



ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT

2024 JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

2024 Judicial Efficiency Rankings

Judge	Joined Judiciary	Rank
Hon. Campbell	2021	1
Hon. Buras	1998	2
Hon. Pittman	2009	3
Hon. Roche	Oct 2023	4
Hon. Holmes	2021	5
Hon. Levine	May 2023	6 - Tie
Hon. Goode-Douglas	2021	6 - Tie
Hon. DeLarge	2021	6 - Tie
Hon. Harris	2021	6 - Tie
Hon. Flemings-Davillier*	2013	10
Hon. Willard	2003	11
Hon. Derbigny	2003	12

*In 2024, Chief Judge Flemings-Davillier was responsible for managing her caseload in conjunction with administrative duties for the entire court such as budgeting, finance, and court intervention services

(See Appendix 1 for 2022 and 2023 judicial efficiency statistics and rankings)

Orleans Parish Criminal District Court (CDC) faced several challenges since the MCC last examined judicial efficiency in 2017.

The pandemic caused extended court closures in 2021 and 2022. Court operation limitations are exemplified by the fact that there were no jury trials from March of 2020 until October of 2021.

Additionally, the court welcomed seven new judges in the 12 sections of court where felony cases are prosecuted. Five new judges were sworn in at the beginning of 2021. More recently, Judge Levine joined the bench in May of 2023, and Judge Roche became a member of the judiciary in late October 2023.

In addition to managing felony caseloads, eight judges oversee specialty courts such as re-entry or drug courts that work with defendants to support rehabilitation and reduce recidivism.

The MCC has adopted three metrics utilized by the National Center for State Courts to measure judicial efficiency: (1) the number of open felony cases, (2) the percent of pending felony cases more than one year old, and (3) the time it takes to resolve cases. The MCC also calculated Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office (OPSO) costs to house pretrial inmates from each judge's caseload who were in custody on March 24, 2025, to document one cost of judicial inefficiency.

Efficiency metrics 2 and 3 below show the impact of the pandemic in 2022. Nearly half (47%) of the court's pending felony cases were open more than one year, and it took a median of 255 days to resolve cases. In 2024, CDC reduced both the percent of pending cases open more than one

year and the median case resolution time, but the number of open cases increased.

Three tiers of judicial efficiency were found in CDC for 2024.

The first tier includes five judges whose efficiency metrics were better than the court average. Judge Campbell ranked first with the fewest open cases and the lowest percent of pending cases open more than one year.

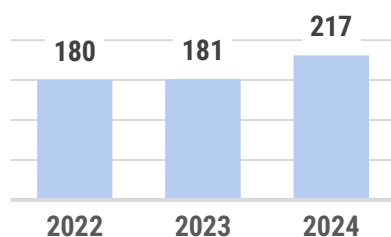
The second tier consists of six judges whose efficiency was generally consistent with the court average, including four judges who tied for sixth place.

Judge Derbigny sits alone in the lowest **third tier** of judicial efficiency. He ranks last in all three efficiency measures for having the largest open pending caseload, highest percent of cases open more than one year, and longest case resolution time. Defendants in Judge Derbigny's court cost \$5.1 million to house in the jail compared to a court average of \$2.7 million per judge.

Judicial inefficiency causes unnecessary delays in criminal proceedings, which adversely impact defendants, victims, witnesses, law enforcement, and litigators, while also wasting taxpayer resources. The MCC recommends (1) that judges with lower efficiency adopt case management practices utilized by their peers who perform their duties in a more effective and efficient manner, (2) identify and prioritize the oldest cases with defendants in OPSO custody, and (3) adopt a court wide automated document management system that will assist in improving efficiency and reducing costs.

This report examines three efficiency standards established by the American Bar Association (ABA) and National Center for State Courts. Felony cases are randomly assigned to judges, which should result in caseloads balanced in size and difficulty. Comparing how judges perform across these three standards provides a reliable measure of each judge's felony case management.

Metric 1: Court Average Number of Open Felony Cases Per Section

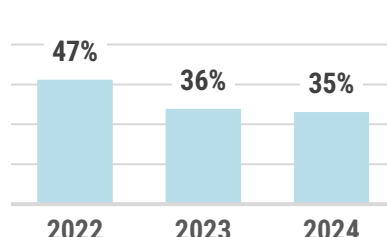


The court averaged 180 to 181 pending cases per section each month in 2022 and 2023.

In 2024, it increased 20% to an average of 217 open cases before each judge.

(See Appendix 2 for more detail on types of charges in open felony cases)

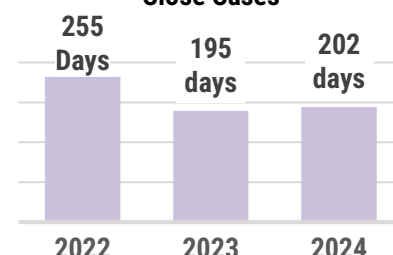
Metric 2: Court Percent of Pending Felony Cases Open More than One Year



Nearly half, 47% of pending cases were open more than one year in 2022, largely due to pandemic-related case delays.

In 2023, the court greatly reduced the rate of cases remaining open more than one year to 36%, which had little change in 2024 when 35% pending cases were open more than one year.

Metric 3: Court Median Days to Close Cases



Case resolution time is the median days to close cases. Half of cases took less than the median time and half took more.

It took a median of 255 days, about 8 and half months, for felony cases to close in 2022. Resolution time dropped two months to 195 days in 2023 before increasing slightly to 202 days in 2024.

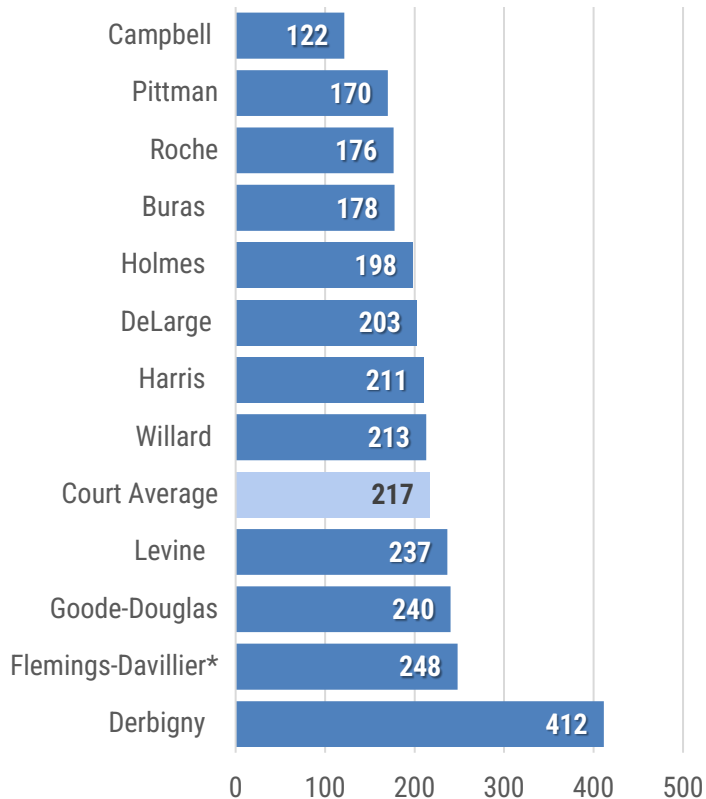


2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

FELONY CASELOAD AND CASES OPEN OVER ONE YEAR

The court has adopted an internal allotment process to randomly, equally, and fairly assign cases to judges, ensuring that each judge receives similar numbers of new cases with similar complexity. **However, significant differences remain in the average number of pending cases per judge and percent of cases that remain open for more than one year, which shows different levels of judicial efficiency across the court.**

Metric 1: 2024 Average Number of Open Felony Cases per Month



*Chief Administrative Judge
Estimated error rate of less than 5%

Metric 1 is the average number of open cases per judge each month in 2024. A smaller number of open felony cases is a reliable indicator of more efficient felony caseload management practices applied by a judge, and larger numbers of open felony cases that are well above the court's average indicate less efficiency.

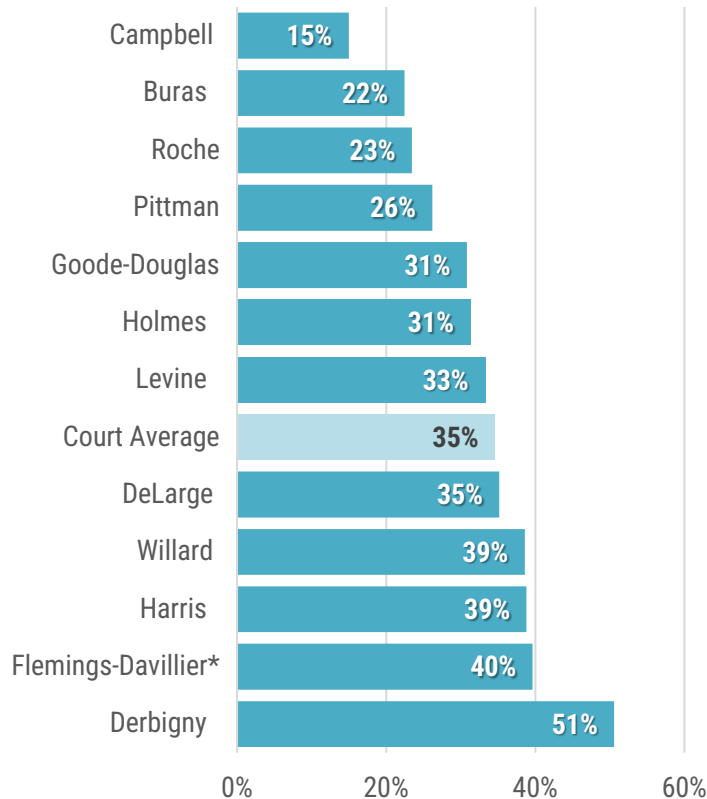
Judge Campbell had the best efficiency in this area with the fewest open cases of any judge. Her monthly average of 122 open cases is nearly 100 fewer than the court average of 217 open cases. Judges Pittman, Roche, and Buras also maintained more efficient caseloads that were well below the court average.

Judges Levine, Goode-Douglas, and Flemings-Davillier had lower efficiency in this area with caseloads slightly larger than average.

The most striking felony caseload statistic is the monthly average of 412 pending felony cases before Judge Derbigny. His average 2024 caseload is almost double the court average and 164 cases larger than the judge with the next highest number of open cases.

The remaining judges maintained caseloads within the court's average. Judge Willard had a slightly better than average caseload, although he ranked 11th in overall judicial efficiency due to having the second highest percent of pending cases open more than one year and 263-day case resolution time.

Metric 2: 2024 Percent of Pending Felony Cases Open More than One Year



*Chief Administrative Judge
Estimated error rate of less than 5%

Metric 2 is the monthly average percent of pending cases that were open more than one year in each section of court in 2024. ABA standards call for felony cases to close within one year of a defendant's arrest.¹ To focus on the time a case is under a judge's management, the MCC measures from the date a case is allotted to a judge to assess when a case remains open over one year. A higher percent of cases remaining open more than one year indicates less efficient judicial management that results in a growing backlog of open cases.

In addition to having the smallest caseload, Judge Campbell's 15% rate of cases open for more than one year was the lowest in the court. Judges Buras, Roche, and Pittman also demonstrated higher efficiency in this area by having low rates of cases open more than one year.

Just over half, 51%, of Judge Derbigny's cases were open more than one year, which is significantly higher than any other section of court and more than twice the rate of the three judges with the lowest percent of cases open more than one year.

The remaining seven members of the judiciary had rates of cases open more than one year within 5% of the court's average.

¹[Speedy Trial and Timely Resolution of Criminal Cases](#), The American Bar Association, April 2006



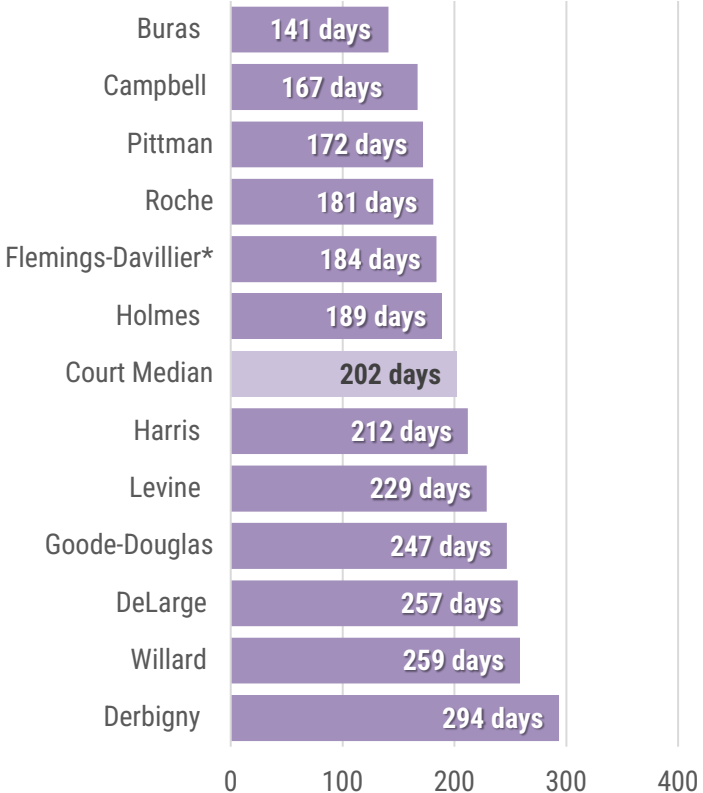
2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

CASE RESOLUTION TIME AND COST OF JAILED DEFENDANTS

Metric 3 is case resolution time, the number of days cases that closed in 2024 had been open in each section of court. Case resolution time is the median number of days from when a judge receives a case until its final outcome of guilty, not guilty, or dismissal. The median is the midpoint with half of cases closing in less time and half closing in more time.

Times when cases were under appeal, defendants were fugitives, defendants were mentally incompetent, and the court closed due to the pandemic were subtracted from these calculations. Cases accepted into the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Diversion Program were not included in median case resolution times.

Metric 3: 2024 Median Case Resolution Times



*Chief Administrative Judge
Estimated error rate of less than 5%

The longest serving judge, Judge Buras, had the most efficient median case resolution time of 141 days, which is two months less than the overall court median.

Judges Campbell, Pittman, Roche, Flemings-Davillier, and Holmes had more efficient median case resolution times of approximately six months or less that were below the court's overall median.

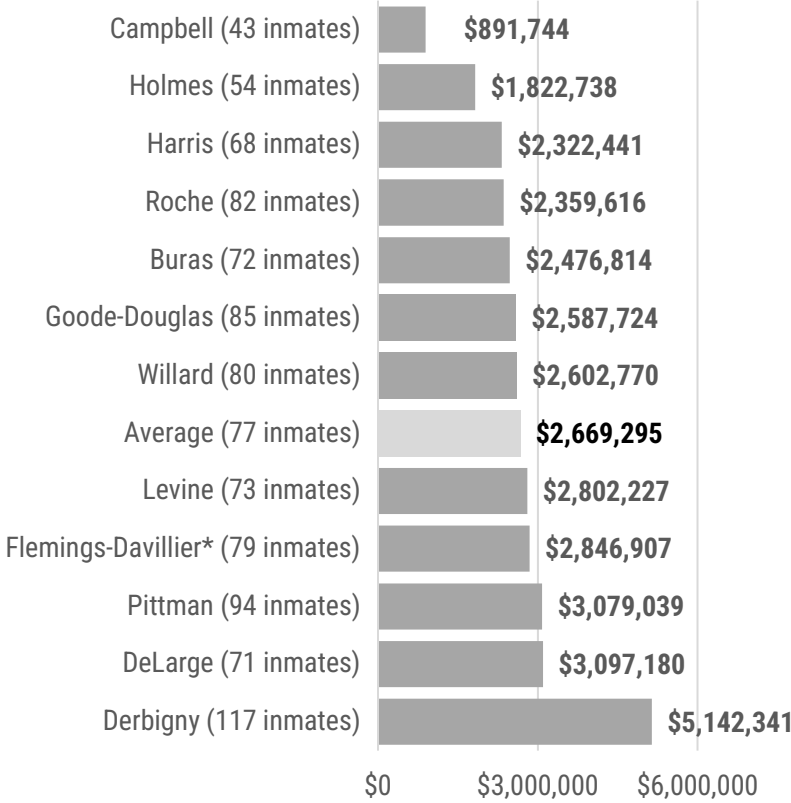
Judges Goode-Douglas, DeLarge, and Willard lagged behind the majority of the court with case resolution times more than a month longer than the overall court median.

