

# United States District Court Eastern District of Missouri

## 2014 ANNUAL REPORT



RUSH HUDSON LIMBAUGH SR. U.S. COURTHOUSE  
SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION, CAPE GIRARDEAU



THOMAS F. EAGLETON U.S. COURTHOUSE  
EASTERN DIVISION, ST. LOUIS



FEDERAL BUILDING & U.S. COURTHOUSE  
NORTHERN DIVISION, HANNIBAL

**SERVING THE PUBLIC, THE BENCH AND THE BAR**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI**

2014 ANNUAL REPORT  
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

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# SERVING THE PUBLIC, THE BENCH AND THE BAR

2014 ANNUAL REPORT



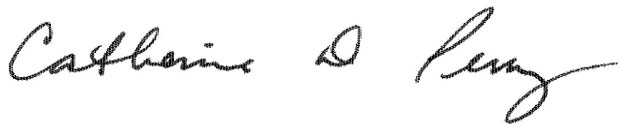


## A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUDGE & CLERK OF COURT

**T**hank you for taking the time to review this annual report. It is good to take stock on a regular basis of the ways in which the Court serves all those who come here seeking justice. Some come to court willingly, some unwillingly -- but in any case all persons are entitled to equal treatment under the law regardless of how they may have come here. Some may come as jurors, some as plaintiffs seeking to right a wrong, some as attorneys zealously defending their clients, some as family or friends supporting a crime victim or other loved one, and some as defendants facing incarceration or other significant restrictions on liberty. We owe them all our service, both under the law and out of respect for the dignity of all who enter this courthouse.

This year has been an eventful one for this Court, with new judges and a new clerk joining our court community, but more importantly it has been an eventful year for the entire region of eastern Missouri -- a year in which the role of courts as protectors of justice under the law has been at the forefront of public discussion. It is not the role of the judiciary to engage in such discussions directly, but it is important for all who work either for or in the court to recognize our solemn duty to the law so that all of us might be a true reflection of the ideals of fairness, impartiality, and justice that the judiciary is designed to serve.

It is our hope that this report will serve as a way for us - and for you - to evaluate our service and to see the many ways in which that service is provided every day. Perhaps this report will serve as a tool to prompt your own thoughts on how this Court might improve the ways in which it provides service under the law. If you have any suggestions in that regard we invite you to contact this court through the clerk at [greg\\_linhares@moed.uscourts.gov](mailto:greg_linhares@moed.uscourts.gov). We look forward to hearing from you, and we hope that you find this report valuable.



**The Honorable Catherine D. Perry**  
Chief United States District Judge  
Eastern District of Missouri



**Gregory J. Linhares**  
Clerk of Court  
Eastern District of Missouri

# UNITED STATES JUDGES

## DISTRICT JUDGES

CATHERINE D. PERRY  
CHIEF JUDGE

CAROL E. JACKSON  
RODNEY W. SIPPEL  
HENRY E. AUTREY  
STEPHEN N. LIMBAUGH JR.  
AUDREY G. FLEISSIG  
JOHN A. ROSS  
RONNIE L. WHITE

## MAGISTRATE JUDGES

THOMAS C. MUMMERT III  
CHIEF MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DAVID D. NOCE  
LEWIS M. BLANTON  
(NOT PICTURED)  
TERRY I. ADELMAN  
NANNETTE A. BAKER  
SHIRLEY P. MENSAH  
NOELLE C. COLLINS  
ABBIE CRITES-LEONI



## SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGES

EDWARD L. FILIPPINE  
DONALD J. STOHR  
E. RICHARD WEBBER  
CHARLES A. SHAW  
JEAN C. HAMILTON

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# 2014 JUDICIAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

## CIVIL CASELOAD STATISTICS

- Almost 2,500 new and reopened civil cases were filed in the Eastern District of Missouri (MOED).
  - The most common types of civil filings were tort and prisoner petition cases; followed by civil rights, social security, contract, and labor.
- MOED terminated almost as many cases as were filed and reopened during the calendar year, contributing to an estimated 8% increase in case closings during the 5-year period of 2010-2014.
- The pending caseload increased by an estimated 28% during 2010-2014, almost exclusively because of Multidistrict Litigation (MDL) transfers into MOED.
  - When MDLs are excluded, the pending caseload has remained relatively unchanged during this 5-year period.
  - At the end of 2014, two-fifths of pending cases had been open less than 1 year, while one-quarter (primarily MDL transfers) had been open for three years or more.
- Cases with one or more documented pro se petitioners accounted for 25% of MOED's civil caseload.
  - Prisoner petitions and non-prisoner civil rights cases made up the majority of self-represented litigants.
- Almost 400 cases were referred to alternative dispute resolution, with approximately one-half achieving a settlement.

## CRIMINAL CASELOAD STATISTICS

- Criminal cases account for 15% of MOED's overall caseload.
  - Nine-tenths of the criminal caseload was felonies.
  - The most common criminal filings were fraud, controlled substance offenses and sex offense.
- MOED has consistently terminated more cases than were filed during the 5-year period of 2010-2014, contributing to a 32% decrease in the pending caseload.
  - At the end of 2014, over 950 defendants had a pending criminal case, of whom almost one-third were fugitives (of more than 12 months).

## TRIAL & JUROR STATISTICS

- Almost one-half of trials were by jury in civil cases, while another two-fifths were by jury in criminal cases.
  - For the 3-year period of 2012-2014, trials were most frequent in civil rights, contract and tort cases.
  - Over one-half of trials completed in 2014 lasted three or more days.
- MOED's nationally-developed measure of juror utilization improved by an estimated 13% during 2012-2014.

## FINANCE

- MOED disbursed over \$5.7 million in restitution, garnishments and refunds to victims and creditors.

## MAGISTRATE JUDGE UTILIZATION

- Almost one-third of new, eligible civil filings were assigned to MOED's Magistrate Judges.
  - In three-fifths of these cases, Magistrate Judges received full consent from the parties.

## PROBATION & PRETRIAL SERVICES

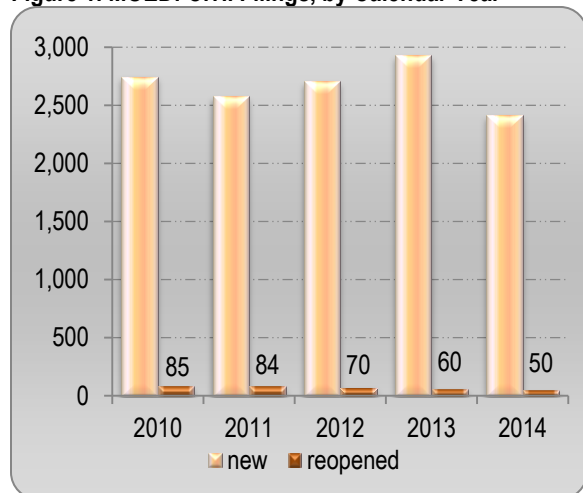
- Pretrial Services activated about 1,000 cases, with a detention rate of 48%.
  - Only 7% of (pretrial) supervised defendants were classified as low risk.
- The Probation Office completed 750 presentence reports and supervised over 3,000 individuals for at least a portion of the year.
  - The Probation Office has the second highest risk caseload in the nation.

# SERVING THE PUBLIC

## CIVIL CASELOAD

IN Calendar Year 2014, there were 2,417 new civil cases filed in the Eastern District of Missouri (MOED), including 213 Multidistrict Litigation (MDL) case transfers.<sup>1</sup> (Figure 1) In addition, 50 civil cases were reopened during this time. [Appendices A-C] This represents an estimated 18% decrease from the 2013 peak in new and reopened civil filings. In 2014, civil cases were filed at an average rate of 206 per month.

Figure 1. MOED: Civil Filings, by Calendar Year



For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014 MOED's civil filings decreased by an estimated 11%, or approximately 90 cases per year. However, if MDL transfers are excluded, the decrease in MOED's caseload is less pronounced (-7% over the 5-year period, or approximately 45 cases per year). In comparison, the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit exhibited a similar decrease in overall civil filings (-8%), while civil filings in all U.S. District Courts remained relatively unchanged (-0.3%).<sup>2</sup>

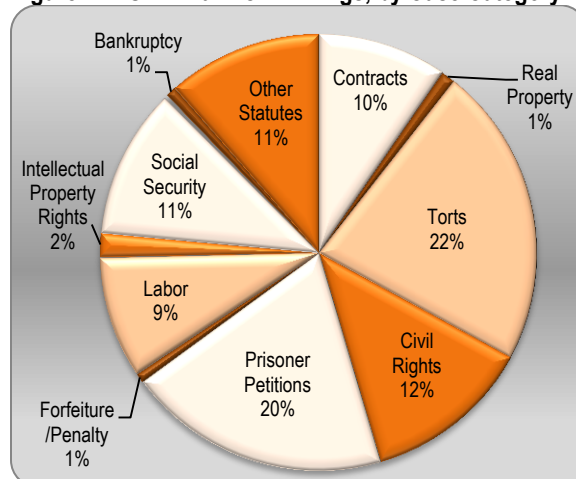
In 2014, the two most common types of civil case filings were torts and prisoner petitions. (Figure 2) Other frequent types of filings were civil rights, social security,

<sup>1</sup> Because of differences in data extraction methodologies, MOED caseload statistics presented in this report may differ than those reported to, and published by, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

<sup>2</sup> National and 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit caseload statistics from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts' data tables at: <http://jnet.ao.dcn/resources/statistics>

contracts and labor. These were also the six most common types of cases filed nationally.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 2. MOED: 2014 Civil Filings, by Case Category\*



\* Immigration and tax suit cases were less than 0.5% each of the pending caseload.

