and true strategies for moving cases faster without compromising judicial integrity or invading the judge's discretion, and yet many judges instinctively resist oversight of case management for fear that they will be criticized by people who have no idea about the realities of judicial work, or that efficiency will undercut their ability to render a just result. A review of the evidence should allay these concerns.

In 2005, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC)²⁵ developed a series of benchmarks for court performance, including quantitative measures for case-processing times. Known as CourTools, this system has some qualitative survey elements not relevant here, but its real genius is in the four numerical calculations that together address the essential measurements for caseload management.²⁶ The calculations take into consideration impediments to speedy resolution of criminal cases that are outside the control of the judge by excluding periods of time that the judge cannot move a case forward, thereby making the numbers meaningful for actual court performance. We set out to make these calculations for the Hinds County Circuit Court.

25. The National Center for State Courts was founded in 1971 as a clearinghouse for research to support improvement in judicial administration in state courts. The nonprofit offers education for court managers, and consults to courts seeking assistance with planning and implementing improvements in creating improvements that save time and money, while ensuring judicial administration that supports fair and impartial decision-making.

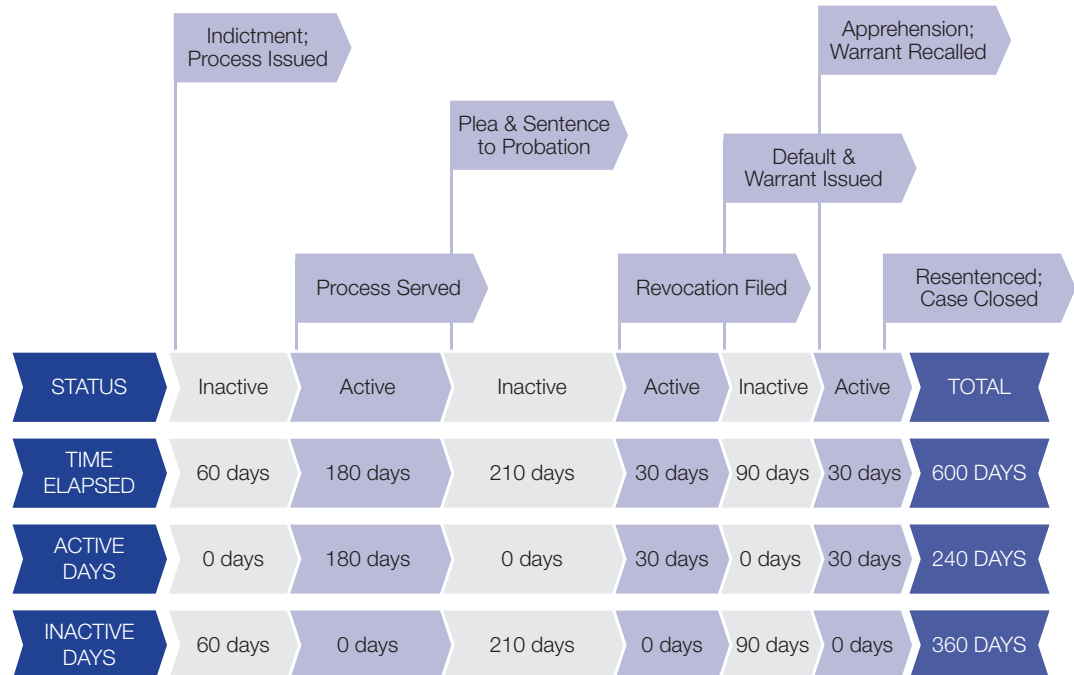
26. A copy of the CourTools brochure is attached as Exhibit F.

A court's **clearance rate** is the ratio of outgoing cases to incoming cases, therefore expressing whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. A clearance rate of 100% means that the court is closing as many cases as are being opened, and therefore not increasing a backlog.²⁷ **Time to disposition** assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases, i.e., the number of days elapsing between indictment and disposition, adjusted to count only the days that the case could be pushed forward by the judge. The adjustment is a valuable part of the calculation and has special relevance to the Hinds County Circuit Court, because judges and lawyers in Hinds County attribute delays to unreasonable waiting periods to obtain mental health examinations. Rather than have court performance analysis get bogged down in delays that the court

cannot control, the CourTools formula simply excludes these periods of time, which allows the court to focus on what it can improve. As illustrated in Figure 7 below, a case that took 600 days from indictment to final judgment might have only been within the court's control for 240 days. During the initial 60-day period the court could not act because process had not been obtained over the defendant, 210 days passed after the case was closed and the defendant placed on probation, and another 90 days went by because the defendant was in warrant status. When care is taken to track these significant court events, the court can focus on shortening the periods of time that can be controlled by the judge. In the case below, the obvious area for possible improvement is the 180 days it took to get a tender of plea. A court management expert could determine whether enough cases suffered from delays in warrant apprehension to merit working with law enforcement on that issue.

27. As noted in the body of the report, limitations in databases forced us to use an alternate calculation of the clearance rate.

Figure 7



A third calculation, **age of active pending cases**, examines the average age of open cases, again adjusted to remove periods of closure and inactivity. This is a useful measurement because it allows the court administrator to spot a trend that could result in longer times to disposition figure without waiting for the bad result after cases resolve.

These are the three measurements most relevant to the question BOTEC was asked to examine: what can be done to get cases moving faster in Hinds County? We also made some notes about a fourth benchmark known as **trial-date certainty**, i.e. how many times was a case scheduled for trial before it was resolved? Research has shown that cases resolve more quickly when the lawyers know that a scheduled trial date means that the case will be called for trial.²⁸ Since this data was discoverable, we included it in our research, although with a very small sample size.

For each of these measurements, the NCSC provides instructions and spreadsheets. Entering figures into the spreadsheets generates graphs and allows a court to compare its performance to local and national time standards. If desired, a court may publish its data on the NCSC website for comparison with other jurisdictions, but the goal is not to compete; it is to allow each court to track its own progress and recognize a trend in the wrong direction before a backlog worsens. The measurements are intended to give a court the tools it needs to make the court function in a way that the court itself deems optimal.

HOW BOTEC MEASURED THE CLEARANCE RATE

To obtain clearance rates for the four years from 2011 to 2014, we started by using the IT department's complete list, which contained

over 39,632 counts²⁹ with indictment dates ranging from 1995 to 2015. We aggregated the related counts into their indictments, which reduced the list to 22,240 cases. Then we eliminated all indictments issued prior to 2005.³⁰ Finally, we excluded cases that closed prior to the four reporting years. After these exclusions, the remaining cases needed to be sorted for designation as "incoming" or "outgoing" within each year.

To isolate the incoming cases within each time period, we first determined which cases were open and active during each reporting year by screening our universe of data to display only cases with capias execution dates³¹ that occurred before or within the reporting year. This list (the "open and active" cases) contained all the cases that could constitute new cases and/or cases that closed during the defined year. To get the number of cases that were new as opposed to pending, we eliminated the ones with capias execution dates that predated the first of the year. The remaining were incoming cases.

29. Many criminal cases involve more than one "count." A defendant accused of stealing a car and leaving the scene of an accident might be charged with auto theft and felony hit and run. There would be a single indictment with two counts. In Hinds County, there would be one indictment number ending with a hyphen followed by a two-digit number signifying the count. The complete spreadsheet supplied by the IT department listed each count separately, but we could aggregate them by the indictment number.

30. In addition to marginal relevance of these periods of time, we had concerns about integrity of the numbers because we saw multiple indictments from the late 1990s with disposition dates in 2014. It appears that these cases were entered into the database in 2014 as part of a records purge.

31. A capias is the document that summons a defendant to court to answer the charges against him. A criminal prosecution cannot go forward without obtaining jurisdiction over the defendant. In Mississippi, this is done by serving the defendant with a copy of the capias. The date that the capias was served on the defendant therefore establishes the official commencement of the time that the court has control over the progress of the case.

28. Steelman, Goerdts, and McMillan, Caseflow Management: The Heart of Court Management in the New Millennium, (2000).

To get the number of cases that were closed during the reporting year, we went back to the “open and active” list and isolated cases with a disposition date within the reporting year. The total cases in this category were the outgoing cases. For example, for a case with capias execution date in 2012 and a disposition date in 2014, we would count it as new in 2012, pending in 2013, and closed in 2014.

Having determined which cases remained open or were closed within each of the reporting years, we now had the number of cases to be counted as having been closed during the reporting period. Clearance rate = outgoing cases ÷ incoming cases.

The NCSC recommends the use of a precise calculation method to refine the clearance rate by considering the fact that a single case may be closed and opened more than once, as well as being made active and inactive at different times. For example, a case begins as a new matter when the capias is served, and is closed by entry of judgment, but in between those two events it might have been made inactive and then reactivated. After the entry of judgment, the case might be reopened and then reclosed. The preferred CourTools calculus counts all the closing and inactivating events in the “closed” category, and the new indictments, reopens, and reactivations in the “new” category. This gives a more precise figure since a case may close in one reporting period and reopen in another, but it can only be done if significant case events are properly tracked in a computer. The data available in the Hinds County databases does not track the dates of significant events, so we used an alternative method suggested by the NCSC; we counted only the initial opening of the case (the new filing) and the first closing event. We used the opening event and the final closing event.

Based on extrapolation from our in-depth review of a sample of cases in the time-to-disposition measurement below, we believe that the clear-

ance rate would have been slightly higher if we had been able to make the more precise calculation, but not by a significant margin.

TIME-TO-DISPOSITION MEASUREMENT

Because the stakeholders had expressed particular interest in the time-to-disposition measurement, we thought it important to perform the refined calculation in at least a sample of cases, even though the limitation in data reporting described above prevented us from measuring all the cases in all the reporting years. Time to disposition requires generating a list of all cases that went to final judgment in a reporting period and then counting the number of active-and-open days elapsing between indictment and final judgment, thus excluding periods when the case was not within the control of the court.

We decided to use the sampling alternative suggested by the NCSC and limited our analysis to 2014. We took a random sample of cases that went to final judgment in 2014 (from a list supplied by the IT department), and then manually reviewed the dockets to extract the significant events that trigger periods when the case was closed or inactive.

Sampling for statistical analysis requires identifying the population of all cases that would have been measured if possible, and then randomizing a manageable subset as a sample. We took the master list, organizing the counts from the oldest to newest indictment numbers and then selected every fifth case. If a case contained more than five counts so that we selected two counts from the same indictment, we moved to the next indictment number to avoid duplication. Since the NCSC deems a sample size of 300 cases to be generally sufficient, we selected every fifth case and ended up with a sample of 322 cases with dispositions in every month of 2014.

Our method adhered to the CourTools instructions, except as to uncertainty of the significant events themselves. For each case on the sample list, we manually printed the docket and then

used our best efforts to identify the stop and start events as defined in the CourTools formula. For most cases, we used the capias date to commence the count and the last order or copy of commitment to conclude. For interim periods of exclusion, however, it was immediately clear that the dockets are inadequate to execute the function with certainty. Not all significant events appear on the docket and those that do appear are not necessarily identified with a consistent or transparent name. When a docket showed the entry “warrant,” for example, without identifying whether the warrant was issued or recalled, we could make inferences if the entries could be paired, i.e., if there were four notations of “warrant,” we could infer that the first and third were issuance and the second and fourth were recalls, particularly if no court action occurred during periods when the warrants were purportedly outstanding. If a single entry of “warrant” appeared, we could not exclude a period of days unless other listed events gave us a reasonable basis to posit a date of recall. Many of these cases contained probation violation events that indicated a period of closure, but the events were so haphazardly identified that we had to use judgment in identifying the periods of time that should be excluded.³² We entered

start and stop dates into a spreadsheet that then counted all includable days.

We made an additional time-to-disposition calculation for each of the four years using gross numbers (the initial opening date and the final closing date) even though the NCSC would say this is not a useful measurement. We did this for two reasons: the Hinds County stakeholders were specifically interested in raw case-processing times, and the local time standard does not exclude periods of closure or inactivity. Our report therefore discusses “gross” time to disposition as well as the “net” time for 2014, which is the useful number for use by professional court managers.

AGE OF ACTIVE PENDING CASELOAD

The Age of Active Pending Cases measurement requires selecting a particular date (we chose December 31), generating a list of cases that were open and active on that date, and then counting the active-and-open days according to the CourTools formula. Although we could not get the net numbers, we examined four years from 2011 through 2014, taking the gross measurement of the age of each case as of December 31 of the given year, and then averaging. Since we had already generated lists of open and active cases for the clearance rate measurement, we used the same spreadsheet and simply excluded the closed cases. The cases remaining were “open and still-active” cases within the reporting period. To generate the age of each case from our lists, we counted the active-and-open days by starting with the indictment date and ending on the last day of each reporting year.

32. See Exhibit H for a sample of docket sheets. On page 1 it appears that the court ordered a mental [status] exam on May 12, 2009, but then set the case for trial seven days later. On December 28, 2009 it appears that the defendant was found incompetent to stand trial, but then he was committed to the state hospital on April 13, 2010 and committed for involuntary treatment on June 27, 2011. On September 25, 2012, there is a note that counsel agreed to an order of commitment for an examination, followed by a an order scheduling trial on January 11, 2013, followed by a notice of insanity defense on July 12, 2013, another order for evaluation on July 17, 2013, and then an entry showing that the defendant pleaded guilty on February 3, 2014. During the entire five-year period it is impossible to pinpoint the dates when the court could have acted on the case.

Table 1: Time from Indictment to Disposition (Number of Days)

	Obs	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Min	Max
Indictment to Disposition	321	774.95*	585**	712.15***	0	4729

*The 95% confidence interval ranges from 697.05 to 852.86

**The 95% confidence interval ranges from 518 to 670

***The 95% confidence interval ranges from 661 to 772

Table 2: Net Time to Disposition (Count and Percent of Total Cases)

Days	Net Time (Count of Cases)	Net Percentage
0 - 90 Days	29	9.03%
90 - 180 Days	44	13.71%
180 - 365 Days	70	21.81%
365 + Days	178	55.45%
TOTAL	321	

APPENDIX 2: THE HINDS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

When the discipline of professional court management emerged in the 1970s, administrators looked to court clerks for statistics. At the same time, courts were turning to computers as labor-saving tools. Administrative experts recognized the potential of computerized docketing to collect the essential data needed for evidence-based case management practices and resource allocation decisions. In the ideal situation, computer systems were modernized so they could collect and report data as well as to streamline the work of the clerk's office. Appendix 1: Measuring the Performance of a Court shows the importance of the docketing computer. If it collects the relevant information, professional court management is inexpensive.

In 2015, virtually all court clerk's offices use computers for docketing, but the quality of the systems varies widely. Some trial courts have jettisoned paper entirely, including many of the trial courts in the federal system. With a fully digital system, lawyers file documents and judges issue orders by uploading imaged documents that are available for remote viewing via the internet. Docket entries are automatically generated as part of the uploading process, and notices are sent via e-mail. Significant court events (the ones that define periods of closure and inactivity, for example) are automatically logged for computation. A court equipped with this type of system will supply an administrator with real-time information about caseload management, based on passive export of consistently coded entries for significant court events and the dates of occurrence, as illustrated in Figure 7 above. Case-processing times can be calculated with exclusions for periods of inactivity or closure.

BOTEC'S WORK IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE

In order to make the CourTools calculations as described in Appendix 1, our researchers had to extract dates of significant court events in addition to indictment and final judgment. Some jurisdictions have computer systems that permit a researcher to obtain the needed data merely by querying the system. At the other end of the spectrum, a court might have no computer at all, making it necessary to copy data from paper records maintained by the clerk of court.

We set out to collect the data, and were immediately confronted with difficulties well beyond what could reasonably have been expected. As it turned out, the Hinds County Circuit Court uses three different computer systems, which will be described below, as well as paper files.

THE DOCKET: A CRUCIAL ELEMENT OF DUE PROCESS

Regardless of modernization in method, the minimum standard for docket maintenance has not changed from the days of typewriters, or quill pens for that matter. The record of a pending criminal prosecution—literally the entire record of what happened in a case—is captured in the papers, e.g., the indictment, motions, and judicial orders.³³ The docket is a contemporaneous list of these items and the date of filing. In a well-run clerk's office, papers will be entered on the docket the same day they are filed. The clerk will use an official date stamp to mark the original document and then enter its name and the date on the docket.

33. The pre-trial process is just as important as the conduct of the trial itself, and it is preserved only in the papers.

Each docket entry should be numbered, and the numeral should be written on the first page of the document filed. A docket entry for a judicial order should reflect the number of the motion it resolves (i.e., if a motion to suppress is document #12, the order denying the motion may be docketed as “Order: #12, denied”) making the docket easy to read and understand. Additionally, the docket should record notices of court events and the appearances themselves. Exhibit G is a docket from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. Exhibit H is a CCK docket from the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk’s office, and Exhibit I is a docket from the MEC computer.

Dockets and criminal case files are the evidence of what happened in a criminal proceeding. Unless a docket is maintained accurately, the rights of the parties (both the people of the State of Mississippi and the defendant) are jeopardized.

The docket serves three primary purposes: it allows an efficient review of the case status by lawyers, judges, clerks and administrators (it should be readily apparent, for example, that the court has not yet ruled on a dispositive motion), it establishes the content of the record so that the court will know if a document goes missing, and finally, it serves as the official chronology for appellate review, since claims of error on appeal often depend on adherence to deadlines. Our discovery (see following section) that papers are filed without a corresponding docket entry means that the clerk will have no official record of what was filed. If an important motion or order was filed but subsequently lost, there will be no record that it ever existed. Our researchers tried to review some of the 14,520 cases shown on the official docket as open, and discovered

that the paper files have been destroyed, and the dockets are incomplete.³⁴

The importance of this observation cannot be overstated. Dockets and criminal case files are the evidence of what happened in a criminal proceeding. Unless a docket is maintained accurately, the rights of the parties (both the people of the State of Mississippi and the defendant) are jeopardized.

PAPER FILES IN THE CLERK’S OFFICE

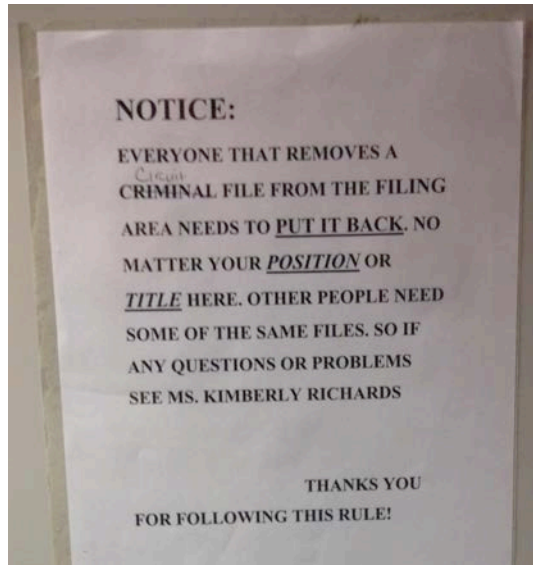
Cases filed after 2007 are maintained in the clerk’s office on paper.³⁵ The clerk’s office does not restrict access to the files. Any member of the public is free to enter the filing area and examine them without any meaningful supervision by a court employee. We did not observe any security that could prevent the removal of papers from the file, or the file itself. The office does not require a visitor to sign in before entering the file area, so there is no record of persons seeking access to the files. The person using the file is expected to re-file it correctly.

Locating a misfiled folder or papers filed in the wrong folder would require examination of every file in the clerk’s office.

BOTEC researchers initially attempted to perform an in-depth analysis of six cases that had been selected for substantive reasons,

34. We checked about 20-30 of the cases shown on the master CCK list. Our researchers were told that the records from cases prior to 2007 were digitized into a system called “Paper Vision” before they were shredded, but when we tried to view them we found that there were no records for some of the cases, and for others, the Paper Vision files contained only a copy of the indictment. The accompanying docket appears to have been created just before destruction of the file, perhaps just to retain a record that the case existed. In any event, the court does not appear to have a record of these criminal prosecutions.

35. The paper records of cases prior to 2007 have been destroyed, after imaging a portion of the documents in a digital system. Complete dockets are not available for these cases.



Sign on the wall in the clerk's office filing area.

not merely to verify the integrity of the files. We discovered that only one case file was complete and available. Of the remaining five cases, one was missing entirely and the other four did not contain all the motions and orders of the court that were shown on the docket. The papers were not numbered as they are docketed, so there was no way to easily match the file content to the docket. Examination of the paper files showed that there were papers in the folders that did not appear on the docket. The case with the missing file was not on appeal, so it is not possible that the file had been transferred to an appellate court.

We interviewed the Clerk of the Hinds County Circuit Court, who confirmed that she had no idea how we might locate the missing items. Based on the discovery that so many files were incomplete, our researchers went on to examine about 15 physical files. The results are summarized in Exhibit J. In sum, comparing the docket information to the file contents suggests that substantial improvements must be made to achieve a reliable record of criminal cases filed in the Hinds County Circuit Court.

THREE COMPUTERS

The Hinds County Circuit Court is currently

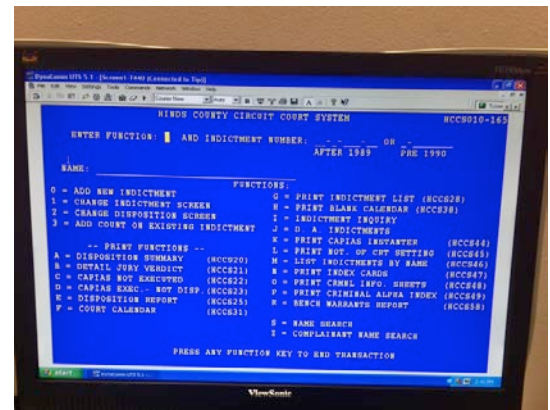
Comparing the docket information to the file contents suggests that substantial improvements must be made to achieve a reliable record of criminal cases filed in the Hinds County Circuit Court.

using three separate computer systems, each entirely independent of the others. None of the systems, nor all three taken together, is adequate for all the needed functions.

THE OLD COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Two of the computer systems predate the rollout of Mississippi Electronic Courts (MEC), but are still in use. Known as CCK and CRMNL, these systems are modules of a database program called DynaComm.³⁶

The clerk's office uses CCK to docket cases; the individual judges' administrators re-enter data into the CRMNL system to manage the judge's caseload. No information is shared between CCK and CRMNL. Both appear to be



CRMNL screen, public access terminal in the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk's office.

36. None of the interview subjects was able to tell us about the design and proper function of the DynaComm modules, only how each individual used them. We gathered as much information as we could, supplemented it with direct use of the systems from the public access terminals, and reached conclusions based on what we were able to discern.

basic, rudimentary systems that allow the user to enter date, event, and a text description into data fields. Neither CCK nor CRMNL allows for much more than basic reporting by summing and sorting various fields.

From clerk's office employees, we learned that the process for filing and docketing papers requires the same information to be documented in different places. When a new indictment is filed in the clerk's office, a copy will eventually make its way to the administrator for the judge to whom the case was assigned. The administrator opens a new record in the CRMNL module. Thereafter, the systems proceed in parallel but not identical fashion; the clerk's office should enter all filings and court events onto the docket, and the court administrator will update the CRMNL system with such information as is needed to assist the judge with case management. In practice, the clerk's office does not enter all the filings on the docket, and the administrators appear to be limited in the information they can enter; based on our data extraction, CRMNL contains little more than a name, case number, capias execution date, disposition, and sometimes the date of an upcoming trial.

When a judge issues an order, it is delivered to the circuit clerk's office. The clerk's office should enter the order onto the docket (either CCK or MEC), place the original into the case folder, and also bind a copy into the books containing copies of all judicial orders. We compared records in each system.

CCK, the official docketing system for the clerk's office, does not appear to meet minimum standards for either legal sufficiency or data collection.

The docket entries reviewed (CCK) did not follow any particular form. It appears that the employee entering information may use individual preferences to abbreviate or

characterize the title of a motion or order. Entries do not clearly identify many of the filings, they adhere to no particular system of nomenclature, and even upon cursory review it is obvious that they are not complete. The DynaComm system uses text fields, not computer-defined options to identify papers, making it impossible to extract or collate the dates that could be used to measure court performance.

A comparison of CRMNL and CCK records show wide divergence in the information recorded.³⁷ The most significant discrepancy is in case status (open or closed, active or inactive). When BOTEC researchers asked the clerk's office for a list of open cases in February, 2015, we were presented with a CRMNL spreadsheet listing 1,238 cases, and a CCK list showing 14,520 cases. The clerk's office employee was confident that these cases were not actually open and pending, but neither he nor the IT employee responsible for managing the data could tell us why there were two separate databases, let alone why so many cases appeared to be pending.³⁸ After a laborious process, we concluded that CCK, the official docketing system for the clerk's office, does not appear to meet minimum standards for either legal sufficiency (i.e., assurance of due process) or data collection (fields and reporting functions do not preserve and report the facts needed to support caseload management).

ROLLOUT OF MISSISSIPPI ELECTRONIC COURTS

The Mississippi Electronic Courts (MEC) project was announced in 2005 as a measured and comprehensive move to evaluate, test, and implement electronic filing and case management in Mississippi courts.³⁹ It was

37. Exhibit K is a complete discrepancy report.

38. As set forth below, we later concluded that this large number of ostensibly open cases results from the failure of clerk's office employees to enter and code the closing event properly.