As with other measures of judicial efficiency, Judge Derbigny ranks last and has the court's longest median case resolution time. Judge Derbigny's 294-day median case resolution time is three months longer than the overall court median of 202 days and five months longer than median case resolution time of the most efficient judge.

Cost to House Jailed Defendants

To examine one financial consequence of judicial inefficiency, the MCC analyzed defendants in the custody of the Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office (OPSO) on March 24, 2025, who had open cases pending in court. The exhibit below documents the total taxpayer costs housing defendants from when their cases were allotted to each judge. (See Appendix 3 for more details on time inmates with open cases allotted to each judge were in custody on March 24, 2025)

Total Cost to House Each Judge's Inmates in OPSO Custody as of March 24, 2025



*Chief Administrative Judge
Estimated error rate of less than 5%

On March 24, 2025, there was an average of 77 pretrial inmates from each judge's caseload who had spent an average of 276 days in OPSO custody since their cases were allotted.

Wide disparities in the costs to jail defendants from each judge's open cases partially quantify the financial impact of judicial inefficiency. The average cost to house inmates was \$2,669,295 per judge. Five (5) out of the 12 judges had inmate costs within \$200,000 of the court's average.

Judge Campbell had the lowest inmate costs with defendants in custody costing taxpayers \$891,744, which is \$1.8 million below the court's average. Judge Holmes also had efficiency metrics that allowed her to maintain inmate costs well below the court average.

On the other end of the spectrum, **Judge Derbigny's inmates cost \$5.1 million, which is nearly double the average cost per judge to house inmates.**

Judges Pittman and DeLarge had inmate costs more than \$400,000 above average.



2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Maintaining sound felony case management efficiency is crucial to the administration of justice in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court and for the judiciary as a whole. Inefficient judicial felony caseload management results in larger caseloads with higher rates of cases remaining open greater than one year and unnecessary delays to the resolution of felony cases.

Inefficient felony case processing has broadly adverse and costly impacts to the criminal justice system. Defendants, victims, and witnesses incur the expense of taking additional time from work to appear in court and wait more than twice as long for cases to be resolved based solely upon the judge that was randomly allotted their case. Police, prosecutors, public defenders, and defense attorneys may be compelled to repeatedly prepare for and attend court appearances that do not resolve felony cases. OPSO and city resources are used to house defendants held in custody for longer periods of time.

Judicial Canon 3(A)(7) requires judges to dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently, and fairly. The MCC does not advocate greater efficiency at the expense of fairness or justice. The primary role of a judge is to serve as an independent and objective arbitrator who ensures legal proceedings are properly and fairly conducted in accordance with the law. The random allotment process adopted by the judges of CDC is designed to fairly and equitably assign cases to each judge, which should result in caseloads of similar size, age, and complexity. However, measures of judicial efficiency show that felony case resolution is not consistent before every CDC judge. **The cost of judicial inefficiency contained in this report documents the cost to taxpayers for housing inmates with pending cases as of March 24, 2025. The disparity varied widely per judge from under \$900,000 to over \$5 million.**

Compared to the most efficient sections of court, Judge Derbigny had three times as many open cases, three times the rate of cases open more than one year, and more than double the case resolution time. Taxpayers paid over \$5 million to house in custody defendants for cases allotted to Judge Derbigny's section of court. Judge Derbigny's low efficiency measures reflect a pattern of failing to abide by Canon 3(A)(7). The Louisiana Supreme Court should examine Judge Derbigny's felony caseload to determine whether it warrants exercising their supervisory authority to intervene and implement measures to reduce both the number and age of pending felony cases before him.

Pandemic-related delays resulted in a 47% rate of pending cases open for more than one year in 2022. The court worked to reduce the number of backlogged cases with the cooperation and assistance of the District Attorney's Office and criminal defense bar. As a result, the percent of cases open more than one year fell appreciably to 36% in 2023. Pandemic delays also caused the median case resolution time to increase to 255 days in 2022, which the court reduced to 195 days in 2023.

Acknowledgements: The MCC greatly appreciates the assistance of the judiciary of Orleans Parish Criminal District Court, the Orleans Parish Criminal District Court Judicial Administrator Office and Judicial Administrator Rob Kazik, the Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office and Sheriff Susan Hutson whose collaboration and coordination made this research possible.

The MCC commends the court for improvements in post-pandemic case resolution efficiency. However, there is significant room for further improvements. The MCC's last judicial efficiency report in 2017 found 30% of pending cases had been open more than one year, compared to 35% in 2024. The 2017 median case resolution time was 129 days versus 202 days in 2024.

The court had a stable monthly average of 180 open felony cases per section in 2022 and 181 in 2023. Then, the monthly average number of open cases jumped 20% to 217 in 2024.

The court began 2024 with a total of 2,334 open felony cases, which rose by more than 600 to 2,973 on December 1, 2024. Without increased emphasis on efficiency, the number of pending cases will likely continue to grow, which will increase costs to taxpayers and adversely impact the other efficiency measures which include cases remaining open greater than one year and case resolution time.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Judges with lower efficiency should adopt and apply the case management practices of their more efficient peers on the bench. Disparities in measures of case resolution efficiency are largely attributable to judicial felony caseload management practices. Some sections of court have case management practices that yield effective and efficient case adjudication without compromising justice. Applying these practices more broadly can result in a more uniform resolution of felony cases across all sections of court.

Establishing and maintaining sound and efficient felony case management practices throughout the court is essential for reducing and mitigating growing caseloads. Replicating case management practices of the most efficient judges will reduce the numbers of open cases and cases remaining open greater than one year as well as lower case resolution time.

Recommendation 2: Judges should examine their caseloads and prioritize resolving the 10 oldest cases with inmates in OPSO custody. The average cost per judge was \$2.7 million to house inmates with a court wide total of over \$32 million. **The 120 inmates from judges' 10 oldest cases with jailed defendants accounted for \$14 million or 44% of the total OPSO costs associated with open felony cases.** Prioritizing cases with jailed inmates who have spent the longest time in custody provides the greatest opportunity to reduce the cost to taxpayers for housing these defendants.

Recommendation 3: The MCC encourages the court to implement a court wide automated document management system capable of standardizing the scheduling of court events and managing inventories of pending cases. A case management system used throughout the court could serve as an effective tool to reduce disparities in case resolution efficiency by decreasing the likelihood of scheduling conflicts.

Such a unified system can ensure defense counsel, prosecutors, and police witnesses are not scheduled for conflicting court hearings, thereby preventing unnecessary continuances and case delays.



2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

APPENDIX 1: 2022 AND 2023 STATISTICS AND RANKINGS

2022 Judicial Accountability Statistics and Rankings

Section	Judge	First Year in Office	Metric 1: Average Number of Open Felony Cases		Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year		Metric 3: Median Case Resolution Time		Total 2022 Ranking
			Average	Rank	Percent	Rank	Median	Rank	
A	Hon. White	2008	110	1	29%	1	140 days	2	1
B	Hon. Flemings-Davillier**	2013	187	7	45%	5	320 days	9	7
C	Hon. Willard	2003	225	11	60%	11	362 days	11	11
D	Hon. Holmes	2021	197	10	51%	8	292 days	8	9
E	Hon. Goode-Douglas	2021	162	5	41%	4	287 days	6	5
F	Hon. Pittman*	2009	161	4	49%	7	204 days	3	4
G	Hon. Campbell	2021	135	3	39%	3	223 days	4	3
H	Hon. Buras	1998	176	6	48%	6	261 days	5	6
I	Hon. Herman	2009	118	2	36%	2	120 days	1	2
J	Hon. Derbigny	2003	297	12	60%	12	365 days	12	12
K	Hon. DeLarge	2021	194	9	51%	9	288 days	7	8
L	Hon. Harris	2021	194	8	52%	10	354 days	10	10
Court Average		--	180	--	47%	--	255 days	--	--

*Chief Judge 2022

**Deputy Chief Judge 2022

Estimated error rate of less than 5%

2023 Judicial Accountability Statistics and Rankings

Section	Judge	First Year in Office	Metric 1: Average Number of Open Felony Cases		Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year		Metric 3: Median Case Resolution Time		Total 2023 Ranking
			Average	Rank	Percent	Rank	Median	Rank	
A	Hon. White/ Hon. Levine*	2008/ 2023	174	5	22%	2	196 days	6	4
B	Hon. Flemings-Davillier**	2013	213	10	37%	8	220 days	10	10
C	Hon. Willard	2003	223	11	47%	11	197 days	8	11
D	Hon. Holmes	2021	190	8	31%	5	243 days	11	9
E	Hon. Goode-Douglas	2021	186	7	32%	6	213 days	9	8
F	Hon. Pittman***	2009	166	4	40%	10	176 days	3	5
G	Hon. Campbell	2021	122	2	21%	1	166 days	2	1
H	Hon. Buras	1998	132	3	30%	4	180 days	4	3
I	Hon. Herman/ Hon. Roche****	2009/ 2023	111	1	24%	3	165 days	1	1
J	Hon. Derbigny	2003	284	12	49%	12	256 days	12	12
K	Hon. DeLarge	2021	182	6	39%	9	196 days	6	7
L	Hon. Harris	2021	190	9	34%	7	180 days	4	6
Court Average		--	181		36%		195 days	--	--

*Judge Levine overtook retiring Judge White's section of court in March 2023

**Deputy Chief Judge 2023

***Chief Judge 2023

****Judge Herman was elected to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge Roche overtook her section of court in October 2023

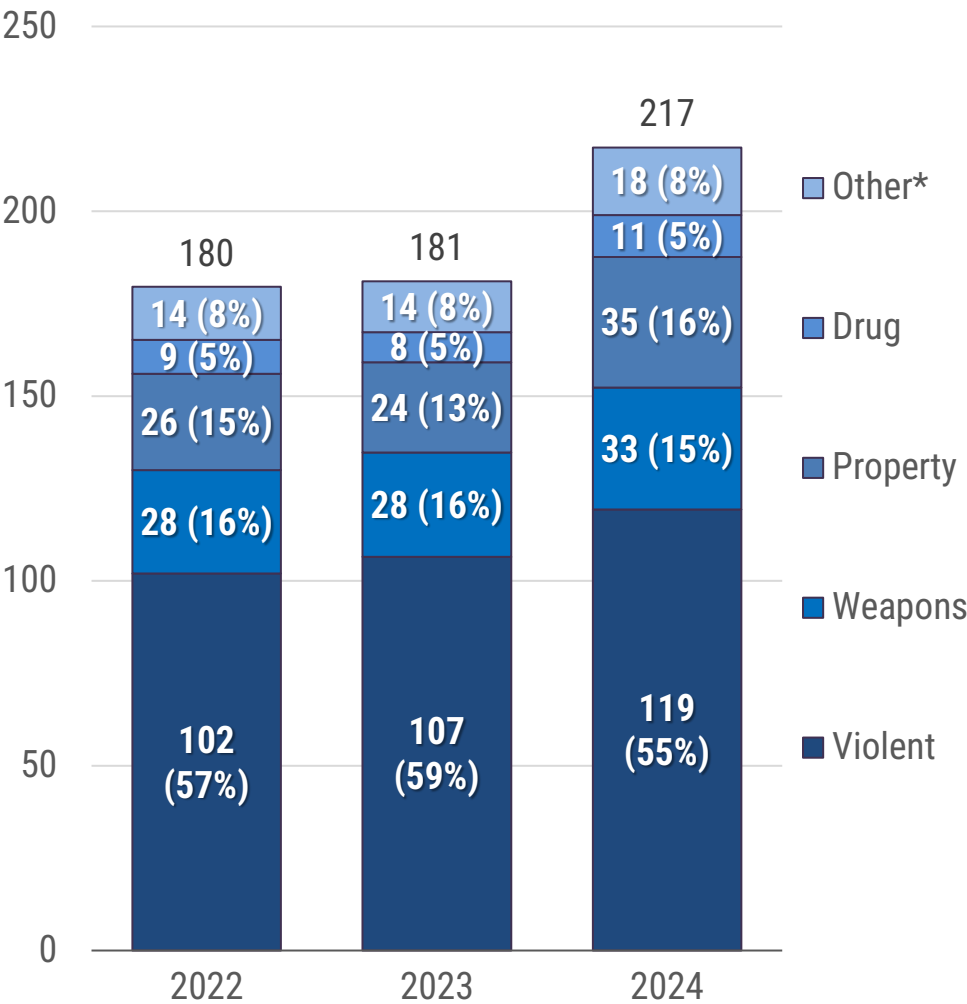
Estimated error rate of less than 5%



2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

APPENDIX 2: TYPES OF CHARGES IN OPEN FELONY CASES

Most Serious Type of Felony Charges in Open Cases
Monthly Average Per Section of Court by Year



Estimated error rate of less than 5%

Although there was an increase in the number of open felony cases in 2024, there was not a large shift in the most serious pending charges.

For example, violent felonies were consistently the most serious pending charges in 55%-59% of open felony cases.

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

APPENDIX 3: JAILED DEFENDANT STATISTICS BY JUDGE

Inmates in Custody for Open Cases Assigned to Each Judge as of March 24, 2025

Section	Judge	Joined Judiciary	2024 Judicial Efficiency Ranking	Number of Inmates	Average Days in Custody	Total Days in Custody	Total Cost to House Inmates
G	Hon. Campbell	2021	1	43	156	6,721	\$891,744
D	Hon. Holmes	2021	5	54	264	14,261	\$1,822,738
L	Hon. Harris	2021	6 - Tie	68	273	18,578	\$2,322,441
I	Hon. Roche	Oct 2023	4	82	225	18,452	\$2,359,616
H	Hon. Buras	1998	2	72	260	18,752	\$2,476,814
E	Hon. Goode-Douglas	2021	6 - Tie	85	245	20,810	\$2,587,724
C	Hon. Willard	2003	11	80	262	20,931	\$2,602,770
A	Hon. Levine	Mar 2023	6 - Tie	73	309	22,535	\$2,802,227
B	Hon. Flemings-Davillier*	2013	10	79	283	22,353	\$2,846,907
F	Hon. Pittman	2009	3	94	259	24,326	\$3,079,039
K	Hon. DeLarge	2021	6 - Tie	71	343	24,353	\$3,097,180
J	Hon. Derbigny	2003	12	117	353	41,288	\$5,142,341
Average per Judge		--	--	77	269	21,113	\$2,669,295
Total		--	--	918	276	253,360	\$32,031,541

*Chief Judge 2024
Estimated error rate of less than 5%

The Orleans Parish Sheriff’s Office provided the Metropolitan Crime Commission with cost per day to house inmates shown below. These dollar amounts were used to calculate how much had been spent to house inmates from each Judge’s inventory of open cases as of March 24, 2025. To focus on the time attributable to judges’ case management, time in custody was calculated from when a case was allotted to a judge or when suspects were arrested after their cases were accepted and allotted to a judge.

1. Determine the Number of Residents Eligible for Regular Housing:

- Total Capacity: 1500 Beds
 - Beds Reserved for Juveniles: 60 Beds
 - Beds Reserved for Residents: 1440 Beds
3. Calculate Cost Per Resident: The cost per resident is calculated by dividing the annual budget by the number of beds available for the regular population.