For the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014 MOED's civil filings decreased in nine of 13 case categories. (Table 1) Among categories with 50 or more filings per year; the largest decrease was in social security cases, while civil rights, prisoner petitions, contracts, and torts also decreased notably. Conversely, labor and other statute filings markedly increased. In comparison, social security, prisoner petition and tort filings increased nationally; while civil rights, contract, labor and other statute filings remained generally unchanged.

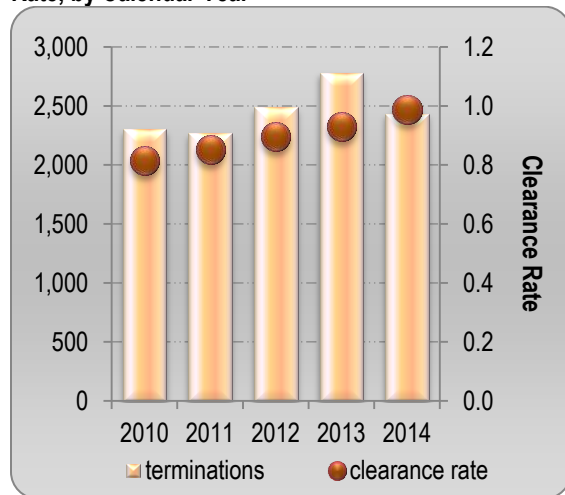
Table 1. 2012-14 Civil Filing Trends, by Case Category

Case Category	2014 Count	2012-14 Percent Change	
	MOED	MOED	U.S. District Courts
Contracts	236	-12%	-1%
Real Property	26	-28%	-43%
Torts	551	-11%	46%
Civil Rights	308	-14%	-2%
Prisoner Petitions	481	-12%	8%
Forfeiture/Penalty	17	24%	-14%
Labor	222	13%	1%
Immigration	2	-33%	8%
Intellectual P.R.	43	-60%	7%
Social Security	274	-21%	6%
Tax Suits	6	-68%	-17%
Bankruptcy	19	190%	-22%
Other Statutes	282	10%	-1%

<sup>3</sup> Tort = 26%, Prisoner Petitions = 20%, Civil Rights = 13%, Contracts = 10%, Social Security = 7%, Labor = 6%

**Terminations.** During 2014, MOED terminated almost 2,500 civil cases. (Figure 3) While the number of terminations decreased by an estimated 12% from 2013, the court's clearance rate improved by 6%.<sup>4</sup> MOED's 2014 clearance rate of 0.99 indicates the court terminated almost one case for every case filed during the past year, limiting the growth in the pending caseload. In 2014, civil cases were terminated at an average rate of 203 per month.

**Figure 3. MOED: Civil Terminations and Clearance Rate, by Calendar Year**



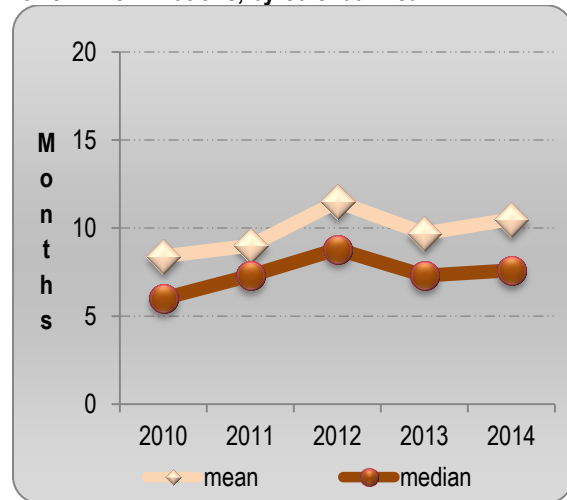
For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014 MOED's civil terminations increased by an estimated 8%, or approximately 35 cases per year. In comparison, the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit exhibited a slightly smaller increase in civil terminations (5%), while civil terminations at the national level markedly decreased (-17%). During this time MOED's clearance rate improved from 0.81 to 0.99, or by 20%. Similar to the trends in terminations, the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit's clearance rate increased by 19%, while the clearance rate for all U.S. District Courts decreased by 17%.

For civil cases terminated during 2014, the (5% trimmed) mean time to disposition was 10.5 months, while the median time to disposition was 7.6 months.<sup>5</sup> (Figure 4) From 2010-14, mean and median times to disposition increased by over 25%.

<sup>4</sup> The clearance rate is a measure of whether a court is keeping up with its incoming caseload, and is calculated as: [Terminations] / [Filings]. National Center for State Courts, CourtTools, Trial Court Performance Measures.

<sup>5</sup> 5% trimmed mean time to disposition excludes the highest and lowest 2.5% times to minimize the impact of extreme values. Median time to disposition is the midpoint of times ranked from lowest to highest.

**Figure 4. MOED: Mean & Median Times to Disposition for Civil Terminations, by Calendar Year**



In 2014, cases terminated by trial in MOED took 4 and 2.5 times longer than terminations without court action and prior to pre-trial, respectively.<sup>6</sup> (Table 2)

**Table 2. 2014 – Median Time to Disposition (in Months) for Civil Terminations, by Court & Method of Disposition**

Court	Total	No Court Action	Court Action		
			Before Pretrial	During/ After Pretrial	During Trial
USDC	8.5	5.1	8.5	12.8	25.3
8 <sup>th</sup> Cir.	10.7	6.0	12.2	13.4	24.8
MOED	8.6	6.0	10.1	N/C	24.3

*N/C– Estimate not calculated if less than ten (10) cases terminated during time period.*

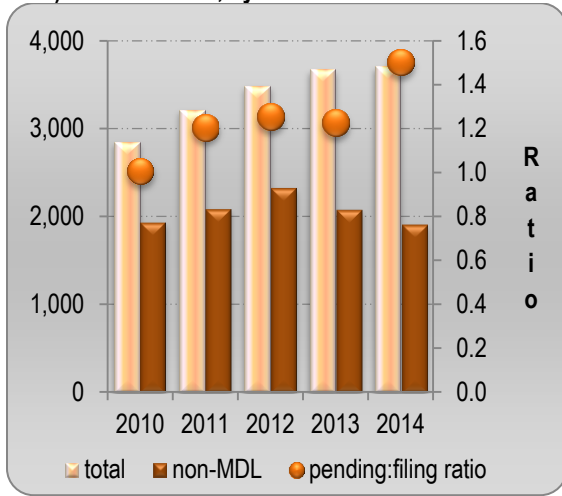
**Pending Caseload.** At the end of 2014, there were over 3,700 pending cases in MOED, a minimal increase from 2013 (+1%). (Figure 5 on next page) As a proportion of the active civil caseload; for every case filed during 2014, 1.5 cases were pending at the end of the year.<sup>7</sup> However, when MDL cases are excluded the pending caseload decreases dramatically. Without MDLs there were only approximately 1,900 pending cases, a decrease (-8%) in the pending caseload from 2013, and less than one pending case (0.85) for every case filed during 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Data from U.S. District Courts' (Civil) Table C-5. Estimates exclude land condemnation, prisoner petition, deportation review, recovery of overpayment, and enforcement of judgment cases.

<sup>7</sup> The pending to filings ratio is a proxy measure of what proportion of the active caseload is made up of "old" cases, and is calculated as: [Pending Caseload] / [Filings].