39. See Appendix 3 for detail about the reported progress of MEC.

piloted in the Madison County Chancery Court in May 2008, and has been moving into other courts since then.⁴⁰ On June 19, 2013, Hinds County Senior Circuit Judge Green ordered the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk to use all deliberate speed to implement MEC. On September 23, 2013, the judge entered an order implementing MEC in the Hinds County Circuit Court.⁴¹ The order consists of three parts: (1) lawyers may begin using MEC after October 1, 2013, (b) as of November 1, 2013, all new cases shall be docketed in MEC, and (3) cases previously opened in CCK *shall* be transferred and managed in MEC whenever a new filing comes in. The Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk countersigned the order, but our research shows that the third paragraph of the order has not been followed.⁴² The CCK docket is still in use and we could not find a single example of a case that was “migrated” from CCK to MEC.

Moreover, it does not appear that the judges’ administrators have altered their practice of using CRMNL to manage cases docketed in MEC. Two of the court administrators reported that they have not been trained to use the MEC system although they would welcome it. BOTECH researchers were able to have one conversation with an employee of MEC who stated that training had been offered in Hinds County, but the offer was not accepted. We attempted to learn more about the MEC system and efforts to ensure that it is properly used in Hinds County Circuit Court, but were unable to interview the designated employee.⁴³ Based on conversations with clerk’s office employees, it appears that if used properly, MEC might

have the capacity to collect and report the data needed to generate CourTools numbers, but at present, employees of the clerk’s office told us that the data fields are not being used properly, so the system will not be able to collect the important information. The MEC docket entries are generally easier to read and contain better information than the CCK dockets, but when compared to paper files, we saw that not all events are docketed.

DATA REPORTING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF COURTS

MEC has its own data management employees. Since we could not interview MEC staff, we are unable to comment on the ability of MEC to capture and report the data needed for CourTools monitoring. Hinds County has an Information Technology department charged with managing the DynaComm data and reporting it to the Administrative Office of Courts.⁴⁴ The employees do this by extracting information from the CRMNL system and importing it into spreadsheets. The quality of data contained in the spreadsheets is described in Appendix 1.

After investigation and analysis, we uncovered what we believe to be a significant flaw in data reporting from the Hinds County Circuit Court to the AOC. The CRMNL module appears to have only one field for a disposition date. If a second disposition occurs on a case, such as a reopened disposition, the administrator erases the original disposition date and replaces it with the new one. There is a similar process for inactive matters. This is adequate for the judge’s administrator to perform her function in assisting the judge, but it causes enormous problems when it is used to supply statistics on case volumes and status.⁴⁵ When a criminal case

40. Exhibit L: Description from the MEC page on the AOC website.

41. Exhibit D: Order Approving Attorney E-Filing, Green, J., September 24, 2013.

42. Exhibit M is a series of docket sheets that show entries made into CCK after the effective date of Judge Green’s order.

43. Exhibit C: E-mail exchange between the MEC designee and BOTECH, June 12, 2015.

44. Miss. Code Ann. § 9-1-46.

45. This is by no means a negative comment on the judges’ administrators who use the tools provided to perform their job functions, which do not include producing data to the AOC.

goes through a period of inactivity, or when it is closed (but later reopened) its status will change in the CRMNL system, with no way to prevent a “closing” from being counted repeatedly. If a single case is transferred to the inactive docket in the first half of a year, reactivated and then closed in the second half, but reopened and then reclosed in the first half of the following year, it will show as a closed case in each semiannual report, and cause the AOC to report that the Circuit Court closed two cases in the first year and another one in the second year, when it was really only one case going through typical status changes. To make matters worse, if the same information were sought a year later the data would show that the case closed once, on the last closure date. If we are correct in our assessment of how Hinds County data is extracted and reported, it gives a completely inaccurate picture of how many cases are open or closed at any point in time. We are confident in reporting that the primitive database makes it impossible for Hinds County to discern case volumes and other critical information because

despite great effort by the IT department to help us with this project, the employee was unable to answer our questions. In order to assist with our research, the IT employee finally supplied us with a master spreadsheet containing all the information that had been extracted from the Hinds County Circuit Court databases so that we could make our own assessments.

The unreliable data collection system may explain why the Mississippi Supreme Court and the various study committees and special commissions have mentioned the need for a better system to determine case closure rates. It may also explain why the table of disposed cases in the annual report from the Mississippi Supreme Court shows a number substantially different from what we obtained from the master list.⁴⁶ Appendix 3 contains a description of the annual report and discrepancies with our observations.

46. Exhibit N: Table of disposition statistics in circuits courts from the Mississippi Supreme Court’s Annual report, 2013.

APPENDIX 3: CIRCUIT COURT AND CASE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN THE MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT'S ANNUAL REPORTS

The Supreme Court of Mississippi publishes an annual report containing essential information about the status of the courts, significant judicial events, and the progress of any projects under the penumbra of the judicial branch.

At the time this report was researched, annual reports for the years 1998 through 2013 were available on the Supreme Court website. Since they contain some of the same statistics that we extracted, we compared our information to what was reported in the 2011–2013 reports. We hoped the annual reports would substantiate the information we obtained from our research, but the opposite occurred.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTRONIC COURTS

Of the reports we reviewed, each contained a section addressing the progress of MEC. According to the 2012 and 2013 Annual Reports, the judicial branch began planning MEC in 2004, and by 2009 a pilot program for civil cases commenced in three counties. In 2011, participation in MEC expanded slightly with the addition of a few more courts and the Supreme Court announced “a major long-range initiative to provide a uniform electronic case filing and court management system for distribution to the chancery and circuit courts and their respective clerks’ offices.” Annual reports for 2012 and 2013 underscored the imminent achievement of a uniform electronic case filing and court management system throughout the state:

*Code revisions necessary to enable the system to process criminal cases are **scheduled for completion in***

early 2013. When that occurs, the system will be fully developed for our trial courts, and we anticipate rapid expansion toward the goal of a statewide, unitary e-filing system.

2012 Annual Report, emphasis added.⁴⁷

*MEC staff have also worked to extend the program’s capabilities. Work completed in 2013 included **development of a criminal case management system**, automated case transfers, and batch filing functionality. **Paper or other data system electronic records which predate MEC were converted and migrated to the MEC system in trial courts which implemented the MEC system. A scheduling and calendaring function has been developed.***

2013 Annual Report, emphasis added.⁴⁸

In contrast to the bold-faced statements above, the Hinds County Circuit Court judges’ administrators and the IT department informed us that MEC is not configured to handle the administrator’s daily case management needs. In order to manage their cases, the judges’ administrators continue to use CRMNL and the Hinds County Circuit Court Clerk’s Office still uses CCK.⁴⁹ Records of open cases have not been migrated into MEC.⁵⁰ Unless the

47. Exhibit O: Annual report of the Mississippi Supreme Court (2012).

48. Exhibit P: Annual report of the Mississippi Supreme Court (2013).

49. See Appendix 2 for a description of CCK and CRMNL.

50. Exhibit M is a sample of cases continuing to be maintained in CCK.

representation quoted above is the result of inartful drafting, perhaps intended to report that *some* of the trial courts adopting MEC have migrated previous data, it is incorrect. Even the Hinds County IT department uses CRMNL to report statistics to the Administrative Office of Courts.

Information also differed about MEC training for Hinds County courthouse employees. According to the 2013 report, “The most visible work of MEC is implementing e-filing systems in trial and appellate courts and training court staff and attorneys.” Early in our research, the judges’ administrators made clear they did not receive MEC training, even though they would welcome it. Clerk’s office employees told us that MEC staffers have only trained a few individuals, and those people were only taught to do a few simple tasks; they do not know how to use the full capacity. There may be a reasonable explanation for the gulf in perceptions between MEC and Hinds County, and it would be far more productive to make a commitment to improving the situation rather than argue about what has happened before now. However, as set forth below, we uncovered discrepancies that merit immediate consideration of how the AOC obtains basic quantitative data.

CIRCUIT COURT STATISTICS

Each annual report contains a table showing the numbers of criminal cases disposed by each of the circuit courts in the previous year. When we compared these numbers to the data given to us by the Hinds County IT department, the figures were substantially different: the annual reports consistently show 500 to 800 more closed cases than the figures given to us by the IT department, even though data used in the annual report comes from the IT department. For example, the 2013 annual report states that the Hinds County Circuit Court disposed of 1,593 criminal cases. When we took the largest possible number from the Hinds County IT department reports, we found

1,122 closed cases. In 2012, the annual report lists 2,264 cases, whereas the data given to us shows 1,430. In 2011, the annual report lists 1,927 cases, contrasted with 1,572 cases in our spreadsheet.

After considerable analysis, we believe these differences are the result of a failure to properly account for primitive data collection. The database known as CRMNL, from which the IT department extracts and reports the case data, has only one field for a disposition date. The process used to generate a list of cases that were closed in 2014, therefore, is to run a predefined report that searches the database for cases showing a 2014 date in that field. If a second disposition occurs on a case, such as a reopened disposition, the administrator will erase the original disposition date, and replace it with the new one.⁵¹ For the administrator’s function, it does not matter whether a case has been previously closed; she only needs to manage the open cases. However, big problems arise when CRMNL is used to extract and report statistics.

We believe that the large numbers shown in the annual report stem from multiple counts of the same case, caused by changing status. For example, assume that an indictment is filed (call it Case A) in 2010, and the defendant pleads guilty and is put on probation in 2010. If the IT department runs a disposition report in January of 2011 to find out how many cases closed in 2010, the report will count Case A. But now assume that in 2011, the defendant violates the terms of his probation. During that year, Case A will be reopened with a revocation hearing and reclosed with a new sentence. In January 2012, a judge wants to compare the disposition figures from the past two years, so she asks the IT department to run a disposition report for the years 2011 and 2010. When IT runs both of these reports in 2012, Case A will

51. There is a similar phenomenon for inactive matters.

be counted as closed in 2011. By reviewing paper files or dockets, as we did, it is possible to see that Case A closed in 2010 but that will never appear on any statistical reports because the primitive database cannot capture the complete information. When the effects of the Case A example are applied to the total number of reopened and reactivated cases each year, it becomes clear that the disposition data will experience extreme and abnormal deviations. If 20% of the original dispositions in 2010 reopened and reclosed, then the report of the 2010 cases procured in 2012 will contain figures for 2010 that are 20% lower than what would have been shown in a report run closer to the end of the reporting period. Storing and

tracking historical data is meaningless if the data changes in this manner.⁵²

More importantly though, this issue illustrates the need for professional court management. The lesson from the statistical discrepancy is not merely that the numbers are likely inaccurate; it is that the court lacked assistance from an analyst who could have pointed out the futility of trying to count the number of cases closed as well as the fact that the number sheds no light on the ultimate issue of whether the judges are overburdened.

52. The NCSC clearance rate formula accounts for this problem of multiple closing and opening events by using the ratio rather than the raw numbers. The age-of-pending-cases and time-to-disposition numbers speak to individual case aging.

APPENDIX 4: BEST PRACTICES FOR CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT

The Hinds County Circuit Court uses an individual calendar system and an annual schedule of six court terms.⁵³ The judges generally use their discretion to set aside weeks in a term to hear either criminal or civil matters. Informal interviews with the judges and their administrators suggest that court management practices are precisely the opposite of those shown to increase case-processing speed. Judges rely on the prosecutor and defense counsel to engage in discovery and pre-trial preparation without imposing deadlines or compliance dates. Scheduling and conference functions are not delegated. For the most part, judges allow prosecutors to decide which cases will be placed on a trial list, and two judges expressed the belief that it would be improper to require a prosecutor to commence trial over his or her objection. Cases are scheduled for trial early and often, so that trial dates are not credible.

Practices in the Hinds County Circuit Court therefore seem to reflect the prevailing wisdom of 45 years ago, when the discipline of court management was just coming into being. Since that time, professional court administration techniques, particularly caseflow management, proved that delay is as much a product of court culture as anything else, not necessarily the

result of an overburdened system.⁵⁴ By 1980, research and experimentation confirmed that caseloads of individual judges do not determine whether a court is “slow” or “fast.” Adding judges or decreasing filings alone is not likely to increase speed; reduction of pretrial delay is accomplished by changing the way the court manages cases.

Contrary to common perception, courts are not like overcrowded airports with a long line of cases waiting for a single runway, nor is it true that cases will move more quickly if a trial is scheduled. As illustrated in two case studies described below, simple changes are effective in moving cases more quickly.

In 2007, the state of Tennessee performed a remarkable piece of work that measured the actual amount of time expended by judges on criminal cases.⁵⁵ Nearly all (98%) of the general-jurisdiction judges were persuaded to track their time on each case handled, much as a lawyer would make contemporaneous

53. In the individual calendar system cases are assigned to a judge and remain with that judge until conclusion. Other courts use a master calendar system in which judges are assigned to hear particular court events, i.e. civil motions, criminal arraignments, or trials. There are advantages and disadvantages to each system. The master calendar system has generally been found to process cases faster, but courts using the individual calendar system with proper management techniques can process cases just as quickly as master-calendar courts. Steelman, Goerdts, and McMillan, *Caseflow Management: The Heart of Court Management in the New Millennium*, (2000).

54. [B]oth quantitative and qualitative data . . . strongly suggest that both speed and backlog are determined in large part by established expectations, practices, and informal rules of behavior of judges and attorneys. For want of a better term, we have called this cluster of related factors the “local legal culture.” Court systems become adapted to a given pace of civil and criminal litigation. That pace has a court backlog of pending cases associated with it. It also has an accompanying backlog of open files in attorneys’ offices. These expectations and practices, together with court and attorney backlog, must be overcome in any successful attempt to increase the pace of litigation. Church et al., *Justice Delayed: The Pace of Litigation in Urban Trial Courts* (1978).

55. Tallarico, *Tennessee Trial Courts Judicial Weighted Caseload Study* (2007). This study is remarkable for the overwhelming participation by judges, and because the judges were willing to make accurate time records of their activities throughout the day.

time records for billing. The results for felony prosecutions were startling: on average the judges devoted a total of 45 minutes to the most common felonies; even the most serious crimes only required about 3 hours of the judge's time between indictment and final judgment. Considering that the 45-minute to 3-hour averages included cases with lengthy trials, it is clear that most cases will be resolved with little in-court time. This study confirms what trial lawyers and judges know intuitively: cases move slowly due to organization and scheduling problems, not because they require enormous amounts of judicial time.

In Flagstaff, Arizona, a solution to case-processing delays was reached by consensus: judges would assume early and continuing responsibility for case progress, issuing immediate arrest warrants for defendants who failed to appear for arraignment; ordering an early discovery exchange between prosecution and defense and verifying compliance with that order; and limiting continuances.⁵⁶ Prosecutors agreed to provide all existing discovery and tender a proposed plea agreement at arraignment. Defense attorneys agreed to review materials tendered by the prosecutor, conduct their own investigations, and either accept or reject the proffered plea agreements within roughly 21 days. The clerk's office streamlined its procedures. After two years, the court was resolving 74% of criminal cases within 90 days.

To show how caseload management might be applied in the Hinds County Circuit Court, we can look at the subset of prosecutions that ended without an adjudication of guilt and yet took more than a year to resolve. These are the cases that could be expected to close quickly.

In 2014, a total of 1,423 criminal cases were resolved in the Hinds County Circuit Court.⁵⁷ Only 27 (fewer than 2%) required a trial. Nearly half the cases closed with a plea of guilty, and 36% ended without an adjudication of guilt.⁵⁸

Although some guilty pleas are tendered on the eve of trial, research shows that imminence of trial is not the driving factor in most cases. Defendants decide to plead guilty, in most cases, when the prosecutor's evidence is disclosed and the defense lawyer has analyzed the chance of success at trial.⁵⁹ When the judge requires the parties to reach this stage as early as possible, cases resolve quickly. Figure 6 shows the significant number of cases that took over a year to resolve, and ended without a trial or a plea of guilty. These cases were dismissed, ended in a *nolle prosequi*, or a pre-trial diversion program, which suggests they might have been good candidates for early resolution.

56. "Holistic Remedy Treats Case Processing Overload," cited in Steelman, *Caseload Management*, *supra*.

57. After we completed our data gathering, the Mississippi Supreme Court released its annual report for 2014, which includes a chart showing that the Hinds County Circuit Court disposed of 1631 criminal cases in 2014. For an explanation of the discrepancy, see Appendix 2.

58. In addition to the cases concluded with a pre-trial diversion program, a total of 209 cases were resolved by allowance of the prosecutor's motion for *nolle prosequi*, and another 29 were dismissed (total 16%). In some cases, the indictments should never have been brought; in others, evidence became unavailable.

59. According to our interviews with staff from the Hinds County Sheriff's Department, some defendants in pre-trial detention would prefer to be incarcerated in the local jail (as opposed to a state correctional facility). If they know the parameters of a term of incarceration that will be acceptable to the prosecutor, these defendants have an incentive to serve that period of time in the jail, and then offer a guilty plea with credit for time served—effectively turning a jail into a correctional facility. An early and credible trial date would put a stop to this unintended consequence.

Characteristics of a "Fast" Court	General Practices in Hinds County Circuit Court
Judges take responsibility for setting the pace of the case without deferring to counsel; judges schedule court appearances only as needed to move the case forward.	Judges allow the lawyers to set the pace; rely on counsel to move cases forward.
Courts impose tracking orders that set and enforce realistic dates for completion of pre-trial preparation.	Tracking orders and deadlines are not routinely imposed for stages of litigation.
Delegation of docket control activities and calendaring sessions to clerks or magistrates.	Magistrates are not available; judges must handle all sessions, even routine calendaring or status calls.
Judicial emphasis on trial readiness before discussing plea deals.	Court does not make orders that require counsel to certify trial readiness.
Court sets credible trial dates, i.e., most cases show only one trial date before the case reached final judgment.	Court routinely assigns a trial date that is highly unlikely to be "real."
Introducing operational consequences for violation of speedy-trial standards for criminal cases. disfavoring waiver by defendants.	Review of dockets does not indicate that this occurs.

The table above illustrates the extent to which the Hinds County Circuit Court follows practices that are counterproductive to efficiency.

The fact that the Hinds County Circuit Courts are not following best practices could be taken, ironically, as good news. Unsatisfactory results—in the form of long processing times—are not hard to understand, nor will it require any special insight or inspiration to improve them. The court has yet to take advantage of the major advances in court management that

have become standard since 1970. Just as today's bad results represent the predictable result of using obsolete practices, replacing existing processes with proven models from around the country will yield predictable and fairly rapid improvements. The picture that emerges from all available data is that hardworking people are spinning their wheels due to a lack of guidance in an area that is far removed from their expertise. No amount of hard work will be as effective as competent management.

APPENDIX 5: THE HINDS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

THE PROSECUTOR'S PIVOTAL ROLE

While law enforcement agencies may initiate and refer cases, the prosecutor is solely responsible for representing the citizens of Mississippi in criminal court. Accordingly, a high level of system-wide efficiency is unattainable without the prosecutor's diligent commitment to pursue appropriate case outcomes as expeditiously as possible. Conversely, a prosecutor who allows unwarranted delays or who otherwise misses opportunities to contribute to swift and effective justice will have the opposite impact. Unfortunately, BOTEC was unable to determine where the Hinds County prosecutor's office fits within this spectrum.

INSUFFICIENT INPUT FROM THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

BOTEC's preliminary contacts with the Hinds County District Attorney's Office were encouraging. The District Attorney participated in an initial interview, agreed to provide further information, and designated a liaison to handle further communications. On April 22, 2015, BOTEC sent a request for information that could generally be regarded as public in nature, or certainly nothing that would jeopardize any prosecution or investigation.⁶⁰ It was our intention to use the information to support a meaningful analysis and the development of concrete, non-superficial recommendations to improve case-processing times in the Hinds County Circuit Court. We sought to make the request as non-burdensome as possible, for the most part limiting it to documents already in existence, and followed up with a phone call to the designated liaison. When there was no response we

sent another letter before concluding that no information would be forthcoming.⁶¹

Unfortunately, the lack of insight and data from this key justice system agency prevents BOTEC from providing the depth of analysis it had hoped would be reflected in this report. The following is therefore based on BOTEC staff experiences in other venues and general information gleaned from other sources.

QUALITIES OF AN EFFECTIVE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The criminal justice system is a complex array of agencies that are independent of each other, yet interdependent when it comes to combatting crime. At times, they act cooperatively or in concert. At other times, they may be in opposition to one another. System efficiency may have to yield to higher principles of justice or, conversely, to competing demands for scarce public resources. Aside from the litigants themselves, the police, the trial and appellate courts, state and local government, and others all play a significant role in system efficiency. BOTEC therefore takes a broad view when considering policy and management considerations targeted to achieve system-wide improvements. While some of the recommendations discussed below involve single agency procedures, others may require extensive public debate, changes to state law or court rules, allocation of new resources, and willingness on the part of all agency participants to compromise and (occasionally) concede ground for the goal of sharing an overall improvement in the administration of justice.

60. Exhibit Q.

61. BOTEC staff finally received a call from the liaison on June 30, 2015, but this was long after it was possible to conduct any meaningful analysis within deadlines.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY LIAISON

Law enforcement agencies often rely on District Attorney's Offices to keep them abreast of relevant legal developments, changing evidentiary standards and evolving court procedures that may affect their operations. In some jurisdictions, the law enforcement liaison function is structured and formal. In others, it is *ad hoc* and may be based more on personalities than concrete protocols. Regardless of how the relationship is styled, the Hinds County District Attorney's Office should have a designated point of contact to receive and respond to management- and policy-level information requests from law enforcement. If at all possible the DA's office should try to provide law enforcement with consistent and reliable guidelines for investigating and referring cases, developing probable cause to search and seize, standards for handling and presenting evidence in court, and procedures for receiving legal support in the field. A small expenditure of resources on the front end pays big dividends in improving the quality of evidence eventually brought into court.

- **BOTEC suggests an evaluation to assess the sufficiency of the prosecutor/law enforcement liaison function in Hinds County.**

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS OR UNITS

A modern District Attorney's Office has a wide range of duties that go beyond making court appearances. Examples include administering procedures to identify and resolve conflicts of interest, identifying and providing legally sufficient discovery materials to opposing counsel, monitoring legal developments handed down by the legislature and the appellate courts, and providing appropriate training internally and to the community's law enforcement officers. In many jurisdictions, the office will create special

units or assign collateral duties to existing staff in order to perform these functions.

Prosecutors benefit from special expertise and training in handling certain types of cases, such as homicides, sexual assaults, white-collar crime, major frauds, gang offenses and crimes involving the internet and digital devices. In many jurisdictions, these cases are handled vertically, meaning that the same prosecutor handles all aspects of the case from initial presentation through sentencing. This allows the office to develop a depth of expertise, helps prevent errors, and provides an in-house training resource for related issues that may arise.

Lack of participation from the Hinds County District Attorney's Office prevents us from knowing how the office is organized. To be fair, the axiom "if it ain't broke don't fix it" may apply. If not, the office may benefit from some form of external advice and assistance to help address these needs.

- **BOTEC suggests an evaluation to assess the organizational structure of the Hinds County District Attorney's office.**

CASE PROCESSING

Law enforcement agencies are generally responsible for investigating crimes, taking reports, arresting suspects, and referring cases for prosecution. The specific procedures governing how cases are handed from police to prosecutors can significantly affect case volumes and processing times; they can overburden or streamline jail and court resources, and they can even affect case outcomes. This situation almost certainly exists in Hinds County, where defendants are initially brought before the Municipal Court for an initial arraignment, and may thereafter traverse through the County Court for a probable cause hearing, and then,

unless it is waived, to the grand jury, eventually landing in the Circuit court.⁶²

BEFORE CHARGES ARE FILED AND AT FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

Defendants arrested in Hinds County are typically brought before a Municipal Court, which has the power to bind over the accused to the grand jury (or other court having proper jurisdiction), appoint defense counsel, and set or deny bail. Significantly, the Municipal Courts are not authorized to take pleas or otherwise resolve cases at that stage of the proceeding.

As noted above, the District Attorney's Office did not provide any of the information that BOTEC requested. Indirect sources have, however, suggested that prosecutors are not routinely present in Municipal Court, although the office has stated publicly that an assistant is staffed to cover that court. The Hinds County Public Defender urges prosecutors to attend Municipal Court proceedings in order to facilitate meaningful communications regarding bail, charges, disposition, and discovery. These Municipal Court hearings apparently proceed on the basis of affidavits presented by police officers.⁶³ It does not appear that any prosecutor routinely screens or otherwise reviews these cases prior to the Municipal Court appearance, although in the past the police department has had a lawyer to assist police officers.

62. BOTEC understands that there are three levels of trial courts involved in criminal prosecutions in Hinds County, Mississippi. Municipal Courts hear cases involving municipal ordinances, misdemeanors, and the initial appearances in all criminal cases. County Courts hear juvenile matters, trials de novo arising from misdemeanors in the Municipal Court, civil trials involving claims of up to \$100,000, felony probable cause hearings, and (at least in theory) felony cases referred from a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court is the state's top-level trial court, having unlimited jurisdiction in all felony matters.

63. Exhibit R.

Anecdotal information also suggests that there is no uniform system to ensure that a defendant's criminal history is available for review by the Municipal Court judge. This is significant because bail amounts may be set too high or too low depending upon the severity of a defendant's past conduct, and the likelihood that present circumstances may affect his or her willingness to abscond.