Formula:

The number of beds available for the regular population will be:

Beds for regular population = Total Capacity – Beds Reserved for Juveniles

*1440=1500-60

2. Annual budget:

- The annual budget is \$68,084,332.00
 - The annual allocation for Juveniles is \$2,723,373.28
 - The annual allocation for Residents is \$65,360,958.70

Formula: Resident

Yearly Cost Per Resident = Annual Budget/Beds for Regular Population

Daily Cost Per Resident = Yearly Cost Per Resident/365

Annual Budget for Resident	\$65,360,958.70
Beds for Regular Population	1440
Yearly Cost Per Resident	\$45,389.55
Daily Cost Per Resident	\$124.35

Formula: Juvenile

Juvenile Beds/Total Beds = Juvenile Budget Portion

Yearly Cost Per Juvenile = Annual Budget/Current Juvenile Population

Daily Cost Per Juvenile = Yearly Cost Per Juvenile/365

Annual Budget for Juvenile	\$2,723,373.28
Beds for Juvenile Population	60
Current Juvenile Population	17
Yearly Cost Per Juvenile	\$160,198.43
Daily Cost Per Juvenile	\$438.89



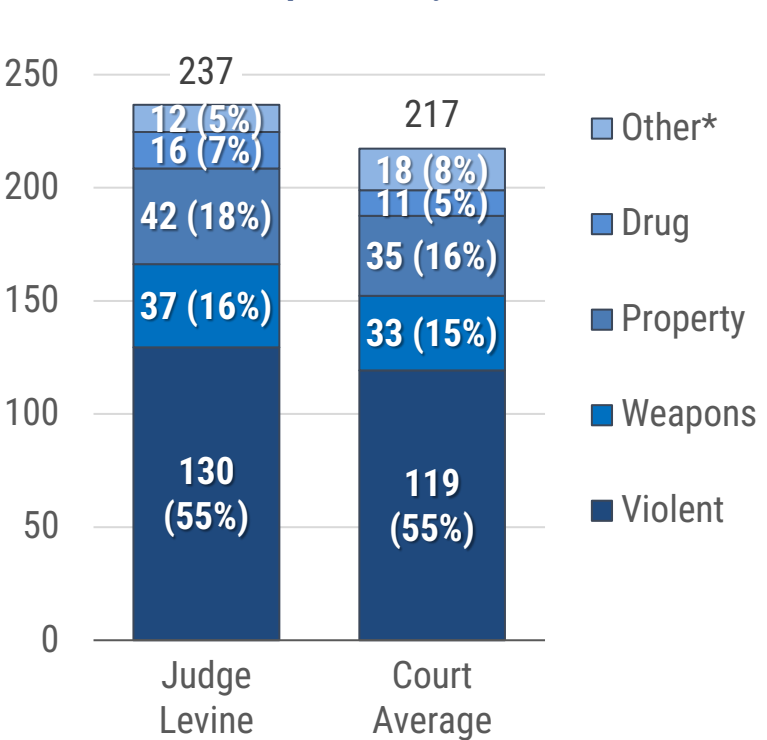
2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS

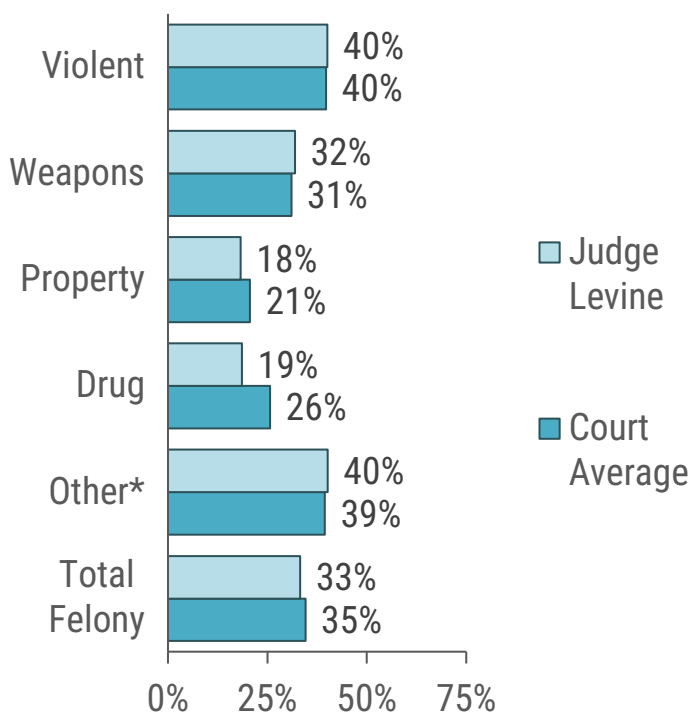
Section A: Judge Simone Levine**

Rank 2024: 6th – Tie

Metric 1: Monthly Average Number of Open Felony Cases



Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year



Metric 3: Median Case Processing Time (in days)

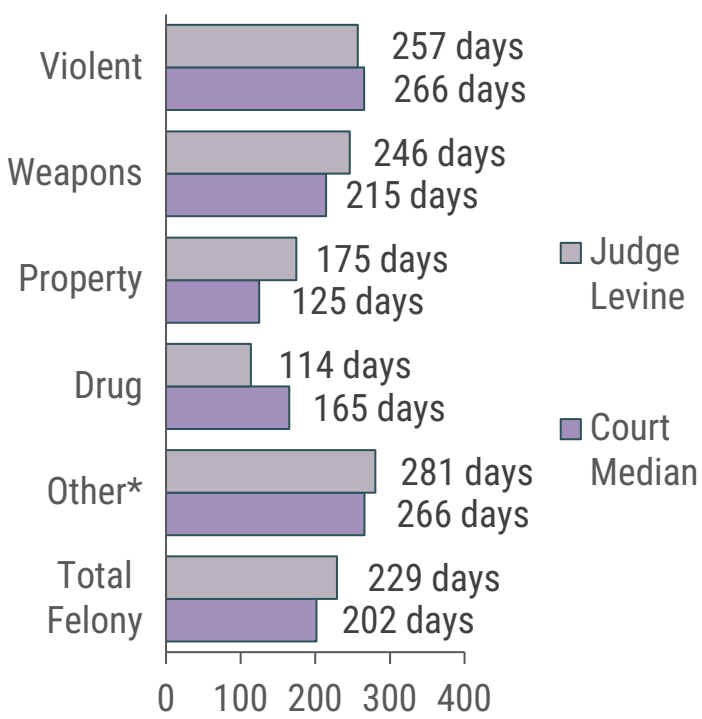
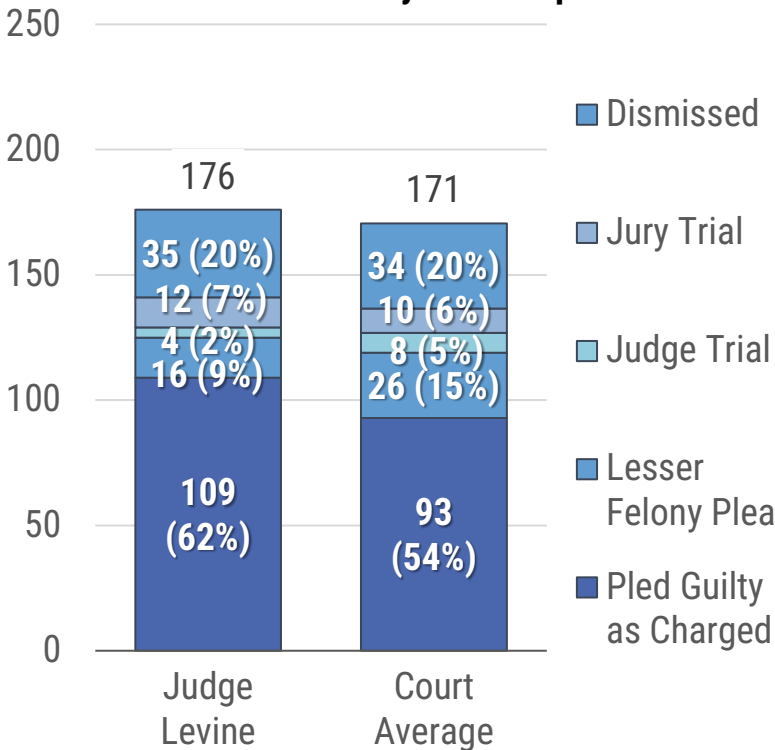


Exhibit 4: Closed Felony Case Dispositions



Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.
**Judge Levine overtook retiring Judge White's section of court in March 2023



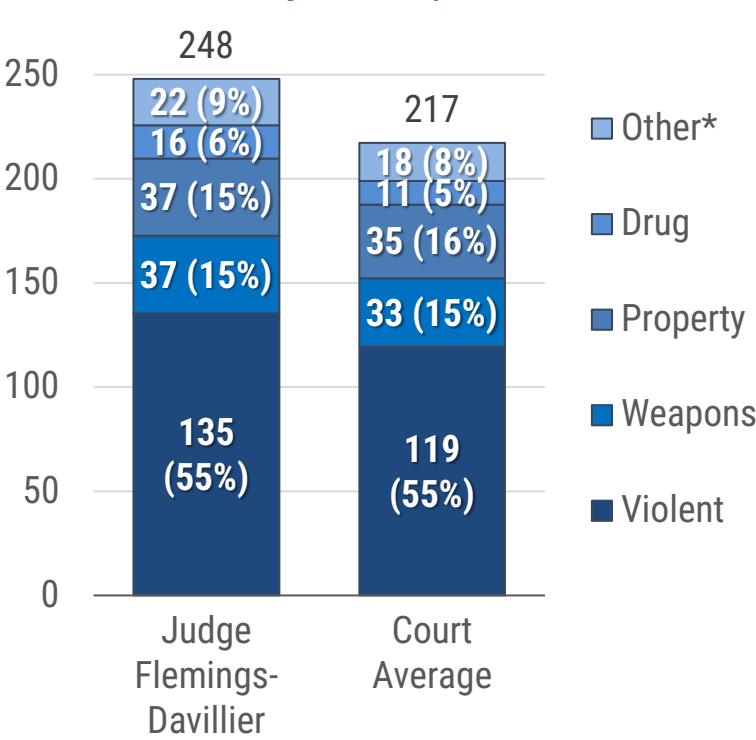
2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS

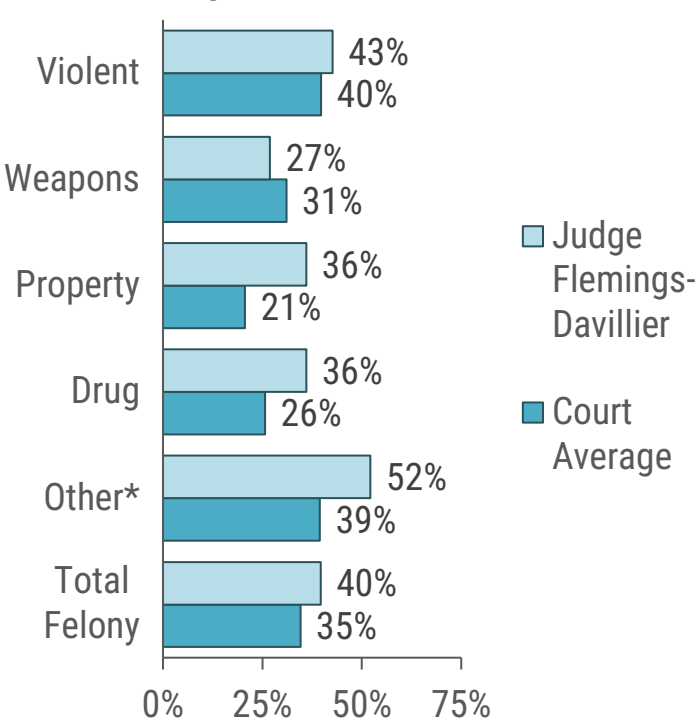
Rank 2024: 10th
Specialty Court:
Drug Court

Section B: Judge Tracey Flemings-Davillier, Chief Judge

Metric 1: Monthly Average Number of Open Felony Cases



Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year



Metric 3: Median Case Processing Time (in days)

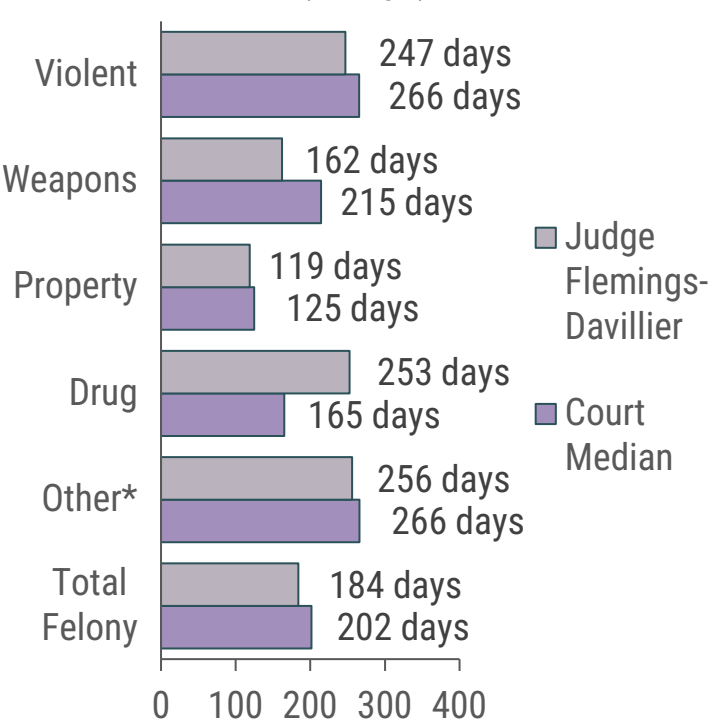
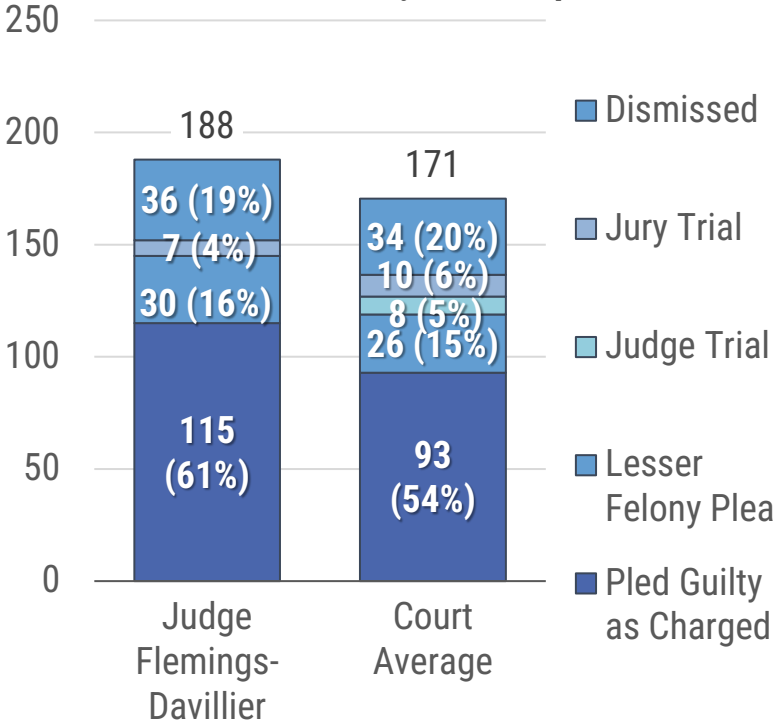


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2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

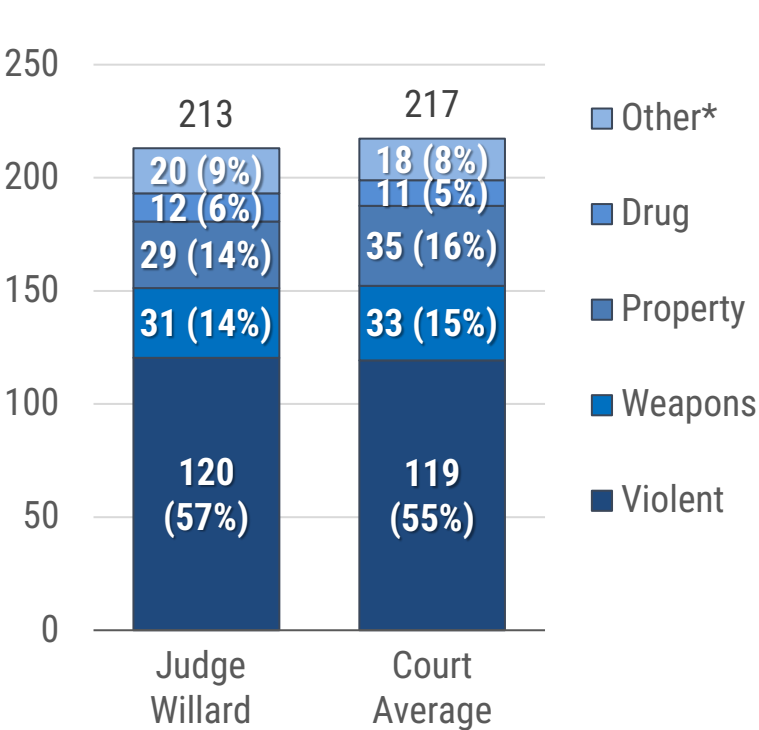
SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS

