

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS



ED QUATREVAUX
INSPECTOR GENERAL

December 15, 2010

Graymond Martin
First Assistant District Attorney
619 South White Street
New Orleans, LA 70119

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Dear Mr. Martin and Mr. Flood:

At your request, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) analyzed a review by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) for the Orleans Parish Criminal District Court (CDC) regarding case allotment. The OIG prepared the enclosed analysis after evaluating the NCSC Report, with information obtained from the NCSC, the District Attorney's Office (DA), the Orleans Parish Defenders Office (OPD), the New Orleans Police and Justice Foundation (NOPJF), and the Judicial Administrator for the CDC.

The NCSC Report cited two generally accepted principles regarding the assignment of cases: an allotment system should (1) be unpredictable and (2) produce an equitable distribution of cases. Although the DA, OPD, and NOPJF agree that the case allotment method used by the CDC should embody these ideals, they also believe that a better system would additionally allot cases earlier in the case management process, such as at the time an offense is first reported. The Case Designation Matrix (Matrix) exemplified the best effort to address all three of these case allotment goals, but was prematurely terminated by the CDC and replaced with a computer-generated random allotment that reverted to late allotment. Our analysis of the available data indicates that the Matrix would perform as well as the new computer method in terms of unpredictability and equitability of case assignment over time, but would be a better method because of its unique informal pre-allotment earlier in the case management process.

If you have any questions about our review of the NCSC Report, please contact Dr. Sarah Fontenelle, Inspections & Evaluations Division, at 504-681-3213, or sfontenelle@nolaoig.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E.R. Quatrevaux', is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

E.R. Quatrevaux
Inspector General

BACKGROUND

Formal Case Allotment. Case allotment is the assignment of formally charged cases to the separate sections of a court. There are two generally accepted principles regarding case allotment; it should (1) be unpredictable and (2) produce an equitable distribution of cases across the sections of a court. The first principle simply means that the assignment of cases should be random, and not susceptible to manipulation. The second principle refers to the ideal that all sections of a court be assigned the same number of cases. Theoretically, an unpredictable (or random) method of assignment usually will produce an equitable distribution over time. However, there will always be chance variation in the distribution of cases.

Formal Case Allotment at the CDC. The CDC has thirteen sections of court; there are twelve Felony Sections, each presided over by one of twelve judges, and a Magistrate Court that assists with misdemeanors (e.g. 4th class cases). The CDC uses case allotment methods that randomly assign 1st through 3rd class cases to the twelve Felony Sections, and 4th class cases across all thirteen sections. Each month, only nine or ten of the twelve Felony Sections are assigned cases; the other two or three sections are excluded from the allotment. These exclusions are determined at the start of each year, when each judge selects two months (at least three for the Chief Judge) in which his or her section is to be excluded from the case allotment. This pre-determined exclusion schedule ensures that each section has a minimum of two months each year in which no new cases are allotted.

The CDC typically has relied on case allotment methods that delay the assignment of cases to specific sections of the Court until after the DA files formal charges. After a crime is reported, it may take several months for the DA to file formal charges. The law establishes varying time limits for charges to be filed after an arrest is made according to the type of crime. For some classes of crime, the DA is allowed up to 150 days after an arrest to file charges against the defendant. According to the DA and OPD, this delay in case allotment impedes the efficient management of cases.

The DA assigns prosecuting attorneys to specific sections of the Court to ensure familiarity with judges and to eliminate the need for attorneys to appear in multiple sections of the Court on a daily basis. When cases are not allotted to sections of the Court at their inception (i.e., when an offense is first reported), the DA has to wait until charges are filed to assign a prosecutor to a case. Under this system, the DA has to rely on a screening division to manage each case until charges are filed and the case is formally allotted to a Court section. Only then can the case be assigned to the prosecutor responsible for that section. Transferring a case from the screening division to the assigned prosecutor creates additional work for the DA and delays the progress of the case.

The OPD reported that, prior to Hurricane Katrina, the office did not represent defendants until after charges were filed by the DA. The OPD assigned defense attorneys to sections of the Court and waited until after a defendant had been charged and the case allotted to a section to begin representation. After Katrina, the OPD began the current practice of assigning attorneys to defendants shortly after arrest to allow them to become familiar with cases before formal charges are filed. When cases are not allotted until after charging, each defense attorney is

faced with a caseload that spans any number of the twelve sections of the CDC. This creates friction between the OPD and the Court as defense attorneys are scheduled to appear in multiple courtrooms to meet the demands of each case.