In light of the above, BOTEC suggests consideration of the following:

- Assign a prosecutor to review all cases (or at least when a defendant is being held in custody) *before* referral to Municipal Court. At minimum, the review should focus on the sufficiency of admissible evidence to prove the charges, the defendant's prior criminal conduct, the State's position on bail, mitigating and aggravating factors, and guidance for possible plea negotiations. This review should also help assure that the court receives adequate documentation, including criminal histories and police reports, before the defendant's first appearance. Finally, the prosecutor assigned to perform these duties should be authorized to request additional information and/or evidence from the referring law enforcement agencies. Those agencies, in turn, should be asked to commit themselves to making appropriate and timely responses to those requests.
- Grant Municipal Court Judges the authority to take guilty or no contest pleas. Some proportion of the total criminal caseload involves straightforward facts and defendants who simply want to plead guilty. The current situation precludes that outcome even when there is literally no contest. Of course, no court should take a plea without the prosecutor's input, and no defendant should make such a plea without the assistance of counsel. This recommendation will not work unless

prosecutors are required to participate in the proceedings. However, it would serve to reduce workload and associated resources in nearly every subsequent stage of the criminal justice system.

- Assign a prosecutor to attend all criminal proceedings in Municipal Court. Even without contemporaneous authority to resolve cases, a representative of the State should be present to address the court's concerns, as well as to appropriately discuss case merits and possible future dispositions with defense counsel.

AFTER INDICTMENT

Defendants and prosecutors resolve a great number of their cases by negotiating plea bargains before trial. Courts that are presented with those bargains may either accept or reject the proposed outcomes. When accepted, the cases are effectively resolved without burdening the court's trial-related resources. When rejected, the status quo is preserved with no harm done.

During our research on this project, we learned that Mississippi's trial court judges are not bound by negotiated pleas.⁶⁴ In effect, this means that the court can accept a defendant's guilty plea and, in its own discretion, impose an entirely different punishment than what was included in the agreement with the prosecutor without allowing the defendant to withdraw the plea and proceed to trial.⁶⁵ At least some defendants are likely to consider that risk too great and, as a result, are reluctant to negotiate plea bargains with prosecutors even when the outcome is virtually assured. This is an area that cries out for legislative reform. No judge is ever compelled to accept a plea bargain, but a defendant should be able to offer a guilty plea contingent

on a defined sanction while retaining the right to withdraw it and proceed to trial if the judge rejects the bargain struck with the prosecutor. The "open plea" limitation serves no purpose other than to discourage guilty pleas.

- Enact a court rule⁶⁶ requiring judges to either accept or reject negotiated plea bargains in their entirety. In cases where an initially accepted plea bargain becomes unacceptable because of additional findings (as the result of pre-sentencing reports, for example) the plea should be vacated and criminal proceedings resumed.

PRE-TRIAL SETTLEMENTS CAN BE ENCOURAGED BY THE COURTS

Settlement calendars – very common in some jurisdictions – do not appear to be mandatory or routine in Hinds County. As is made clear in Appendix 4, the court's role in facilitating tender of plea agreements is to ensure that discovery and dispositive motions are completed early in the process. The prosecutor's role is to commit to providing all discovery materials as early in the process as possible, and to prepare their cases when ordered by the judge, not only after the case is scheduled for trial. Anecdotal evidence, particularly from judges and their administrators, suggests that prosecutors have grown accustomed to judicial deference to their preferences in scheduling trials. Two judges were explicit in their view that it would be improper for them to force a prosecutor to go to trial against his or her preference. Despite having grown comfortable with this role, prosecutors should accept that control of the court rests with the judge, and in the event that judges choose to adopt best practices for caseflow management, the prosecutor's job is to make whatever practice changes are needed to ensure that case-processing times improve.

64. In the words of one interviewee, "all pleas in Mississippi are open pleas."

65. We further understand that some judges will waive the open-plea restriction and allow a conditional guilty plea.

66. BOTEK recognizes that only the Mississippi Supreme Court has the authority to make or modify rules of procedure.

In the Hinds County Circuit Court, it does not appear that judges have any ability to delegate ministerial tasks to a clerk or to use a bench officer for appropriate functions. In many jurisdictions, a session clerk will handle final pre-trial conferences or calendaring sessions, thereby freeing up the judge to handle more important matters. Bench officers may be created with authority to accept plea bargains, for example.

BOTEC accordingly suggests the following:

- Establish early exchange of discovery material.
- Implement a mandatory settlement calendar for all criminal cases. Frank discussions between the litigants and the court can often result in early dispositions. Significant time and resources may be saved if the prosecutor and defense lawyer are required to appear in court prepared to discuss the merits of the case and defenses. These proceedings should appear as early in the case as possible, and the court should require the full participation of all parties.

- Consider the creation of bench officers authorized to resolve cases.

GRAND JURY

We understand that absent a waiver by the defendant, felony prosecutions proceed by grand jury indictment, and a waiver happens most commonly if the defendant wishes to plead guilty. Defendants can request a probable cause hearing, but prosecutors can apparently take such cases to the grand jury regardless of the outcome.

It appears that the prosecutors' evidentiary burden for grand jury indictment may be very low, and proceedings may therefore be quite summary. Hearsay is admissible and the evidence offered may consist primarily of police testimony. Statistics from the Hinds County Circuit Court suggest that cases are resolved by dismissals and motions for "nolle prosequi" at a high rate, and often after a prolonged pre-trial period. Figure 8 shows the distribution of case resolutions in 2014. When dismissals and nolle prosequis are added together, they account for 15% of the total. These cases may burden the prosecutor and the court for no good reason.

Figure 8: Cases Disposed in 2014: Percent of Total Cases by Disposition Type

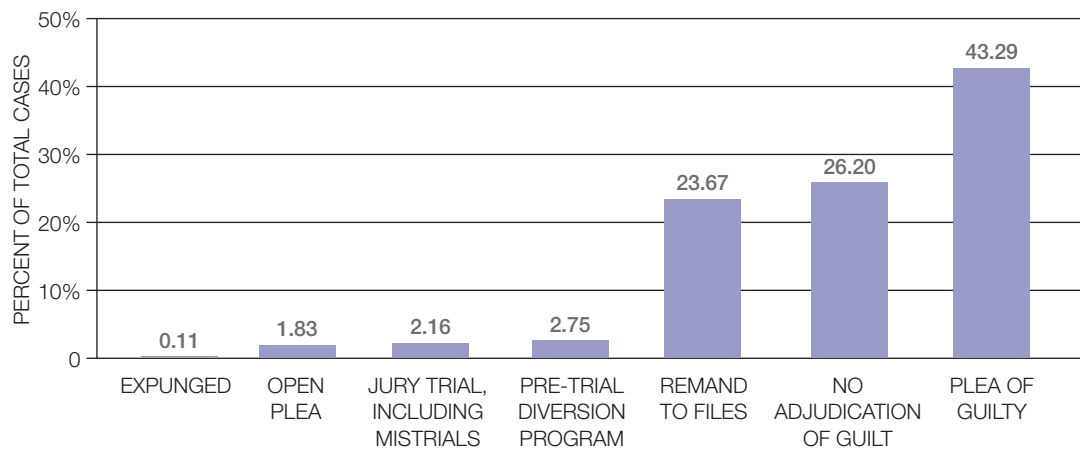


Table 3: Breakdown of Disposition Type, Count and Percent of Total Cases

Disposition Type		Count of Cases	Percent of Total
Expunged	EXPU	2	0.11%
Open Plea	OPPL	34	1.83%
Jury Trial, including Mistrials	(JV G, JVNG, MIST)	40	2.16%
Pre-Trial Diversion Program	PTDP	51	2.75%
Remand to Files ⁷⁰	RMDF	439	23.67%
No Adjudication of Guilt	(NAOG, NLPR, DISM)	486	26.20%
Plea of Guilty	PLDG	803	43.29%
Grand Total		1855	

Effective case screening at the grand jury stage could present a significant opportunity to reduce subsequent system-wide workload. Pushing cases through a summary proceeding without screening does not serve to identify evidentiary and proof problems, questionable or unavailable witnesses, or any range of other problems that may not otherwise become known until a prosecutor begins preparing the case for trial. In addition to causing unnecessary efforts by the court and counsel, these cases impair other cases in the prosecutor's office by clogging the system. Criminal cases do not improve with age, so every effort to eliminate barriers to a swift trial is in everyone's interest.

In light of the above, BOTEC suggests the following:

- Consider a legislative change that would allow the prosecutor to elect either grand jury or probable cause hearing. If a probable cause hearing is selected, its outcome should receive the same weight and effect as a grand jury indictment. This would save resources by eliminating the redundancy of these procedures. BOTEC understands that this recommendation would require an act of the state legislature.
- Implement a rigorous case screening protocol before proceeding to grand jury presentation. Use non-hearsay evidence, including the testimony of victims and non-police percipient witnesses, to assist the prosecutor in determining the overall merits and "triability" of the cases. BOTEC understand that this recommendation may require additional prosecution staff and dramatically revised grand jury protocols, but the benefits are manifest.

67. The designation "remand to files" may be used in a variety of situations to close a case without adjudication as to guilt.

APPENDIX 6: ALLOCATION OF JUDICIAL RESOURCES

THE STATE FORMULA

Concern for a backlog of slow-moving felony prosecutions in Hinds County Circuit Court led the stakeholders to ask BOTEC to evaluate the current state formula for allocations of court resources, consider whether Hinds County needs more Circuit Court Judges, and the potential for County Court Judges to be a resource for moving criminal cases.⁶⁸

To answer the question, we looked into the statutory framework, a recent allocation decision by the Legislature, and efforts in 2002 and 2011 to fine-tune the allocation decision with a weighted case assessment. We then reviewed a comparable assessment in the state of Tennessee, and summarize it here to guide future work in this area.

68. We need not dwell on the matter of county court judges as a means of unburdening the circuit court. By statute, a county court judge may hear felony cases at the request of a circuit court judge: "In any county in cases where an overcrowded docket justifies the same, any circuit judge may assign to a county judge in said county only, for hearing and final disposition, any case, cause, hearing or motion, or any proceedings involved in the trial and final disposition thereof." Miss. Code Ann. § 9-9-35. County court judges are therefore an available resource to assist the circuit court, but feasibility and efficacy were beyond our ability to forecast; they depend entirely on the willingness of judges to cooperate.

The criteria used in Mississippi to allocate judges to circuit courts is set by statute, but subparagraph (f) effectively allows free rein in the decision making process.⁶⁹

The legislation that created the Administrative Office of Courts in 1993 also created the Mississippi Judicial Advisory Study Committee,⁷⁰ which consists of 21 voting and two non-voting members representing a variety of interested parties both within and outside of

69. The number of judges in each circuit court district shall be determined by the Legislature based upon the following criteria:

- (a) The population of the district;
- (b) The number of cases filed in the district;
- (c) The case load of each judge in the district;
- (d) The geographic area of the district;
- (e) An analysis of the needs of the district by the court personnel of the district; and
- (f) Any other appropriate criteria.

The Judicial College of the University of Mississippi Law Center and the Administrative Office of Courts shall determine the appropriate:

- (a) Specific data to be collected as a basis for applying the above criteria;
- (b) Method of collecting and maintaining the specified data; and
- (c) Method of assimilating the specified data.

Miss. Code Ann. § 9-7-3

70. "Supreme Court of Mississippi 2013 Annual Report," *Administrative Office of Courts*, p. 33.

the Mississippi judicial system.⁷¹ The role of the study committee is defined:

The purpose of the study committee shall be to make recommendations to the Administrative Office of the Courts in the administration of the courts, including obtaining statistical information with reference to cases in the various courts in Mississippi; conducting research relating to improvement of the judicial system in the State of Mississippi; and making a comprehensive study of the judicial system of the state for the purpose of the improvement thereof. In addition, the study committee may make such policy recommendations as will promote the administration of justice and the operation of the courts.⁷²

The Mississippi Legislature is required to redistrict the circuit and chancery courts within five years of each federal census.⁷³ After the 2000 census, the Study Committee commissioned the John C. Stennis Institute of Government at Mississippi State University to conduct a study of caseloads in the trial courts across the state. Released in 2002, that study (*Mississippi's Circuit and Chancery Courts: Redistricting Options After 2000*) attempted a weighted caseload assessment.⁷⁴ The study design was not published, but a form of the Delphi technique said to have been used.⁷⁵ The AOC asked all trial judges to supply case

disposition times on three occasions, but only a minority of the judges responded to the request.

More recently, the Study Committee contracted with the Stennis Institute for an updated report and plan in 2011, but it did not come to fruition.⁷⁶ Unlike the previous study, in 2011, the Stennis Institute examined population data, not caseloads or staffing.⁷⁷ In the end, the Study Committee could not reach agreement on key criteria for allocating additional judgeships in the districts and did not release a complete report.⁷⁸ Nevertheless, based on requests from judges and an apparent consideration of case filings and population statistics, the Study Committee recommended the creation of an additional judgeship for the 12th, 20th, and 22nd Circuit Courts.⁷⁹ After the legislative process, House Bill 703 (2015) allocated an additional judge in the 12th, 13th, 15th, and 20th Circuit Districts.⁸⁰ It is not clear why the Legislature deviated from the recommendations of the Study Committee.

Given the difficulty we experienced in extracting data to measure caseload in Hinds County, we question the quality of information available to the committees, commissions and consultants who make recommendations to the legislature. It does little good to identify caseloads and case-processing times as criteria for decision making if those elements cannot be measured accurately.

71. Miss. Code Ann. § 9-21-21

72. Miss. Code Ann. § 9-21-23

73. Mississippi Constitution Article VI, Section 152

74. The weighted caseload method calculates judicial need based on total judicial workload, which is evaluated using more than raw number of case filings. In a weighted caseload calculation, cases are first given a weight, corresponding to the average amount of judicial time that will be required. Kleiman, et al., *Workload Assessment: A Data-Driven Management Tool for the Judicial Branch* (2013).

75. The "Delphi" process weights case types by estimating the time spent from initiation to completion of a case.

76. Winkle, *The Mississippi Judicial Advisory Study Committee Annual Report for 2011* (submitted to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, 2012) p. 11.

77. Winkle, *The Mississippi Judicial Advisory Study Committee Annual Report for 2012*, (submitted to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, 2013) p. 9.

78. Kevin Lackey, (June 25, 2015). Telephone interview.

79. Winkle, *The Mississippi Judicial Advisory Study Committee Annual Report for 2013*, (submitted to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, 2014) p. 10.

80. Elliot, "6 New Judge Posts on Nov 3. Ballot," *The Clarion-Ledger*, (May 17, 2015).

COMPARISON CASE STUDY

A judicial allocation study performed in Tennessee and reported by the National Center for State Courts is a useful model for future efforts to assess the relative needs of jurisdictions in Mississippi.⁸¹ Court management professionals were hired to develop a clear measure of judicial workload in Tennessee and establish a transparent formula for the state to use in assessing the number of judges needed.

- The researchers created a Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC). All members were trial court judges in different jurisdictions that would be affected by the recommendations. The WAAC monitored the committee's efforts to develop a method of assessment and worked closely with project staff to ensure that the judges' perspectives were respected.
- To establish a baseline of current practices, all judges were asked to submit 6 weeks of data detailing how much time they spend on various activities, including judicial and non-judicial tasks. Over an eleven-week period 95.3% of the state's judges submitted data.
- "Soft" data was also assembled; all judges were surveyed about whether they felt they had adequate time to complete their tasks. Most responded that they had sufficient time, but typically worked longer than 8 hours a day to complete their work.

The WAAC identified and defined the data to be collected for the workload assessment,

including (a) the categories for case types, (b) a comprehensive list of duties including case-related and non-case related, as well as deciding the amount of time needed to gather the data and the time span for which the data would be gathered. The WAAC worked closely with project staff throughout the project and reviewed each set of data as it was gathered.

The time study allowed for a realistic weighted caseload assessment by ensuring that case weights matched actual time spent on real cases. The researchers used the time study figures in conjunction with case disposition data provided by the administrative office of the courts and calculated the preliminary case weights by annualizing all data recorded and then summing the judicial officer time recorded for each case type. In order to evaluate the staffing adequacy, measurements were taken to determine the "judge-work-year," i.e., amount of work a judge could reasonably be expected to generate. This calculation was done by multiplying the days typically worked by a judge in a year (210 days in Tennessee) by the number of hours in a day available for case-related work, which yielded the number of judges needed to handle the workload.

RESULT OF THE STUDY

After consulting with their peers, the WAAC adjusted the preliminary case weights to ensure that they provided sufficient time to achieve a level of quality, factoring in any unique features of jurisdictions. For example, the jurisdiction covering the state capitol was determined to have greater need, since it, like Hinds County, bore the additional burden of the administrative cases inevitably brought in that court.

81. Tallarico, *Tennessee Trial Courts Judicial Weighted Caseload Study*, (2007).

IMPLICATIONS FOR HINDS COUNTY

The Tennessee study provides an example of how a more accurate weighted caseload study and subsequent updates could be done in Mississippi. While there are plenty of differences in both the size and structure of the trial court systems in Tennessee and Mississippi, the underlying premise remains the same. Judicial need should be assessed regularly, using the most objective and accurate quantitative methods tempered by qualitative information. The Tennessee effort also showed the power of inclusion; accuracy is improved when all judges are invited to participate, and inclusion fosters cooperation.

JUDICIAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS

After considering the current process for allocating court resources in Mississippi, and in comparison with the national standards practices, we have come to the following conclusions:

- Mississippi urgently needs to improve the quality of its data collection so that reliable numbers may be obtained. The 2002 Stennis study was effectively hamstrung because it could not obtain statistics that should have been readily available through data reporting from courts to the AOC.
- Since judicial resource allocation is a creature of statute, the criteria must be explicit and evidence-based. The legislature should revise the statute and eliminate the catchall language like “any other appropriate criteria,” which vitiates specifications.
- After data reporting and collection systems are put in place, the statute should require a proper weighted caseload study in accordance with national standards. Instead of launching a new study with every federal census, the factors required for a weighted caseload data should be tracked continuously and updated to facilitate an automatic calculation promptly after each census.
- The Legislature (specifically the House Judiciary Committee) should respect scientifically sound, data-driven recommendations of the Study Committee.

COMBINED RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT

- Create and operate a reliable data system.
- With the help of court management experts, create an “opt in” program for judges who want to improve court performance, and follow up with accountability.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE

- Consider an evaluation to assess the sufficiency of the prosecutor/law enforcement liaison function in Hinds County.
- Consider an evaluation to assess the organizational structure of the DA’s office.
- Assign a prosecutor to review all cases (or at least when a defendant is being held in custody) before referral to Municipal Court.
- Grant Municipal Court Judges the authority to take guilty or no contest pleas.
- Assign a prosecutor to attend all criminal proceedings in Municipal Court.
- Enact a court rule requiring judges to either accept or reject negotiated plea bargains in their entirety.
- Establish early exchange of discovery material.
- Implement a mandatory settlement calendar for all criminal cases.

- Consider the creation of bench officers authorized to resolve cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUDICIAL ALLOCATION

- Improve the quality of its data collection so that reliable numbers may be obtained.
- Since judicial resource allocation is a creature of statute, the criteria must be explicit and evidence-based.
- After data reporting and collection systems are put in place, the statute should require a proper weighted caseload study in accordance with national standards. Instead of launching a new study with every federal census, the factors required for a weighted caseload data should be tracked continuously and updated to facilitate an automatic calculation promptly after each census.
- The Legislature (specifically the House Judiciary Committee) should respect scientifically sound, data-driven recommendations of the Study Committee.

RESEARCH TEAM BIOS

Michael Barnett

Michael Barnett is a Research Assistant for BOTECH and a J.D. Candidate at Mississippi College School of Law. He has a B.A. in Political Science and a minor in English from the University of Mississippi. His research areas include quantitative analysis and crime and drug prevention in the Jackson-metro area.

KAI FISKE

Kai Fiske is a research assistant at BOTECH. He is currently earning his BA in International Relations at Bucknell University, with minors in French and Economics.

BUD FRANK

Bud Frank is an advisor, researcher and investigator for BOTECH. He is a member of the California bar, and has been a prosecutor for the California Attorney General and the District Attorneys in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties. He is a subject matter expert in high-tech crime, identity theft and online fraud prosecution. Frank was a policy analyst in the U.S. Department of Justice, the Planning and Analysis Chief for the U.S. Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, and the first Executive Director of the Santa Cruz County Criminal Justice Council. He has a J.D. from Santa Clara University, a master's degree in public administration (judicial administration specialization) from the University of Southern California, and was a Research Fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, and served as a part-time faculty member at the Santa Clara University School of Law.

Peter Gehred

Peter Gehred is the Director of Business Development at BOTECH. He oversees all development endeavors as well as manages current projects. His areas of interest include crime policy, corrections strategies, and

transportation policy. He has an M.P.P. from Duke University and a B.A. in Philosophy and English from the University of Notre Dame.

Lowry Heussler

Lowry Heussler is BOTECH's general counsel. She is a member of the bars of Massachusetts, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, the First Circuit Court of Appeals, and has a J.D. from Boston University School of Law and B.A. in English from the University of Wisconsin.

Blake Hollingsworth

Blake Hollingsworth is a Research Assistant at BOTECH and a J.D. Candidate at Mississippi College School of Law. His areas of interest include quantitative analysis, and crime policy. He has a B.S. in Economics from the University of Texas at Dallas.

Mark Kleiman

Mark Kleiman is the Chairman of BOTECH and a Professor of Public Policy at the Marron Institute of Urban Management at New York University. He is also Director of the newly formed Crime Reduction and Justice Program at NYU Marron. His research areas include swift, certain, and fair sanctions programs and legal frameworks for regulating drugs such as cannabis, tobacco, and alcohol. He previously taught Public Policy at the Luskin School of Public Affairs at UCLA and at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He has a Ph.D. in Public Policy and an M.P.P., both from Harvard University.

Clarissa Manning

Clarissa Manning is a Research Assistant at BOTECH and an M.P.P. Candidate at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). Her research areas include quantitative analysis, transportation policy, and education. She also has a B.A. in Political Science and Government from UCLA.

Annie O'Hare

Annie O'Hare is a researcher and project editor for BOTEC. She earned her B.A. in English from Mills College.

Brad Rowe

Brad Rowe is the President and Managing Director of BOTEC. He is also Deputy Director for the Crime Reduction and Justice Program at NYU Marron. He provides project guidance and quality control for all BOTEC output. His areas of interest include crime and violence reduction, cannabis policy, and transportation

policy. He has an M.P.P. from UCLA and a B.A. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin.

Jeremy Ziskind

Jeremy Ziskind is BOTEC's Director of Projects and Marketing. He has worked with the Vera Institute of Justice and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). He holds an M.P.P. from UCLA, edited the book *Drugs and Drug Policy: What Everyone Needs to Know*, and is a member of the London School of Economics Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy.

**EXHIBIT A: REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMISSION ON THE
MISSISSIPPI JUDICIAL SYSTEM, 2001**

**STUDY COMMISSION
ON
THE MISSISSIPPI JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

Report to the Mississippi Legislature

December 2001

Carroll H. Ingram, Chairman

Study Commission on the Mississippi Judicial System

Chairman

Carroll H. Ingram
Ingram and Associates, PLLC
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Vice-Chairman

Leslie D. King,
Presiding Judge,
Mississippi Court of Appeals
Jackson, Mississippi

Members

Edward Blackmon
Mississippi House of Representatives
Canton, Mississippi

Roger H. McMillin, Jr., Chief Judge
Mississippi Court of Appeals
Jackson, Mississippi

Neely C. Carlton
Mississippi State Senate
Greenville, Mississippi

Robin Alfred Midcalf
County Court Judge
Gulfport, Mississippi

Robert P. Chamberlin
Mississippi State Senate
Hernando, Mississippi

Edward E. Patten, Jr.
Chancery Court Judge
Hazlehurst, Mississippi

Kay B. Cobb, Justice
Mississippi Supreme Court
Jackson, Mississippi

Edwin Lloyd Pittman, Chief Justice
Mississippi Supreme Court
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Danny E. Cupit
Law Offices of Danny E. Cupit
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Lenore L. Prather,
Former Chief Justice
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Columbus, Mississippi

Donald C. Dornan, Jr., President-Elect
Mississippi State Bar
Biloxi, Mississippi

Thomas Upton Reynolds
Mississippi House of Representatives
Charleston, Mississippi

James O. Dukes, *in memoriam*
Bryant, Clark, Dukes, Blakeslee,
Ramsay & Hammond
Gulfport, Mississippi

Keith Starrett
Circuit Court Judge
McComb, Mississippi

Bruce Strong
Justice Court Judge
Biloxi, Mississippi

Carlton W. Reeves
Piggott, Reeves, Johnson & Minor
Jackson, Mississippi

James E. Thomas, Judge
Mississippi Court of Appeals
Jackson, Mississippi

Bennie L. Turner
Mississippi State Senate
West Point, Mississippi

Thandi Wade
Tatum and Wade
Jackson, Mississippi

William L. Waller, Jr., Justice
Mississippi Supreme Court
Jackson, Mississippi

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IV. TERMS AND CASE MANAGEMENT

A. Commission Conclusions

1. The Commission concludes that there is a public perception that there is a delay in the administration of justice in the Mississippi Court system.	25
2. The Commission concludes that there is no uniform tracking system among the circuit and chancery clerks in order to ascertain the number of cases currently pending before each judge.	25
3. The Commission concludes that special attention must be given to the Hinds County courts because of its unique posture as the seat of state government and statutory role in cases involving the state and its agencies.	26
4. The Commission concludes that as a result of ever-increasing caseloads, trial court judges need the flexibility to hire at least one full-time law clerk	26
5. The Commission concludes that special attention must be paid to the criminal justice system and its supporting agencies	27
6. The Commission concludes that the State must fund an adequate indigent defense system.	27

B. Commission Recommendations

1. The Commission recommends that the Administrative Office of Courts implement a uniform tracking system among circuit and chancery court clerks in order to properly ascertain the number of cases pending before each judge.	28
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motion for additur or remittitur; and (9) motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. Preparing for hearings on these motions and giving proper attention and consideration to the briefs and arguments of counsel are made extremely difficult without the assistance of a full-time law clerk. Full-time law clerks are essential.