Rank 2024: 11th

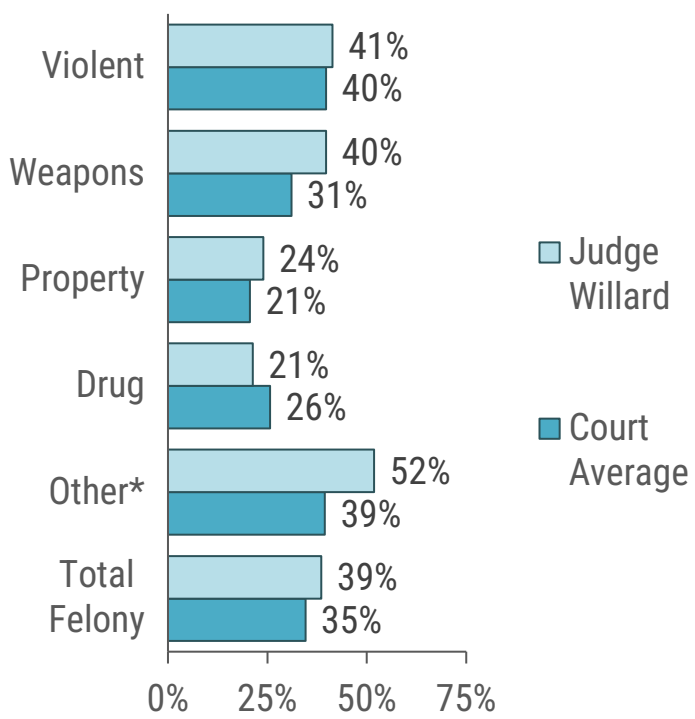
Section C: Judge Benedict J. Willard

Specialty Courts: Drug Court & Veterans Court

Metric 1: Monthly Average Number of Open Felony Cases



Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year



Metric 3: Median Case Processing Time (in days)

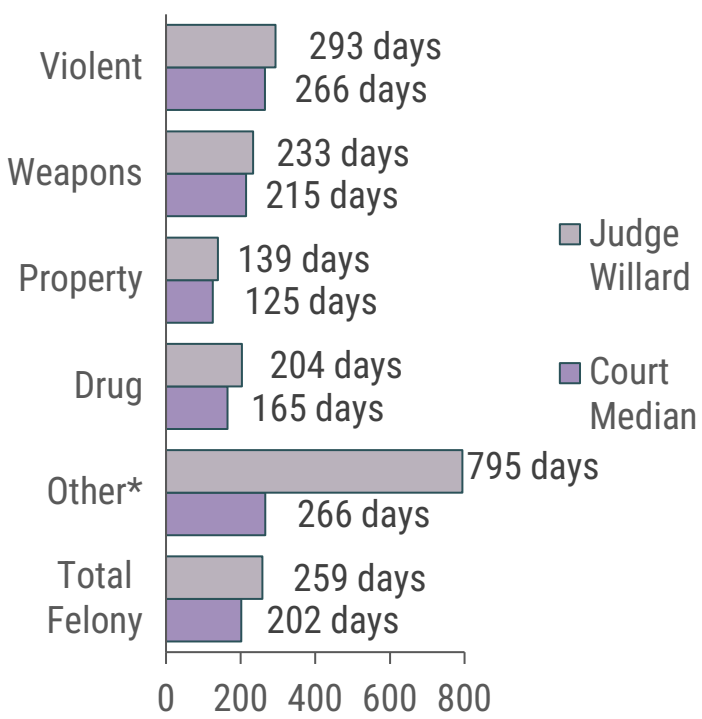
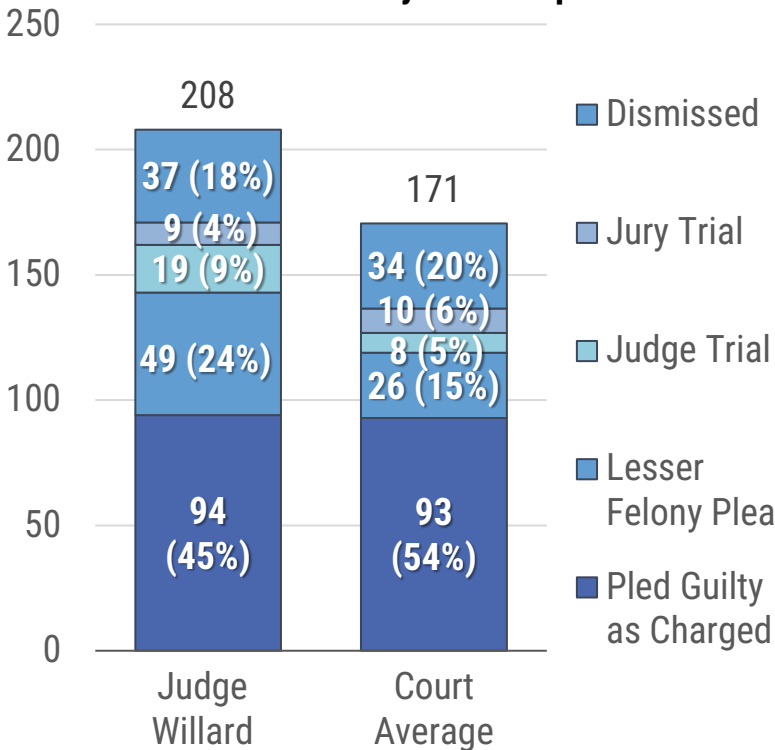


Exhibit 4: Closed Felony Case Dispositions



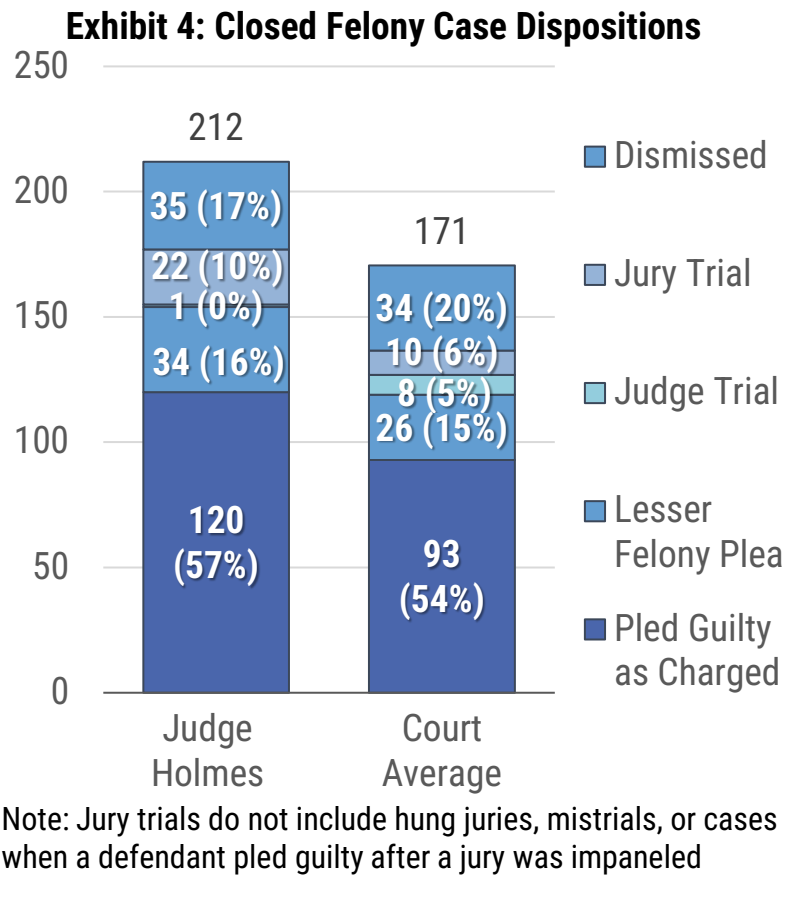
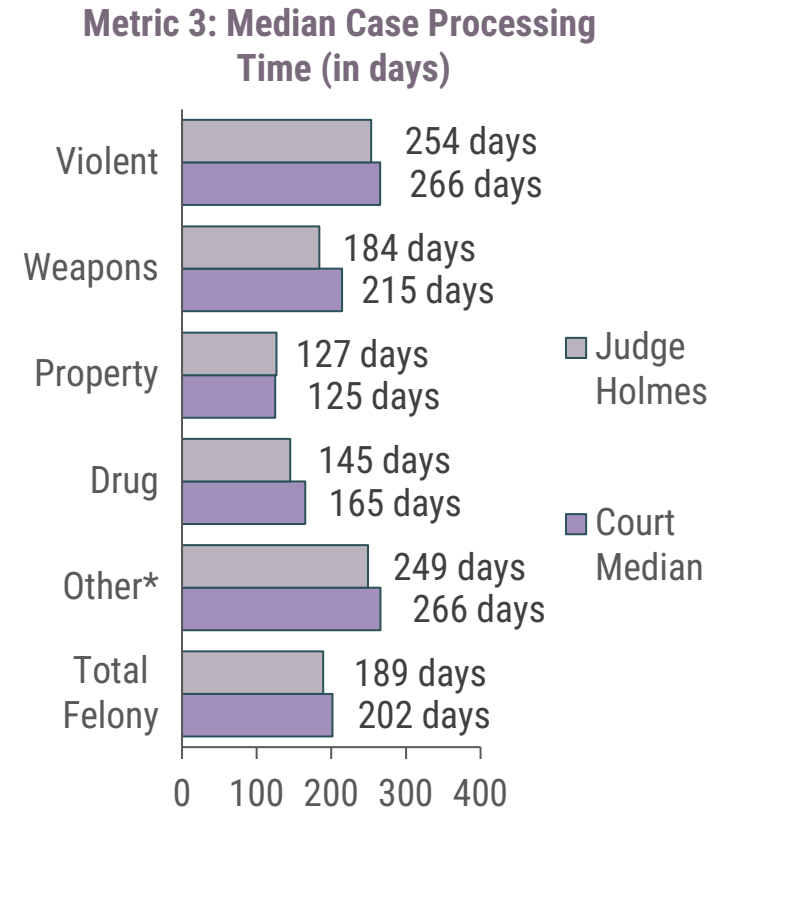
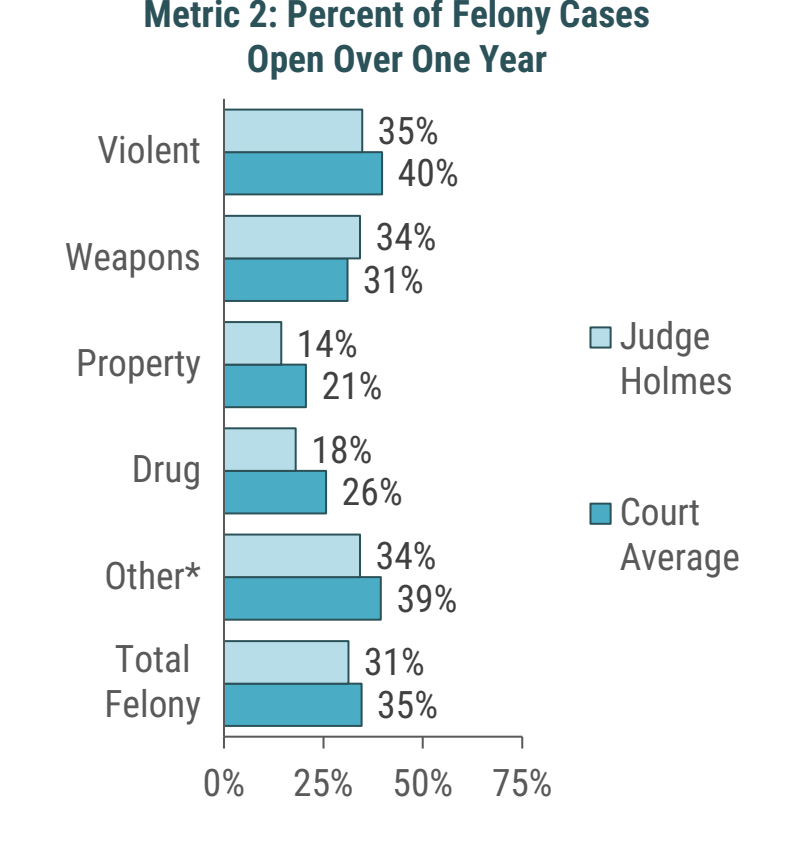
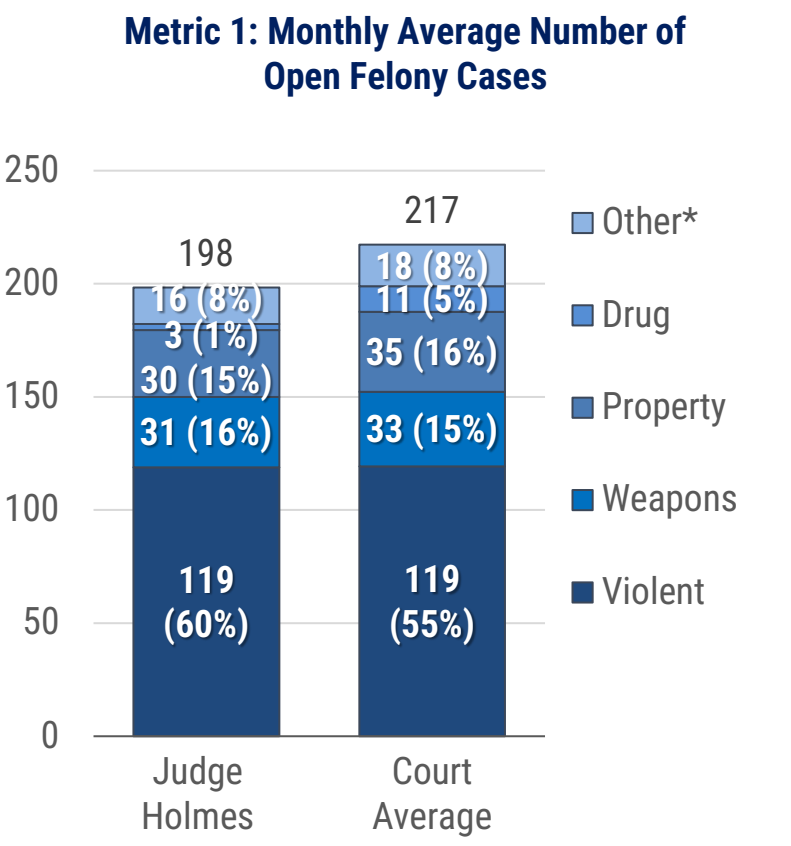
Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