The DA and OPD agreed that a shift in the timing of case allotment to earlier in the case management process would solve some of the problems faced by the two offices and the CDC. With early case allotment, such as at the time an offense is first reported, a case's ultimate destination would be known from the start. The DA would no longer need a screening division, which would eliminate a redundant function, and prosecutors would be familiar with each of their cases from the beginning. Defense attorneys would be assigned to a case at its inception while remaining committed to just a few sections of court, thereby reducing their friction with the judges. These realizations, among others, prompted the DA and the OPD to enlist the help of the New Orleans Police and Justice Foundation (NOPJF) to design a process that would randomly pre-allot cases to sections of court earlier in the case management process.

THE CASE DESIGNATION MATRIX

The Case Designation Matrix (Matrix) was designed by the NOPJF to pre-allot cases to sections of court at the time an offense is first reported. The Matrix consisted of a systematically randomized template of court sections that corresponded to the month in which an offense was reported and the last two digits of the item number automatically generated by the police dispatch's computer. The Matrix was designed to resist any kind of manipulation of case allotment and the Matrix itself provided a built-in validity check. Anyone with an item number could use the pre-designed Matrix to verify that a case had been assigned in accordance with the random system without having to be physically present at formal allotment.

The development of the Matrix did not eliminate the need for the formal allotment that occurred after the formal filing of charges. The pre-allotment of the Matrix merely identified the section of court that was to be assigned a case should the DA decide to formally file charges. This introduced a time lag between the informal pre-allotment, when an offense was reported, and the formal allotment, after charges were filed. Because the DA is allowed up to 150 days after arrest to file charges for some crimes, the formal allotment of cases may be delayed more than 5 months after the offense is first reported. The Matrix was designed to control for this factor by producing equitable distribution of cases over a minimum of 12 months.

The Matrix, as originally designed, was expected to distribute cases equitably across the sections of court over the course of a year, but did so by eliminating exclusions and including all sections in the pre-allotment (and formal allotment) every month. To test this, the method's designer applied the original Matrix to all 1st through 3rd class CDC cases allotted from 2006 to 2009, showing the distribution of case assignment across the twelve Felony Sections had the Matrix been used during the four years. The NOPJF provided our office with the retro-fitted Matrix distributions for 1st through 3rd class cases across the twelve Felony Sections for the years 2006 through 2009.

We conducted a Chi-Square Goodness-of-Fit Test on the data to determine whether the retro-fit allotted the judges an equitable number of cases over the course of the four years. We compared the total number of cases allotted to each judge during that time period to the number expected to be allotted to each judge, given that each should have received the same proportion. The analysis indicated that the difference between the expected and observed frequency distributions was not significant.¹ The observed variability in the distribution of cases across the sections was statistically the same as an equitable distribution. This retroactive application demonstrated that had the original Matrix (without exclusions) been used to assign cases during those four years, the distributions would have varied over time only as would be expected by chance alone, meaning the Matrix would have allotted cases fairly.

The Matrix was shown to assign cases in an unpredictable and equitable way, justifying its use as a valid case allotment system; however, before the CDC agreed to implement the method, it had to be revised to include the judges' pre-determined exclusions. This accommodation, combined with the time lag between informal and formal allotments, introduced a new source of variation that negatively impacted the short-term equitability of the Matrix case distribution. Because the Matrix informally pre-allotted cases earlier, when an offense was reported, exclusions were considered then instead of at formal allotment (after formal charging). Judges originally marked for formal allotment exclusion on any particular month were now included in the formal allotment, but excluded from the informal pre-allotment, for that month. For example, sections excluded during August were not informally assigned any cases for offenses reported that month, but were still formally allotted cases charged in August that had been informally pre-allotted to them prior to August 1. Once the Matrix was revised to accommodate exclusions, the CDC judges agreed to adopt it.