5. The Commission concludes that special attention must be paid to the criminal justice system and its supporting agencies.

The Commission concludes that special attention must be paid to the criminal justice system and its supporting agencies. These supporting agencies often play a key role in prosecuting criminal cases, and if there is a delay within the agency, that delay often transfers over to the court system. For example, the Mississippi Crime Lab facilities are woefully understaffed and evidence is not analyzed in a timely or efficient manner. If there is no analysis, there can be no trial.

6. The Commission concludes that the State must fund an adequate indigent defense system.

The Commission concludes that the State must fund an adequate indigent defense system. The present system of indigent defense in Mississippi is woefully inefficient. It is a burden on the counties. Part-time public defender systems lead to part-time justice as can be seen by the delays caused by conflicts in public defenders' schedules.

B. Commission Recommendations

1. The Commission recommends that the Administrative Office of Courts implement a uniform tracking system among circuit and chancery court

clerks in order to properly ascertain the number of cases pending before each judge.

Currently, judges in Mississippi cannot operate their courtrooms on a proactive basis because they are not aware of what cases are even before them until such time as they are asked to rule upon a motion. Getting the case before the judge early in the process, as is done in the federal system, and having the case assigned to a particular track--depending upon the issues and complexity of the case should lead to quicker and more timely resolution of cases.

Therefore, the Commission recommends that the Administrative Office of Courts implement a uniform tracking system among the circuit and chancery clerks in order to ascertain the number of cases currently pending before each judge. Once a uniform system is established to count the number of cases pending before each judge, a system should be implemented which would weigh the caseload of the various judges. For example, it is beyond dispute that a capital murder case should not be weighed equally with a burglary case. Similarly, a simple trespass case would generally not outweigh a complex medical malpractice, product liability, or cases involving multiple parties. To devise such a system the Administrative Office of Courts should seek the input and advice of the trial judges' conferences, bar associations and clerks' associations in creating these systems. The data must be accurate and comprehensive before any uniform time standards are implemented.

2. The Commission recommends that before any statewide changes to the tracking system are made, that the Administrative Office of Courts should establish pilot programs in geographically diverse areas to insure a properly functioning system.

The Commission recommends that before making any statewide changes, the Administrative Office of Courts should establish pilot programs in various areas that account for geographic diversity and not simply focus exclusively on the areas with the most case filings. One size may not fit all. Any weaknesses in the system should be resolved prior to implementing any program statewide.

Moreover, the Commission recommends that special attention be given to the Hinds County courts. As previously stated, Hinds County courts receive more case filings because of its unique position of being the seat of state government, as well as having exclusive jurisdiction over state agency cases and appeals. The Administrative Office of Courts should consider these factors when implementing any type of case management system.

3. The Commission recommends that trial judges be given the funding to hire at least one full-time law clerk for each judge.

Trial courts also sit as appellate courts on occasion which requires the reading and digesting of transcripts and “appellate” briefs. Trial judges must accomplish these tasks while at the same time managing their trial docket. Presently, our Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeals Judges each have two law clerks and staff attorneys to assist them in handling their case loads. Similarly, in the federal system

**EXHIBIT B: ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, 2001-AD-00001,
MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT, NOVEMBER 20, 2001**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI
2001-AD-00001

IN RE: TIME STANDARDS FOR TRIAL COURTS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

FILED

NOV 20 2001

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT
COURT OF APPEALS

Now before the Court, en banc, are proposed time standards for the chancery, circuit and county courts of Mississippi. By order issued June 14, 2001, the Court adopted, for comment, time standards which were then disseminated for comment to the judiciary, the bar, and the public at large. Having given careful consideration to those standards and the comments submitted, the Court authorized the submission of the modified and amended proposed time standards to the Conferences of Judges of the Chancery, Circuit and County Courts of the state. The Conferences have since endorsed the standards as modified and amended, and those modified and amended standards are now before the Court. The Court finds that such standards as set forth in Exhibit "A" hereto will promote the fair and efficient administration of justice, and that they should be adopted.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, that Time Standards in the Chancery, Circuit and County Courts of Mississippi as set forth in Exhibit "A" hereto be and are hereby adopted. These standards shall be effective from and after January 1, 2002.

SO ORDERED, this the 15th day of November, 2001.



EDWIN LLOYD PITTMAN, CHIEF
JUSTICE, FOR THE COURT

EXHIBIT "A"

TIME STANDARDS IN THE CHANCERY, CIRCUIT
AND COUNTY COURTS OF MISSISSIPPI

PURPOSE AND PREAMBLE

The fair and efficient administration of justice requires that controversies, civil and criminal, receive the timely attention of the courts. This requires that the judicial system achieve a disposition of cases as expeditiously as is consistent with care, fairness and sound decisions. It is the responsibility of the judiciary to manage the dockets of the courts.

These time standards represent aspirational goals against which to measure the actual movement of cases in the trial courts. They should not be treated as rules of court which limit the discretion of the trial courts to schedule individual cases and proceedings within individual cases. They do not supercede time periods applicable to specific cases under court rules or statute. Each case is unique and the judges of the courts must, within the bounds of the rules of court and statutes, exercise sound judgment in such a manner as to provide the parties with a fair opportunity to be heard and to allow the court to achieve a reasoned disposition. However, our justice system has grown to the point that only by observing and comparing the flow of matters in all the trial courts can we determine the special needs of each court and allocate resources to the best end.

There are many factors that determine the movement of the business of the courts, some which are within the control of the judges presiding, and some which are not. Depending on case loads, types of cases, the number of judges in a district, population, commercial activity, staffing and support, it can be expected that the parties in one county or district may find that their cases proceed more rapidly or more slowly than in other districts or counties.

To use these benchmarks alone as a measure of the quality of a court or its judges would be to misunderstand and misapply them. Their purpose is to provide each judge and the judiciary as a whole with tools for the improvement of procedures and the allocation of resources.

Estates and will probate proceedings, guardianships, conservatorships, commitment proceedings, petitions for name change, petitions for registration of foreign judgments and uncontested adoptions are not covered by these standards.

CRIMINAL*

Felony	270 days from arraignment
Misdemeanor (originating in circuit or county court)	120 days from filing
Misdemeanor (appeals to circuit or county court)	180 days from notice of appeal
Preliminary hearing	30 days from arrest or initial appearance
Post trial motions	30 days from filing of post trial motion
Sentencing	90 days from verdict or ruling on post trial motions

CIVIL*

General civil	18 months from filing of complaint
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DOMESTIC RELATIONS*

Contested	1 year from filing of complaint
Uncontested	180 days from filing of complaint

JUVENILE *

Detention/shelter hearings	48 hours after taking into temporary custody exclusive of weekends and statutory state holidays
Adjudicatory hearing (if in detention)	21 days from first detention hearing
Adjudicatory hearing (if in shelter)	30 days after taken into custody
Adjudicatory hearing (not detained, not in shelter, not in protective custody)	90 days from filing of petition
Disposition hearing	14 days following adjudicatory hearing

* Except for individual cases in which the court determines by written order that exceptional circumstances exist and for which a continuing review should occur.

EXHIBIT C: E-MAIL EXCHANGE BETWEEN CLINT PENTECOST AND BOTEC, JUNE 12, 2015

From: **Lowry Heussler** lowry.heussler@botecanalysis.com
Subject: Re: Request for information
Date: June 12, 2015 at 3:57 PM
To: **Clint Pentecost** Clint.Pentecost@mec.ms.gov
Cc: **Lisa Counts** Lisa.Counts@mec.ms.gov, **Kevin Lackey** lackeyjk@courts.ms.gov
Bcc: brad.rowe@botecanalysis.com, peter.gehred@botecanalysis.com

I'll give it a try!

I understand that the MEC offered to train the judges' administrators in the Hinds County Circuit Court so they could use the MEC system to manage their criminal cases. The administrators tell me they have not had any training and would like to learn how to use the system. According to the administrators, even though new criminal cases are entered in MEC, they have to manually enter them in the Dyna-Comm system in order to run reports, manage their dockets, and generate required documents. It sounded to me like there was a breakdown somewhere. When MEC reaches out to a Circuit Court to offer training, to whom is that offer made? Specifically in Hinds County, what happened?

Is the MEC system configured to allow generation of the data specified by the National Center for State Courts as being the proper standard to measure caseload management? If you are not familiar with the NCSC measurements, I can tell you about the system in a phone call.

What can you tell me about the capacity of MEC to facilitate the administrative functions needed to manage dockets? Have other jurisdictions been able to use it exclusively and get rid of their legacy systems?

Do you know anything about the old Dyna-Comm system?

I've heard that there is another computer system being used to digitize old cases. Apparently cases that closed prior to 2009 are being scanned and can be viewed from a computer. Can you tell me anything about that?

I'm concerned that you may have heard misinformation about BOTEC or what we are doing. Please rest assured that we have no intention of doing some kind of a hatchet job. Our goal was to get a snapshot of how the cases are managed in the 7th Circuit and make recommendations as to what might be done to move them faster. We can't make recommendations that the state deploy additional resources or that staff in the 7th Circuit alter existing practices unless we can develop an understanding of how the system works now, and with respect to the MEC computer system, how it could help the court if it were properly used. That's all— really.

On Jun 12, 2015, at 8:31 AM, Clint Pentecost <Clint.Pentecost@mec.ms.gov> wrote:

Ms. Heussler,

I have not been involved with the discussions related to the crime study except for an initial meeting last year. I doubt I would have anything to add beyond the discussions you've had recently with Lisa Counts and Kevin Lackey about how MEC gathers information and what would be involved with transmitting that data. If there are questions you still have, it may be best to e-mail those so we can determine who can best answer them before scheduling a call.

Clint Pentecost
Counsel, Mississippi Supreme Court
601-576-4604
clint.pentecost@mec.ms.gov

On Jun 10, 2015, at 10:55 AM, "Lowry Heussler" <lowry.heussler@botecanalysis.com> wrote:

Dear Mr. Pentecost:

I believe you had some communication with Peter Gehred from BOTEC about the crime study. I'm following up on a few aspects of the MEC system. Do you have time for a phone call this week? Perhaps you could give me some convenient dates and times?

Thanks so much.

--



Lowry Heussler
General Counsel, BOTEC Analysis

844-GO-BOTEC ext. 708

lowry.heussler@botecanalysis.com


[website](#) | [email](#) | [facebook](#) | [twitter](#)

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EXHIBIT D: ORDER APPROVING ATTORNEY E-FILING, GREEN, J., SEPTEMBER 24, 2013

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

IN RE: MISSISSIPPI ELECTRONIC
COURTS SYSTEM

FILED
SEP 24 2013
BARBARA DUNN, CIRCUIT CLERK
BY  D.C.

ORDER APPROVING ATTORNEY E-FILING

On the Court's own motion and pursuant to that certain Administrative Order entered by the Mississippi Supreme Court in Cause No. 2011-0001 dated May 26, 2011, the Court approved the use of the Mississippi Electronic Courts (MEC) system in the Circuit Court of Hinds County, Mississippi and adopted the Administrative Procedures for the Mississippi Electronic Courts, as approved by the Mississippi Supreme Court. Accordingly, in those cases which are designated below for inclusion in MEC, the filing, signing, verification, and service of all pleadings and papers in the Circuit Court of Hinds County shall be made in accordance with the Administrative Procedures for the MEC.

As part of the use of MEC, the Court hereby orders and directs that cases be designated for inclusion in MEC in the following manner:

1. Beginning on October 1, 2013, attorneys may electronically file pleadings and papers in accordance with the Administrative Procedures in any case initiated on or after October 1, 2013, or as described in paragraph 3 below ("MEC Cases"). If an attorney chooses to electronically file a pleading or paper in an MEC Case, all filing, signing, verification, and service of pleadings and papers by that attorney in that particular case shall be made in accordance with the Administrative Procedures from that point forward.
2. Beginning on November 1, 2013, all filing, signing, verification, and service of pleadings and papers shall be made in accordance with the Administrative Procedures in all MEC Cases.
3. All cases initiated prior to October 1, 2013, will become part of the MEC system and, therefore, subject to the Administrative Procedures in the following manner: 1) when a pleading, order, or other paper is filed on or after October 1, 2013, the Clerk shall open that particular case in the MEC system, if not previously opened in the MEC system; or 2) the Clerk may also open such other cases in the MEC system as deemed appropriate or as directed by the Court.

BOOK 766 PAGE 154

SO ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, this the 23rd day of September, 2013.


HON. TOMIE GREEN, CIRCUIT JUDGE

AGREED TO BY:


CIRCUIT CLERK


BOOK 766 PAGE 155

EXHIBIT E: COPY OF CRMNL SCREEN WITH REDACTED SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

REDACTED NAME		INDICT NO: 14-0-109-01		HCCS030-170	
INDICT DATE: 140313		DATE OF OFFENSE: _____		ARREST DATE: _____	
NAME: REDACTED		MDC# _____		HABITUAL (Y/N): N	
AKA: _____		DOB: REDACTED		SSN: REDACTED	
R/S: W / F		ADDRESS: REDACTED		CITY: PEARL ST: MS	
CHARGE: C/S P/S_LORCET_41-29-139					
CO-DEFENDENTS: _____					
COMPLAINANT: _____					
ORIGINATING AGENCY: MISC_ ORIGINATING CASE NO: 13-2654_					
ATTY: 103046 - BROWN M ERIC C/A ? Y JUDGE: WLK DA: SW					
CAPIAS EXEC: 140609 CONFINEMENT: DRUG_CRT_PARTICIPANT_12.19.14_ ARRAIGN: 140623					
BW ISSUED: _____ BW EXECUTED: _____ BW RECALLED: _____					
INSURANCE CO NO: _____					
AGENT-NAME: _____ SURETY AMT: _____ POWER NO: _____					
SET FOR: PLEA-DRUG_COURT DATE: 141219 TIME: 09 : 00 AM NOTICE 1 _____					
PLEA _____ 141106 09 : 10 AM NOTICE 2 _____					
00 : 00 _M NOTICE 3 _____					
DISP. EXISTS FOR THIS RECORD - F2 FOR NEXT SCREEN					
F1 = MENU F2 = NEXT SCREEN F6 = RETURN TO SEARCH XMIT					


FREEMAN SCARLETT		INDICT NO: 14-0-109-01		HCCS040-171	
1-DATE: 141219 TYPE: NAOG CONV: C/S_P/S_LORCET_41-29-139 JDG WLK CR #1 DH_					
SENT: 141219 TIME: _____ SUSP: _____ PROB: 5 SUPV: Y CR #2 _____					
EARND: RID: N FINE: _____ ATTY 103444-HENRY MICHAEL DA SW					
COND: 5YRS_NAOG, DRUG_COURT, \$1000_PARTICIPATION_FEE, _____ INST: MDOC					
\$250_D.A. FEE.					
2-DATE: _____ TYPE: _____ CONV: _____ JDG _____ CR #1 _____					
SENT: _____ TIME: _____ SUSP: _____ PROB: _____ SUPV: _____ CR #2 _____					
EARND: RID: FINE: _____ ATTY _____ DA _____					
COND: _____ INST: _____					
3-DATE: _____ TYPE: _____ CONV: _____ JDG _____ CR #1 _____					
SENT: _____ TIME: _____ SUSP: _____ PROB: _____ SUPV: _____ CR #2 _____					
EARND: RID: FINE: _____ ATTY _____ DA _____					
COND: _____ INST: _____					
4-DATE: _____ TYPE: _____ CONV: _____ JDG _____ CR #1 _____					
SENT: _____ TIME: _____ SUSP: _____ PROB: _____ SUPV: _____ CR #2 _____					
EARND: RID: FINE: _____ ATTY _____ DA _____					
COND: _____ INST: _____					
F1=MENU F5=RETURN TO MAIN SCREEN F6=RETURN TO SEARCH XMIT---> _					

EXHIBIT F: COURTOOLS BROCHURE



CourTools

Giving
Courts
the
Tools to
Measure
Success




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Send an email to:
courtools@ncsc.dni.us



National Center for State Courts

Court Consulting Services
707 Seventeenth Street
Suite 2900
Denver, CO 80202-3429
800-466-3063

Headquarters:
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185-4147
800-616-6109
www.ncsonline.org



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*Courts have long sought a set of balanced and realistic performance measures that are practical to implement and use. The ten **CourTools** performance measures were designed by the National Center for State Courts to answer that call.*

*Measuring court performance can be a challenge. Understanding the steps involved in performance measurement can make the task easier and more likely to succeed. **CourTools** supports efforts toward improved court performance by helping:*

- *Clarify performance goals*
- *Develop a measurement plan*
- *Document success*

Effective measurement is key to managing court resources efficiently, letting the public know what your court has achieved, and helping identify the benefits of improved court performance.

*The National Center developed **CourTools** by integrating the major performance areas defined by the Trial Court Performance Standards with relevant concepts from other successful public- and private-sector performance measurement systems. This balanced set of court performance measures provides the judiciary with the tools to demonstrate effective stewardship of public resources. Being responsive and accountable is critical to maintaining the independence courts need to deliver fair and equal justice to the public.*

*Each of the ten **CourTools** measures follows a similar sequence, with steps supporting one another. These steps include a clear definition and statement of purpose, a measurement plan with instruments and data collection methods, and strategies for reporting results. Published in a visual format, **CourTools** uses illustrations, examples, and jargon-free language to make the measures clear and easy to understand.*

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Trial Court Performance Measures

National Center for State Courts

Measure 1

Access and Fairness

definition: Ratings of court users on the court's accessibility and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality, and respect.

purpose: Many assume that "winning" or "losing" is what matters most to citizens when dealing with the courts. However, research consistently shows that positive perceptions of court experience are shaped more by court users' perceptions of how they are treated in court, and whether the court's process of making decisions seems fair. This measure provides a tool for surveying all court users about their experience in the courthouse. Comparison of results by location, division, type of customer, and across courts can inform court management practices.

Measure 2

Clearance Rates

definition: The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

purpose: Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, on a monthly or yearly basis, or between one court and another. Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help a court pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.

Measure 3

Time to Disposition

definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

purpose: This measure, used in conjunction with *Measure 2 Clearance Rates* and *Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload*, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing.

Measure 4

Age of Active Pending Caseload

definition: The age of the active cases pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

purpose: Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases and tracking their progress is important because this pool of cases potentially requires court action. Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. This information helps focus attention on what is required to resolve cases within reasonable timeframes.

Measure 5

Trial Date Certainty

definition: The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial.

purpose: A court's ability to hold trials on the first date they are scheduled to be heard (trial date certainty) is closely associated with timely case disposition. This measure provides a tool to evaluate the effectiveness of calendaring and continuance practices. For this measure, "trials" includes jury trials, bench trials (also known as non-jury or court trials), and adjudicatory hearings in juvenile cases.

Measure 6

Reliability and Integrity of Case Files

definition: The percentage of files that can be retrieved within established time standards and that meet established standards for completeness and accuracy of contents.

purpose: A reliable and accurate case file system is fundamental to the effectiveness of day-to-day court operations and fairness of judicial decisions. The maintenance of case records directly affects the timeliness and integrity of case processing. This measure provides information regarding (a) how long it takes to locate a file, (b) whether the file's contents and case summary information match up, and (c) the organization and completeness of the file.

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Measure 7

Collection of Monetary Penalties

definition: Payments collected and distributed within established timelines, expressed as a percentage of total monetary penalties ordered in specific cases.

purpose: Integrity and public trust in the dispute resolution process depend in part on how well court orders are observed and enforced in cases of noncompliance. In particular, restitution for crime victims and accountability for enforcement of monetary penalties imposed on criminals are issues of intense public interest and concern. The focus of this measure is on the extent to which a court takes responsibility for the enforcement of orders requiring payment of monetary penalties.

Measure 8

Effective Use of Jurors

definition: Juror Yield is the number of citizens selected for jury duty who are qualified and report to serve, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prospective jurors available. Juror Utilization is the rate at which prospective jurors are used at least once in trial or voir dire.

purpose: The percentage of citizens available to serve relates to the integrity of source lists, the effectiveness of jury management practices, the willingness of citizens to serve, the efficacy of excuse and postponement policies, and the number of exemptions allowed. The objective of this measure is to minimize the number of unused prospective jurors — the number of citizens who are summoned, qualified, report for jury service, and who are not needed.

Measure 9

Court Employee Satisfaction

definition: Ratings of court employees assessing the quality of the work environment and relations between staff and management.

purpose: Committed and loyal employees have a direct impact on a court's performance. This measure is a powerful tool for surveying employee opinion on whether staff have the materials, motivation, direction, sense of mission, and commitment to do quality work. Knowing how employees perceive the workplace is essential to facilitate organizational development and change, assess teamwork and management style, enhance job satisfaction, and thus improve service to the public.

Measure 10

Cost Per Case

definition: The average cost of processing a single case, by case type.

purpose: Monitoring cost per case, from year to year, provides a practical means to evaluate existing case processing practices and to improve court operations. Cost per case forges a direct connection between how much is spent and what is accomplished. This measure can be used to assess return on investment in new technologies, reengineering of business practices, staff training, or the adoption of "best practices." It also helps determine where court operations may be slack, including inefficient procedures or underutilized staff.

Giving Courts the Tools
to Measure Success

CourTools



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EXHIBIT G: SAMPLE DOCKET FROM THE US DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

CM/ECF LIVE - U.S. District Court: Mississippi Southern District

<https://ecf.mssd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?107002659346...>

CLOSED,RHW

**U.S. District Court
Southern District of Mississippi (Southern)
CRIMINAL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:15-cr-00036-HSO-RHW All Defendants**

Case title: USA v. Allen

Date Filed: 04/27/2015

Date Terminated: 08/10/2015

Assigned to: District Judge Halil S.
Ozerden
Referred to: Magistrate Judge Robert H.
Walker

Defendant (1)

Calvin Allen

TERMINATED: 08/10/2015

represented by **Calvin D. Taylor**

TAYLOR LAW FIRM - Pascagoula
P. O. Box 0006
Pascagoula, MS 39568
228/696-0111
Fax: 228/696-0118
Email: ctaylor39567@gmail.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED
Designation: Retained

Pending Counts

CONSPIRACY TO DISTRIBUTE
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
(1)

Disposition

Defendant sentenced to BOP 188
months; 5 years supervised release;
\$4,000.00 fine; and \$100.00 special
assessment.