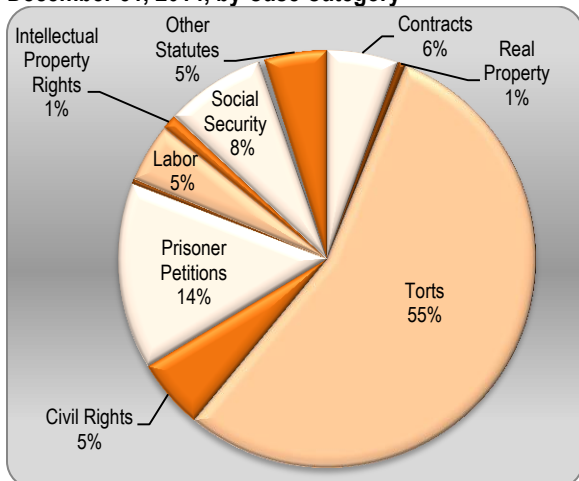
**Figure 5. MOED: Total and non-MDL Pending (End of Year) Civil Caseload, by Calendar Year**



For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's total pending civil caseload (including MDLs) increased by an estimated 28%, or over 200 cases per year. However, excluding MDLs, the pending caseload was relatively unchanged during this time – peaking in 2012 but subsequently decreasing by almost 20%. In comparison, the pending caseload in all U.S. District Courts increased by 19%, but decreased by 27% in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit.

At the end of 2014 – and similar to 2013; tort (2,036 cases), prisoner petition (536), social security (288) cases made up the majority of pending civil caseload. (Figure 6)

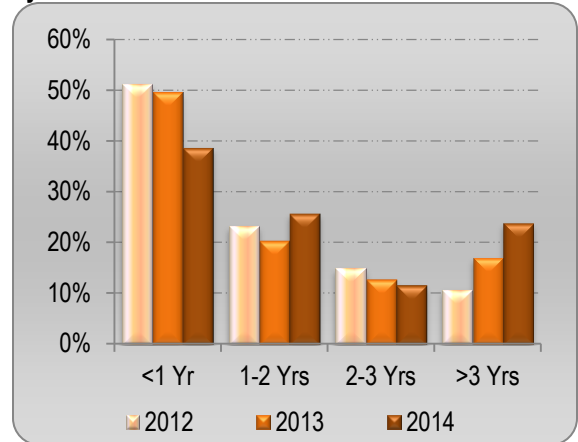
**Figure 6. MOED: Pending Civil Caseload as of December 31, 2014, by Case Category\***



\* Forfeiture/penalty, immigration, tax suits, and bankruptcy cases were less than 0.5% each of the pending caseload.

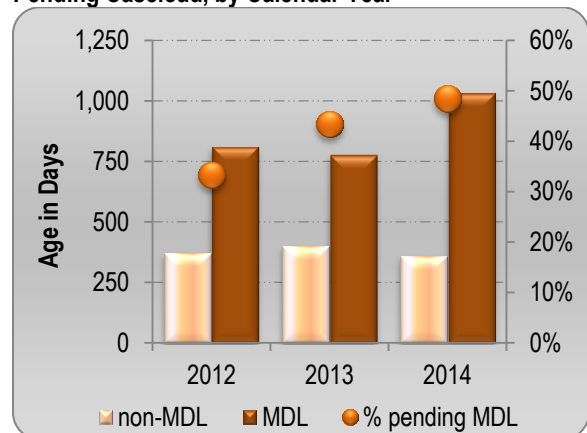
At the end of 2014, almost 40% of all open cases had been pending for less than one year, while about 25% had been pending for more than three years. (Figure 7) For the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014, the number of cases pending for less than one year decreased by an approximately 20%, while the number pending more than three years increased by an estimated 110%.

**Figure 7. MOED: Age of Total Pending Civil Caseload, by Calendar Year**



Increased age of the pending caseload is attributable to MDL transfers. In 2014, open MDL transfers accounted for almost one-half of the total pending civil caseload. (Figure 8) For the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014, the average age in days of pending MDL cases (873 days) was approximately 2.3 times greater than non-MDL cases (376 days). Also during this time, the proportion of the pending caseload composed of MDL cases increased by an estimated 42%, while the average age in days of these cases increased by 29%.

**Figure 8. MOED: Age in Days of non-MDL & MDL Pending Cases and MDL Cases as a Proportion of the Pending Caseload, by Calendar Year**



In comparison to all U.S. District Courts and the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit; MOED has a markedly lower proportion of its pending caseload (as of December 31, 2014) aged less than one year, and a markedly higher proportion aged more than three years. (Table 3)

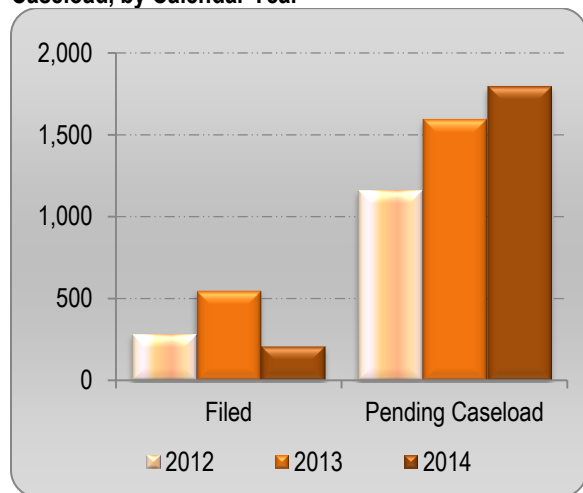
**Table 3. 2014 – Age of Pending Civil Caseload, by Court**

Court	<1 Yr	1-2 Yrs	2-3 Yrs	>3 Yrs
USDC	54%	27%	10%	9%
8 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	66%	19%	6%	9%
MOED	39%	26%	12%	24%

### MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION CASELOAD

In 2014, 220 multidistrict litigation (MDL) cases were transferred to MOED and three were reopened, accounting for 10% of new and reopened civil cases during this time. [Appendix C] Although the number of MDL transfers decreased by approximately 60% from 2013 to 2014, the number of pending MDL cases increased by an estimated 50% from 2012 to 2014. (Figure 9)

**Figure 9. MOED: MDL (Civil) Filings & Pending Caseload, by Calendar Year**



At the end of 2014, there were six MDL consolidations pending in MOED. (Table 4) Almost all of these (97.9%) belong to the Nuvaring Products Liability litigation.

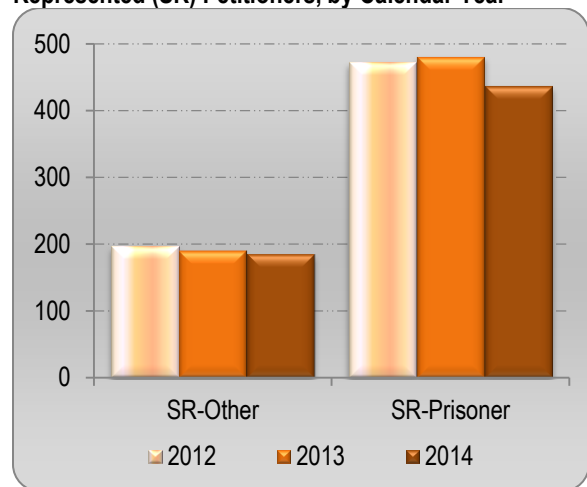
**Table 4. MOED: 2014 – Multidistrict Litigation Caseload Statistics**

Pending Begin	Filed / Reopened	Closed	Pending End
Genetically Modified Rice			
14	3	4	12
Nuvaring Products Liability			
1,569	210	15	1,761
Express Scripts, Inc., Pharmacy Benefits Management			
6	-	5	1
Emerson Electric Co. Wet/Dry Vac Marketing & Sales Practices			
8	-	-	8
Schnuck Markets, Inc., Customer Data Security Breach			
5	-	-	5
Blue Buffalo Company, LTD., Marketing & Sales Practices			
-	10	-	10

### PRO SE CIVIL CASELOAD

During 2014 there were almost 625 civil case filings with one or more documented pro se, or self-represented, petitioners. [Appendix C] Of these, 70% were filed by prisoners. (Figure 10) For the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014, the overall number of cases with one or more documented self-represented petitioners decreased slightly (-7%), primarily due to a decline in 2014 among self-represented prisoner petitioners.

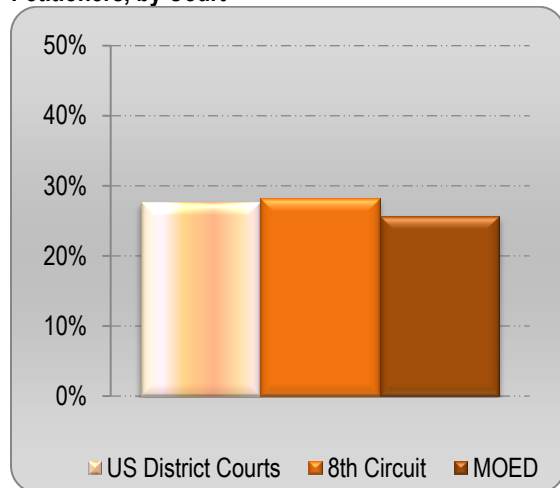
**Figure 10. MOED: Civil Cases with one or more Self-Represented (SR) Petitioners, by Calendar Year**



Similar to 2013, cases with one or more documented self-represented other (non-prisoner) petitioners were primarily civil rights cases (76%), followed by tort and social security cases (approximately 3% each). Self-represented prisoner cases were composed almost exclusively of prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, vacate sentence, and prison condition petitions.