THE NCSC REPORT

At the request of the DA and the OPD, the CDC agreed to implement the revised Matrix, which assigned cases earlier in the process, for one year beginning July 1, 2010, to grant the system enough time to equalize the case distributions. After only three months, however, the CDC had concerns with the Matrix, and asked the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to review all case allotment data from January 1 through September 30, 2010. This review resulted in the NCSC Report conclusion that the Matrix was "far worse" than the allotment "method used during the first half of the year" (Appendix A).

The CDC discontinued the use of the Matrix system on October 7, 2010, replacing it with a computer-generated random allotment system. This new allotment system does not assign cases early, when an offense is first reported, as the Matrix was designed to do, but reverts to the former practice of delaying case assignment until the DA files charges. The DA and the OPD have determined that the CDC's shift back to delayed case allotment not only re-introduced the significant obstacles they sought to eliminate with the Matrix, but also failed to improve on the desired unpredictability and equitability of case allotment. For these reasons, both offices remain committed to resolving the CDC's concerns with the Matrix system and working with

¹ $\chi^2(11, N = 13,423) = 13.98, p > .20$

the CDC to develop an unpredictable and equitable allotment system that allows assignments to be made at the inception of cases.

ANALYSIS OF THE NCSC REPORT

At the request of the DA and the OPD, the OIG agreed to perform a technical analysis of the NCSC Report to determine how best to resolve the concerns raised by that review in the design of a random and equitable case allotment system. Our analysis found that the NCSC review was not conducted in a manner that is generally accepted by scientific communities. The report did not explicitly state a rationale for the review and did not include adequate detail about the methodologies employed or discuss limitations of the review. The NCSC review is not replicable due to lack of information, and would not withstand peer review due to the methodologies employed.

NCSC Assumptions about the Matrix. The NCSC Report appears to be based on an incomplete understanding of the Matrix system. The author introduces the Matrix process as one that “relies upon a formula case assignment system that is applied when the screening action form and indictment are provided to the court by the District Attorney” and that “the filing date of the case” is “compared to a form that supplies the section of assignment for cases.” This information is incorrect. The Matrix is not applied when the screening action form and indictment are provided to the court by the DA; rather, the Matrix informally pre-allots cases when an offense is first reported, at the time an item number is automatically generated by the police dispatch’s computer. This occurs at the start of the case management process versus later when formal charges are filed.

The NCSC Report also states that “clearly this method [Matrix] is not providing an equitable distribution of cases between sections of the court and must be repaired or replaced as quickly as possible.” This statement fails to explain the reason for the observed variability in case distribution of the Matrix, and suggests that the method itself is to blame. The short-term equitability of the method’s case distribution was negatively affected by revising it to allow for exclusions. Because of exclusions, the Matrix would only begin showing more equitable assignment of cases after a minimum of 12 months; yet, the NCSC reviewed the Matrix after only three months in use, which emphasized superficial short-term variability.

NCSC Comparisons. The author of the NCSC Report failed to make certain that the groups being compared were equal across all variables, except the one of interest, which was the method of allotment. First, the author aggregated data across case class. Case class is a major factor in determining lag time restrictions between arrest and filing of formal charges. This factor affects the short-term distribution of cases assigned by a pre-allotment system like the Matrix differently than it affects methods that assign cases after formal charges have been filed. By grouping these classes, the author missed the effect this factor had on case distribution over the short term. Because the NCSC Report is based on short-term analyses only, the results for the Matrix data are misleading.

Second, the NCSC review aggregated the data across a six-month period (January through June) and compared it to the data for the Matrix, which was only used for three months (July through September), making for an apples-to-oranges comparison. A more accurate comparison would observe the difference between two sets of data obtained from the same length of time. To test the effect of this variable, the OIG compared the data from January through March to the data from July through September, making for an appropriate comparison of three months of data to three months of data. Using the same methodology employed by NCSC, we found that the case distribution for the three summer months, when the Matrix was used, had a smaller range ($192 - 101 = 91$) compared to the data obtained during the first three months of the year ($134 - 39 = 95$). The range refers to the difference between the highest and lowest scores in the group; or, in this case, the difference between the number of cases for the judge allotted the most and the number of cases for the judge allotted the least. Because the range for the three months of Matrix data was smaller than the range for the first three months of the year, the Matrix, according to NCSC's methodology, is less variable and a better allotment method compared to the one used earlier in the year.