Highest Offense Level (Opening)

Felony

Terminated Counts

None

Disposition

Highest Offense Level (Terminated)

1 of 5

8/18/15, 11:13 AM

CM/ECF LIVE - U.S. District Court: Mississippi Southern District

<https://ecf.mssd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?107002659346...>

None

Complaints

None

Disposition**Interested Party**

Probation Gulfport

Interested Party

Probation Officer Matthew Becker

Plaintiff

USA

represented by **John A. Meynardie - Government**
 U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE -
 Gulfport
 1575 20th Avenue
 Gulfport, MS 39501
 228/563-1560
 Fax: 228/563-1571
 Email: john.meynardie@usdoj.gov
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED
Designation: Assistant US Attorney

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
04/27/2015	1	INFORMATION - FELONY as to Calvin Allen (1) count(s) 1. (Attachments: # 1 Criminal Cover Sheet) (PKS) (Entered: 04/27/2015)
04/27/2015	2	NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENT by USA as to Calvin Allen re 1 Information - Felony. (PKS) (Entered: 04/27/2015)
04/28/2015		Set Hearing as to Calvin Allen: Change of Plea Hearing set for 4/30/2015 at 9:00 AM in Courtroom 706 (Gulfport) before District Judge Halil S. Ozerden. (ALS) (Entered: 04/28/2015)
04/28/2015		NOTICE OF HEARING as to Calvin Allen: Initial Appearance re Bill of Information and Waiver of an Indictment set for 4/29/2015 at 1:30 PM in Courtroom 683 (Gulfport) before Magistrate Judge John C. Gargiulo. (AB)

2 of 5

8/18/15, 11:13 AM

CM/ECF LIVE - U.S. District Court: Mississippi Southern District

<https://ecf.mssd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?107002659346...>

		(Entered: 04/28/2015)
04/29/2015		Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge John C. Gargiulo: Initial Appearance re: Bill of Information and Waiver of Indictment as to Calvin Allen held on 4/29/2015. Defendant appeared with his retained counsel Calvin D. Taylor. The defendant was sworn, advised of the charges, the maximum penalties and his rights. Defendant executed a Waiver of Court Appointed Counsel. Defendant waived the reading of the Bill of Information and entered a plea of Not Guilty. The defendant wishes to waive prosecution by indictment and consent to prosecution by Bill of Information. Defendant was advised in open Court of his rights and the nature of the proposed charges against him. The Court finds this Waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made and is hereby accepted by the Court. A Waiver of an Indictment was executed. The Government is seeking detention. Defendant is currently detained under a Detention Order entered on 1/15/2015 (1:14-cr-00077-HSO-RHW-4). The defendant requested a detention hearing on the Bill of Information and the Government requested a continuance. The Defendant was remanded to the custody of the US Marshal pending further order of the Court. APPEARANCES: A. Williams, AUSA; C. Taylor, Retained Counsel; S. Doll, USPO; M. Rube/C. Kaes, DUSMs; and R. Dedeaux, CSO. Tape Number: 4/29/2015. (AB) Modified on 4/29/2015 to correct typo (AB). (Entered: 04/29/2015)
04/29/2015	3	WAIVER OF COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL by Calvin Allen. (AB) (Entered: 04/29/2015)
04/29/2015	4	ORDER OF DETENTION as to Calvin Allen. Signed by Magistrate Judge John C. Gargiulo on 4/29/2015 (AB) (Entered: 04/29/2015)
04/29/2015		Attorney update in case as to Calvin Allen. Attorney Calvin D. Taylor for Calvin Allen added. (ALS) (Entered: 04/29/2015)
04/29/2015	5	WAIVER OF INDICTMENT by Calvin Allen (PKS) (Entered: 04/29/2015)
04/29/2015	10	Exhibit (Sealed) - Digital Audio File regarding Initial Appearance on Bill of Information and Waiver of Indictment, AUDIO FILE size(5.8 MB). (AB) (Entered: 05/15/2015)
04/30/2015		Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Halil S. Ozerden: Change of Plea Hearing held 4/30/2015 for Defendant Calvin Allen. Plea Agreement was accepted by the Court and filed into the record. Plea Supplement was accepted by the Court and filed under seal. Plea entered by Calvin Allen: Guilty as to Count 1. Sentencing set for 7/30/2015 at 2:30 p.m. in Courtroom 706 (Gulfport) before District Judge Halil S. Ozerden. Defendant remanded to custody of U.S. Marshal pending sentencing. Appearances: AUSA John A. Meynardie, for Government; Calvin Taylor, Retained, for Defendant; USPO Matthew Becker; DUSMs Ivy Jenkins and Charles Kaes; CSO Stanley Vance (Court Reporter T. Norton (228) 563-1751). (ALS) (Entered: 04/30/2015)

3 of 5

8/18/15, 11:13 AM

CM/ECF LIVE - U.S. District Court: Mississippi Southern District

<https://ecf.mssd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?107002659346...>

04/30/2015	6	PLEA AGREEMENT as to Calvin Allen. (ALS) (Entered: 04/30/2015)
04/30/2015	8	Digital Audio File regarding Change of Plea Hearing, Plea Entered, Set Hearings,,,,, held on 4/30/2015 before Halil S. Ozerden.AUDIO FILE size(16.6 MB) (TN) (Entered: 04/30/2015)
05/04/2015	9	NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT (PROBATION) Officer Matthew Becker as to Calvin Allen. (PKS) (Entered: 05/04/2015)
07/14/2015		Set Hearing as to Calvin Allen: Sentencing set for 8/5/2015 at 1:30 PM in Courtroom 706 (Gulfport) before District Judge Halil S. Ozerden. (ALS) (Entered: 07/14/2015)
08/05/2015		Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Halil S. Ozerden: Sentencing held on 8/5/2015 for Calvin Allen. Count 1: Defendant sentenced to BOP 188 months; 5 years supervised release; \$4,000.00 fine; and \$100.00 special assessment. Exhibits C-1 and C-2 admitted to hearing. Appearances: AUSA Shundral H. Cole, for the Government; Calvin D. Taylor, Retained, for Defendant; USPO Matthew Becker; DUSMs Charles Kaes and Ivy Jenkins; CSO Neil Resh (Court Reporter K. Vogt (228) 563-1751). (ALS) (Entered: 08/05/2015)
08/05/2015	11	PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (Sealed) as to Calvin Allen. (Attachments: # 1 Addendum to PSR, # 2 Defendant's Objections to PSR, # 3 Affidavit, # 4 C-1: Collateral Response, # 5 C-2: CCIS Progress Docket)(ALS) (Entered: 08/05/2015)
08/06/2015	12	Digital Audio File regarding Sentencing, Part 1 of 2, held on 8/5/2015 before Halil S. Ozerden.AUDIO FILE size(31.1 MB) (KV) (Entered: 08/06/2015)
08/06/2015	13	Digital Audio File regarding Sentencing, Part 2 of 2, held on 8/5/2015 before Halil S. Ozerden.AUDIO FILE size(9.4 MB) (KV) (Entered: 08/06/2015)
08/10/2015	14	*RESTRICTED* STATEMENT OF REASONS as to Calvin Allen. (ALS) (Entered: 08/10/2015)
08/10/2015	15	JUDGMENT as to Calvin Allen (1), Count(s) 1: Defendant sentenced to BOP 188 months; 5 years supervised release; \$4,000.00 fine; and \$100.00 special assessment. Signed by District Judge Halil S. Ozerden on 8/10/15 (PKS) (Entered: 08/10/2015)
08/10/2015		Remark - Pages 1 and 7 of the judgment as to defendant Calvin Allen regarding denial of federal benefits has been mailed to U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Washington, DC 20531. (PKS) (Entered: 08/10/2015)

PACER Service Center

Transaction Receipt

EXHIBIT H: SAMPLE DOCKETS (CCK) FROM THE HINDS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET				CIRCR04-596
CASE NO: 090023		FILED: 1/29/09	CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT	
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI				
VS LOFTON MARCUS KANIAL				
			LINE NO:	XMIT:
LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK PAGE
1	1-29-09	INDICTMENT FILED-CAP		
2	2-18-09	ARRAIGNED		0652-565
3	2-10-09	CAPIAS	EX AND IN CUSTODY	
4	2-24-09	MOTION	FOR DISCOVERY	
5	4-14-09	ORDER	PUBLIC DEFENDER WITHDRAWN AND	0657-149
	-	-	CLARENCE GUTHRIE SUBBED	
6	5-12-09	ORDER	FOR MENTAL EXAM	0658-641
7	5-19-09	ORDER	FOR STATUS CONFERENCE AND TRIA	0659-311
	-	-	L DATE OF 10-26-09	
8	8-26-09	CONTINUED		0665-611
9	10-29-09	CONTINUED	TO 2-1-10	0669-725
10	12-28-09	MOTION	FOR COMMITTAL BASED ON	
	-	-	DETERMINATION OF INCOMPETENCE	
11	4-13-10	ORDER	COMMITMENT TO STATE HOSPITAL	0681-022
12	6-27-11	ORDER	ON MENTAL EXAM- COMMITTED TO W	0710-714
	-	-	HITFIED FOR INVOLUNTARY TREATM	
	-	-	ENT	
F5=SCROLL BACK - F4=END OF DOCKET - F1=MENU				

CIRCR04-596

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET

CASE NO: 090023 FILED: 1/29/09 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT

STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

VS LOFTON MARCUS KANIAL

LINE NO: XMIT:

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK PAGE
13	1-10-12	CONTINUED	TO 6-11-12	0724-033
14	5-30-12	CONTINUED	TO 9-24-12	0734-152
15	9-04-12	CONTINUED		0742-251
16	9-04-12	EMAILED	AGREED ORDER GRANTING CONT'	
	- -		SENT TO ATTYS ON REC ON 09/06	
17	9-25-12	ORDER	FOR MENTAL EXAMINATION	0744-022
18	9-25-12	EMAILED	ORDER FOR EXAMINATION SENT TO	
	- -		ATTYS ON REC ON 09/28	
19	1-11-13	ORDER	RESET FOR 6-24-13	0750-414
20	1-11-13	EMAILED	ORDER RESETTING TRIAL SENT TO	
	- -		ATTYS ON REC ON 1/22	
21	6-07-13	NOTICE	OF INSANITY DEFENSE	
22	6-07-13	CONTINUED	TOP 7-22-13	0759-120
23	7-12-13	NOTICE	OF INSANITY DEFENSE	
	- -		WITNESSES EXPERTS AND	
	- -		EVIDENCE	
24	7-16-13	MOTION	FOR CONTINUANCE	

F5=SCROLL BACK - F4=END OF DOCKET - F1=MENU

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET

CASE NO: 090023 FILED: 1/29/09 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT

STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

VS LOFTON MARCUS KANIAL

CIRCR04-596

LINE NO: XMIT:

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK	PAGE
25	7-16-13	MISC	STATES DEMAND FOR REPORTS		
	- -		STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS OF		
	- -		DEFENSE EXPERTS		
26	7-17-13	RESPONSE	IN OPPOSITION TO STATE'S		
	- -		MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE		
27	7-17-13	CONTINUED	TO 9-16-13	0761-598	
28	7-17-13	ORDER	FOR MENTAL EVALUATION	0761-644	
29	9-16-13	CONTINUED		0765-650	
30	11-05-13	EMAILED	ORDER OF CONT TO ATTYS OF		
	- -		RECORD		
31	10-22-13	ORDER	CONTINUANCE	0767-543	
32	2-03-14	COPY OF COMMITMENT	SUSPENDED SENTENCE AND		
	- -		PROBATION NOTICE		
33	2-03-14	PLEA GUILTY	10YRS 10YRS SUSPENDED 5YRS PRO	0771-542	
	- -		BATION NO CONTAC WITH/VICTIM		
	- -		REGISTER SEX OFFENDER CREDIT		
	- -		TIME SERVED RELEASE SERVED		

F5=SCROLL BACK - F4=END OF DOCKET - F1=MENU

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET
CASE NO: 090023 FILED: 1/29/09 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
VS LOFTON MARCUS KANIAL

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK PAGE
34	2-03-14	PROBATION	5YRS SUPERVISED PROBATION NO CONTACT W/VICTIM REGISTER SEX OFFENDER CREDIT TIME SERVED RELEASE SERVED	0771-543
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
35	2-04-14	PETITION	TO ENTER A PLEA OF GUILTY	
36	3-31-14	ORDER	REGARDING TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS	0774-491
	- -		OF PROBATION CLERK MAILED	
	- -		COPIES AS DIRECTED IN ORDER	
37	4-09-14	EXHIBITS	EXHIBITS 1 IN VAULT	
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
END OF FILE				

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET
CASE NO: 090023 FILED: 1/29/09 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
VS LOFTON MARCUS KANIAL

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK	PAGE
37	4-09-14	EXHIBITS	EXHIBITS 1 IN VAULT		

END OF FILE

EXHIBIT I: SAMPLE DOCKET FROM THE MEC COMPUTER

Hinds Circuit

Page 1 of 1

**Mississippi Electronic Courts
Hinds County Circuit Court (Hinds Circuit Court - Jackson)
CRIMINAL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 25CI1:13-cr-01743-WAG**

Case title: State of Mississippi v. Olowoake

Date Filed: 12/11/2013

Date Terminated: 06/13/2014

Assigned to: William A. Gowan, Sr

Defendant (1)**Anthony Olowoake***TERMINATED: 06/13/2014**Bond Company**Pugh Bonding Company**TERMINATED: 06/13/2014***Counts****Count Action**

(1) - Receiving Stolen Property

NOLLE PROSEQUI,

Plaintiff**State of Mississippi**

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
12/11/2013	<u>1</u>	INDICTMENT as to Anthony Olowoake (1) Count 1: Receiving Stolen Property. (AG) (Entered: 12/17/2013)
12/11/2013	<u>2</u>	CAPIAS ISSUED as to Anthony Olowoake. (AG) (Entered: 12/17/2013)
06/13/2014		Case unsealed as to Anthony Olowoake (ZW) (Entered: 06/16/2014)
06/13/2014	<u>4</u>	Sentencing ORDER as to Anthony Olowoake (1), Count(s) 1, NOLLE PROSEQUI., Signed by Judge William A. Gowan, Sr on 6/13/14. (ZW) (Entered: 06/16/2014)
06/13/2014	<u>6</u>	NOTICE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITION (SH) (Entered: 06/24/2014)
06/19/2014	<u>5</u>	Capias Returned Executed on 6/19/14 "NOLLE PROS 6-13-14 JUDGE GOWAN PER ATTACHED ORDER" as to Anthony Olowoake. (SH) (Entered: 06/20/2014)
06/20/2014		Case unsealed as to Anthony Olowoake (SH) (Entered: 06/20/2014)

https://hinds.circuit.mec.ms.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?715169015121007-L_333_0-1

5/27/2015

EXHIBIT J: SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PAPER FILES IN THE HINDS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Review of Paper Files

<u>Indictment No.</u>	<u>Status</u>
11-1-703-00	Paper file contained an order not listed on the docket.
11-1-509-00	Docket incomplete. File missing two documents.
11-1-741-00	Docket incomplete. File missing many documents.
11-0-795-00	Docket incomplete. File missing 3 documents.
12-0-250-01	Docket incomplete. File missing all documents from 2014.
11-1-187-01	Docket incomplete. File missing all documents filed after 2011.
11-1-055-01	Docket incomplete. File missing all documents filed after 2014.
07-0-864-01	Docket incomplete. File missing various documents; file also contains documents not marked by a courtroom clerk or stamped by the clerk of court.
07-1-004-00	Docket incomplete. File missing 4 documents. File also contains documents not marked by a courtroom clerk or stamped by the clerk of court.
08-1-186-00	Docket incomplete. File missing 1 document. File also contains documents not marked by a courtroom clerk or stamped by the clerk of court.
09-0-023-00	Docket incomplete. File missing 3 documents. File also contains documents not marked by a courtroom clerk or stamped by the clerk of court.
09-0-338-00	Docket incomplete. File missing all documents from 2014
09-1-248-00	Docket incomplete. File missing 1 document. Docket contains incorrect dates.

EXHIBIT K: DISCREPANCY REPORT

Net TTD (Days)	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross 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Case-Processing Times for Felony Prosecutions in the Hinds County Circuit Court

Net TTD (Days) CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	CCK Gross TTD	Gross TTD (Days)	Gross TTD (Days) CRIMNL	CASE NO.	CCK vs. CRIMNL Indictment Dates (Days)	Indictment Date CCK	Indictment Date CRIMNL	CCK vs. CRIMNL Sentence Dates (Days)	Sentence Date CCK	Sentence Date CRIMNL	CCK vs. CRIMNL Disposition Dates (Days)	Disposition Date - CCK	Disposition Date CRIMNL	CCK vs. CRIMNL Capias Date (Days)	Capias Date CCK	Capias Date CRIMNL
942	321	0	1263	1263	11-0-435-00	0	4/6/2011	4/6/2011	0	10/9/2014	10/9/2014	0	10/9/2014	10/9/2014	0	4/28/2011	4/28/2011
1242	-177	1	1065	1064	11-0-455-01	0	4/6/2011	4/6/2011	-1	3/21/2014	3/20/2014	-1	3/21/2014	3/20/2014	0	5/11/2011	5/11/2011
1040	8	1	1048	1047	11-0-514-00	0	4/6/2011	4/6/2011	-1	3/4/2014	3/3/2014	-1	3/4/2014	3/3/2014	0	4/29/2011	4/29/2011
980	67	1	1047	1046	11-0-600-02	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	-1	4/30/2014	4/29/2014	-1	4/30/2014	4/29/2014	0	8/24/2011	8/24/2011
314	931	1	1245	1244	11-0-626-00	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	-1	11/18/2014	11/17/2014	-1	11/18/2014	11/17/2014	0	6/16/2011	6/16/2011
1170	14	2	1184	1182	11-0-670-02	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	-2	9/17/2014	9/15/2014	-2	9/17/2014	9/15/2014	0	6/29/2011	6/29/2011
1105	69	3	1174	1171	11-0-678-01	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	-3	9/7/2014	9/4/2014	-3	9/7/2014	9/4/2014	0	6/23/2011	6/23/2011
1250	-2	1	1248	1248	11-0-710-01	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	0	11/21/2014	11/21/2014	0	11/21/2014	11/21/2014	0	6/20/2011	6/20/2011
1117	-2	1	1115	1114	11-0-769-00	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	-1	7/8/2014	7/7/2014	-1	7/8/2014	7/7/2014	0	6/17/2011	6/17/2011
166	25	-791	191	982	11-0-815-00	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	791	12/14/2014	2/25/2014	791	12/14/2011	2/25/2014	0	7/1/2011	7/1/2011
399	753	0	1152	1152	11-0-846-00	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	0	8/15/2014	8/15/2014	0	8/15/2014	8/15/2014	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013
66	1079	1	1145	1144	11-0-891-02	0	6/3/2011	6/3/2011	-1	8/8/2014	8/7/2014	-1	8/8/2014	8/7/2014	0	6/3/2014	6/3/2014
1160	-4	1	1156	1156	11-0-917-01	0	6/29/2011	6/29/2011	0	9/15/2014	9/15/2014	0	9/15/2014	9/15/2014	0	7/13/2011	7/13/2011
459	674	2	1133	1131	11-0-931-00	0	6/29/2011	6/29/2011	-2	8/22/2014	8/20/2014	-2	8/22/2014	8/20/2014	0	7/8/2011	7/8/2011
227	775	0	1002	1002	11-0-989-00	0	6/29/2011	6/29/2011	0	4/11/2014	4/11/2014	0	4/11/2014	4/11/2014	0	7/20/2011	7/20/2011
1058	17	-3600	1075	4675	11-1-040-00	-3600	7/27/2011	7/27/2011	0	7/22/2014	7/22/2014	0	7/22/2014	7/22/2014	0	8/18/2011	8/18/2011
875	15	-34	890	924	11-1-055-03	0	7/27/2011	7/27/2011	34	1/17/2014	2/21/2014	34	1/17/2014	2/21/2014	0	8/26/2011	8/26/2011
403	625	16	1028	1012	11-1-056-04	16	7/11/2011	7/27/2011	0	5/19/2014	5/19/2014	0	5/19/2014	5/19/2014	0	4/12/2013	4/12/2013
922	2	0	924	924	11-1-110-00	0	8/31/2011	8/31/2011	0	3/24/2014	3/24/2014	0	3/24/2014	3/24/2014	0	9/14/2011	9/14/2011
701	824	1	934	933	11-1-187-04	0	9/31/2011	8/31/2011	-1	4/4/2014	4/3/2014	-1	4/4/2014	4/3/2014	0	9/13/2011	9/13/2011
881	289	0	1070	1070	11-1-292-02	0	9/19/2011	9/19/2011	0	9/9/2014	9/9/2014	0	9/9/2014	9/9/2014	0	9/27/2011	9/27/2011
1007	51	0	942	942	11-1-345-00	0	10/4/2011	10/4/2011	0	5/16/2014	5/16/2014	0	5/16/2014	5/16/2014	0	10/21/2011	10/21/2011
595	429	1	1024	1023	11-1-387-00	0	10/4/2011	10/4/2011	-1	8/8/2014	8/7/2014	-1	8/8/2014	8/7/2014	0	11/14/2011	11/14/2011
1068	0	0	1068	1068	11-1-417-00	0	10/4/2011	10/4/2011	0	9/22/2014	9/22/2014	0	9/22/2014	9/22/2014	0	10/20/2011	10/20/2011
605	437	0	1042	1042	11-1-458-00	0	10/4/2011	10/4/2011	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	12/27/2011	12/27/2011
988	-1	24	987	963	11-1-509-00	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-24	9/5/2014	8/1/2014	-24	9/5/2014	8/1/2014	0	12/23/2011	12/23/2011
712	65	1	777	776	11-1-525-01	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-1	2/5/2014	2/4/2014	-1	2/5/2014	2/4/2014	0	2/24/2012	2/24/2012
815	0	1	815	814	11-1-557-00	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-1	3/13/2014	3/12/2014	-1	3/13/2014	3/12/2014	0	12/19/2011	12/19/2011
775	0	0	775	775	11-1-594-00	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	12/22/2011	12/22/2011
948	101	2	1049	1047	11-1-615-01	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-2	11/7/2014	11/5/2014	-2	11/7/2014	11/5/2014	0	12/22/2011	12/22/2011
970	0	3	970	967	11-1-639-01	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-3	8/18/2014	8/15/2014	-3	8/18/2014	8/15/2014	0	12/22/2011	12/22/2011
229	736	1	965	964	11-1-703-00	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-1	8/13/2014	8/12/2014	-1	8/13/2014	8/12/2014	0	1/3/2012	1/3/2012
1073	-4	1	1019	1018	11-1-728-02	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-1	10/7/2014	10/6/2014	-1	10/7/2014	10/6/2014	0	12/19/2011	12/19/2011
976	-2	2	974	972	11-1-742-01	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	-2	8/22/2014	8/20/2014	-2	8/22/2014	8/20/2014	0	12/20/2011	12/20/2011
375	548	0	923	923	11-1-791-01	0	12/8/2011	12/8/2011	0	7/1/2014	7/1/2014	0	7/1/2014	7/1/2014	0	7/27/2012	7/27/2012
894	78	1	972	971	11-5-054-00	0	12/14/2011	12/14/2011	-1	8/26/2014	8/25/2014	-1	8/26/2014	8/25/2014	0	3/15/2012	3/15/2012
237	809	-3597	1046	4643	11-5-087-00	-3600	12/14/2011	12/14/2011	-3	11/10/2014	11/7/2014	-3	11/10/2014	11/7/2014	0	3/18/2012	3/18/2012
949	61	1	1010	1009	12-0-014-02	0	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	-1	11/20/2014	11/19/2014	-1	11/20/2014	11/19/2014	0	2/9/2012	2/9/2012
764	5	14	769	755	12-0-035-00	0	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	-14	3/19/2014	3/5/2014	-14	3/19/2014	3/5/2014	0	2/14/2012	2/14/2012
9	837	0	846	846	12-0-064-00	0	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	0	6/6/2014	6/6/2014	0	6/6/2014	6/6/2014	1	5/27/2014	5/27/2014
360	451	1	811	810	12-0-087-00	0	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	0	5/6/2013	5/6/2013
907	6	0	913	913	12-0-108-00	0	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	-1	8/13/2014	8/12/2014	-1	8/13/2014	8/12/2014	0	2/13/2012	2/13/2012
783	7	0	790	790	12-0-169-00	0	3/16/2012	3/16/2012	0	5/22/2014	5/22/2014	0	5/16/2014	5/16/2014	0	3/16/2012	3/16/2012
824	11	0	835	835	12-0-209-00	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	7/2/2014	7/2/2014	0	7/2/2014	7/2/2014	0	3/30/2012	3/30/2012
846	99	1	945	944	12-0-250-01	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	-1	10/22/2014	10/21/2014	-1	10/22/2014	10/21/2014	0	6/28/2012	6/28/2012
851	135	205	986	781	12-0-252-00	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	-205	12/3/2014	5/8/2014	-205	12/3/2014	5/8/2014	0	3/16/2012	3/16/2012
196	549	0	745	745	12-0-283-02	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	4/2/2014	4/2/2014	0	4/2/2014	4/2/2014	0	9/18/2012	9/18/2012
907	9	0	916	916	12-0-302-01	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	9/23/2014	9/23/2014	0	9/23/2014	9/23/2014	0	3/30/2012	3/30/2012
451	460	0	911	911	12-0-308-01	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	9/18/2014	9/18/2014	0	9/18/2014	9/18/2014	0	3/14/2012	3/14/2012
732	32	0	764	764	12-0-316-01	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	4/21/2014	4/21/2014	0	4/21/2014	4/21/2014	0	4/19/2012	4/19/2012
753	59	0	812	812	12-0-319-04	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	6/9/2014	6/9/2014	0	6/9/2014	6/9/2014	0	5/17/2012	5/17/2012
990	5	0	995	995	12-0-320-02	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	12/12/2014	12/12/2014	0	12/12/2014	12/12/2014	0	3/27/2012	3/27/2012
270	607	1	877	876	12-0-321-00	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	-1	8/14/2014	8/13/2014	-1	8/14/2014	8/13/2014	0	5/14/2012	5/14/2012
142	747	0	889	889	12-0-329-01	0	3/7/2012	3/7/2012	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	7/24/2012	7/24/2012
674	1	1	675	674	12-0-378-02	0	4/11/2012	4/11/2012	-1	2/26/2014	2/25/2014	-1	2/26/2014	2/25/2014	0	4/23/2012	4/23/2012