In 2014, cases with one or more documented self-represented petitioners accounted for 25% of MOED's civil caseload, similar to the proportion in 2013 (28%). This proportion is similar to that of all U.S. District Courts and the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit. (Figure 11)

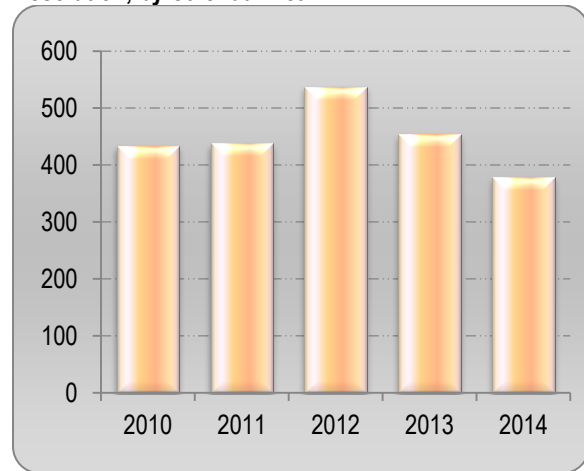
**Figure 11. 2012-14: Average Proportion of Civil Caseload with one or more Self-Represented Petitioners, by Court**



### ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

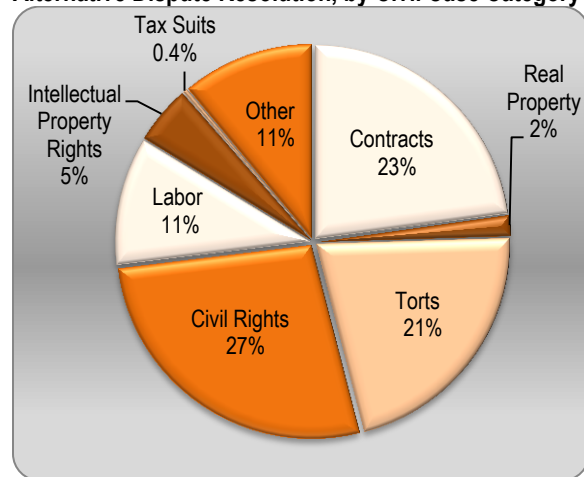
**M**OED's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) program is designed to give litigants access to case evaluation and settlement assistance, encouraging a mutually satisfactory resolution in the early stage of litigation. Most civil case types are eligible for ADR referral, with a few specified exceptions; such as Social Security cases and other cases generally decided on briefs. In 2014, 379 cases were referred to ADR. (Figure 12) This is a 30% decrease from the 2012 peak in referrals. [Appendix D] Approximately 15% of cases eligible for ADR were referred.

**Figure 12. MOED: Referrals to Alternative Dispute Resolution, by Calendar Year**



For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, civil case categories receiving the most ADR referrals were civil rights, contracts and torts. (Figure 13)

**Figure 13. MOED: 2010-14 – Average Referrals to Alternative Dispute Resolution, by Civil Case Category**



For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, overall settlement rate for cases referred to ADR remained relatively constant, ranging from 43% to 49%. Real property and labor case categories (generally) had the highest settlement rates, while tax suits had the lowest. (Table 5 on next page)

**Table 5. MOED: Alternative Dispute Resolution Settlement Rates, by Case Category**

Case Category	2014	2010-14 Average
Contracts	44%	43%
Real Property	80%	68%
Torts	52%	47%
Civil Rights	53%	49%
Labor	69%	57%
Intellectual Property Rights	38%	52%
Tax Suits	0%	10%
Other	50%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>47%</b>

The average (or mean) time to disposition for ADR-referred cases that terminated in 2014 was 18.8 months. (Table 6) ADR referrals achieving a settlement terminated in markedly fewer months (14.2) than those that did not (24.1). Time to disposition was relatively unchanged from 2010-13, but increased in 2014; especially for referrals not achieving a settlement.

**Table 6. MOED: Time to Disposition (in Months) for cases referred to Alternative Dispute Resolution – 2014 Estimates and 2010-14 Averages & Trends**

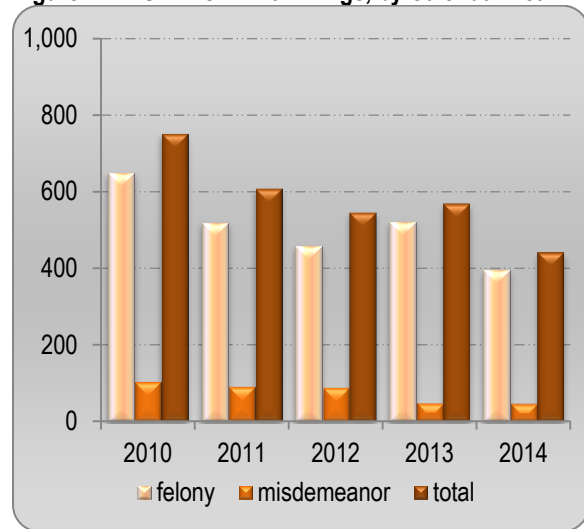
Measures	2014 Counts	2010-2014	
		Average	Percent Change
Settlement	14.2	14.0	6%
No settlement	24.1	21.7	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9%</b>

During 2014, 43 attorneys volunteered to serve as limited scope counsel for parties whose case had been referred to ADR. Of these, seven received one appointment each. During 2013, eleven attorneys were appointed.

## CRIMINAL CASELOAD

In 2014, 443 criminal cases were filed in MOED, 90% of which were felony cases. [Appendices E-F] This represents an estimated 22% decrease from 2013 criminal filings. (Figure 14) In 2014, criminal cases (excluding probation supervision and supervised release transfers) accounted for 15% of the caseload and were filed at an average rate of 37 per month.

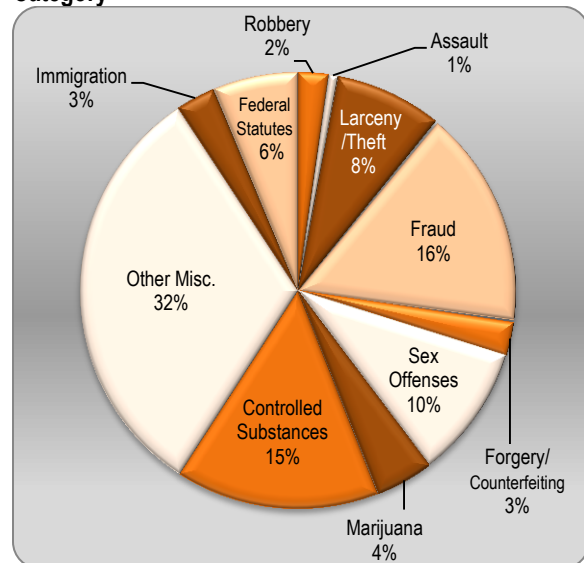
**Figure 14. MOED: Criminal Filings, by Calendar Year**



For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's criminal filings decreased by an estimated 47%. Although larger, this decrease is consistent with a 23% decrease in criminal filings in all U.S. District Courts and 9% in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit during the same time period.

In 2014, the three most common types of criminal offenses were fraud (71 cases), controlled substances (67) and sex offenses (44). (Figure 15)

**Figure 15. MOED: 2014 Criminal Filings, by Offense Category\***

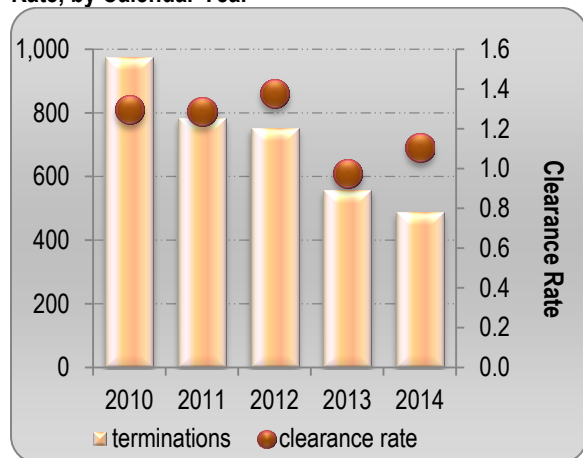


\* Embezzlement and auto theft were less than 0.5% each of cases filed during the calendar year.