Third, the data obtained for the six-month period of interest actually corresponded to two different allotment methods, while the data for the three-month period corresponded to only one method, the Matrix. During the first six months of 2010, before the Matrix was implemented, the CDC experimented with two different systems for generating a random allotment of cases. Each of these systems assigned cases after formal charges were filed. The author of the NCSC Report compared the range of the raw scores for this six-month group to the range of the raw scores for the three-month period, as if to compare the Matrix to only one other method. The author concluded that the level of "variance"² observed for the Matrix was "far worse than the method used during the first half of the year," which indicates the author assumed only one method was used by the CDC during the first half of the year. Similar to the problem inherent within the apples-to-oranges comparison noted above, this incorrect assumption diluted the effects of the two separate methods lumped together in the 6-month group, rendering the author's conclusions about how the Matrix compared to either one unfounded.

Adjustment Mechanism. The NCSC devised a confusing adjustment mechanism to address the missing data resulting from the exclusion of two to three sections from the allotment each month. The adjustment divided the "number of cases allotted" by the "percentage of months for which the section was included in the allotment," yielding an "adjusted allotment," which was the assumed "number of cases that would have been allotted had the section been receiving cases the entire period." The author makes no attempt to justify the use of this mechanism and does not provide the results of all adjustments calculated. This adjustment may have been useful when applied to months in which only a formal allotment process was used (January through June 2010), but its application to the data from the three-month period in

² The NCSC review's use of the term variance is incorrect. In statistics, variance refers to the average squared deviation from the mean, taking into account all of the scores. The author uses the term variance to refer to the comparisons made in the report; however, the author only compared the highest score to the lowest, which is known as the range, not the variance.

which the pre-allotment system was used (July through September 2010) distorts the comparison.

Court sections were not excluded from the allotment for the Matrix process; they were excluded from the pre-allotment. This would mean, according to the description of the adjustment, that the mechanism to correct for allotment exclusion should not have been applied to the scores obtained during the months of July through September. If the author meant to refer to the Matrix adjustment as correcting for sections excluded from pre-allotment, this also would have been inappropriate because the adjustment does not take into account the time lag between the date that the offense is reported and the filing of formal charges. The two examples in the NCSC Report of increased adjusted scores and the bar graph of the adjusted Matrix data reflect the inappropriate application of this adjustment to those scores.

CONCLUSION

The OIG's analysis indicated that the Matrix method of case allotment, as originally designed, assigns cases in an unpredictable way and equitably over time. Because the Matrix allotment is unpredictable, it is likely to show improved equitability of case distribution only as the number of cases allotted increases, which will certainly happen over time. This is because random error is inherent and unchangeable in unpredictable systems and is more evident over a short period of time, resulting in greater variability among groups. Over time, however, random error is expected to influence all groups similarly, reducing the variability among them. Consider a six-sided die; each side has an equal chance of landing face up after the die is thrown. The result of the throw is unpredictable and random. If the die is thrown six times, the chance of obtaining each side (1 through 6) one time is just as likely as obtaining one side six times (only 1's), as well as every other combination. Only after the die has been thrown an infinite number of times will the frequencies of obtaining each side equalize. Similarly, the more cases the Matrix has to assign, the more equal the number of cases assigned across sections will be.

The Chi Square analysis of the retro-fitted data from 2006 through 2009, using the original Matrix, showed that the method, had it been used across the four years, would have distributed cases as expected with only chance variation. The original Matrix not only meets the two stated criteria of a desirable case allotment system, but it also does so earlier in the case management process (when the offense is first reported) and enables one to validate how cases are assigned regardless of time and place. These are two desirable qualities not possessed by any other method used by the CDC to assign cases to sections of the Court.

The NCSC review considered the qualities of the revised Matrix, concluding that this method "is far worse than the method used during the first half of the year." This conclusion is not valid for several reasons. First, the author displayed a lack of understanding about formal case allotment at the CDC. He failed to acknowledge that the CDC used two different methods of case allotment during the first half of the year, making it inappropriate to state conclusively how the Matrix compares to "the method used during the first half of the year."

Second, the NCSC review demonstrated a lack of understanding about the revised Matrix. The revised method allowed for exclusions, which impacted the method's short-term equitability of case assignment. The NCSC review of the Matrix data occurred prematurely, however, after the method had been used for only three months. The NCSC Report made no mention of the impact that exclusions had on the method's equitability of case distribution over the short term.