Section D: Judge Kimya Holmes

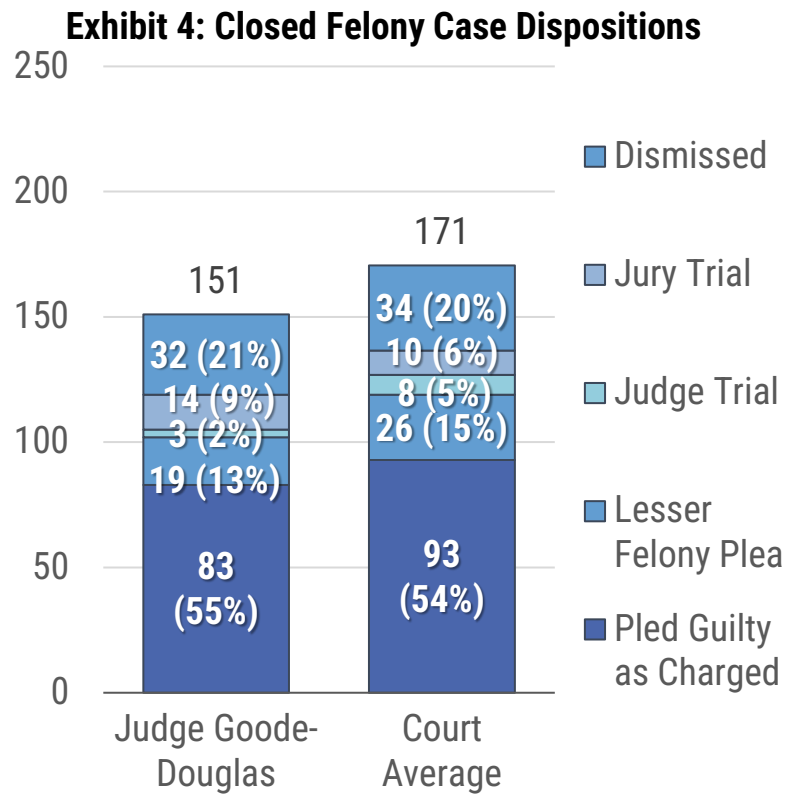
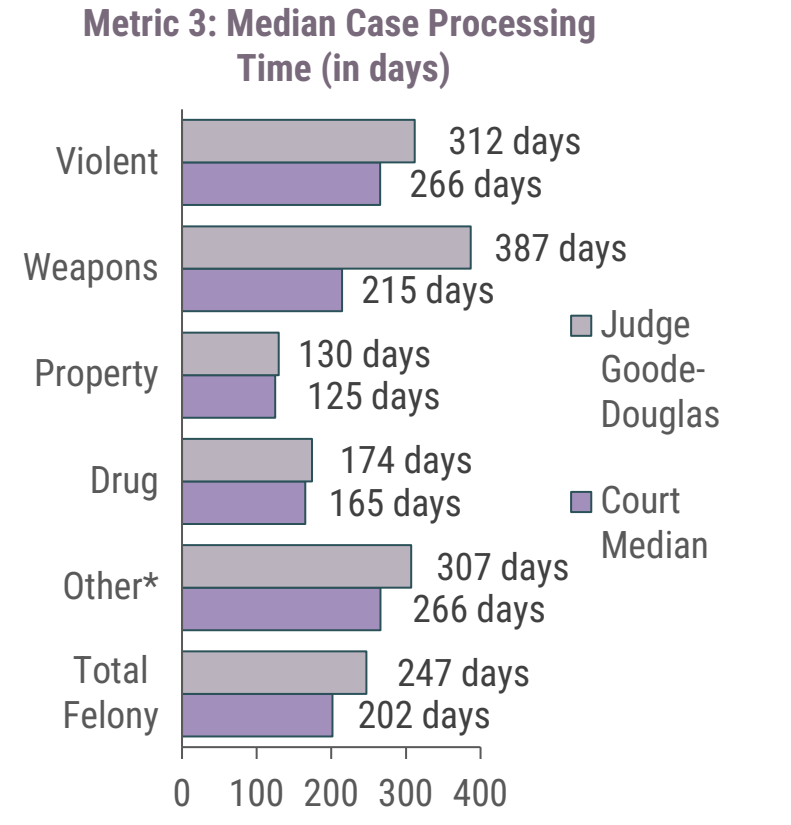
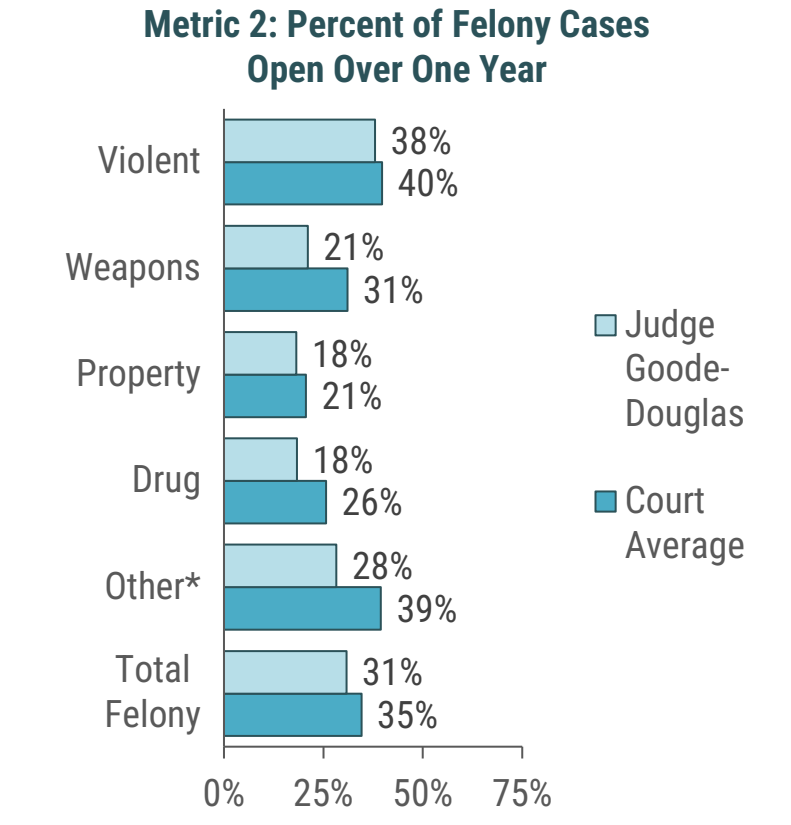
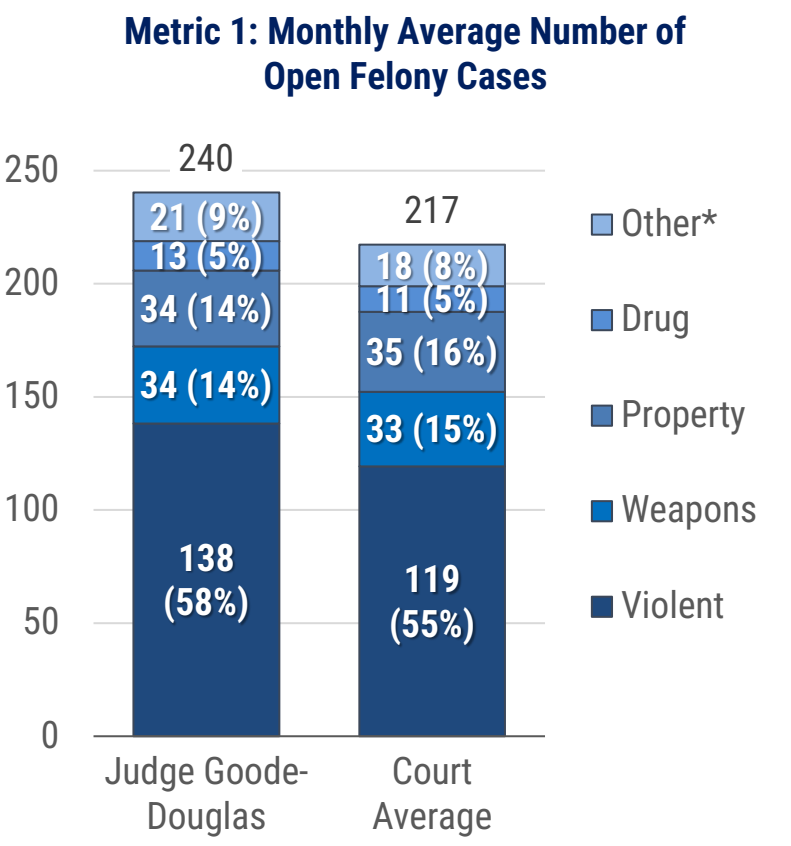
Rank 2024: 5th
Specialty Court: Drug Court



*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



Section E: Judge Rhonda Goode-Douglas



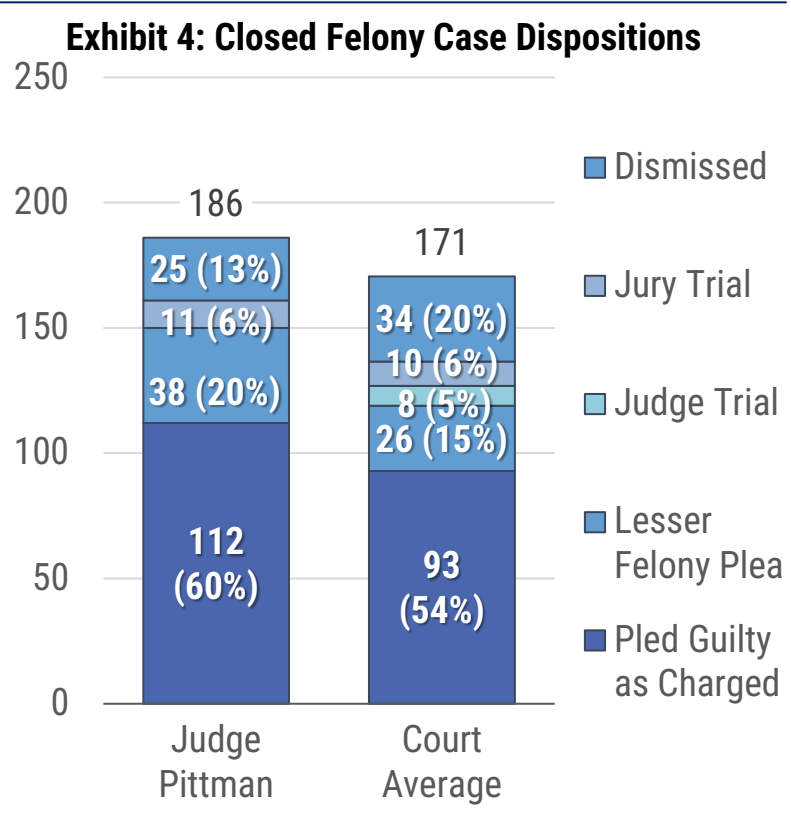
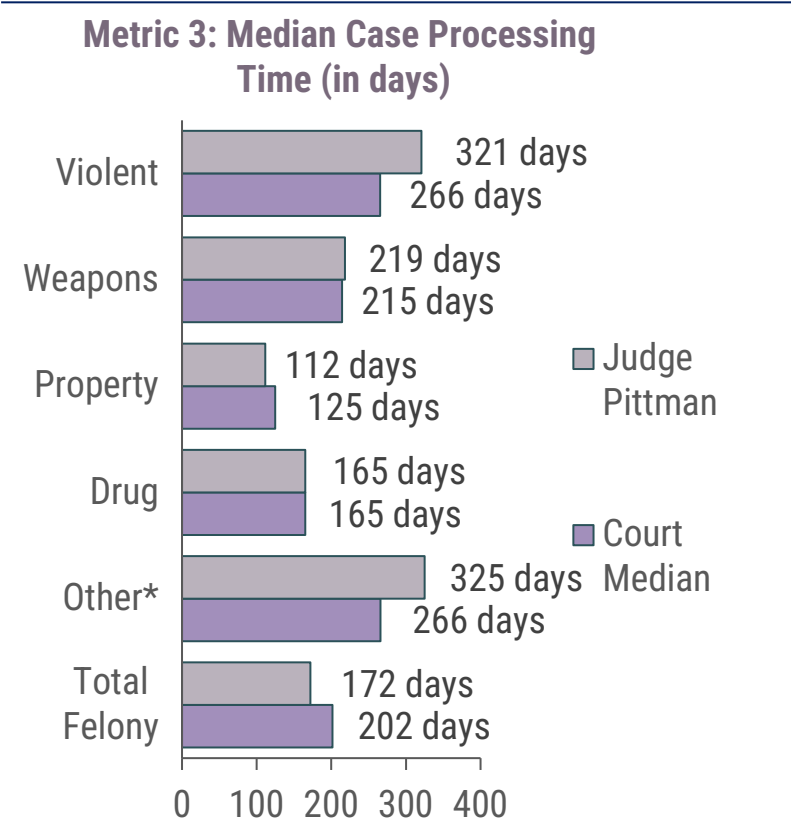
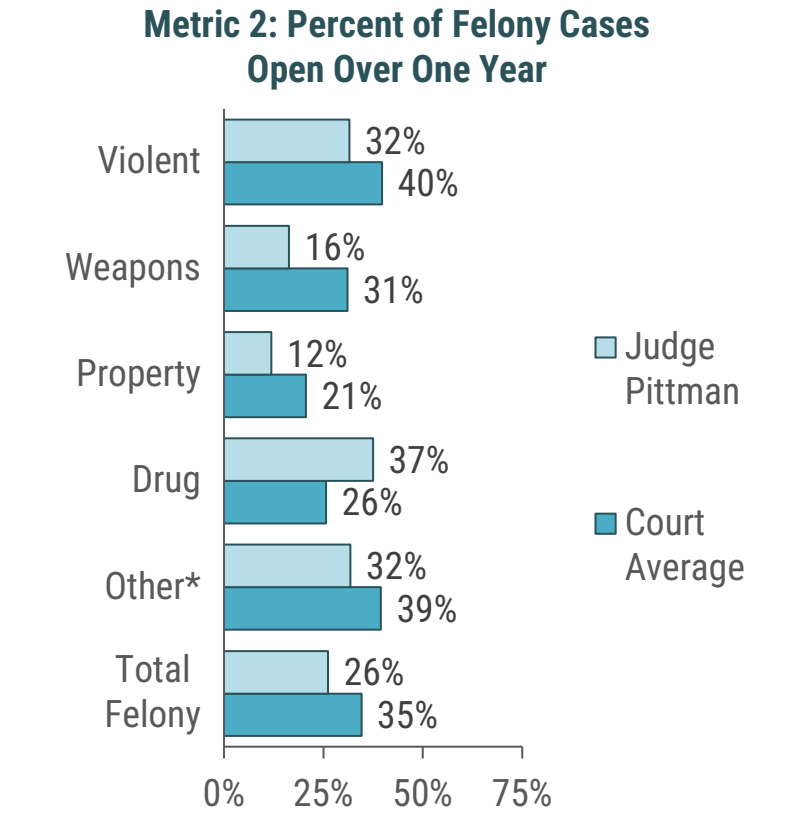
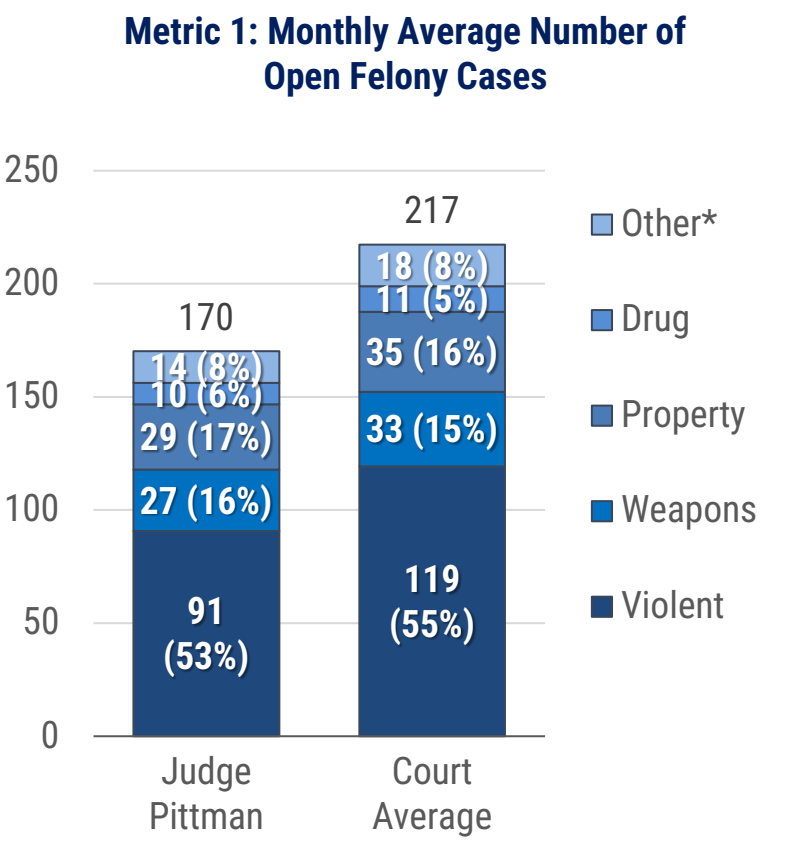
Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