For the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014, MOED's criminal filings decreased in seven of nine offense categories with 10 or more cases filed in each year. Offense categories with the largest numerical decrease in filings were marijuana drug offenses, federal statutes and fraud. Conversely, the number of controlled substance offense filings increased.

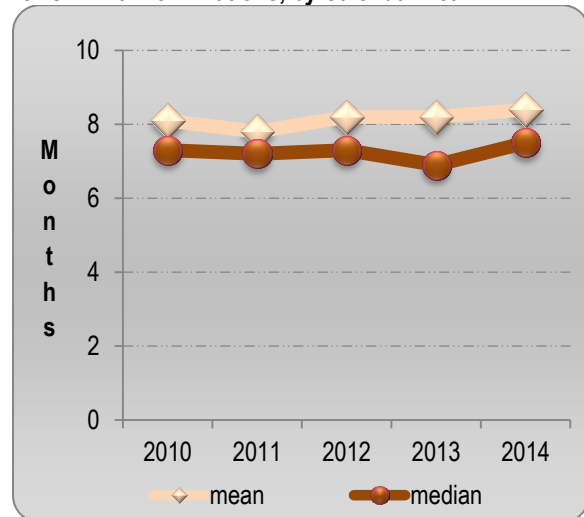
**Terminations.** In 2014 almost 500 criminal cases were terminated in MOED, for approximately 40 terminations each month. (Figure 16) For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's criminal terminations decreased by an estimated 62%; similar to MOED's decrease in filings during this time. Also during this time period, MOED's average clearance rate (1.21) indicates more criminal cases were disposed of than were filed, leading to a decrease in the pending criminal caseload.

**Figure 16. MOED: Criminal Terminations and Clearance Rate, by Calendar Year**



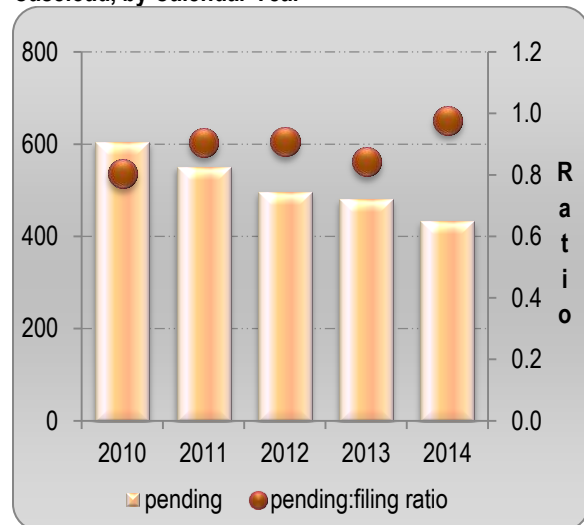
For criminal cases terminated during 2014, the (5% trimmed) mean time to disposition was 8.4 months, while the median time to disposition was 7.5 months.<sup>8</sup> (Figure 17) From 2010-14, mean and median times to disposition were relatively unchanged.

**Figure 17. MOED: Mean & Median Times to Disposition for Criminal Terminations, by Calendar Year**



**Pending Caseload.** At the end of 2014 there were 433 criminal cases pending in MOED, a 10% decrease from 2013. (Figure 18 on next page) As a proportion of the active criminal caseload; for every case filed during 2014, 0.9 cases were pending at the end of the year. For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's criminal pending caseload decreased by an estimated 32%.

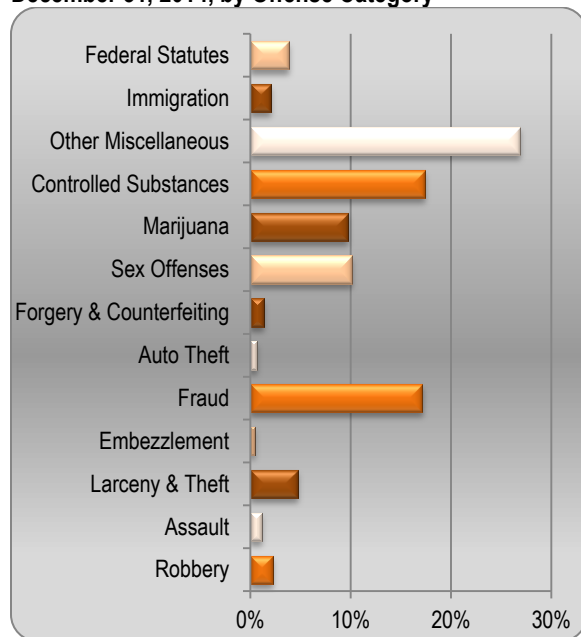
**Figure 18. MOED: Pending (End of Year) Criminal Caseload, by Calendar Year**



<sup>8</sup> 5% trimmed mean time to disposition excludes the highest and lowest 2.5% times to minimize the impact of extreme values. Median time to disposition is the midpoint of times ranked from lowest to highest.

At the end of 2014; controlled substance (77 cases), fraud (76), and sex (45) offenses were the most common criminal charges among the pending caseload – which is similar to the most common criminal charges pending at the end of 2013. (Figure 19) From 2012-14, offense categories with the largest numerical decrease in pending cases were marijuana drug offenses and federal statutes. Conversely, the number of pending controlled substance and other miscellaneous offense cases increased.

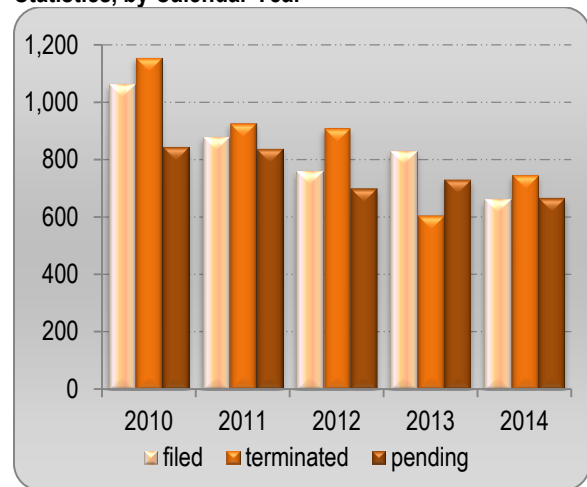
**Figure 19. MOED: Pending Criminal Caseload as of December 31, 2014, by Offense Category**



### CRIMINAL DEFENDANT CASELOAD

Criminal defendant caseload statistics for MOED were generally similar to the criminal case statistics above. [Appendix G] In 2014, there were 663 criminal defendants commenced (of which 93% were felony defendants) and 748 terminated. (Figure 20) At the end of 2014, 667 defendants had a case pending.<sup>9</sup> For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's criminal defendant filings and terminations decreased by an estimated 42% and 32%, respectively; while the number of pending criminal defendants decreased by 22%.

**Figure 20. MOED: 2014 Criminal Defendant Caseload Statistics, by Calendar Year**



With the exception of the number of pending criminal defendants in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit, which increased an estimated 14%, these decreases are generally consistent with the criminal caseload trends in all U.S. District Courts and the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit during the same time period.

MOED's overall time to disposition for 2014 criminal defendant terminations was generally similar to national and circuit data. (Table 7) However, MOED had a notably shorter time to dispositions for defendants terminated by dismissal.

**Table 7. 2014 – Median Time to Disposition (in Months) for Criminal Defendant Terminations, by Court & Method of Disposition\***

Court	Total	Dis-missed	Guilty Plea	Bench Trial	Jury Trial
USDC	7.0	9.9	6.7	10.6	16.2
8 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	9.4	11.5	9.2	7.4	13.6
MOED	8.1	6.1	8.1	N/C	10.5

\*Estimates include defendants in cases filed as a felony or Class A misdemeanor and petty offenses assigned to a district judge. Median value not calculated if less than 10 defendants.

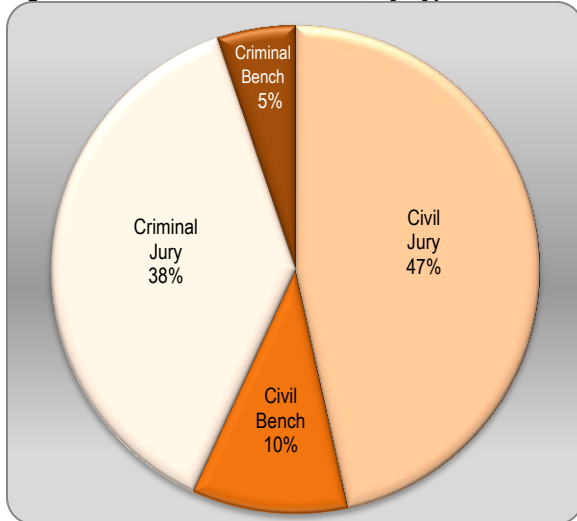
<sup>9</sup> Pending defendants do not include those in fugitive status whose case(s) is not assigned to a specific judge.