Third, the NCSC review used inappropriate methods to compare the Matrix to the other methods, such as allowing multiple variables to differ across the two comparison groups, and basing conclusions about the Matrix on inappropriate comparisons. For example, the author aggregated the data from the first six month of 2010 without segregating according to crime classification, time period, and allotment method. Finally, the adjustment mechanism used in the NCSC review was not justified and exacerbated artificial differences between the groups being compared.

The NCSC reported that the CDC judges were uncomfortable with the Matrix and its new methodology because the effects of the time lag (from pre-allotment to formal allotment) meant that there would never be a month in which a section would receive no case allotments; there would always be a trickle of cases formally allotted to each section due to the time it takes for the DA to prepare for filing. The reduction in case load yielded by the assignment exclusion would be more subtle and realized only over time, across the months following the arrest. The number of cases formally allotted to any section for any given month was influenced by how quickly the DA filed formal charges and which month that section was excluded from assignment, making for a complex interaction of factors in what was initially designed to be a straightforward and improved case allotment process.

The CDC's practice of self-selected exclusion is an impediment to the goal of achieving an unpredictable and equitable case allotment system. Over time, a random allocation system may correct for this factor by equalizing the number of months each section is excluded from the allotment (if the data for the Chief Judge's section are thrown out), but self selection could still yield an undesirable and predictable effect on the distribution (i.e., if a senior judge consistently selects exclusion during the busy months, that judge will be allotted fewer cases). This practice will continue to complicate the allocation process regardless of whether the cases are allotted at inception or later in the case management process.

The NCSC Report cited two generally accepted principles regarding the assignment of cases: an allotment system should (1) be unpredictable and (2) produce an equitable distribution of cases. Although the DA, OPD, and NOPJF agree that the case allotment method used by the CDC should embody these ideals, they also believe that a better system would additionally allot cases earlier in the case management process. The Matrix exemplified the best effort to address all three of these case allotment goals, and did so while accommodating exclusions; however, the Matrix was prematurely terminated and replaced with a computer-generated random allotment system that reverted to an undesirable late allotment. Our analysis of the available data indicates that the Matrix would perform as well as the new computer method in terms of unpredictability and equitability of case assignment over time, but would be a better method due to its unique informal pre-allotment earlier in the case management process.



Orleans Parish, Louisiana Case Allotment Review

Submitted by:

The National Center for State Courts

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Introduction

The Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish agreed to adopt a pre-allotment program beginning on July 1, 2010. This program relies upon a formula case assignment system that is applied when the screening action form and indictment are provided to the court by the District Attorney. The terminal digits of the Item Number (assigned by the law enforcement dispatch system) for the case and the filing date of the case are compared to a form that supplies the section of assignment for cases with those terminal digits for that month of filing.

The District Attorney desired to have the same attorney that would handle the case in court perform the screening function, a change from the past practice of using a separate screening unit in the DA's office. This change was to improve the quality of case screening and case management by the prosecutor's office. As far as the court was concerned, it was to provide random assignment of cases to sections and speed the processing of cases.

The NCSC was asked to review case allotment data during the initial site visit of the technology assessment project.¹

Methodology

The court provided sheets showing the allotment of first, second, and third class cases by month and by section. A copy of these forms is attached to this report.

The NCSC created a spreadsheet that consolidated class one, class two, and class three data onto a single sheet. The analysis consisted of a review of the total number of cases allotted to each section of the court, comparing the section that received the fewest cases with the section that received the most. This analysis was performed for cases filed from January through June 2010, and again for cases filed from July through September.

Because two or three sections are removed from the allotment each month, and because the number of months that a section was removed from the allotment varied from section to section, an adjustment mechanism was devised. The number of cases allotted was divided by the percentage of months for which the section was included in the allotment, which produced an adjusted allotment. For example, if a section was in the allotment for four of the six months being studied, the number of cases allotted during that time period was divided by 66.7 percent, resulting in the number of cases that would have been allotted had the section been receiving cases for the entire period. This assumes that the number of cases for the additional months would have equaled the average number allotted during the time that the section was in the allotment. If a section was assigned 300 cases during

¹ Lawrence P. Webster, project director for the technology assessment, conducted the analysis.