Section F: Judge Robin D. Pittman

Rank 2024: 3rd
Specialty Court: Drug Court



Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

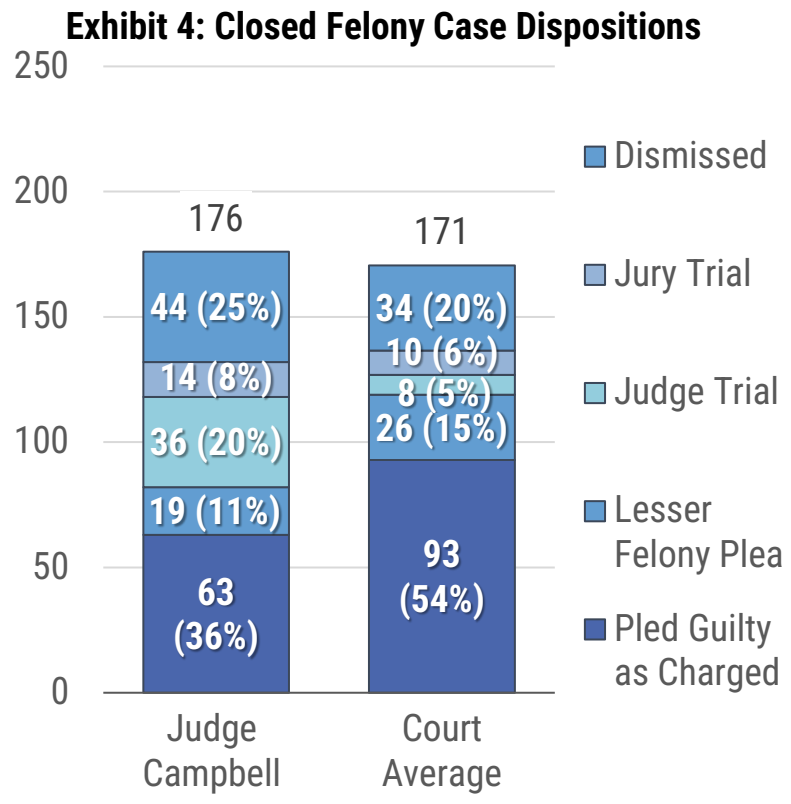
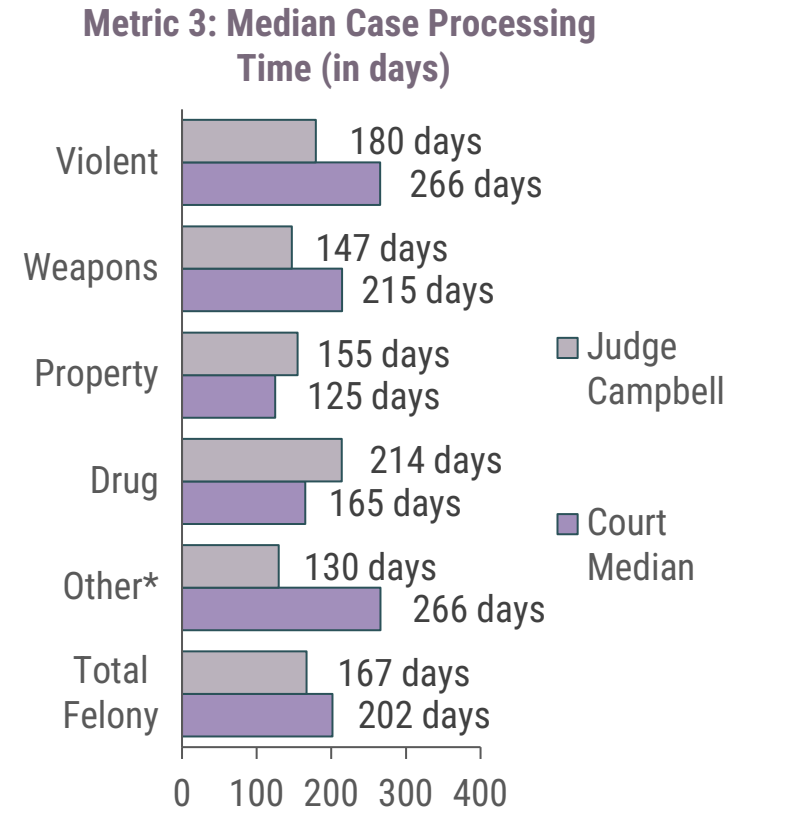
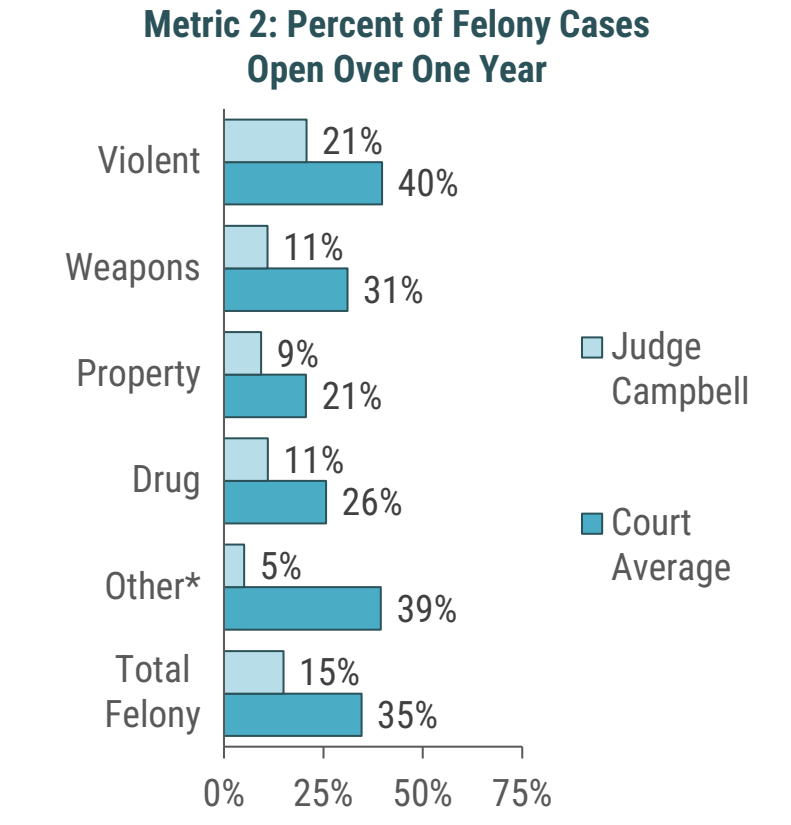
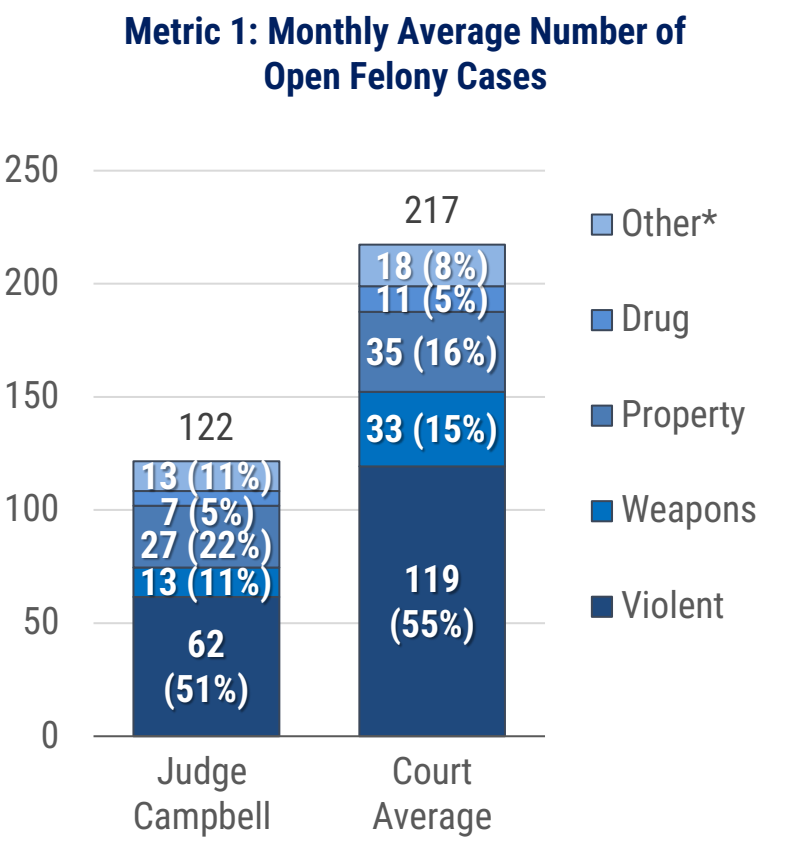
*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



Rank 2024: 1st

Section G: Judge Nandi Campbell

Specialty Court: Rise After Release (RAR)



Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



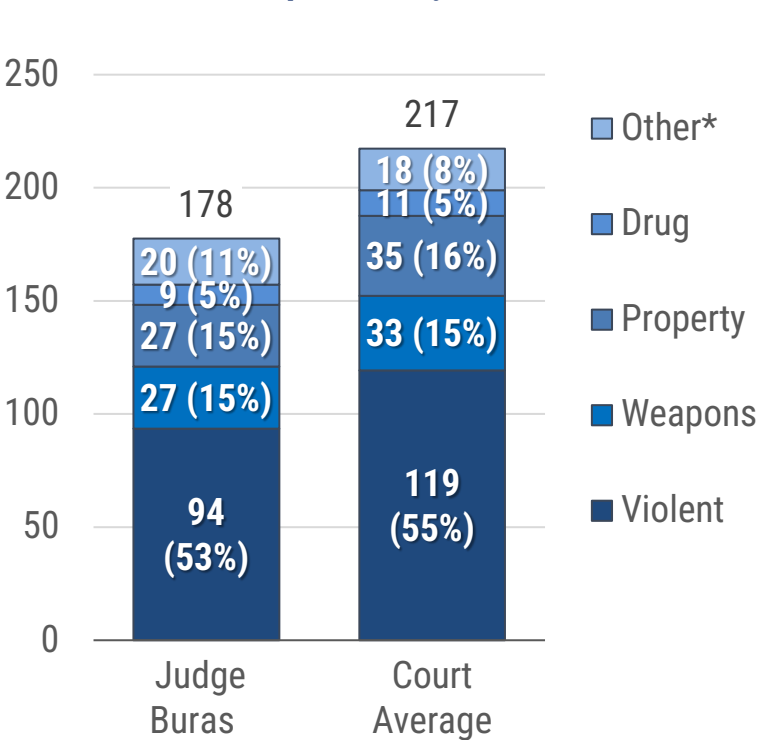
2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS

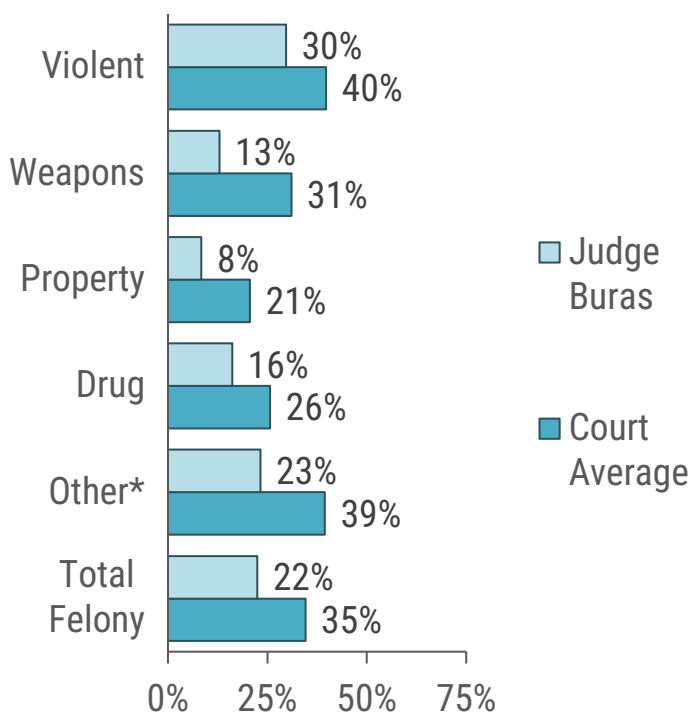
Section H: Judge Camille Buras

Rank 2024: 2nd

Metric 1: Monthly Average Number of Open Felony Cases



Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year



Metric 3: Median Case Processing Time (in days)

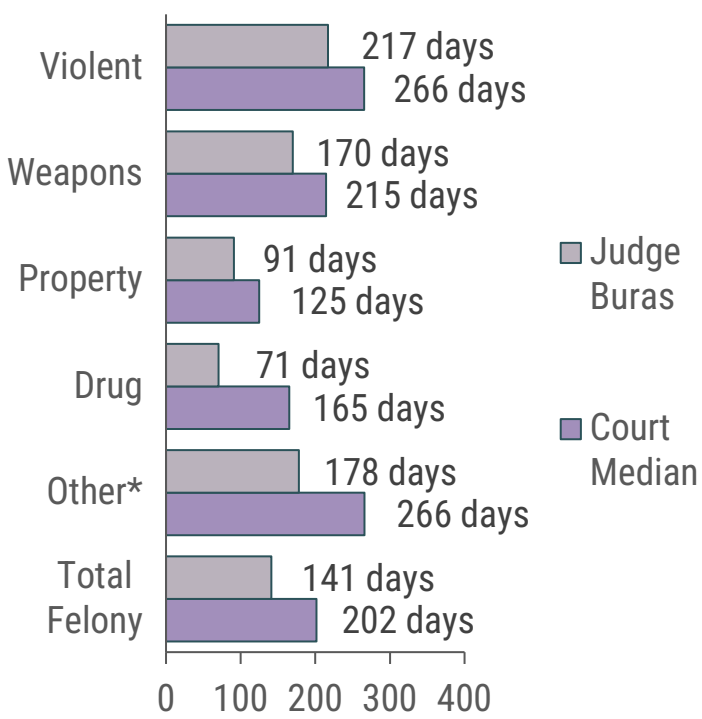
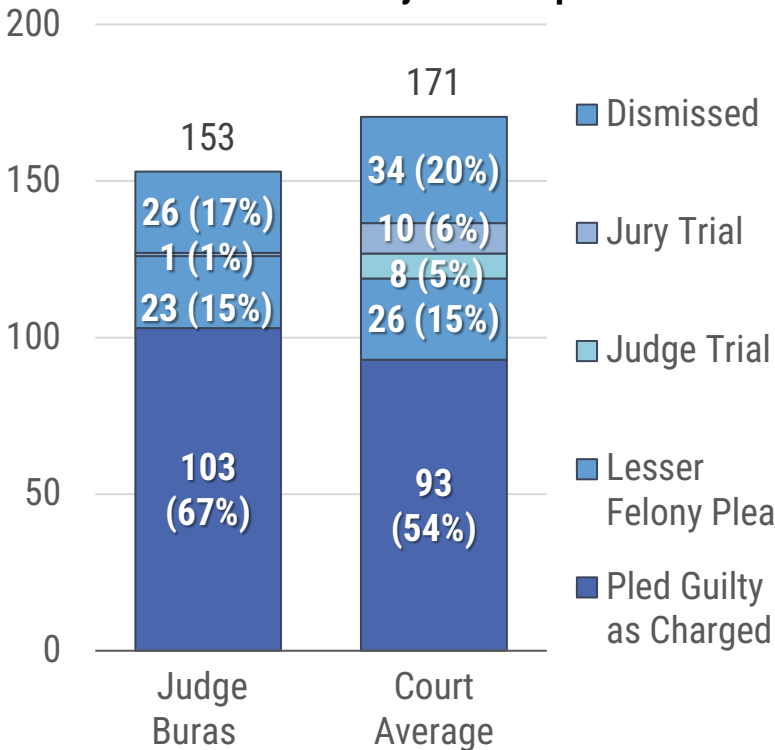