## TRIAL & JUROR STATISTICS

### TRIAL STATISTICS

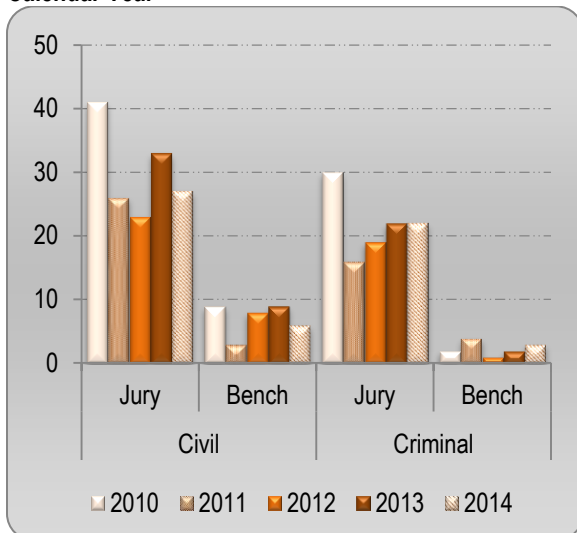
During 2014, there were 58 documented trial starts in MOED. [Appendix H] Of these, almost three-fifths were civil trials (either by jury or bench), while over four-fifths were jury trials (either civil or criminal). (Figure 21)

Figure 21. MOED: 2014 Trial Starts, by Type



For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's trial starts decreased by an estimated 19%, primarily because of the relatively large number of civil and criminal jury trial starts in 2010 (41 and 30, respectively). (Figure 22)

Figure 22. MOED: 2014 Trial Starts, by Type and Calendar Year



Trials in all U.S. District Courts and in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit decreased during the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014. (Table 8) However, the decrease in overall trials in MOED was three to four times larger than the decrease in all U.S. District Courts and the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit.

Table 8. 2012-14 – Estimated Percent Change in the Number of Trials, by Court\*

Court	Civil Trials	Criminal Trials	Total
USDC	-13%	-19%	-16%
8 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	-24%	-17%	-21%
MOED	-74%	-52%	-69%

\*Counts include "proceedings commenced for the purpose of obtaining a judgment in a civil case or verdict in a criminal case".

As in previous years, most trials were in contract and civil rights cases. However, unlike previous years, the trials in tort cases markedly decreased. (Table 9)

Table 9. MOED: 2014 – Trial Starts, by Civil Case Category and Calendar Year

Case Category	2012	2013	2014
Contracts	6	11	8
Real Property	-	3	-
Torts	6	11	4
Civil Rights	10	9	12
Prisoner Petitions	2	3	3
Labor	1	2	2
Intellectual Property Rights	2	3	-
Tax Suits	-	-	-
Other Statutes	4	-	4

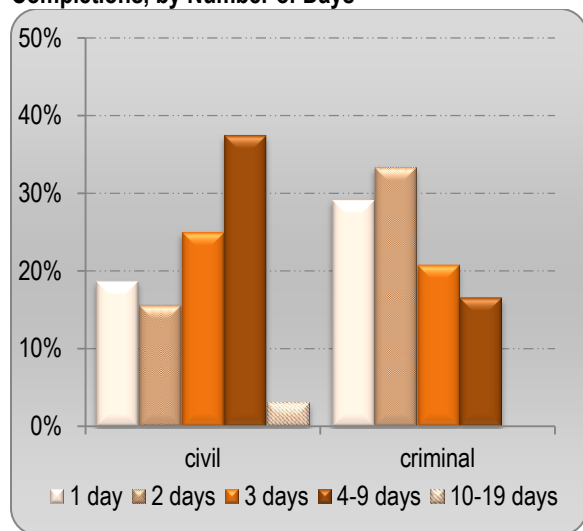
As in previous years, almost all offense categories had at least one trial. (Table 10) However, unlike 2013 – but similar to 2012 – there were a relatively large number of trials for miscellaneous general offenses and a small number for marijuana offense.

Table 10. MOED: 2014 – Trial Starts, by Criminal Offense Category and Calendar Year

Offense Category	2012	2013	2014
Assault	-	-	1
Larceny & Theft	-	2	-
Embezzlement	-	1	1
Fraud	3	4	1
Forgery & Counterfeiting	-	1	1
Sex Offenses	3	2	1
Marijuana Drug Offenses	2	10	1
Controlled Substances Offenses	2	1	3
Other Misc. General Offenses	9	1	12
Immigration Laws	-	1	1
Federal Statutes	1	1	3

In 2014, almost two-fifths of MOED’s civil trials lasted 4-9 days, while one quarter lasted 3 days. (Figure 23) In contrast, almost two-thirds of criminal trials lasted 1-2 days. In general, MOED’s distribution of civil and criminal trial completions by ‘days lasted’ was similar to those for all U.S. District Courts and in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit. {Data not Shown} However, MOED exhibited slightly higher proportions of civil trials lasting 3-9 days and criminal trials lasting 1-2 days.

**Figure 23. MOED: 2014 Proportion of Trial Completions, by Number of Days**



In 2014, the median time from filing to trial (both jury and bench) for civil cases in which a trial was completed was approximately two years and two months. (Table 11) Median times were very similar across federal court levels.

**Table 11. 2014 – Time (in Months) from Civil Filing to Completed Trial, by Court\***

Court	Total	Non-Jury	Jury
USDC	26.3	23.5	27.7
8 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	26.1	25.8	26.4
MOED	25.8	22.1	26.9

\*Estimates only trials conducted by District Judges; excluding those in land condemnation, forfeiture and penalty, prisoner petitions, and bankruptcy petition cases. MOED’s non-jury median calculated by MOED staff.

## JUROR UTILIZATION

Effective juror utilization, as defined by the Judicial Conference of the United States, is 30% or less of jurors not selected, serving, or challenged (NSSC) on the first day of service. [Appendix I] In 2014, MOED’s NSSC rate for was 24%, compared to 37% for all U.S. District Courts and 34% for the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit. For the 3-year time period from 2012 to 2014, MOED’s NSSC rate decreased – or improved – by an estimated 13%.

For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, the number of individuals sent jury qualification questionnaires increased by an estimated 14%, almost exclusively because of a marked increase in the number of questionnaires sent in 2013. (Table 12) At the same time, the number of jury trial starts and individuals summoned for jury duty decreased.

**Table 12. MOED: Juror Utilization – 2014 Counts and 2010-14 Averages & Trends**

Measures	2014 Counts	2010-2014	
		Average	Percent Change
Questionnaires sent	26,500	26,934	14%
Summoned for duty	9,441	10,367	-13%
Appeared for duty	1,616	1,774	-30%
Participated in voir dire	1,465	1,599	-21%
Selected for trial	478	520	-25%
Jury trial starts	49	52	-21%

## JURY SERVICE EVALUATION

As in previous years, MOED surveyed a sample of jurors who reported for selection regarding their jury service. One hundred and eighty-nine (189) jurors (at least partially) completed the survey in 2014, less than one quarter the number who completed it in previous years.<sup>10</sup> Respondents were predominantly female (61%) and 35-64 years of age (72%). Twelve percent of respondents reported asking to be excused or deferred from service.

Almost two-thirds of 2014 respondents reported using eJuror, an estimated 40% increase from previous years. Additionally, all 2014 respondents rated eJuror as helpful.

<sup>10</sup> Due to staff vacancy, fewer Jury Service Questionnaires were distributed than in prior years.



Almost all respondents (96%) indicated jury service was 'more favorable than first expected' or 'about what I expected'. This proportion has remained essentially unchanged for 2010-14 survey results. With the exception of 'term – or length – of service', approximately four-fifths or more of respondents reported above average satisfaction with various aspects of jury service. (Table 13)

**Table 13. MOED: 2014 – Jurors' Ratings of Service**

Jury Service Aspects	Above Average	Average	Below Average
Information provided	83%	12%	5%
Initial orientation	89%	9%	2%
Treatment by court personnel	97%	3%	0%
Physical comforts	88%	8%	4%
Parking facilities	79%	13%	8%
Scheduling your time	78%	16%	6%
Automated phone notification	88%	8%	4%
Term/length of service	68%	22%	10%

Although generally similar to 2010-13 survey results, juror satisfaction appears to have (very) slightly decreased for all service aspects; with the largest decreases for – in descending order – term of service, parking facilities and information provided before report date. (Table 14) Reported, or perceived, issues were:

- explanation of the length of service and expectations during this time;
  - shorter days
- notification, directions to the court and signage at the court; and
  - more time between notification and start date
  - inconsistency in stated start times between mail and phone notifications
  - problems (bugs) using the automated system
- closer parking, especially for the handicapped.