January through June, but was not in the allotment for two of those months, the adjusted number of cases allotted would have been 300/66.7%, or 450 cases.

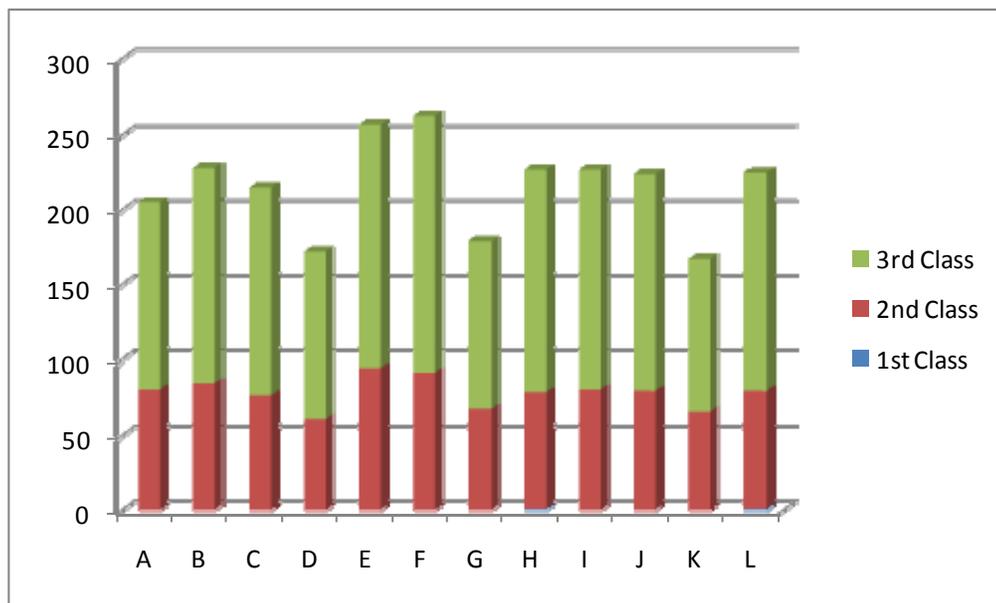
The results of this analysis are provided below.

Results

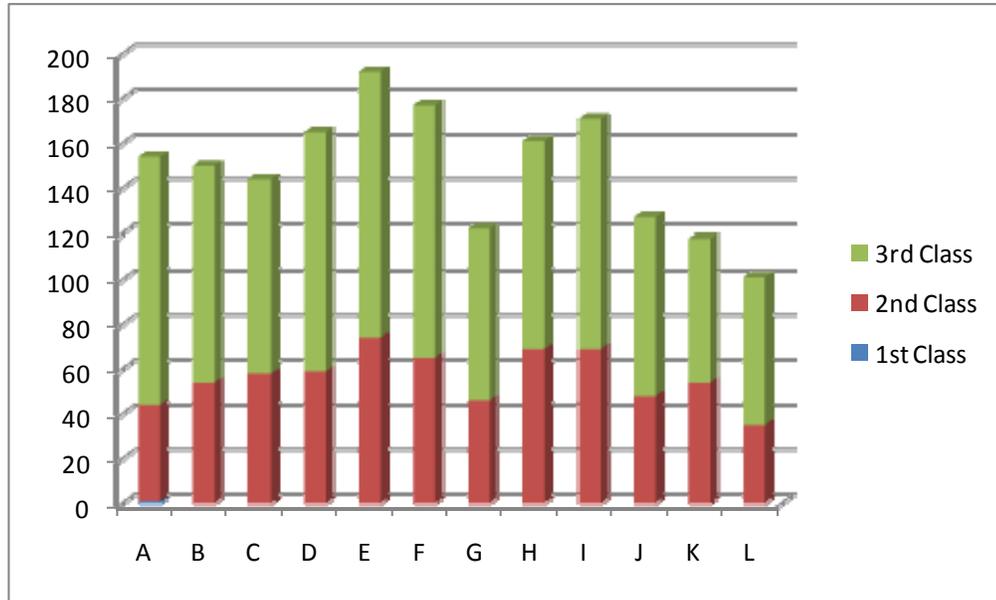
Results were computed before and after the allotment adjustment was applied.