Exhibit 4: Closed Felony Case Dispositions



Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



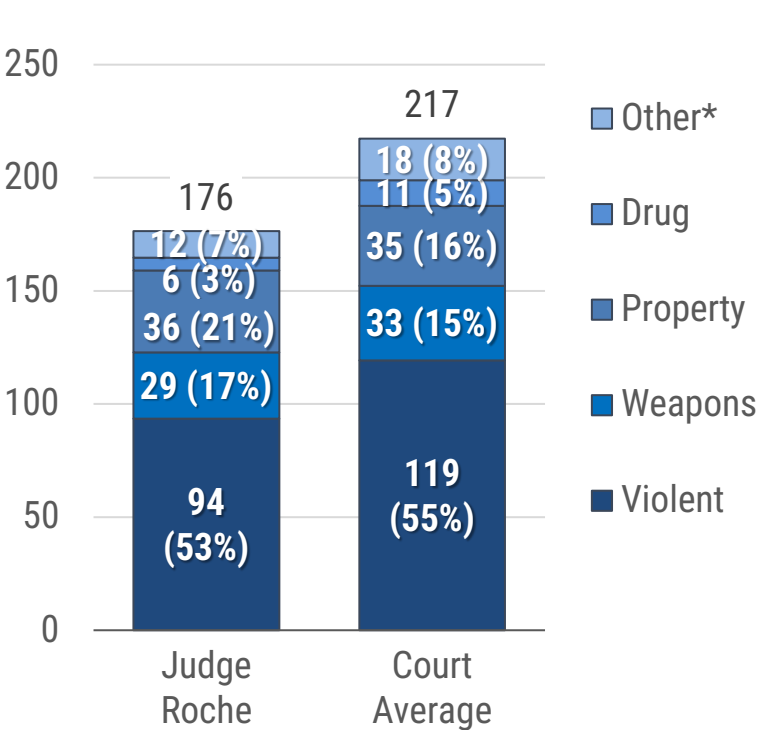
2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS

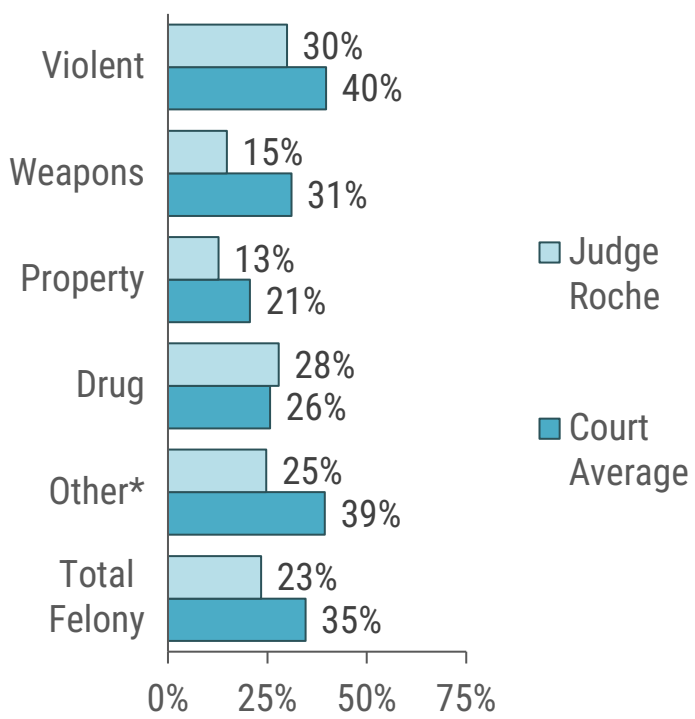
Section I: Judge Leon T. Roche**

Rank 2024: 4th

Metric 1: Monthly Average Number of Open Felony Cases



Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year



Metric 3: Median Case Processing Time (in days)

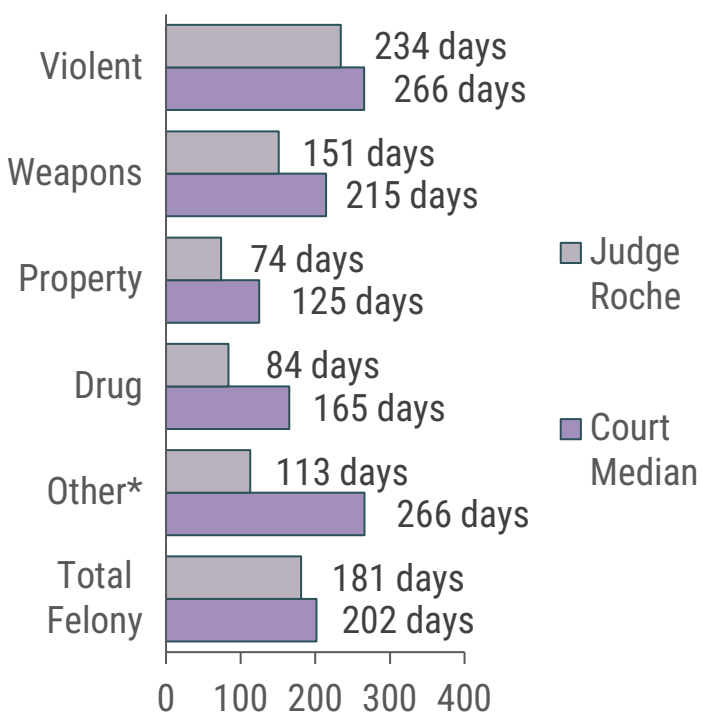
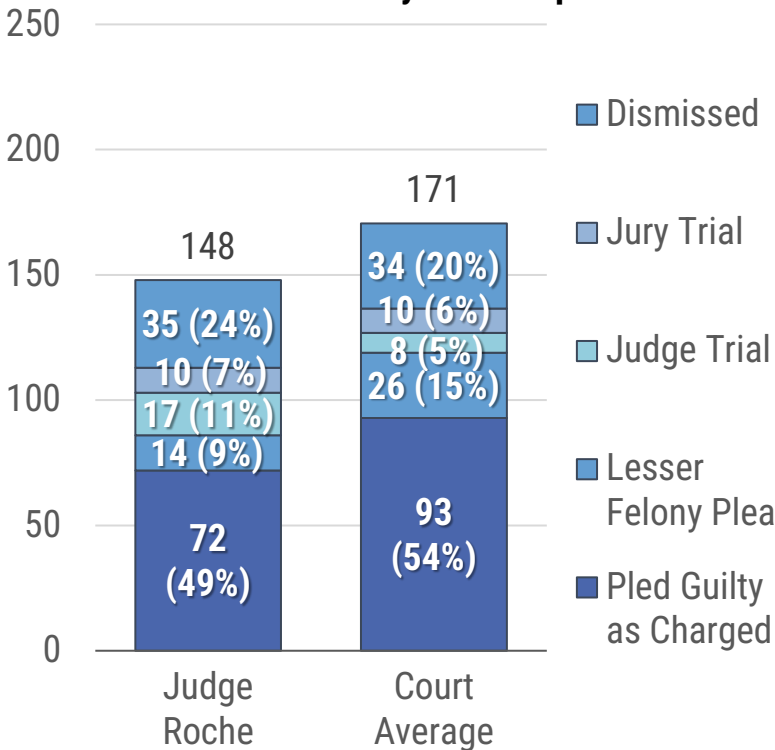


Exhibit 4: Closed Felony Case Dispositions



Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.
**Judge Herman was elected to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Roche overtook her section of court in October 2023



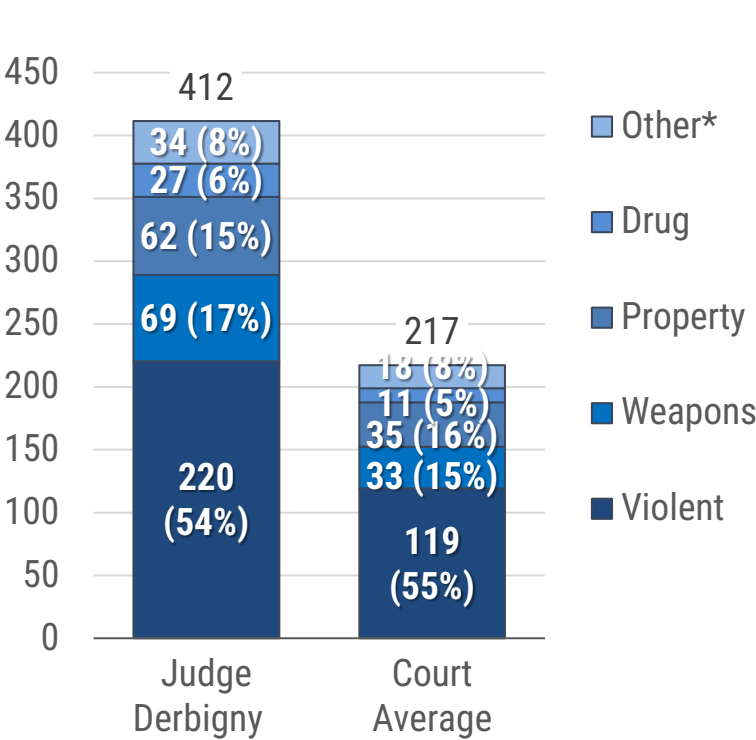
2024 ORLEANS PARISH JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS

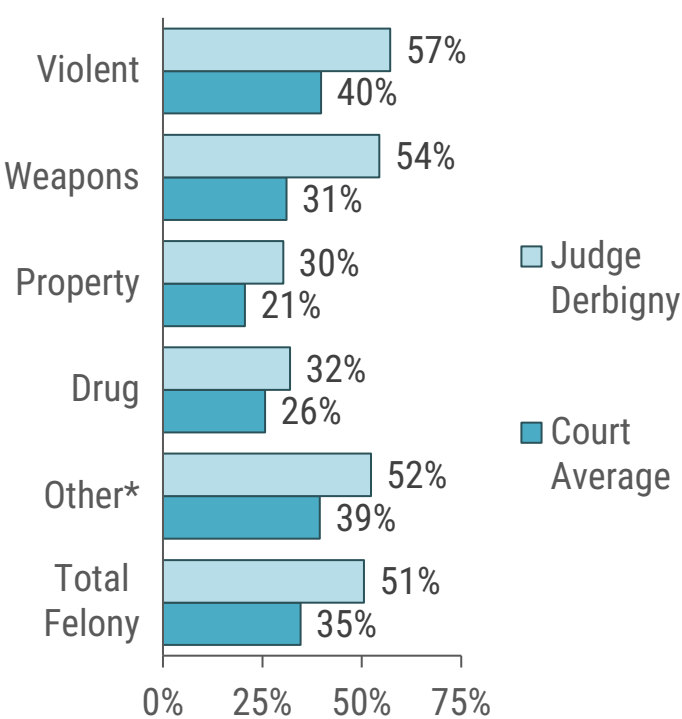
Section J: Judge Darryl A. Derbigny

Rank 2024: 12th

Metric 1: Monthly Average Number of Open Felony Cases



Metric 2: Percent of Felony Cases Open Over One Year



Metric 3: Median Case Processing Time (in days)

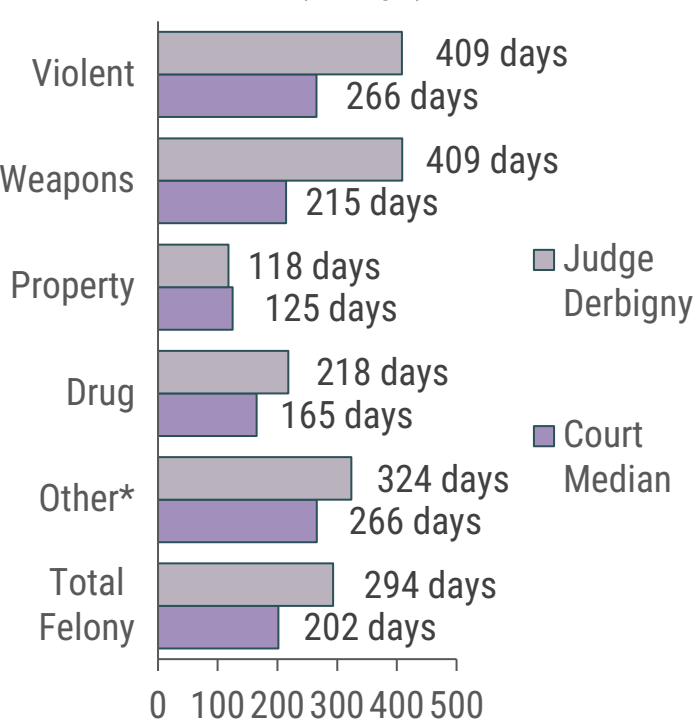
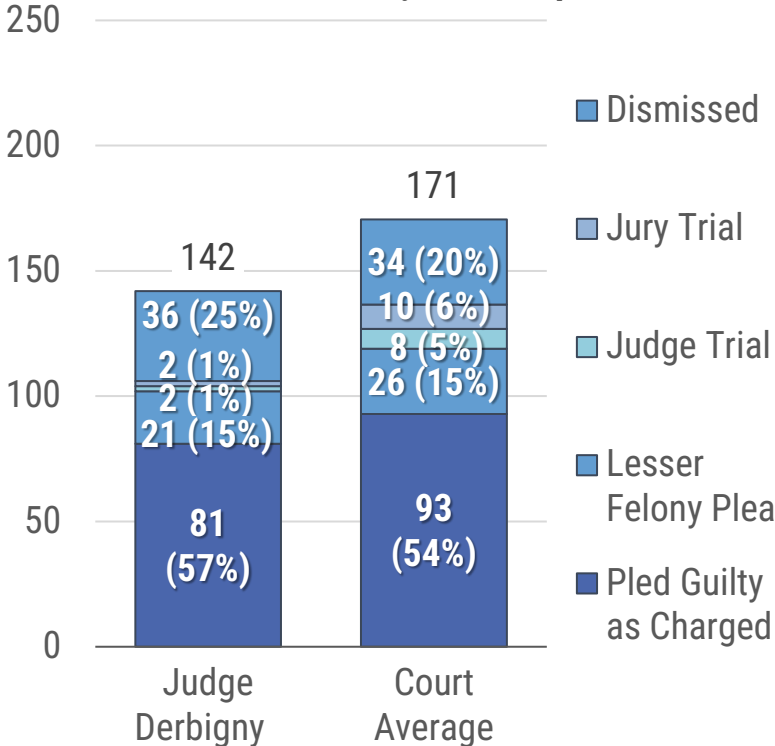