Case-Processing Times for Felony Prosecutions in the Hinds County Circuit Court

Net TTD (Days) CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	CCK Gross TTD vs. CRIMNL Gross TTD	Gross TTD (Days)	Gross TTD (Days)	CASE NO.	CCK vs. CRIMNL Indictment Dates (Days)	Indictment Date CCK	Indictment Date CRIMNL	CCK vs. CRIMNL Sentence Dates (Days)	Sentence Date CCK	Sentence Date CRIMNL	CCK vs. CRIMNL Disposition Dates (Days)	Disposition Date CCK	Disposition Date CRIMNL	CCK vs. CRIMNL Capias Date (Days)	Capias Date CCK	Capias Date CRIMNL
617	210	5	827	822	12-0-392-00	0	4/11/2012	4/11/2012	-5	7/28/2014	7/23/2014	-5	7/28/2014	7/23/2014	0	4/24/2012	4/24/2012
518	268	1	786	785	12-0-398-00	0	4/11/2012	4/11/2012	-1	6/17/2014	6/16/2014	-1	6/17/2014	6/16/2014	0	6/28/2012	6/28/2012
704	6	0	710	710	12-0-432-01	0	4/11/2012	4/11/2012	0	3/31/2014	3/31/2014	0	3/31/2014	3/31/2014	0	4/26/2012	4/26/2012
627	2	0	629	629	12-0-464-00	0	4/11/2012	4/11/2012	0	1/10/2014	1/10/2014	0	1/10/2014	1/10/2014	0	4/23/2012	4/23/2012
857	82	0	939	939	12-0-495-00	0	5/9/2012	5/9/2012	-2	4/17/2014	4/15/2014	-2	4/17/2014	4/15/2014	0	8/9/2012	8/13/2012
616	82	2	698	696	12-0-524-00	0	5/9/2012	5/9/2012	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	0	5/22/2012	5/22/2012
791	2	1	793	792	12-0-555-00	0	5/9/2012	5/9/2012	-169	11/19/2014	5/30/2014	-169	11/19/2014	5/30/2014	0	9/28/2012	9/28/2012
738	124	-3431	883	4314	12-0-634-01	-3600	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	0	8/27/2014	8/27/2014	0	8/27/2014	8/27/2014	0	7/2/2012	7/2/2012
581	0	0	581	581	12-0-665-00	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	0	1/17/2014	1/17/2014	0	1/17/2014	1/17/2014	-4	6/19/2012	6/15/2012
841	3	0	844	844	12-0-684-00	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	0	10/10/2014	10/10/2014	0	10/10/2014	10/10/2014	0	6/14/2012	6/14/2012
502	293	2	795	793	12-0-708-00	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	-2	8/21/2014	8/19/2014	-2	8/21/2014	8/19/2014	0	2/14/2013	2/14/2013
178	419	0	597	597	12-0-725-00	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	8/9/2013	8/9/2013
784	11	1	795	794	12-0-773-01	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	-1	8/21/2014	8/20/2014	-1	8/21/2014	8/20/2014	0	6/28/2012	6/28/2012
841	3	0	844	844	12-0-788-01	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	0	10/10/2014	10/10/2014	0	10/10/2014	10/10/2014	0	6/21/2012	6/21/2012
809	7	0	816	816	12-0-795-04	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	0	9/12/2014	9/12/2014	0	9/12/2014	9/12/2014	0	6/25/2012	6/25/2012
126	471	2	597	595	12-0-809-00	0	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	-2	2/3/2014	1/31/2014	-2	2/3/2014	1/31/2014	0	9/30/2013	9/30/2013
368	221	0	589	589	12-0-823-00	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	0	3/7/2014	3/7/2014	0	3/7/2014	3/7/2014	0	3/4/2013	3/4/2013
411	195	0	606	606	12-0-838-00	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	-1	3/25/2014	3/24/2014	-1	3/25/2014	3/24/2014	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013
737	10	0	747	747	12-0-846-00	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	0	8/15/2014	8/15/2014	0	8/15/2014	8/15/2014	0	8/8/2012	8/8/2012
752	8	2	760	758	12-0-867-01	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	-2	8/28/2014	8/26/2014	-2	8/28/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/6/2012	8/6/2012
314	241	2	555	553	12-0-890-01	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	-2	2/3/2014	1/31/2014	-2	2/3/2014	1/31/2014	0	3/26/2013	3/26/2013
792	44	0	836	836	12-0-903-00	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	0	11/14/2014	11/14/2014	0	11/14/2014	11/14/2014	0	9/13/2012	9/13/2012
126	697	1	823	822	12-0-926-00	0	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	0	10/30/2014	10/30/2014	0	10/30/2014	10/30/2014	2	6/25/2012	6/25/2012
770	-3	34	767	733	12-0-958-01	0	8/28/2012	8/28/2012	-1	10/15/2014	10/14/2014	-1	10/15/2014	10/14/2014	0	9/5/2012	9/5/2012
661	160	1	821	820	12-0-963-03	0	8/28/2012	8/28/2012	-1	12/9/2014	12/8/2014	-1	12/9/2014	12/8/2014	0	9/5/2012	9/5/2012
762	-3	1	759	758	12-0-975-02	0	8/28/2012	8/28/2012	-1	10/7/2014	10/6/2014	-1	10/7/2014	10/6/2014	0	9/5/2012	9/5/2012
694	-1	2	693	691	12-0-985-03	0	8/28/2012	8/28/2012	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	0	9/5/2012	9/5/2012
505	-6	0	499	499	12-1-000-02	0	10/2/2012	10/2/2012	0	2/21/2014	2/21/2014	0	2/21/2014	2/21/2014	0	10/4/2012	10/4/2012
581	-5	0	576	576	12-1-003-03	0	10/2/2012	10/2/2012	0	5/8/2014	5/8/2014	0	5/8/2014	5/8/2014	0	10/4/2012	10/4/2012
669	13	1	577	576	12-1-004-03	0	10/2/2012	10/2/2012	-1	5/9/2014	5/8/2014	-1	5/9/2014	5/8/2014	0	10/22/2012	10/22/2012
616	31	0	647	647	12-1-052-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	-4	9/30/2014	9/26/2014	-4	9/30/2014	9/26/2014	0	11/30/2012	11/30/2012
650	3	0	653	653	12-1-057-03	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	-2	10/2/2014	9/30/2014	-2	10/2/2014	9/30/2014	0	11/30/2012	11/30/2012
441	49	0	490	490	12-1-072-01	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	0	3/19/2014	3/19/2014	0	3/19/2014	3/19/2014	0	12/2/2013	12/2/2013
484	18	0	502	502	12-1-076-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	0	4/7/2014	4/7/2014	0	4/7/2014	4/7/2014	0	12/3/2012	12/3/2012
593	136	1	729	728	12-1-107-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	-1	11/18/2014	11/17/2014	-1	11/18/2014	11/17/2014	0	4/4/2013	4/4/2013
610	3	1	613	612	12-1-118-01	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	0	11/19/2012	11/19/2012
169	299	1	468	467	12-1-126-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	-1	2/27/2014	2/26/2014	-1	2/27/2014	2/26/2014	0	9/11/2013	9/11/2013
447	14	0	461	461	12-1-153-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	0	2/20/2014	2/20/2014	0	2/20/2014	2/20/2014	0	11/30/2012	11/30/2012
408	20	0	428	428	12-1-204-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	0	1/17/2014	1/17/2014	0	1/17/2014	1/17/2014	0	12/5/2012	12/5/2012
539	19	0	558	558	12-1-213-00	0	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	0	5/27/2014	5/27/2014	0	5/27/2014	5/27/2014	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012
502	23	0	525	525	12-1-255-02	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	0	5/28/2014	5/28/2014	0	5/28/2014	5/28/2014	0	1/11/2013	1/11/2013
509	34	3	543	540	12-1-262-03	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	-3	6/16/2014	6/13/2014	-3	6/16/2014	6/13/2014	0	1/23/2013	1/23/2013
552	63	3	615	612	12-1-268-00	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	-3	8/28/2014	8/25/2014	-3	8/28/2014	8/25/2014	0	2/20/2013	2/20/2013
433	1	0	434	434	12-1-289-01	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014	0	12/21/2012	12/21/2012
599	-1	0	598	598	12-1-321-00	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	0	8/11/2014	8/11/2014	0	8/11/2014	8/11/2014	0	12/20/2012	12/20/2012
504	1	0	505	505	12-1-330-00	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	0	5/8/2014	5/8/2014	0	5/8/2014	5/8/2014	0	12/20/2012	12/20/2012
241	202	0	443	443	12-1-335-02	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	0	3/6/2014	3/6/2014	0	3/6/2014	3/6/2014	0	1/18/2013	1/18/2013
518	25	3	543	540	12-1-347-01	0	12/13/2012	12/13/2012	-3	6/16/2014	6/13/2014	-3	6/16/2014	6/13/2014	0	1/14/2013	1/14/2013
130	787	10	917	907	12-5-006-00	0	6/5/2012	6/5/2012	-10	12/22/2014	12/12/2014	-10	12/22/2014	12/12/2014	0	8/14/2014	8/14/2014
754	87	0	841	841	12-5-024-02	0	7/9/2012	7/9/2012	0	11/10/2014	11/10/2014	0	11/10/2014	11/10/2014	0	10/17/2012	10/17/2012
620	1	0	621	621	12-5-040-01	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	0	8/25/2014	8/25/2014	0	8/25/2014	8/25/2014	-5	12/18/2012	12/13/2012
738	0	10	738	728	12-5-046-06	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	-10	12/22/2014	12/12/2014	-10	12/22/2014	12/12/2014	0	12/14/2012	12/14/2012
694	-7	2	687	685	12-5-047-02	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	-2	11/1/2014	10/29/2014	-2	11/1/2014	10/29/2014	0	12/7/2012	12/7/2012
674	-18	4	656	652	12-5-049-03	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	-4	9/30/2014	9/26/2014	-4	9/30/2014	9/26/2014	0	12/7/2012	12/7/2012

Case-Processing Times for Felony Prosecutions in the Hinds County Circuit Court

Net TTD (Days) CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	CCK Gross TTD vs. CRMNL	Gross TTD (Days)	Gross TTD (Days) CRMNL	Gross TTD (Days) CRMNL	CASE NO.	CCK vs. CRMNL Indictment Dates (Days)	Indictment Date CCK	Indictment Date CRMNL	CCK vs. CRMNL Sentence Dates (Days)	Sentence Date CCK	Sentence Date CRMNL	CCK vs. CRMNL Disposition Dates (Days)	Disposition Date CCK	Disposition Date CRMNL	CCK vs. CRMNL Capias Date (Days)	Capias Date CCK	Capias Date CRMNL
604	-7	2	597	595	12-5-054-00	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	-2	8/1/2014	7/29/2014	-2	8/1/2014	7/29/2014	0	12/5/2012	12/5/2012
703	-7	0	696	696	12-5-057-02	0	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	0	11/10/2014	11/10/2014	0	11/10/2014	11/10/2014	0	12/7/2012	12/7/2012
511	15	0	526	526	13-0-023-01	0	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	0	7/21/2014	7/21/2014	0	7/21/2014	7/21/2014	0	2/25/2013	2/25/2013
357	75	0	432	432	13-0-039-00	0	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	0	4/17/2014	4/17/2014	0	4/17/2014	4/17/2014	0	4/25/2013	4/25/2013
348	55	1	403	402	13-0-058-01	0	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	-1	3/18/2014	3/17/2014	-1	3/18/2014	3/17/2014	0	4/4/2013	4/4/2013
165	418	0	583	583	13-0-064-00	0	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	0	9/18/2014	9/18/2014	0	9/18/2014	9/18/2014	0	3/18/2013	3/18/2013
665	12	3	677	674	13-0-084-00	-1	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	2/5/2013	-3	12/22/2014	12/19/2014	-3	9/15/2014	12/19/2014	0	2/25/2013	2/25/2013
545	34	-1	579	580	13-0-087-00	-1	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	0	9/15/2014	9/15/2014	0	9/15/2014	9/15/2014	0	3/19/2013	3/19/2013
662	11	0	673	673	13-0-130-02	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	0	12/19/2014	12/19/2014	0	12/19/2014	12/19/2014	0	2/25/2013	2/25/2013
573	9	3601	526	3075	13-0-144-00	3600	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	0	2/12/2013	2/12/2013
573	9	0	582	582	13-0-154-02	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	0	9/18/2014	9/18/2014	0	9/18/2014	9/18/2014	0	2/22/2013	2/22/2013
672	-2	0	670	670	13-0-165-02	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	-281	12/16/2014	3/5/2014	0	12/16/2014	12/16/2014	0	2/12/2013	2/12/2013
517	11	1	528	527	13-0-180-01	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	-1	7/24/2014	7/23/2014	-1	7/24/2014	7/23/2014	0	2/22/2013	2/22/2013
466	27	0	493	493	13-0-181-02	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	0	6/19/2014	6/19/2014	0	6/19/2014	6/19/2014	0	2/15/2013	2/15/2013
480	14	1	494	493	13-0-189-00	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	-1	6/20/2014	6/19/2014	-1	6/20/2014	6/19/2014	0	2/25/2013	2/25/2013
407	38	1	445	444	13-0-214-00	0	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	0	3/20/2013	3/20/2013
498	20	0	518	518	13-0-249-00	0	2/7/2013	2/7/2013	2/7/2013	-1	7/15/2014	7/14/2014	0	7/15/2014	7/15/2014	0	3/4/2013	3/4/2013
382	25	3	407	404	13-0-255-02	0	2/7/2013	2/7/2013	2/7/2013	-3	3/24/2014	3/21/2014	-3	3/24/2014	3/21/2014	0	3/7/2013	3/7/2013
832	3	211	835	624	13-0-277-00	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	-211	7/16/2015	12/15/2014	-211	7/16/2015	12/15/2014	0	4/5/2013	4/5/2013
207	105	2	312	310	13-0-282-02	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	-2	2/9/2014	1/31/2014	-2	2/9/2014	1/31/2014	0	7/11/2013	7/11/2013
577	8	1	585	584	13-0-292-01	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	-1	11/6/2014	11/5/2014	-1	11/6/2014	11/5/2014	0	4/8/2013	4/8/2013
370	13	0	383	383	13-0-301-00	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	0	4/14/2014	4/14/2014	0	4/14/2014	4/14/2014	0	4/9/2013	4/9/2013
551	3	3	548	545	13-0-341-01	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	-3	9/29/2014	9/26/2014	-3	9/29/2014	9/26/2014	0	3/27/2013	3/27/2013
83	252	0	335	335	13-0-354-00	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	0	2/26/2014	2/26/2014	0	2/26/2014	2/26/2014	0	12/5/2013	12/5/2013
449	-1	0	448	448	13-0-376-01	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	0	6/19/2014	6/19/2014	0	6/19/2014	6/19/2014	0	3/27/2013	3/27/2013
624	2	1	626	625	13-0-388-00	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	-1	12/17/2014	12/16/2014	-1	12/17/2014	12/16/2014	0	4/2/2013	4/2/2013
133	156	1	289	288	13-0-400-00	0	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	3/21/2013	-1	1/10/2014	1/9/2014	-1	1/10/2014	1/9/2014	0	8/30/2013	8/30/2013
373	199	0	572	572	13-0-410-01	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	12/3/2014	12/3/2014	0	12/3/2014	12/3/2014	0	5/9/2013	5/9/2013
589	-1	0	588	588	13-0-418-00	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	12/19/2014	12/19/2014	0	12/19/2014	12/19/2014	0	5/9/2013	5/9/2013
357	18	0	375	375	13-0-438-00	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	5/16/2014	5/16/2014	0	5/16/2014	5/16/2014	0	5/24/2013	5/24/2013
439	2	1	441	440	13-0-457-01	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	-1	7/22/2014	7/21/2014	0	5/9/2013	5/9/2013
244	52	0	296	296	13-0-468-00	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014	0	6/28/2013	6/28/2013
465	116	0	581	581	13-0-502-00	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	12/12/2014	12/12/2014	0	12/12/2014	12/12/2014	0	7/29/2013	7/29/2013
494	4	0	498	498	13-0-510-00	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	9/19/2014	9/19/2014	0	9/19/2014	9/19/2014	0	5/13/2013	5/13/2013
474	83	0	557	557	13-0-533-00	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	11/18/2014	11/18/2014	0	11/18/2014	11/18/2014	0	5/10/2013	5/10/2013
339	111	3600	450	3150	13-0-546-00	3600	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	8/1/2014	8/1/2014	0	8/1/2014	8/1/2014	0	5/10/2013	5/10/2013
283	77	1	360	359	13-0-568-02	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	0	7/22/2013	7/22/2013
134	113	1	247	246	13-0-578-01	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	-1	1/8/2014	1/7/2014	-1	1/8/2014	1/7/2014	0	8/27/2013	8/27/2013
289	76	0	365	365	13-0-581-03	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	5/6/2014	5/6/2014	0	5/6/2014	5/6/2014	0	7/21/2013	7/21/2013
442	8	2	450	448	13-0-596-01	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	0	5/15/2013	5/15/2013
238	170	0	408	408	13-0-604-01	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	6/19/2014	6/19/2014	0	6/19/2014	6/19/2014	0	5/10/2013	5/10/2013
323	45	0	368	368	13-0-610-01	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	0	5/9/2014	5/9/2014	0	5/9/2014	5/9/2014	0	6/20/2013	6/20/2013
553	25	1	578	577	13-0-632-06	0	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	5/1/2013	-1	12/9/2014	12/8/2014	-1	12/9/2014	12/8/2014	0	12/26/2013	12/26/2013
54	387	0	441	441	13-0-648-00	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	9/26/2013	9/26/2013
273	5	1	278	277	13-0-655-02	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	-1	3/13/2014	3/12/2014	-1	3/13/2014	3/12/2014	0	6/13/2013	6/13/2013
389	7	1	396	395	13-0-664-00	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	-1	7/11/2014	7/10/2014	-1	7/11/2014	7/10/2014	0	6/17/2013	6/17/2013
186	267	287	453	166	13-0-680-02	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	-287	9/8/2014	11/21/2013	-287	9/8/2014	11/21/2013	0	6/13/2013	6/13/2013
357	10	1	367	366	13-0-686-02	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	-1	6/12/2014	6/11/2014	-1	6/12/2014	6/11/2014	-1	8/30/2013	8/30/2013
267	5	0	272	272	13-0-691-04	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	0	3/7/2014	3/7/2014	0	3/7/2014	3/7/2014	0	6/13/2013	6/13/2013
316	125	0	441	441	13-0-711-02	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	10/14/2013	10/14/2013
318	184	190	502	312	13-0-730-00	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	0	4/17/2014	4/17/2014	0	4/17/2014	4/17/2014	0	6/13/2013	6/13/2013
234	7	0	241	241	13-0-740-01	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	0	2/6/2014	2/6/2014	0	2/6/2014	2/6/2014	0	6/17/2013	6/17/2013
290	6	74	296	222	13-0-742-01	0	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	6/5/2013	-73	3/31/2014	1/17/2014	-73	3/31/2014	1/17/2014	0	6/14/2013	6/14/2013
444	45	0	489	489	13-0-747-01	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	11/21/2014	11/21/2014	0	11/21/2014	11/21/2014	0	9/3/2013	9/3/2013
187	14	0	201	201	13-0-754-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	7/31/2013	7/31/2013
501	6	1	507	506	13-0-765-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-1	12/9/2014	12/8/2014	-1	12/9/2014	12/8/2014	0	7/26/2013	7/26/2013

Case-Processing Times for Felony Prosecutions in the Hinds County Circuit Court

Net TTD (Days) CCK	Gross TTD vs. Net TTD CCK	Gross TTD (Days)	Gross TTD vs. CCK	CASE NO.	CCK vs. CRMWL Indictment Dates (Days)	Indictment Date CCK	Indictment Date CRMWL	CCK vs. Sentence Dates (Days)	Sentence Date CCK	Sentence Date CRMWL	CCK vs. CRMWL Disposition Dates (Days)	Disposition Date CCK	Disposition Date CRMWL	CCK vs. CRMWL Capias Date (Days)	Capias Date CCK	Capias Date CRMWL
195	57	3	252	13-0-771-02	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-3	3/24/2014	3/21/2014	-3	3/24/2014	3/21/2014	0	9/10/2013	9/10/2013
375	4	2	379	13-0-783-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	0	7/21/2013	7/21/2013
323	36	1	359	13-0-794-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-1	7/11/2014	7/10/2014	-1	7/11/2014	7/10/2014	0	8/22/2013	8/22/2013
387	4	0	391	13-0-802-03	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-2	9/19/2014	9/17/2014	0	8/13/2014	8/13/2014	0	7/32/2013	7/32/2013
213	5	0	218	13-0-804-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	2/20/2014	2/20/2014	0	2/20/2014	2/20/2014	0	7/22/2013	7/22/2013
369	28	0	397	13-0-817-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	8/19/2014	8/19/2014	0	8/19/2014	8/19/2014	0	8/15/2013	8/15/2013
170	319	0	489	13-0-827-02	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	11/21/2014	11/21/2014	0	11/21/2014	11/21/2014	4	5/30/2014	6/4/2014
277	222	0	499	13-0-858-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	12/1/2014	12/1/2014	0	12/1/2014	12/1/2014	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014
290	69	1	359	13-0-870-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-1	7/11/2014	7/10/2014	-1	7/11/2014	7/10/2014	0	9/24/2013	9/24/2013
255	82	-359	337	13-0-874-00	-360	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-1	6/19/2014	6/18/2014	-1	6/19/2014	6/18/2014	0	7/26/2013	7/26/2013
197	4	2	201	13-0-885-01	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	-2	2/3/2014	1/31/2014	-2	2/3/2014	1/31/2014	0	9/17/2013	9/17/2013
250	-2	0	248	13-0-888-00	0	7/12/2013	7/12/2013	0	3/24/2014	3/24/2014	0	3/24/2014	3/24/2014	0	7/17/2013	7/17/2013
612	-392	0	220	13-0-898-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	0	3/31/2014	3/31/2014	0	3/31/2014	3/31/2014	0	9/3/2013	9/3/2013
333	4	0	337	13-0-908-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	0	7/28/2014	7/28/2014	0	7/28/2014	7/28/2014	0	8/29/2013	8/29/2013
177	9	0	186	13-0-912-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014	0	2/27/2014	2/27/2014	0	9/3/2013	9/3/2013
342	8	3	350	13-0-926-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-3	8/11/2014	8/8/2014	-3	8/11/2014	8/8/2014	0	9/25/2013	9/25/2013
222	27	1	249	13-0-938-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-1	4/30/2014	4/29/2014	-1	4/30/2014	4/29/2014	-5	9/26/2013	9/26/2013
448	29	0	477	13-0-942-03	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	0	12/18/2014	12/18/2014	0	12/18/2014	12/18/2014	0	9/26/2013	9/26/2013
119	246	0	365	13-0-964-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	4/29/2014	4/29/2014
279	31	1	310	13-0-975-01	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-1	7/1/2014	6/30/2014	-1	7/1/2014	6/30/2014	0	9/25/2013	9/25/2013
356	31	48	387	13-0-982-01	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-48	9/18/2014	7/30/2014	-48	9/18/2014	7/30/2014	0	9/27/2013	9/27/2013
187	6	1	193	13-0-985-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-1	3/4/2014	3/3/2014	-1	3/4/2014	3/3/2014	0	8/29/2013	8/29/2013
109	152	0	261	13-0-996-01	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	0	5/12/2014	5/12/2014	0	5/12/2014	5/12/2014	0	1/23/2014	1/23/2014
278	183	1	461	13-1-004-00	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-1	12/2/2014	12/1/2014	-1	12/2/2014	12/1/2014	-233	10/20/2014	2/27/2014
429	7	2	436	13-1-021-03	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-2	11/7/2014	11/5/2014	-2	11/7/2014	11/5/2014	0	9/4/2013	9/4/2013
448	-3	-32	445	13-1-022-04	-32	9/23/2013	8/21/2013	0	12/18/2014	12/18/2014	0	12/18/2014	12/18/2014	0	9/26/2013	9/26/2013
202	7	1	209	13-1-029-01	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-1	3/20/2014	3/19/2014	-1	3/20/2014	3/19/2014	0	8/30/2013	8/30/2013
336	4	2	340	13-1-032-03	0	8/21/2013	8/21/2013	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	-1	7/31/2014	7/29/2014	0	8/29/2013	8/29/2013
308	16	0	324	13-1-040-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	8/27/2014	8/27/2014	0	8/27/2014	8/27/2014	0	11/19/2013	11/19/2013
101	19	0	120	13-1-058-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	2/3/2014	2/3/2014	0	10/25/2013	10/25/2013
221	33	1	254	13-1-068-01	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	6/17/2014	6/16/2014	-1	6/17/2014	6/16/2014	0	11/8/2013	11/8/2013
357	17	1	374	13-1-074-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	10/17/2014	10/16/2014	-1	10/17/2014	10/16/2014	0	1/3/2014	1/3/2014
146	21	1	167	13-1-082-02	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	3/20/2014	3/19/2014	-1	3/20/2014	3/19/2014	14	10/25/2013	11/9/2013
396	16	1	412	13-1-088-02	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	11/25/2014	11/24/2014	-1	11/25/2014	11/24/2014	0	10/25/2013	10/25/2013
166	41	1	207	13-1-096-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	4/30/2014	4/29/2014	-1	4/30/2014	4/29/2014	0	11/15/2013	11/15/2013
249	19	1	268	13-1-119-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	7/1/2014	6/30/2014	-1	7/1/2014	6/30/2014	0	10/25/2013	10/25/2013
277	35	0	312	13-1-133-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	8/15/2014	8/15/2014	0	8/15/2014	8/15/2014	0	11/11/2013	11/11/2013
164	17	0	181	13-1-136-01	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	4/4/2014	4/4/2014	0	4/4/2014	4/4/2014	0	10/22/2013	10/22/2013
150	21	3	171	13-1-145-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-3	3/24/2014	3/21/2014	-3	3/24/2014	3/21/2014	25	10/25/2013	11/20/2013
292	16	3	308	13-1-152-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-3	8/11/2014	8/8/2014	-3	8/11/2014	8/8/2014	-30	11/23/2013	10/23/2013
197	11	1	208	13-1-162-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	0	10/16/2013	10/16/2013
127	285	1	412	13-1-167-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	11/25/2014	11/24/2014	-1	11/25/2014	11/24/2014	0	7/21/2014	7/21/2014
422	14	0	436	13-1-175-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	12/19/2014	12/19/2014	0	12/19/2014	12/19/2014	0	11/18/2013	11/18/2013
305	18	0	323	13-1-178-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	8/26/2014	8/26/2014	0	10/25/2013	10/25/2013
484	-199	1	285	13-1-199-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	7/18/2014	7/17/2014	-1	7/18/2014	7/17/2014	-360	3/21/2014	3/21/2014
130	19	-30	149	13-1-208-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	30	3/2/2014	4/2/2014	30	3/2/2014	4/2/2014	0	11/22/2013	11/22/2013
241	16	0	257	13-1-216-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	6/20/2014	6/20/2014	0	6/20/2014	6/20/2014	0	10/22/2013	10/22/2013
108	286	2	394	13-1-231-01	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-2	11/7/2014	11/5/2014	-2	11/7/2014	11/5/2014	0	7/32/2014	7/32/2014
329	17	1	346	13-1-235-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	9/19/2014	9/18/2014	-1	9/19/2014	9/18/2014	0	10/25/2013	10/25/2013
31	143	0	174	13-1-241-02	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	0	3/27/2014	3/27/2014	0	3/27/2014	3/27/2014	0	2/24/2014	2/24/2014
191	17	1	208	13-1-253-00	0	10/3/2013	10/3/2013	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	-1	5/1/2014	4/30/2014	0	2/25/2014	2/25/2014

EXHIBIT L: PAGE FROM THE MEC WEBSITE

WHAT IS MEC?