Unadjusted Case Allotment

The section of the court that received the fewest number of cases between January and June of 2010 received 167 cases, while the section that received the most had 263 cases. The difference between these values, expressed as a percentage of the smaller amount, is 57.5%.

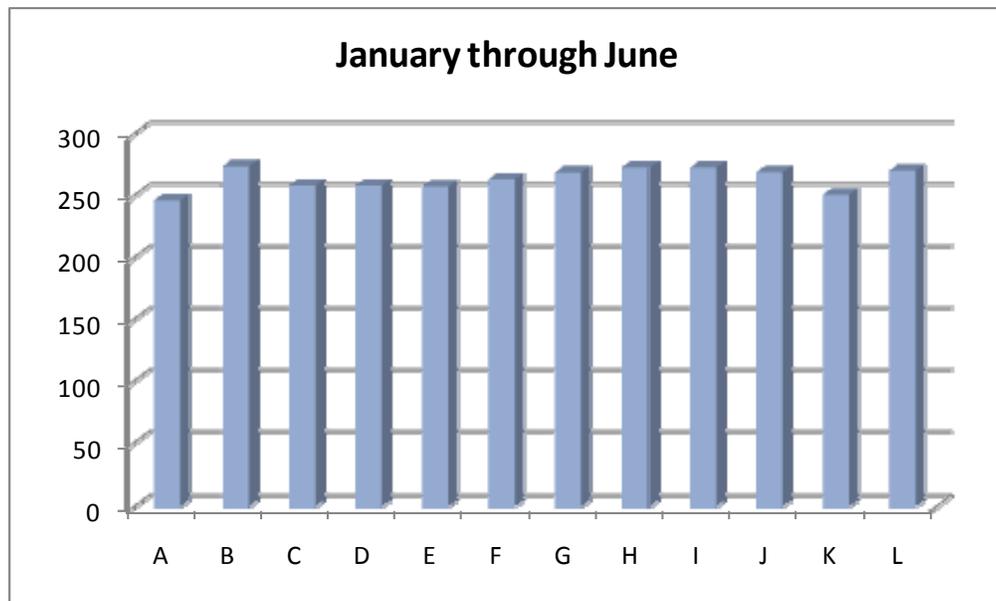


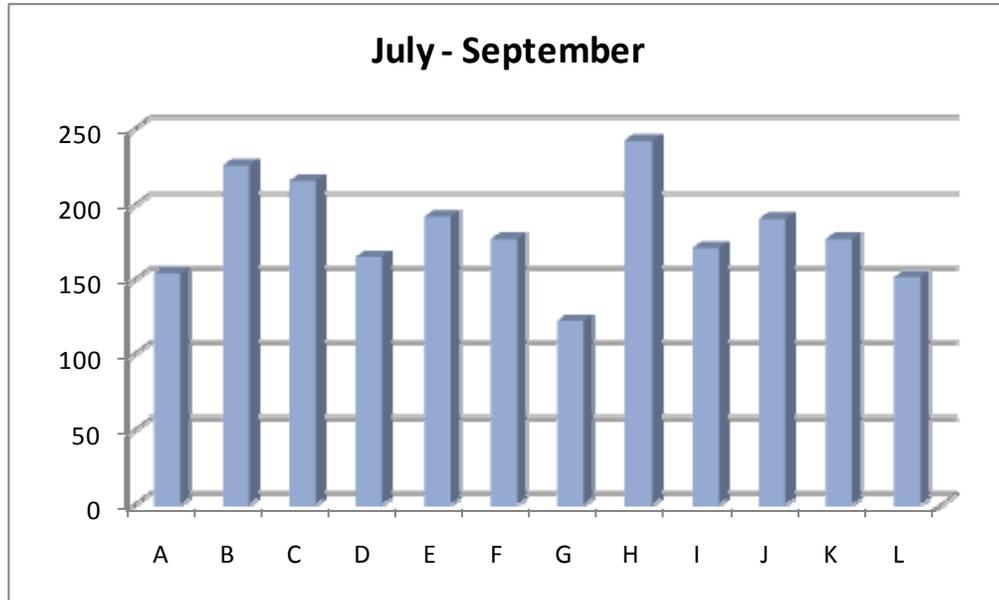
For the July through September timeframe, the minimum number of cases was 101, while the maximum was 192. The difference, again expressed as a percentage of the smaller amount, is 90.1%.