Exhibit 4: Closed Felony Case Dispositions

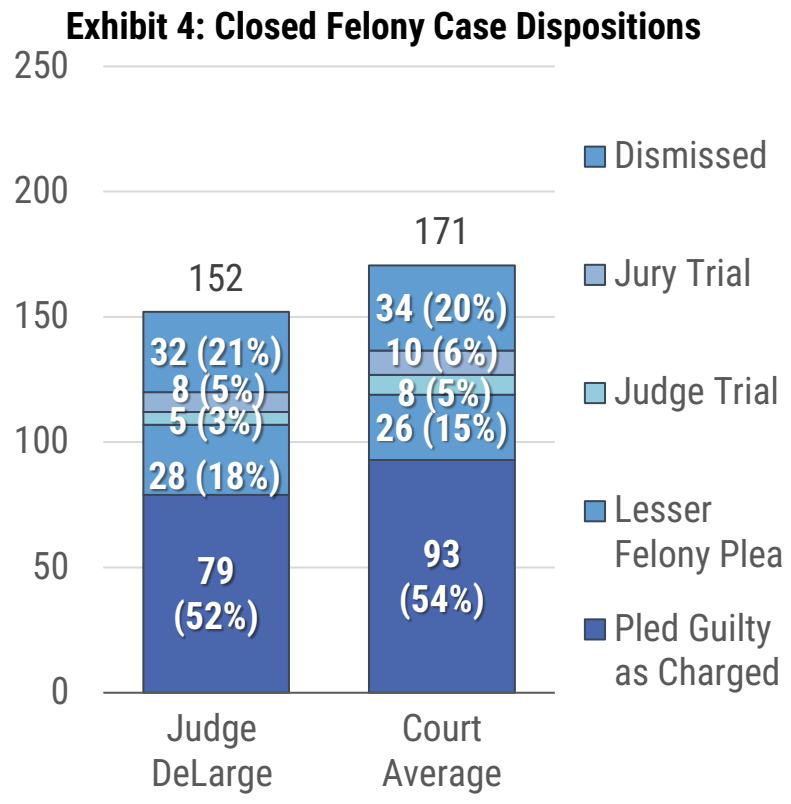
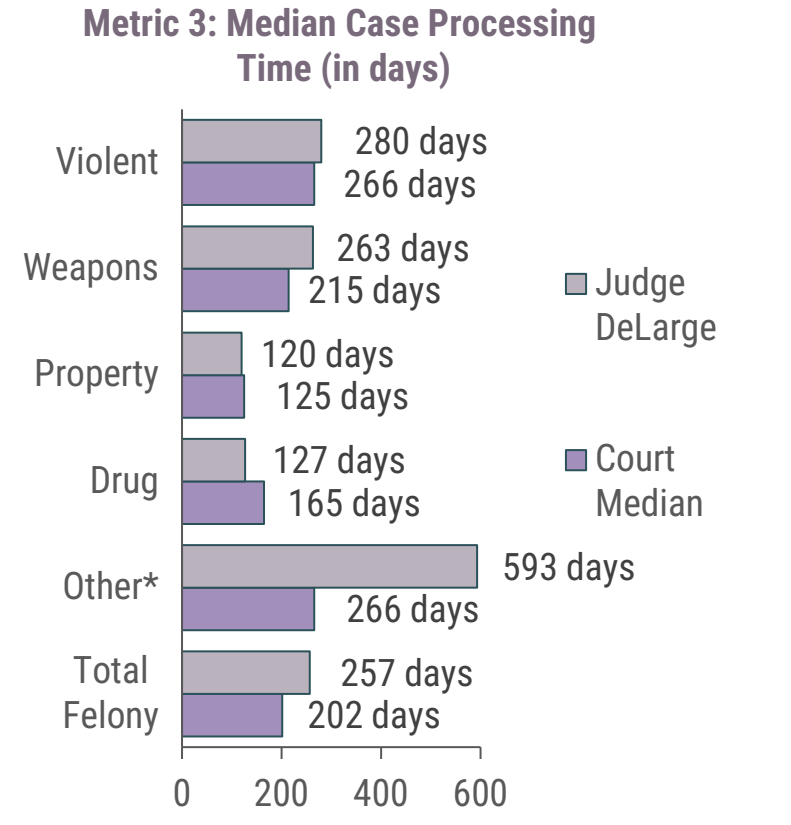
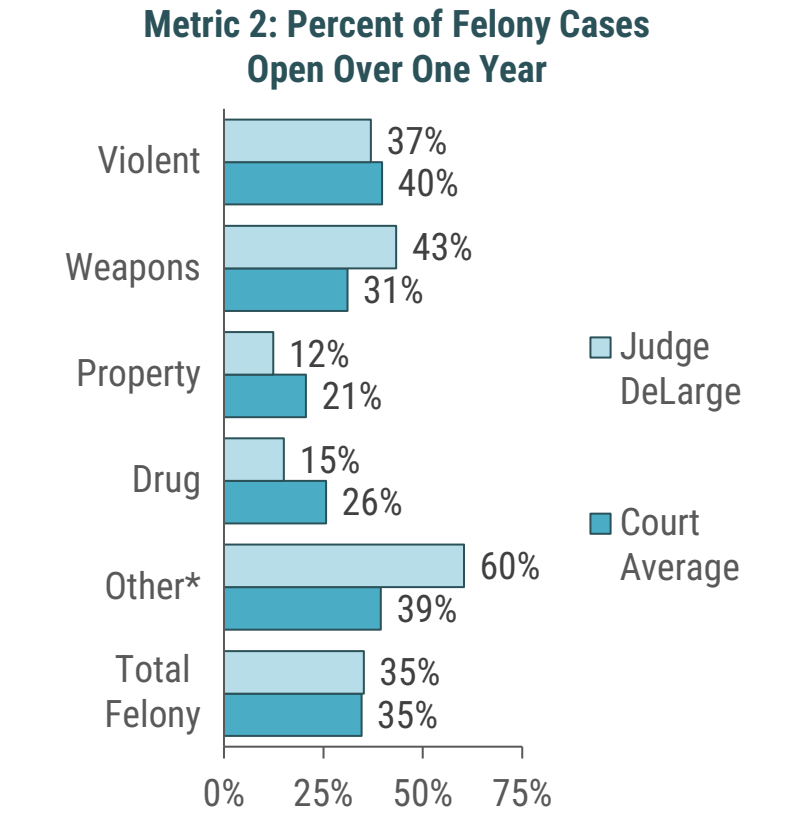
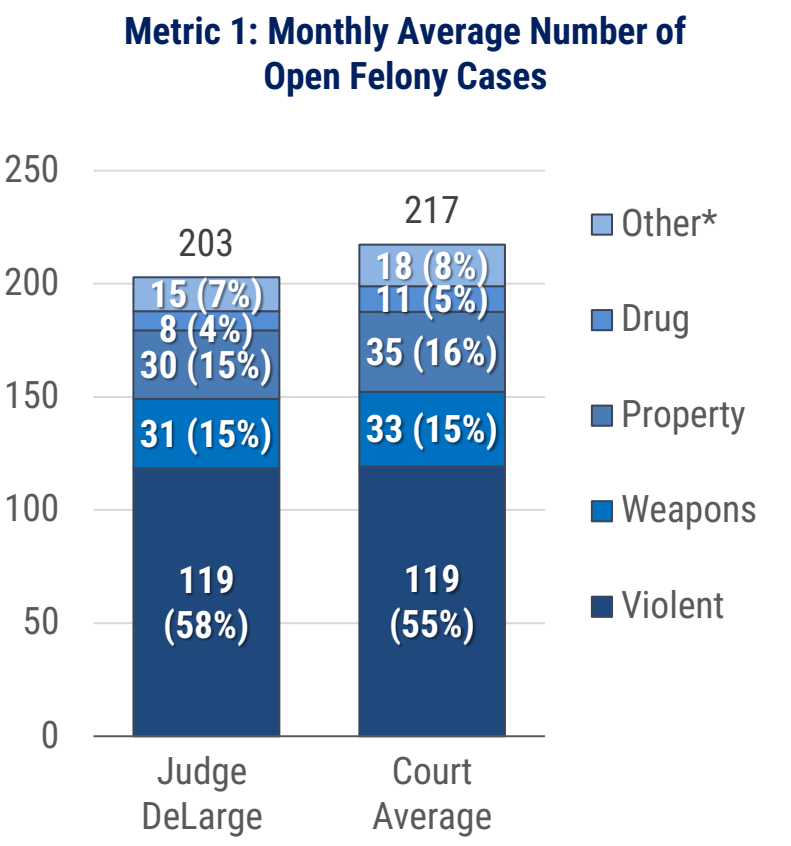


Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



Section K: Judge Marcus DeLarge



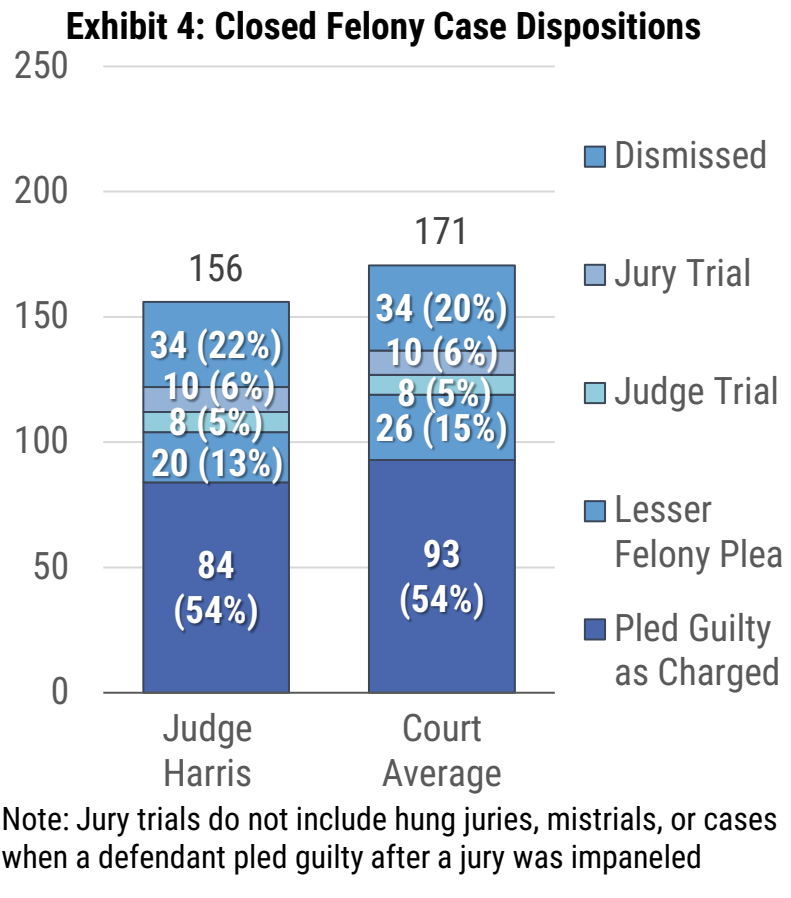
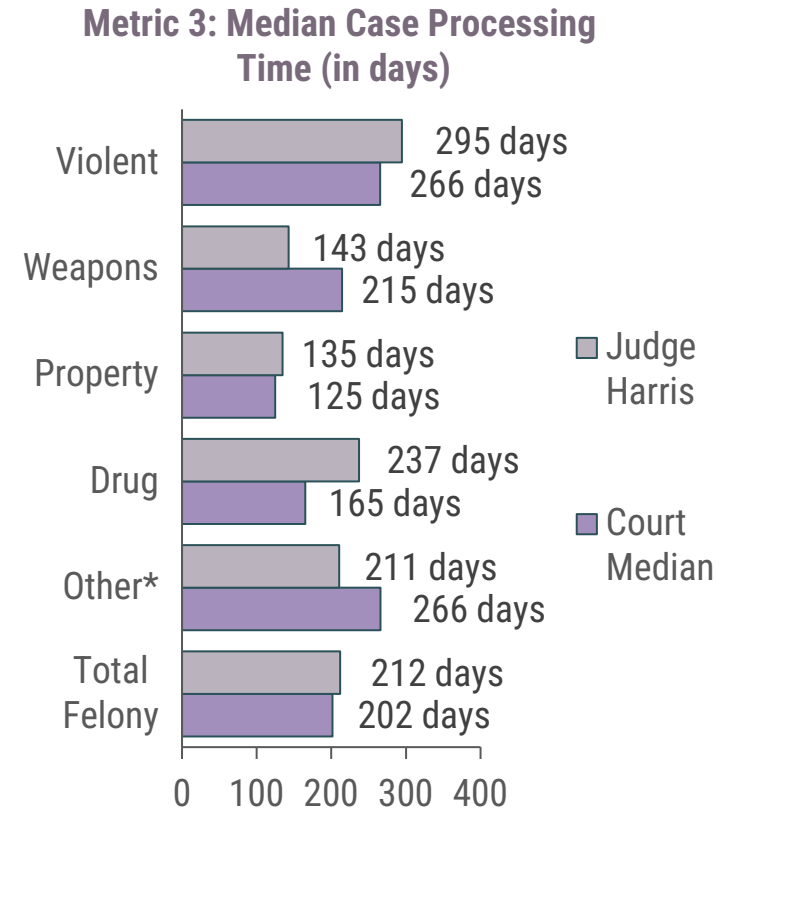
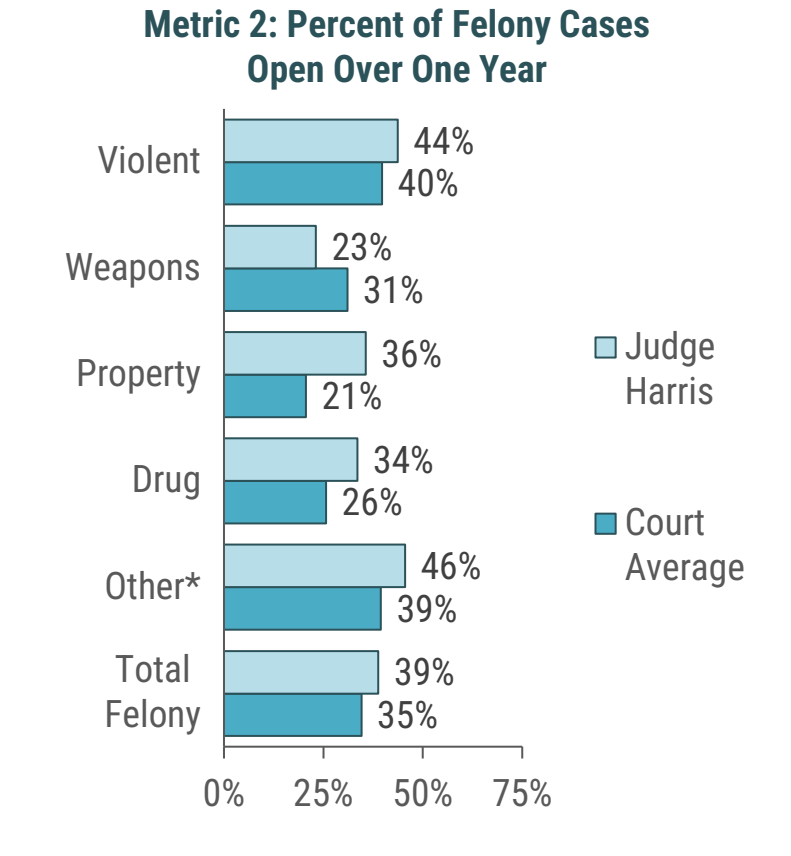
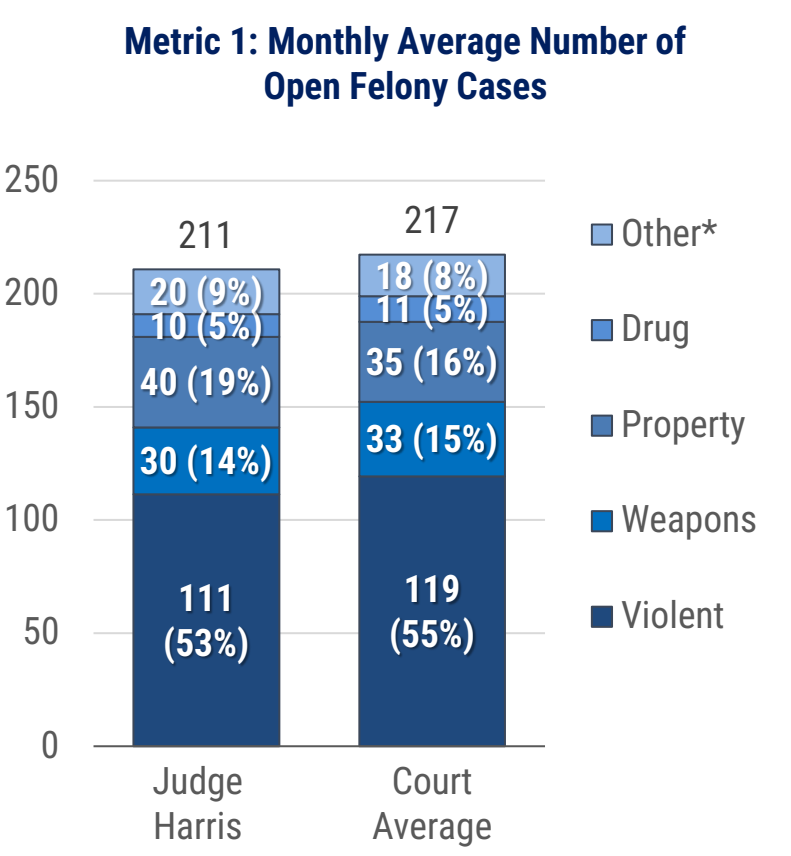
Note: Jury trials do not include hung juries, mistrials, or cases when a defendant pled guilty after a jury was impaneled

*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.



Section L: Judge Angel Harris

Rank 2024: 6th – Tie
Specialty Court: Rise After Release (RAR)



*Other felonies include crimes such as Cruelty to a Juvenile, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, etc.