Beginning in 2005, the Mississippi Supreme Court began a measured and comprehensive move to evaluate, test, and implement electronic filing and case management in Mississippi courts. Beginning with the Madison County Chancery Clerk's office in May 2008, local courts have been testing a version of the federal Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF) system, now referred to as the Mississippi Electronic Courts (MEC) system. The MEC system is a comprehensive, internet-based document filing and case management system that allows courts to maintain electronic case files and offer electronic filing. Courts can make all case information immediately available electronically through the Internet. The design of CM/ECF provides for low-cost user access to the system. Any modern PC with Internet access and Web browser software can access MEC.

EXHIBIT M: SAMPLES OF CCK DOCKETS MAINTAINED AFTER THE CONVERSION DATE SPECIFIED IN JUDGE GREEN'S ORDER

These CCK dockets are representative of hundreds found by BOTEC researchers showing cases being docketed in CCK after the date specified in Judge Green's order for conversion.

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                                CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET
CASE NO: 120665  FILED: 6/06/12  CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT          CIRCR04-596
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
VS IRVING KELVIN S
                                LINE NO:          XMIT:

LINE  DATE      EVENT      DESCRIPTION      BOOK PAGE
  1  6-06-12  INDICTMENT FILED-CAP
  2  6-19-12  CAPIAS        EX AND IN CUSTODY
  3  6-25-12  MOTION        FOR DISCOVERY AND REQUEST FOR
                   - - - - -        PLEA OFFER AND OTHER RELIEF
  4  6-14-13  ARRAIGNED     TRIAL 10-14-13      0759-359
  5  6-14-13  EMAILED      ARRAIGNMENT SENT TO ATTYS ON
                   - - - - -        REC ON 6/18
  6  10-10-13 CONTINUED    TO 1-21-14          0767-081
  7  10-10-13 EMAILED      ORDER SENT TO ATTY OF RECORD
                   - - - - -        10/25/13
  8  1-17-14  ORDER        PROBATION           0771-268
  9  1-17-14  ORDER        0771-269
 10  1-17-14  COPY OF COMMITMENT
 11  1-17-14  PETITION     TO ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY
                   - - - - -
                   - - - - -
                   - - - - -
END OF FILE

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                                CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET
CASE NO: 120985  FILED: 8/28/12  CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT          CIRCR04-596
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
VS ROUNDTREE HENRY
                                LINE NO:          XMIT:

LINE  DATE      EVENT      DESCRIPTION      BOOK PAGE
  1  8-28-12  INDICTMENT FILED-CAP
  2  9-05-12  CAPIAS        EX AND IN CUSTODY
  3  9-12-12  MOTION        FOR DISCOVERY AND REQUEST FOR
                   - - - - -        PLEA OFFER AND OTHER RELIEF
  4  10-19-12 ARRAIGNED     TRIAL 4-15-13      0745-345
  5  10-19-12 EMAILED      ARRAIGNMENT ORDER AND TRIAL
                   - - - - -        SETTING SENT TO ATTYS ON REC
                   - - - - -        ON 10/29
  6  12-03-13 MOTION        TO COMPEL ANNOUNCEMENT AND
                   - - - - -        NOTICE OF STATUS HEARING
  7  4-16-13  ORDER        RESET FOR 9-30-13   0756-203
  8  4-16-13  EMAILED      ORDER RESETTNG TRIAL SENT TO
                   - - - - -        ATTYS ON REC ON 4/18
  9  9-13-13  ORDER        PUBLIC INTEGRITY OF MS OFFICE
                   - - - - -        OF ATTY GEN APPOINTED SPECIAL
                   - - - - -        PROSECUTOR
 10  9-13-13  CONTINUED    TO 2-18-14          0765-568
F5=SCROLL BACK - F4=END OF DOCKET - F1=MENU

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CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET CIRCR04-596

CASE NO: 120985 FILED: 8/28/12 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT

STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

VS ROUNDTREE HENRY

LINE NO: XMIT:

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK PAGE
11	2-03-14	ORDER	RESETTING TRIAL AND PLEA DATE	0771-565
	- -		TRIAL DATE 5-27-14	
	- -		PLEA DATE 5-8-14	
12	2-14-14	ORDER	PUBLIC DEFENDER WITHDRAWN AS C	0771-294
	- -		OUNSEL; TODD COKER APPOINTED	
13	2-03-14	ORDER	RESETTING TRIAL AND PLEA DATE	0771-565
14	2-14-14	MOTION	FOR RELIEF OF COUNSEL	
15	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-14-14 ON JAMES MCGOWAN	
	- -		FOR K.MILES	
16	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-11-14 PERS	
	- -		SHAQUIRRA ARRINGTON	
17	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-11-14 PERS	
	- -		OBIE WELLS	
18	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-11-14 PERS	
	- -		TIMOTHY OWENS	
19	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-11-14 ON TOMITHY Q. OWENS	
	- -		FOR TIMOTHY OWENS	

F5=SCROLL BACK - F4=END OF DOCKET - F1=MENU

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET CIRCR04-596

CASE NO: 120985 FILED: 8/28/12 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT

STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

VS ROUNDTREE HENRY

LINE NO: XMIT:

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK PAGE
20	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-11-14 ON JAMES MCGOWAN	
	- -		FOR R.COLLINS	
21	7-14-14	SUB EX	EX 7-10-14 ON MARCO JOHNSON	
	- -		FOR MARCUS GREEN	
22	7-31-14	PETITION	TO ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY	
23	7-31-14	COPY OF COMMITMENT	COUNTS 1 THRU 4	
24	7-31-14	ORDER	SENTENCING	0780-057
	- -		COUNT 1	
25	7-31-14	ORDER	REMAND	0780-056
	- -		COUNT 2	
26	7-31-14	ORDER	SENTENCING	0780-055
	- -		COUNT 3	
27	7-31-14	ORDER	REMAND	0780-054
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			
	- -			

END OF FILE

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET						CIRCR04-596
CASE NO: 131216 FILED: 10/03/13 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT						
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI						
VS WILLIS MARK ANTHONY JR						
						LINE NO:
						XMIT:
LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK	PAGE	
1	10-03-13	INDICTMENT FILED-CAP				
2	10-23-13	MOTION	FOR DISCOVERY & REQUEST FOR PLEA OFFER & OTHER RELIEF			
-	-	-	EX & IN CUSTODY 10/22/13			
3	10-29-13	CAPIAS	FOR DISCOVERY & REQUEST FOR PLEA OFFER			
4	11-27-13	MOTION	ARRAIGNMENT	0770-504		
-	-	-	CONTINUANCE	0776-654		
5	12-23-13	ORDER	PROBATION	0778-269		
6	5-16-14	ORDER	SENTENCING	0778-270		
7	6-20-14	ORDER				
8	6-20-14	ORDER				
9	6-20-14	COPY OF COMMITMENT				
10	6-20-14	PETITION	TO ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY			
-	-	-				
-	-	-				
-	-	-				
-	-	-				
-	-	-				
END OF FILE						

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE DOCKET						CIRCR04-596
CASE NO: 131253 FILED: 10/03/13 CASE TYPE: INDICTMENT						
STYLE: STATE OF MISSISSIPPI						
VS DILLS FRANK						
						LINE NO:
						XMIT:
LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK	PAGE	
1	10-03-13	INDICTMENT FILED-CAP				
2	10-22-13	MOTION	FOR DISCOVERY AND REQUEST FOR PLEA OFFER AND OTHER RELIEF			
-	-	-	EX AND IN CUSTODY			
3	2-25-14	CAPIAS	ARRAIGNMENT TRIAL SETTING	0772-598		
4	2-25-14	ORDER	MOTION SETTING AND GUILTY DATE ORDER SET FOR 8-11-14			
-	-	-	APPOINTING COUNSEL FOR	0773-122		
5	3-03-14	ORDER	INDIGENT DEFT IN A CRIMINAL CASE			
-	-	-	CLAYTON LOCKHART ATTY			
6	3-05-14	MOTION	FOR DISCOVERY			
7	4-04-14	ORDER	AGREED ORDER FOR BOND	0774-766		
-	-	-	REDUCTION REDUCED FROM 25000.00 TO 10000.00			
-	-	-	TO ENTER A PLEA OF GUILTY			
8	4-30-14	PETITION				
9	5-01-14	COPY OF COMMITMENT				
F5=SCROLL BACK - F4=END OF DOCKET - F1=MENU						

LINE	DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION	BOOK PAGE
10	5-01-14	PLEA GUILTY	15 YRS 10 YRS SUSPENDED (5 YRS TO SERVE) 3 YRS PROBATION	0776-082
	-	-	ENHANCEMENTS DISMISSED BY STATE	
11	5-01-14	PROBATION	15 YRS 10 YRS SUSPENDED (5 YRS TO SERVE) 3 YRS PROBATION	0776-083
	-	-	ENHANCEMENTS DISMISSED BY STATE	
12	5-01-14	AFFIDAVIT	FOR ATYS FEES	
13	5-01-14	MOTION	FOR AUTHORIZATION OF ATTYS FEES	
14	5-02-14	ORDER	ORDER AUTHORIZING ATTORNEYS FEES	0776-203
	-	-		
	-	-		
	-	-		
	-	-		

END OF FILE

EXHIBIT N: TABLE OF DISPOSITION STATISTICS IN CIRCUIT COURTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT'S ANNUAL REPORT, 2013

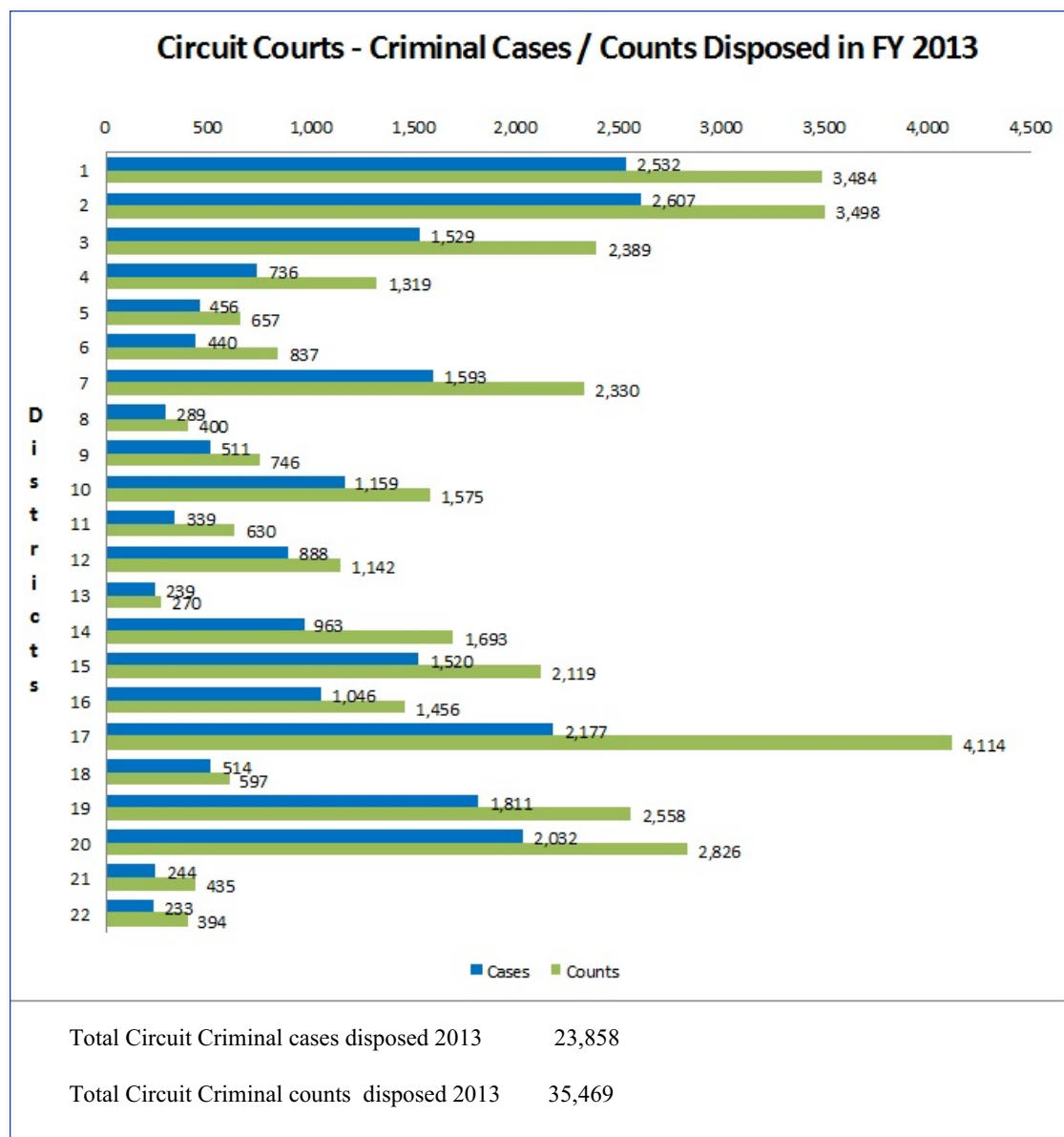
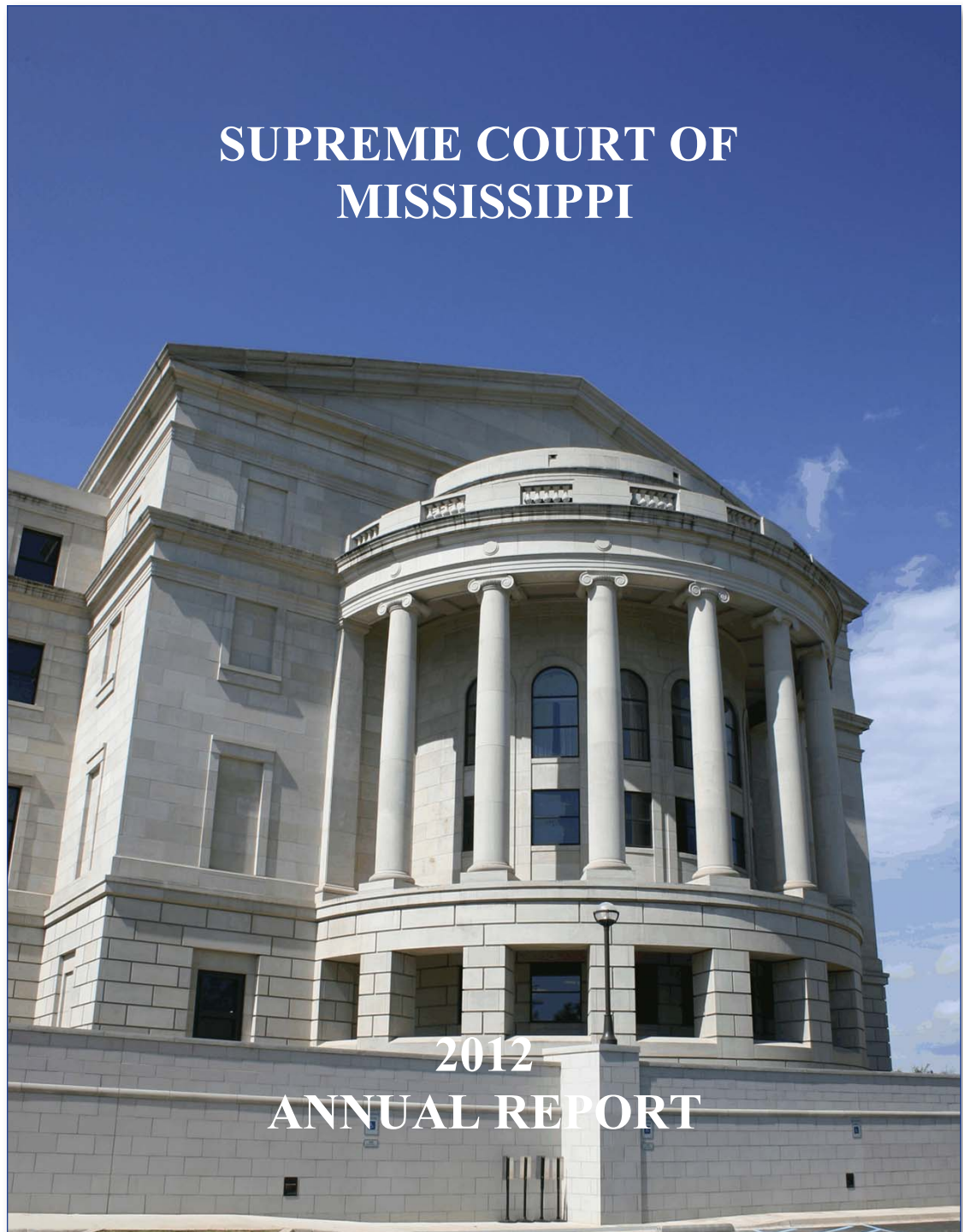


EXHIBIT O: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT (2012)



A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM L. WALLER, JR.

Two thousand twelve was a demanding yet successful year for the Mississippi Judiciary. Four seats on the Supreme Court of Mississippi were on the ballot November 6. Presiding Justice George C. Carlson, Jr., retired, leaving District 3 (Northern), Place 3, as an open seat. Josiah D. Coleman was elected to fill that seat. Recently appointed Justice Leslie D. King was unopposed for District 1 (Central), Place 2. Chief Justice William L. Waller, Jr., District 1 (Central), Place 1, and Presiding Justice Michael K. Randolph, District 2 (Southern), Place 3, both were opposed but were re-elected. The Court of Appeals had one contested position, which resulted in the election of Ceola James to District 2, Place 2. Judge Eugene L. Fair Jr. was unopposed in District 5, Place 1. Despite these challenges, we have continued to dispose of matters expeditiously and to advance administrative initiatives that will improve our justice system.



The Judiciary recognizes that, as a separate, co-equal branch of government, it must perform its distinct functions while cooperating with the Legislative and Executive branches at the same time. Each branch has a unique role in providing justice and good government for the citizens of Mississippi. With the support of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, and most members of the House and Senate, a judicial salary realignment bill was passed. The pay increase, which is in excess of thirty percent, will be implemented over four years and is funded by filing fee assessments. This legislation provides a measure of judicial independence by requiring the Legislature to review judicial salaries every four years based upon recommendations from the State Personnel Board. Furthermore, the funding source for the raises is independent of general fund appropriations.

At any given time, there are between 1,650 and 1,700 cases pending in some stage before the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. This year, the Clerk's Office filed 911 notices of appeal, 2,014 briefs, and 5,819 motions; it processed 7,058 orders and notices.

In 2012, Mississippi appellate courts decided 964 appeals and numerous petitions for certiorari, petitions for interlocutory appeal, petitions for mandamus, and more than 6,000 motions of various types, all within the established time limits. And for FY 2012, circuit and chancery courts disposed of 112,153 civil cases, and the circuit courts disposed of 24,917 criminal cases. All of this was accomplished using less than one percent of the state's general fund appropriations.

Recognizing that the cost of litigation too often bars those with limited means from bringing matters before the courts, we have distributed more than \$634,000 to civil legal assistance for the underprivileged. These funds were raised from special assessments that are designated for improving access to justice.

We have continued development of Mississippi Electronic Courts (MEC). MEC is operating in nine counties and 3,518 practicing attorneys—more than fifty percent of the Bar—are now utilizing the system. Code revisions necessary to enable the system to process criminal cases are scheduled for completion in early 2013. When that occurs, the system will be fully developed for our trial courts, and we anticipate rapid expansion toward the goal of a statewide, unitary e-filing system.

Access to drug courts increased significantly in 2012. The last four non-participating circuit court districts voluntarily joined the state's drug court program. The program is now officially statewide.

The Court's internal committees are working on other projects, including Uniform Rules for Criminal Practice and Procedure. The Mississippi Model Jury Instructions Commission submitted its recommended revisions to the Court on October 24, 2012. And the Commission on Children's Justice is completing its study focused on improving the delivery of judicial and welfare services.

Much of our success is due to the dedication of judges, the leadership of the Mississippi Bar, attorneys, and career staff who have devoted themselves to the judiciary's sole purpose—providing a forum for the fair, efficient, and independent administration of justice. To all of these individuals, I give my personal thanks.

As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, I will do all within my power, with the assistance of my colleagues on the Court, to continue to improve our judicial system.

William L. Waller, Jr.
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Mississippi



SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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The Trial Courts	18
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Board of Bar Admissions	26
Commission on Continuing Legal Education	27

Drug court programs offer a collaborative effort from the court, probation officers, substance abuse treatment providers, and others. This “team” approach is used to provide the drug court participants with the most effective plan in dealing with their addiction. The program involves court-ordered treatment, random and frequent drug testing, intensive supervision, the use of sanctions and incentives, and numerous face-to-face appearances before the judge. The philosophy of drug court programs is that this model will result in higher recovery rates from addiction, reduced criminal behaviour, lower recidivism rates, and an overall return to productive citizenship.

The first felony adult drug court was established in 1999 in the 14th Circuit District. In 2003, the Mississippi Legislature adopted the Alyce Griffin Clarke Drug Court Act, which created the necessary framework for expansion of the drug court model throughout Mississippi. Since its passage, more than 4,000 Mississippians have benefited from this effective alternative in dealing with the problems of substance abuse. The State Drug Courts Advisory Committee deserves special recognition for its leadership and commitment to meaningful solutions to the problems of the criminal justice system.

Court Administration – Electronic Filing and Case Management

The Supreme Court, working with the Administrative Office of Courts, the State Department of Information Technology Services and state trial courts, is implementing a major long-range initiative to provide a uniform electronic case filing and court management system for distribution to the chancery and circuit courts and their respective clerks’ offices.



The Mississippi Electronic Courts (MEC) program is adapted from the electronic filing system used in federal district courts. Attorneys and their staffs may file and view documents 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Judges using MEC can access documents at any time and location via the Internet, allowing them to prepare for hearings and draft orders and opinions without waiting for paper files. The public will have easier access to court records.

Planning for MEC began in 2004, and recent years were spent in the development stage. Work has now shifted to implementation, with tremendous growth in 2012. Currently, 3,518 attorneys (50.6% of active practicing attorneys in the state) are using MEC. More than 1,000 non-attorneys have registered to use the system.

E-filing expanded to all trial courts in Harrison County, and e-filing is mandatory in those courts. E-filing is also mandatory in all courts in Madison and Warren counties and DeSoto County Chancery Court. In addition, implementations began in Hinds and Rankin Chancery Courts.

The demand for the Mississippi Electronic Courts system continues to increase. Plans were made to expand the system into an additional 15 courts by the end of 2013. In order to keep up with that growing demand, MEC added four key personnel to the organization: application developer, programmer analyst, systems administrator, and help desk specialist.

Development of the criminal component and accounting module began in 2012. In addition, MEC began work toward inter-agency exchange of data. MEC is collaborating with both Mississippi Department of Human Services regarding the collection of child support data and Mississippi State Department of Health in the collection of vital statistics.

Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System (MYCIDS)

A longstanding technology program for Youth Courts began in 1999. In 2012, the Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System (MYCIDS) was operating in 81 Youth Court and Referee Courts and in the City of Pearl Municipal Youth Court. MYCIDS is designed to help Youth Courts organize their work and records efficiently and save staff time and other resources. The MYCIDS system includes electronic docketing and record keeping. Case tracking features assist court staff in scheduling all hearings and other events required by law to occur within a specific time frame. Judges and court staff are able to track juveniles' encounters with multiple jurisdictions. Computer hardware, staff training and a help desk are provided by the Supreme Court at no charge to local Youth Courts. This successful case management system is highly regarded nationally.

Information Technology

The Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of Courts function with a technology staff of a director, two systems administrators, one software development project manager, four programmer analysts, one web master/support specialist, and one business systems analyst. These staff members distribute and maintain all computer hardware and software in the trial courts and appellate courts, distribute and install MYCIDS, and train, develop and maintain the appellate court case management system with e-filing (CITS) and the AOC Statistical System (SCATS), maintain the Judicial Branch web site, and advise the Court on future technology initiatives.