Adjusted Case Allotment

When the adjustments previously described were applied to the data, the variance during the January through June time period was 11.2% (246 – 273.6), while it was 98.0% (122 – 241.5) for the July through September period.





Conclusion

It is clear that there is a significant difference in the allotment of cases between sections of the court between the periods of January through June and July through September. Both methods produce levels of variance that should not be acceptable to the court, but the allotment method adopted on July 1 is far worse than the method used during the first half of the year.

Implications

The court should only accept a case assignment method that provides the same number of cases to each section, allowing only an insignificant amount of variation necessary to ensure that the method prevents any predictability of which section will receive any case that is filed.

NCSC staff experience with the assignment of cases to judges has identified two principles upon which there is broad consensus:

1. The case assignment system should not allow any party or participant in the case to predict or to manipulate which judge will be assigned to any case, and
2. The case assignment system should produce an equitable distribution of cases between judges.

Courts choose to implement these principles in different ways. Some prefer to allot cases separately by type or seriousness of case. For example, not only should each judge get about the same number of minor criminal cases, but each should get about the same

number of murder cases and other serious felonies. Separate algorithms often are used for each level of case.

Other courts use weighting techniques, allowing cases that will involve more work to count more in the allotment than cases that will require less work. In the end, research has shown that weighted methods of case allotment do not produce significantly different results than unweighted methods.

The implications of this analysis are striking and obvious. The judge who received the most cases in the first quarter of the new method received almost twice the number of cases than the judge who received the fewest. This review of the data did not identify a reason for the disparity. Clearly this method is not providing an equitable distribution of cases between sections of the court and must be repaired or replaced as quickly as possible.

**Criminal District Court
Allotment Findings
2010
First Class Cases**

Sections Out-of-the Allotment (Chief Judge 2 Additional Months)	D, G & K	C & D	K & H	J & B	A & I	G & L	C & J	L & K	H & B	A & E	E, F & G	I & F	
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				1
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				1
J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
L	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0				1
Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0				3

**Criminal District Court
Allotment Findings
2010**

Second Class Cases

Sections Out-of-the Allotment (Chief Judge 2 Additional Months)	D, G & K	C & D	K & H	J & B	A & I	G & L	C & J	L & K	H & B	A & E	E, F & G	I & F	
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A	14	19	15	11	0	22	4	23	16				124
B	21	16	13	2	18	15	21	27	6				139
C	18	3	14	14	13	15	19	15	24				135
D	2	0	18	9	18	14	20	21	18				120
E	17	17	16	10	17	18	27	25	22				169
F	15	13	11	10	19	24	22	24	19				157
G	0	16	18	13	21	0	12	18	16				114
H	15	13	0	9	16	25	28	30	11				147
I	16	16	19	10	0	20	10	36	23				150
J	13	15	22	0	16	14	12	18	18				128
K	1	17	0	13	14	21	16	20	18				120
L	15	17	17	7	23	0	10	10	15				114
Total	147	162	163	108	175	188	201	267	206				1617

**Criminal District Court
Allotment Findings
2010
Third Class Cases**

Sections Out-of-the Allotment (Chief Judge 2 Additional Months)	D, G & K	C & D	K & H	J & B	A & I	G & L	C & J	L & K	H & B	A & E	E, F & G	I & F	
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
A	25	19	23	29	0	28	17	58	35				234
B	27	20	24	1	37	34	37	51	8				239
C	25	0	29	27	34	23	18	37	31				224
D	0	0	23	26	29	33	35	47	24				217
E	23	18	31	33	30	27	37	51	30				280
F	22	23	27	32	34	33	36	47	29				283
G	0	22	33	24	32	0	23	38	15				187
H	23	24	0	28	38	35	38	38	16				240
I	29	24	25	29	0	39	22	46	34				248
J	28	24	32	0	28	32	27	29	23				223
K	1	20	0	23	27	30	17	31	16				165
L	26	20	27	36	36	0	19	26	21				211
Total	229	214	274	288	325	314	326	499	282	0	0		2751