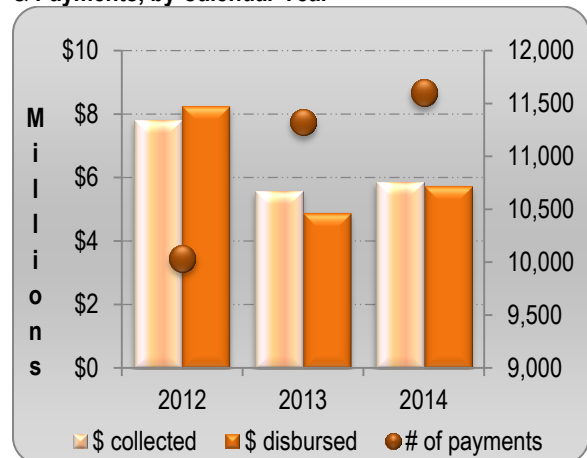
**Table 14. MOED: 2010-14 – Average and Percent Change in Jurors' Ratings of Service**

Jury Service Questions	5-Year Average	Percent Change	
Used eJuror	51%	41%	
Rated eJuror as helpful	99%	0.1%	
Jury experience "as expected" or better	96%	-0.7%	
above average satisfaction	Information provided	89%	-6.2%
	Initial orientation	93%	-2.8%
	Treatment by court personnel	98%	-0.3%
	Physical comforts	90%	-5.4%
	Parking facilities	84%	-7.4%
	Scheduling your time	82%	-5.4%
	Automated phone notification	89%	-1.6%
	Term of service	75%	-10%

## FINANCE

In 2014 over \$5.8 million in restitution, civil garnishments and refunds were collected by MOED – including \$728,481 collected through the Treasury Offset Program. During this same time, MOED disbursed over \$5.7 million to victims and creditors through 11,603 payments. (Figure 24)

**Figure 24. MOED: 2012-14 Collections, Disbursements & Payments, by Calendar Year**

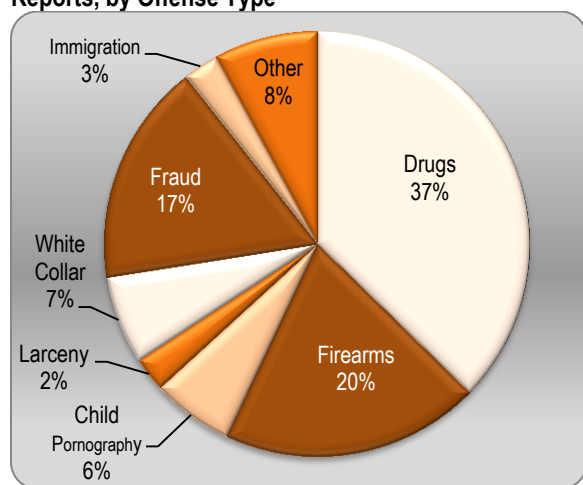


## U.S. PROBATION OFFICE

### PRESENTENCE REPORTS

MOED's Probation Office submitted 697 guideline presentence reports during Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14), an increase of almost 6% from the previous year. As last year, drug offenses were the most common charge (37%), followed by financial (fraud, white collar, etc.) and firearm offenses. (Figure 25) Meanwhile, child pornography offenses increased slightly.

**Figure 25. MOED Probation Office: FY14 Presentence Reports, by Offense Type**



The Probation Office volunteered to assist the Southern District of Illinois and Northern District of Texas with presentence reports, completing an additional 29 and 10 for these districts, respectively. In addition, the Probation Office agreed to assist the Southern District of Iowa with presentence reports in the next fiscal year.

### SUPERVISION

MOED's Probation Office had 2,050 ex-offenders under supervision at the end FY14, a decrease of 53 cases from FY13. However, the supervision caseload remained the largest in the 8th Circuit and 18th in the federal system. Nearly half of those supervised were convicted of a drug offense, 15% of a firearms offense, and 10% of a sex offense.

The Probation Office has the second highest risk caseload in the federal system.<sup>11</sup> Despite having such a high risk caseload, the district's revocation rate was only 10.2%.<sup>12</sup> This was lower than the revocation rate in 23 of the 94 federal court districts. The low revocation rate is attributable to holding those under supervision accountable by enforcing conditions of supervision and by providing each individual with tools and opportunities to create change.

In response to reduced program funding and staffing, the Probation Office increased innovative alternatives to incarceration. Moral Reconciliation Therapy groups led by certified staff provided cognitive training to assist moderate and high risk ex-offenders with problem solving while under supervision and in the Residential Reentry Center.

The Probation Office maintained over 60 contracts with drug treatment and mental health providers, targeting treatment resources to moderate and high risk offenders. During FY14, \$367,215 was invested in mental health programming, \$269,775 on sex offender treatment, and \$873,115 on drug treatment.

The Probation Office is one of only two districts with an in-house GED program. In addition, individuals are encouraged to enroll in higher education. Through the Reach Higher community partnership with the Caritas Connection and St. Gerard Majella Catholic Church, 62 laptops were donated to students to facilitate their graduation. Other community partnerships – such as Money Smart (a financial literacy program) and Project Home – continue to assist individuals with improving financial stability and home ownership.

Second Chance Act resources provided skill training in construction, welding, operating a forklift, Certified Nurses Aid, and Commercial Driver License certification; as well as emergency assistance with transportation, housing, and utilities. MOED invested more in Second Chance Act than any other district, helping to keep the unemployment rate among the lowest in the federal probation system.

<sup>11</sup> Based on the national Risk Prediction Index (RPI) completed for each person under supervision. The RPI predicts the likelihood of reoffending based upon factors such as criminal history, education, and family support.

<sup>12</sup> Of 3,061 individuals supervised during FY14, 311 were revoked.

Four reentry courts provided a systems-approach to reentry aimed at reducing recidivism:

- Project EARN (Expanding Addicts' Recovery Network) is a voluntary, intensive recovery program for individuals who suffer substance abuse and/or dependence issues. U.S. District Judge Carol E. Jackson serves as the program judge. While there are now approximately 40 similar programs throughout the nation, Judge Jackson's program was among the first five and has been held out as a model for the federal system.
- Project GRIP (Gang Reentry Initiative Project) is a voluntary, intensive supervision program that assists individuals involved with a gang with transitioning out of the gang. High risk gang members with a history of violence are identified prior to release from incarceration and invited to participate. These individuals often have extensive criminal histories involving firearms. U.S. District Judge Henry E. Autrey oversees the program, which is the only one like it in the federal judiciary.
- Veterans Court in Cape Girardeau is a voluntary program for veterans in need of services from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and support from the U.S. Probation Office. U.S. District Judge Stephen N. Limbaugh, Jr. serves as the program judge. This program provides services and opportunities for participants to better enhance their prospects for success. There is only one other federal Veterans Court.
- Janis C. Good Mental Health Court provides mental health resources to participants in need of medication and mental health services. U.S. District Judge John A. Ross and U.S. Magistrate Judge Nannette A. Baker serve as the program judges.

Despite program opportunities available for ex-offenders, a number will continue criminal activity. MOED's Probation Office is the only one in the federal court system to expand immediate sanctions available in reentry courts to all cases under supervision. Through an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, a weekend in jail can be ordered as an alternative to placement in a Residential Reentry Center or revocation. In addition, the Probation Office has nationally-recognized search & surveillance teams available to respond immediately to apprehend re-offenders and prevent criminal activity. These teams provide training to other districts and have assisted with national policy development. Location monitoring has been expanded to include monitoring the location and movement of high risk offenders.

## U.S. PRETRIAL SERVICES

The U.S. Pretrial Services in the Eastern District of Missouri (MOED) operates in both the Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse in St. Louis and the Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr. U.S. Courthouse in Cape Girardeau. In 2014, Mark M. Reichert was named Chief of MOED's U.S. Pretrial Services Office. Additionally, three new officers were hired, bringing total staff to 20.

U.S. Pretrial Services conducts pretrial investigations of all federal defendants and advises the Magistrate Judges as to whether the defendants are significant flight risks or danger to the community. Pretrial case activations increased from 910 in 2013 to 1,002 in 2014. Moreover, the detention rate for the Pretrial Services Office increased slightly, from 48% in 2013 to 50% in 2014.<sup>13</sup> The detention rate for MOED's Pretrial Services was below the national detention rate of 57%.

The U.S. Pretrial Services Office supervises defendants who have been released on bond. Pretrial supervision entails monitoring and enforcing the conditions of pretrial release. Pretrial supervision of defendants requires officers to make referrals to, and monitor the progress of, defendants in various treatment programs; while also balancing the least restrictive model with public safety. In 2014, 41 cases were classified as "low intensity" supervision, and 515 cases were classified as greater risk because of the high level of activities and services required in the supervision of these defendants. In 2014, addressing substance abuse issues by utilizing drug testing and counseling was the most essential need identified in supervising defendants. Mental health treatment was also frequently utilized to assist defendants and control risks of non-appearance and danger. In fiscal year 2014, the Pretrial Services Office spent \$248,993 in drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment services. Of this expenditure, \$58,639 was spent on location monitoring costs.