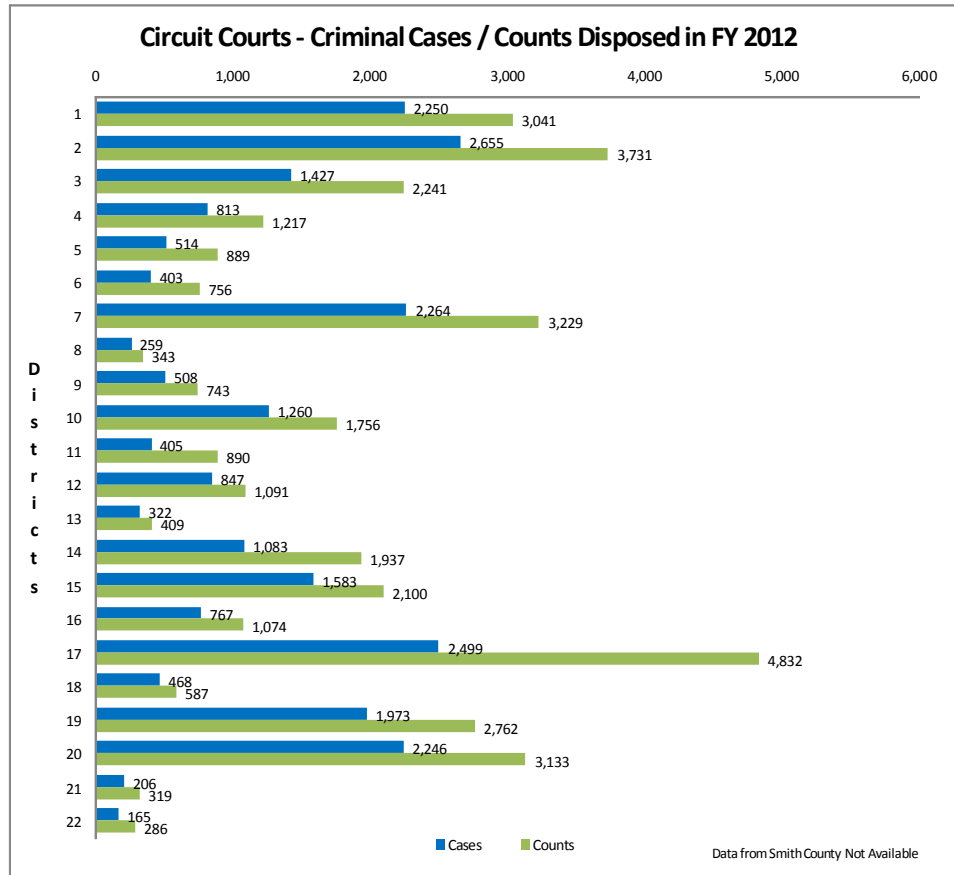
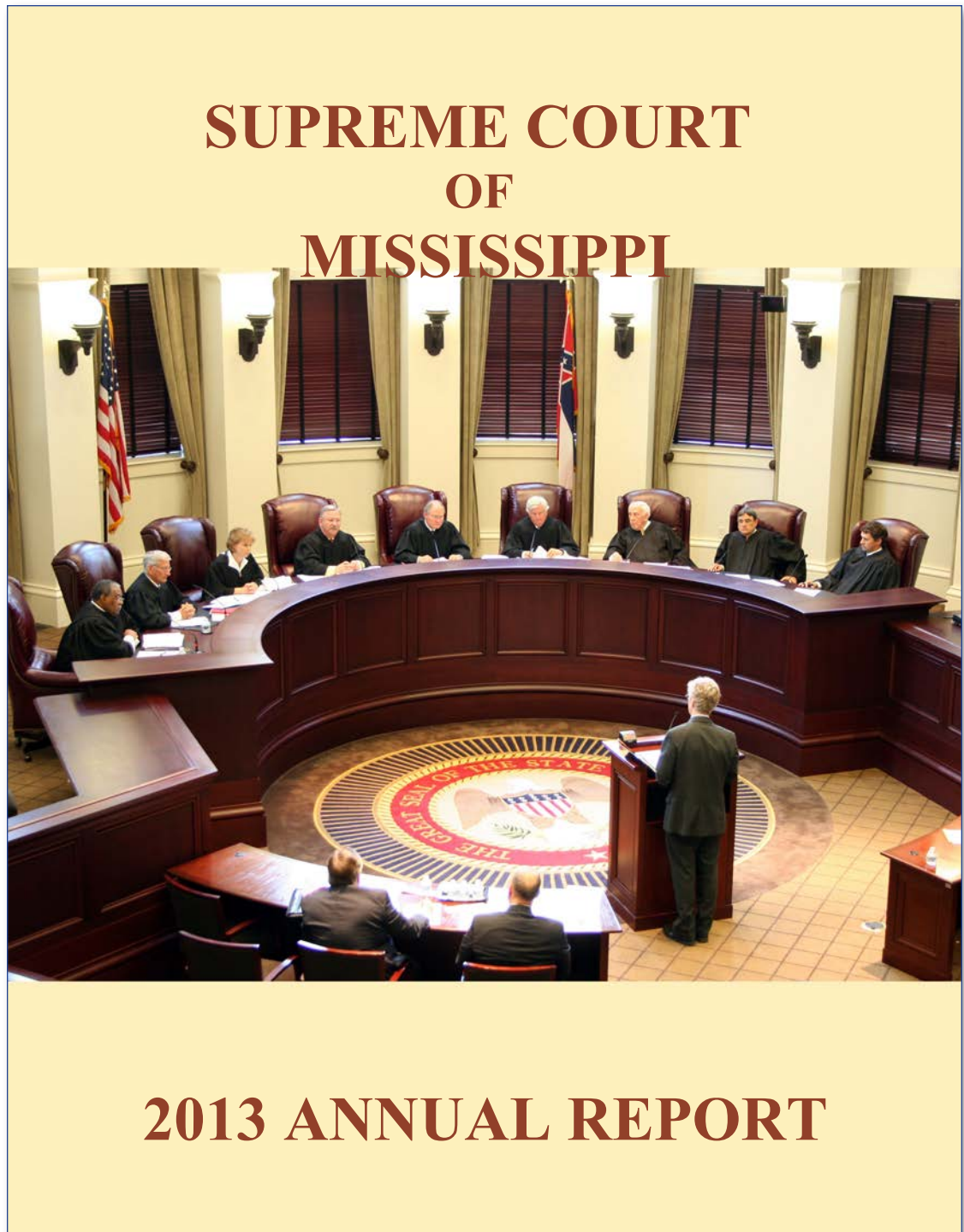
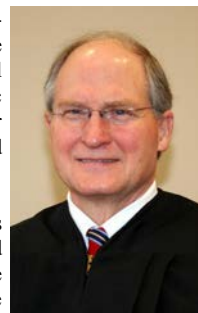


EXHIBIT P: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT (2013)



A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM L. WALLER, JR.

Judicial leaders continued to work toward a more efficient, cost-effective court system in 2013. Technology was at the forefront of those efforts. Electronic filing continued to expand in the trial courts, with a total of 21 trial courts in 12 counties using e-filing in the Mississippi Electronic Courts system at year's end, and more than 20 courts on a waiting list for implementation. MEC is a special fund entity, receiving no general fund appropriation.



The Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals began accepting voluntary e-filing of briefs and motions July 1, 2013, and received more than 2,000 electronically filed documents by year's end. The Supreme Court made e-filing mandatory January 1, 2014, for appellate briefs and motions. About 4,150 attorneys – 54 percent of the Mississippi Bar – were registered to use the MEC system. Also, more than 1,600 non-attorneys were registered to use the system to access court records.

The appellate courts received 1,084 new appeals in 2013, seven fewer cases than the previous year, and decided more cases; 1,030 cases were disposed of in 2013, compared to 964 decisions on the merits the previous year. In addition, the appellate courts addressed 5,848 motions: 3,656 by the Supreme Court and 2,192 by the Court of Appeals.

In the trial courts, total reported case filings and dispositions decreased in Chancery, Circuit and County Courts, according to data provided to the Administrative Office of Courts. However, some trial court clerks failed to report data. One of the benefits of e-filing is automated data transmissions, which will provide real time access to statistics.

Drug Courts reached statewide coverage in late 2012, with felony adult drug courts operating in all Circuit Court districts. However, Drug Court growth outpaced funding in 2013. As a result, the State Drug Court Advisory Committee cut funding for felony adult drug courts by 25 percent, and cut funding for juvenile drug courts by 58 percent, effective July 1, 2013. Municipal, Justice Court and Family Drug Courts received no funding for the 2014 fiscal year, which began July 1, 2013. At the end of calendar year 2013, there were a total of 38 drug courts, including 22 felony adult programs in circuit courts, 12 Youth Court drug courts, and four misdemeanor drug courts in Municipal and Justice courts. Average enrollment for the year was about 3,500 people statewide. Nearly 2,800 of those were felony adult offenders in the circuit drug court programs, who represent an estimated annual savings of \$42,423,220 in incarceration costs.

Rule 6.08 of the Uniform Circuit and County Court Rules was amended to provide rules and procedures for conducting limited criminal proceedings with interactive audiovisual devices. With the advent of more remote detention facilities, this rule change will facilitate certain limited proceedings where two-way audiovisual communication between the court and the facility can be established.

Judicial Salaries

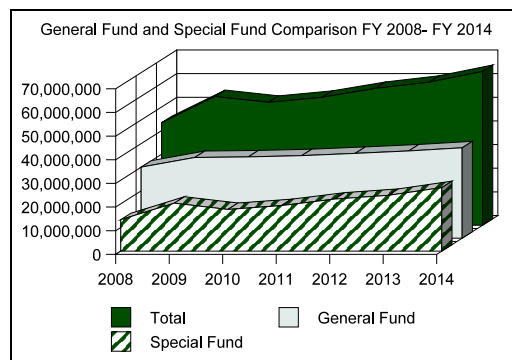
Effective January 1, 2014

Supreme Court Chief Justice	\$137,195
Supreme Court Presiding Justices	\$134,011
Supreme Court Associate Justices	\$132,390
Court of Appeals Chief Judge	\$127,854
Court of Appeals Associate Judges	\$124,938
Chancery Judges	\$120,085
Circuit Judges	\$120,085
County Court Judges *	County Court salaries vary by county. Maximum is \$1,000 less than Circuit and Chancery.

Replacement of outdated and out-of-warranty computers for which technical support was no longer available cost \$344,000 for the appellate courts. The judiciary's travel, contractual services and commodities budgets saw no increases between the 2013 and 2014 fiscal years.

Much of the work of the judicial branch relies on special funds. Mississippi Electronic Courts, an electronic filing system which operated in 21 trial courts in 12 counties at the end of 2013, receives no state General Fund appropriation. MEC is funded entirely by a \$10 fee collected on all civil case filings, a \$10 annual registration fee for e-filing system users, and viewing fees. The 20 cents per page viewing fees are split between MEC and the counties.

Other judicial branch entities which receive no General Fund appropriations, relying totally on self-sustaining special fund collections, include the Board of Bar Admissions, the Board of Certified Court Reporters, and the



Commission on Continuing Legal Education.

Judicial compensation realignment approved by the 2012 Legislature is funded totally by a \$40 fee collected on all civil filings, a \$100 increase in appellate filing fees and various other fees charged by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The judicial salary revisions under Mississippi Code Section 25-3-35(1) went into effect January 1, 2013. Incremental raises will follow in 2014, 2015 and 2016. From and after January 1, 2019, and every four years thereafter, the annual salaries of state judges are to be adjusted to the level of compensation recommended by the State Personnel Board according to the board's most recent report on judicial salaries, as required under Section 25-9-115, to the extent that sufficient funds are available. The annual salaries fixed in accordance with this provision shall not become effective until the commencement of the next immediately succeeding term of office.

The Commission's complete report is available on the Mississippi Judiciary website at this link: <http://courts.ms.gov/reports/ChildrensJusticedoc.pdf>.

The Mississippi Supreme Court created the Commission on Children's Justice in April 2006. The Commission laid the groundwork for the Supreme Court's adoption of Uniform Rules of Youth Court Practice. The Supreme Court reestablished the Commission in June 2010. The Supreme Court charged the Commission with developing a statewide comprehensive approach to improving the child welfare system; coordinating the three branches of government in assessing the impact of government actions on children who are abused or neglected; and recommending changes to improve children's safety, strengthen and support families and promote public trust and confidence in the child welfare system.

Supreme Court Justice Randy G. Pierce of Leakesville and Rankin County Youth Court Judge Thomas Broome of Brandon are co-chairs. Judge Broome heads a subcommittee focused on the Youth Court system. Court of Appeals Judge Virginia Carlton of Jackson leads a subcommittee addressing education issues.

Electronic Filing and Case Management: Mississippi Electronic Courts

The Mississippi Electronic Courts e-filing and case management system during 2013 saw its largest annual growth since the program's inception, with e-filing implemented in eight courts. Trial court jurisdictions which implemented MEC in 2013 were Clay County Chancery and Circuit Courts; Hinds County Chancery and Circuit Courts; and the Chancery Courts of Grenada, Montgomery, Rankin and Webster counties.



At the end of 2013, a total of 21 trial courts in 12 counties were using e-filing in the MEC system, with more than 20 courts on a waiting list for implementation. E-filing trial court jurisdictions at the end of 2013 included the Chancery Courts in Desoto, Grenada, Holmes, Montgomery, Rankin, Webster and Yazoo counties; Chancery and Circuit Courts in Clay County; and all trial courts – Chancery, Circuit and County Courts – in Madison, Harrison, Hinds and Warren counties.

The Supreme Court began accepting voluntary e-filing of briefs and motions July 1, 2013, and received more than 2,000 electronically filed documents by year's end. The Supreme Court made e-filing mandatory Jan. 1, 2014.

The most visible work of MEC is implementing e-filing systems in trial and appellate courts and training court staff and attorneys. MEC staff have also worked to extend the program's capabilities. Work completed in 2013 included development of a criminal case management system, automated case transfers, and batch filing functionality. Paper or other data system electronic



records which predate MEC were converted and migrated to the MEC system in trial courts which implemented the MEC system. A scheduling and calendaring function has been developed. A Chancery Court bookkeeping system has been designed, with completion expected in early 2014. MEC also made cost-saving refinements to the system architecture.

About 4,150 attorneys – 54 percent of the Bar – were registered to use the MEC system. Also, more than 1,600 non-attorneys were registered to use the system to access court records.

The MEC system allows attorneys and their staffs to file and view documents 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in all MEC participating courts without the expense of travel and postage. Judges using MEC can access documents at any time and location via the Internet, allowing them to prepare for hearings and draft orders and opinions without waiting for paper files. The public has easier access to court records.

MEC implementation is part of a long-range initiative of the Supreme Court to provide a uniform electronic case filing and court management system for distribution to the chancery and circuit courts and their respective clerks' offices. The MEC system is provided free to the trial courts.

Planning for MEC began in 2004. The Supreme Court works with the Administrative Office of Courts, the state trial courts and the State Department of Information Technology Services. The MEC system was adapted from the electronic filing system used in federal district courts.

Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System (MYCIDS)

The Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System, MYCIDS, is a technology program for Youth Courts begun in 1999. In 2013, MYCIDS operated in 81 Youth Court and Referee Courts and in the City of Pearl Municipal Youth Court. MYCIDS is designed to help Youth Courts organize work and records efficiently and save staff time and resources. MYCIDS includes electronic docketing and record keeping for delinquency and abuse or neglect cases. Case tracking features assist court staff in scheduling all hearings and other events required by law to occur within a specific time. Judges and court staff are able to track juveniles' encounters with multiple jurisdictions. Computer hardware, staff training and a help desk are provided by the Supreme Court at no charge to local courts. This successful case management system is highly regarded nationally.



In 2013, the Supreme Court Information Technology Department continued to expand the capabilities of the MYCIDS system. Developments included:

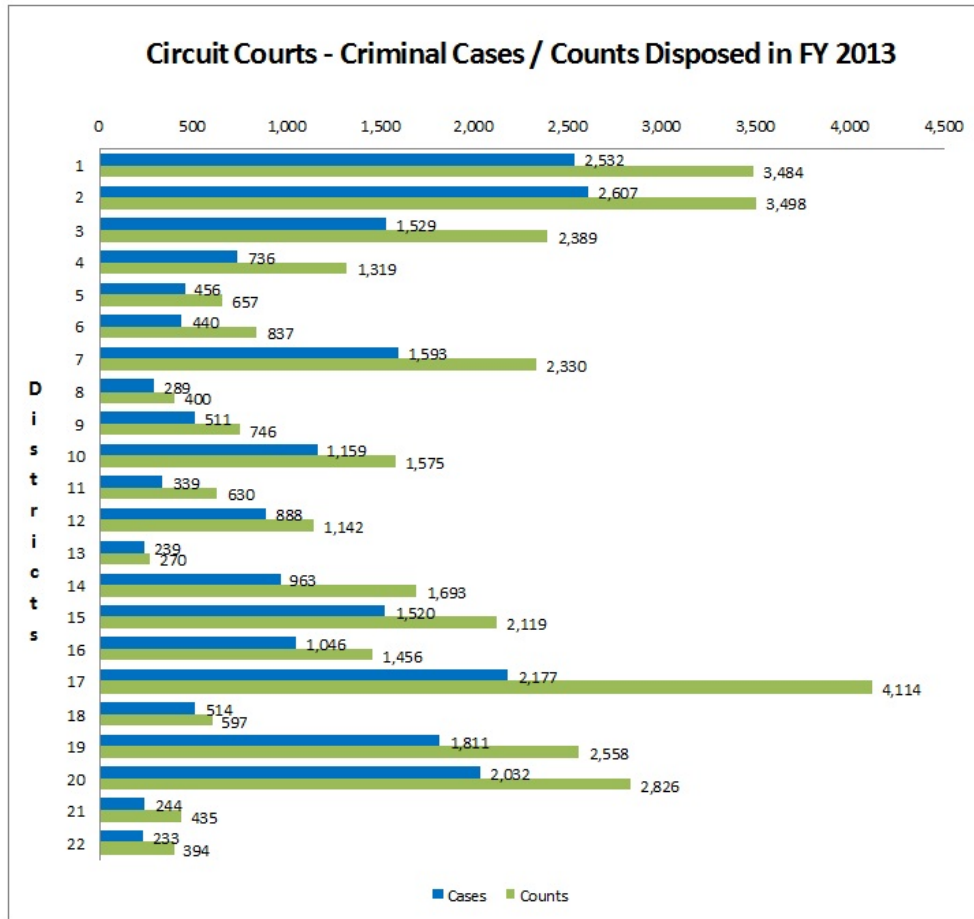
- a Probation Module that allows Department of Youth Services and court counselors to schedule and track meetings scheduled and held to supervise youths who are under Informal Adjustment or Formal Probation.
- providing MYCIDS access to Family and Children Services workers so that they may track Protection cases through the courts. IT staff are seeking ways to better include Department of Human Services Division of Family and Children Services in future updates of MYCIDS.

Work is expected to begin in 2014 on a module that will aid court staff in communicating disposition information to Oakley Youth Development Center for student intake. The module will eventually aid Oakley in tracking the student through the Center programs.

Information Technology

The Information Technology Division of the Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of Courts consists of a small staff of software developers, systems administrators, and training and support specialists. Their responsibilities include purchase, installation, and maintenance of all computer and network equipment in the appellate courts and some trial courts; development, training, and support of several software systems such as the appellate court case management system (CITS), the statewide Youth Court case management system (MYCIDS), and the AOC statistical system (**SCATS**); and maintenance of the State of Mississippi Judiciary web site.

In 2013, IT successfully completed the first phase of development and integration of the e-filing component of the Mississippi Electronic Courts system, MEC, into the appellate court case management system of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. On July 1, 2013, all attorneys who were registered with MEC as well as admitted to practice before the Supreme Court were able to electronically file briefs, motions, and responses on a voluntary basis. E-filing was set to become mandatory Jan. 1, 2014, for briefs, motions and responses.



Total Circuit Criminal cases disposed 2013 23,858

Total Circuit Criminal counts disposed 2013 35,469

EXHIBIT Q: LETTER FROM BOTEC TO THE HINDS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, APRIL 22, 2015



Lowry Heussler
General Counsel
617/245-8567
lowry.heussler@botecanalysis.com

April 22, 2015

Robert Shuler Smith
Hinds County District Attorney's Office
PO Box 22747
Jackson Mississippi 39225-2747

Re: Capitol City Crime Commission Study

Dear Mr. Smith:

When Peter Gehred and I met with you last February, you supplied us with information that has been valuable in pursuing the data needed to support the report commissioned by the legislature. We are now moving into the next phase of this work, and we need more specifics from your office, in the form of the below listed documents. You gave us the name of Attorney Jamie McBride as the person with whom we should consult, and we are therefore sending a copy of this letter to Mr. McBride as well.

The following is a list (not comprehensive) of documents germane to our review.

- Annual reports for the past 3 years.
- Budget submissions, together with any resource justifications and allocations for the past 3 years.
- Current organizational charts, or descriptive summary
- Training memoranda and personnel performance guidelines for assistant district attorneys
- Case volume, age and case processing reports - by case type - for the past 3 years.
- Internal policy and procedure manuals and memoranda, particularly those directed to the legal staff
- Press releases for the past 3 years
- Position descriptions and job requirements for members of the attorney staff
- Internal unit descriptions
- Evaluations and audit reports involving the DA's office during the past 3 years

322 N. Mansfield Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90036 • (844) 462-6832 • www.botecanalysis.com

We recognize that you may not have all of these documents and that some of the materials may exist in different forms or be known by other names. If possible, we would like to arrange a telephone call between Mr. McBride and our subject matter expert, Mr. Bud Frank in order to develop an understanding of what is available for our review and how we can minimize the disruption.

Very truly yours,



Lowry Heussler

By e-mail to: rsmith@co.hinds.ms.us

copy: ADA Jamie McBride, jmcbride@co.hinds.ms.us

EXHIBIT R: SAMPLE FILING DOCUMENTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

02/11/2015 WED 12:43 FAX eth 004/014

enipail

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT

RECEIVED

JAN 30 2015 *CR*

FEB 10 2015

MUNICIPAL COURT JACKSON, MS *CR*

MUNICIPAL COURT JACKSON, MS

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
County of Hinds

BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED, a Municipal Court Judge of the City of Jackson,

I, Det. Jamie White on Information and Belief makes affidavit that _____

on or about January 26th 2015, in the City aforesaid, in said County

and State aforesaid, did willfully, unlawfully, feloniously wad without authority, in violation of Section 97-17-42, Mississippi Code, 1972, as amended, take possession of or take away a motor vehicle belonging to another, with intent to either permanently or temporarily covert it or to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of possession or ownership, and any person who knowingly shall aid and abet in the taking possession or taking away a certain motor vehicle then and there belonging to Roundtree Auto Group, that was in possession of Steve Hacklin, to wit: one (1) Gold Lexus LS400 VIN JT8BH28F6W0135464, against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi".

Auto Theft (Sec. 97-17-42)
JPD Case Number 2015-025522

against the peace and dignity to State of Mississippi.

Det. Jamie White 1143
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribe before me, this 10th day of February, 19 2015

[Signature]
Municipal Court Judge

02/11/2015 WED 12:43 FAX eth

002/014



AFFIDAVIT OF INDIGENCY

State of Mississippi
County of Hinds
City of Jackson

Case Number: 2015-025522

vs.

I, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

I am the Defendant in the above named and styled cause and I am now confined in the Jackson City Jail in Jackson, Mississippi.

I am absolutely destitute and own no personal property or automobiles of any kind whatsoever, nor are there any monies or property due and owing to me from any person. I have no money on deposit in any bank or savings institution. I am unable to obtain any pay counsel to defend me or to pay any incidental expenses which may be incurred in the conduct of my defense.

I am desirous of having this Court appoint counsel to defend me on the felony charge for which I am incarcerated.

I, therefore, respectfully ask this court to appoint able and conscientious counsel to represent and defend me herein.

I have made no previous application for this relief.


Defendant

DD

X428.63-5429
Social Security Number

X11-13-88
Date of Birth

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME, This the 11 day of Feb, 2015.


MUNICIPAL JUDGE

02/11/2015 WED 12:43 FAX eth

003/014

**INITIAL APPEARANCE
IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

CITY OF JACKSON
COUNTY OF HINDS
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

State of Mississippi vs. _____

Charge(s): AUTO THEFT

Case Number: 2015-025522

Defendant's social security number is 429-63-5429

Defendant's Date of Birth: 01-13-88 B/M

Bond Amount: \$ NO BOND *\$20,000*

I DO HEREBY certify that I have this day advised the above named defendant:

1. Of the charge(s) against him/her; and
2. That the defendant is not required to speak and that any statements he makes may be used against him; and
3. That if the defendant is unrepresented, he has the right to assistance of counsel, And that if he is unable to afford counsel, an attorney will be appointed to represent him; and
4. That the defendant has the right to Communicate with counsel, family or friends, and the reasonable means will be provided to enable him to do so; and
5. That the defendant has a right to a preliminary hearing.

The defendant advised me that his attorney is: *Felony R.D.*

This the *11th* day of *February* 20*15*

[Signature]
Municipal Judge

02/11/2015 WED 12:44 FAX --- Beth

005/014

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE

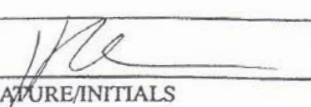
Please use the space provided below to write your specific instructions to Court Services regarding any change in status of a defendant, such as releasing an inmate ROR or any other directive.

The bailiff or a deputy court clerk will then take the information directly to Court Services, so that the order can be entered into the log book and arrest docket.

TODAY'S DATE 2/11/15 TIME 10:33 a.m.

Defendant's Name _____

Charge Auto TheftDate of Arrest 2/10/15Instructions of Municipal Court Services: \$20,000 BOND

2015-025522

 JUDGE'S SIGNATURE/INITIALS