The Pretrial Services Office is developing a post-guilty plea diversion program modeled after the Conviction and Sentence Alternatives program in the Central District of California. The Sentencing Alternatives Improving Lives (SAIL) program will be implemented in spring 2015. The SAIL program is designed to include a

period of intensive supervision combined with programs to address the root causes of an individual's criminal conduct. It is theorized to prove more effective than incarceration in decreasing the likelihood of recidivism for participants.

The Pretrial Services Office also experienced growth and continued success of an important treatment program implemented in 2013 – Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). In fiscal year 2014, 26 defendants were referred for in-house MRT, with only three participants unsuccessfully discharged from the program or discontinued due to bond revocation. In 2013, there were 13 referrals, with seven unsuccessful terminations or bond revocations. MRT yielded a savings of \$24,354 in treatment costs for fiscal year 2014. A second MRT group will be introduced in spring 2015 to coincide with the new SAIL program.

The Pretrial Services Office continues to operate a Pretrial Diversion Program under an agreement with the Office of the U.S. Attorney in MOED. If the subject successfully completes the Pretrial Diversion Program, the criminal charges against him/her are dismissed. The Pretrial Services Office again led the nation in 2014 in Pretrial Diversion case activations, with a total of 82. Additionally, the Pretrial Services Office collected \$95,987 in restitution payments from divertees in fiscal year 2014; which is distributed back to individual, private, and government victims who sustained financial losses as a result of the divertees' criminal conduct.

Pretrial Services staff served on the following national advisory and working groups: Information and Technology, Federal Judicial Center Education, Pretrial Services, Location Monitoring, Detention/Release Team, District Review Team, and Workforce Development. Pretrial Services staff also participated in local and national leadership programs, including involvement with the local community through making presentations at local schools and organizing the Motion for Kids program for the St. Louis school district. Staff worked with the St. Louis Bar Foundation to coordinate the collection and distribution of holiday gifts for children whose parents are incarcerated. Pretrial Officers also presented at the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies Annual Conference.

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<sup>13</sup> The Pretrial Services Office in the Eastern District of Missouri investigates supervised release violators; therefore, the published detention rates have been controlled for supervised release violators to allow for more accurate statistical comparison with other districts who do not investigate supervised release violators.

## SECTION TWO

# SERVING THE BENCH & BAR

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### NATIONAL AND CIRCUIT COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

The Eastern District of Missouri is privileged to have District and Magistrate Judges who serve beyond the bench. Several judges of the court serve on committees that help improve the administration of justice throughout the federal judiciary.

- Chief Judge Catherine D. Perry was appointed to serve on the Judicial Panel of Multidistrict Litigation. She continues to serve as the district representative on the Eighth Circuit Judicial Council.
- District Judge Carol E. Jackson serves on the Judicial Conference of the United States (JCUS) Committee on the Administration of the Magistrate Judges System. She also serves on the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) District Judge Education Advisory Committee and on the Administrative Office of the United States Court (AO) OSCAR (Online System for Clerkship Application and Review) Working Group.
- In 2014 District Judge Rodney W. Sippel completed terms as the Eighth Circuit district judge on the JCUS, as an Executive Committee member, as an Ex-Officio member of the Committee on Federal-State Jurisdiction, and as U.S. Judiciary delegate at the Conference of Chief Justices.
- District Judge Stephen N. Limbaugh Jr. serves on the Committee on Model Jury Instructions for the Eighth Circuit.
- Senior District Judge Jean C. Hamilton serves on the JCUS Bankruptcy Rules Committee.
- Chief Magistrate Judge Thomas C. Mummert III serves on the FJC Committee on Magistrate Judge Education.
- Magistrate Judge David D. Noce serves the Eighth Circuit on its Subcommittee on Model Civil Jury Instructions and is Chair of the Admiralty Subcommittee on Model Civil Jury Instructions. He is a member of the AO Forms Working Group, the Advisory Committee for the AO publication *Federal Probation*, the Insurance and Benefits Committee of the Federal Magistrate Judges Association, and is an editor of the *Federal Courts Law Review*.

### JUDICIAL RECOGNITION & HONORS

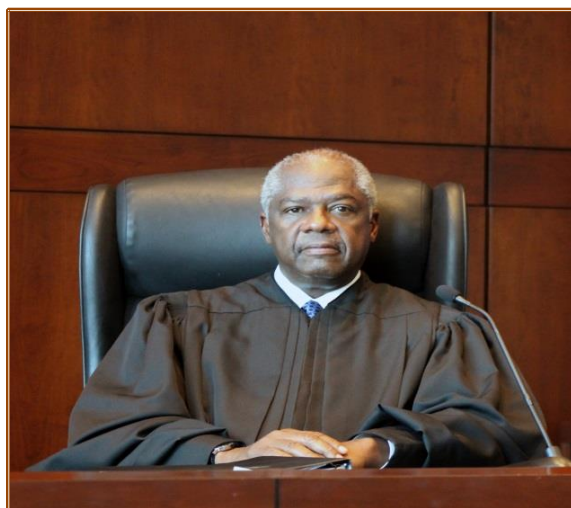
District Judge Rodney W. Sippel was appointed by Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. as chair of the Judicial Branch Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States. The Judicial Branch Committee addresses issues affecting the Judiciary as an institution and the status of federal judicial officers, and thus plays an important role in the administration of the federal judiciary. Judge Sippel was also appointed to the Ad Hoc Strategic Planning Group of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

### STAFF TRANSITIONS

The following notable staff changes occurred in the Eastern District of Missouri during Calendar Year 2014.

#### WHITE APPOINTED U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

The Honorable Ronnie L. White was sworn in as a United States District Judge on July 23, 2014. Judge White received his juris doctorate from the University of Missouri-Kansas City Law School. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he was a partner in the law firm Holloran, White, Schwartz, and Gaertner. In addition, Judge White served on the Supreme Court of Missouri – including a term as Chief Justice, on the Missouri Court of Appeals – Eastern District, as a representative in the Missouri state legislature, and as the City Counselor for the City of St. Louis.



## U. S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE BLANTON RETIRES

Magistrate Judge Lewis M. Blanton retired on March 1, 2014, having been appointed to the federal bench on October 18, 1991. Judge Blanton received his juris doctorate from the University of Missouri-Columbia Law School. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he was an Associate Circuit Judge in Missouri's 33rd Judicial Circuit and a partner in the law firm Robison & Blanton.



## CRITES-LEONI APPOINTED U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

The Honorable Abbie Crites-Leoni was sworn in as a United States Magistrate Judge on March 1, 2014. Judge Crites-Leoni received her juris doctorate from the Southern Illinois University Law School, where she served on the board of editors of the SIU Law Journal. Prior to her appointment to the bench, she was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, attorney in the Juvenile Office of Missouri's 32nd Judicial Circuit, and assistant prosecutor for Cape Girardeau County.



## CLERK OF COURT

James G. Woodward retired as Clerk of Court on June 30, 2014 and was succeeded by Gregory J. Linhares on July 1. Mr. Woodward served as Clerk of Missouri-Eastern for 14 years, with 22 years of service to the court overall. He oversaw moves into the Thomas F. Eagleton and Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr. courthouses, expanded the court's public outreach efforts, and ensured the court's transition to electronic case management. Before joining the district court Mr. Linhares served as Missouri State Courts Administrator. Mr. Linhares' prior public service also includes work for the Supreme Court of Missouri, the Missouri General Assembly, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

## U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE UTILIZATION

### CIVIL CASE ASSIGNMENT

By local rule 2.08(a), MOED's Magistrate Judges are eligible to be assigned some new civil cases at filing – excluding social security, bankruptcy and civil forfeiture cases; Multidistrict Litigation transfers; and cases with motions for temporary restraining orders or class certifications. In 2014, 560 new civil filings were assigned to MOED's magistrate judges, an estimated 30% of available cases. (Table 15) For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED assigned approximately 40% of available new civil filings to magistrate judges.

**Table 15. MOED: Magistrate Judge Utilization – 2014 Utilization Statistics and 2010-14 Averages**

Measures	2014	2010-14 Average
new civil case filings	2,417	2,678
assigned exclusively to US District Judges	330	319
available to US Magistrate Judges	1,867	2,011
assigned to US Magistrate Judges	560	780
% of new assigned to US Magistrate Judges	30%	39%

## CIVIL CONSENT AND CONSENT DISPOSITIONS

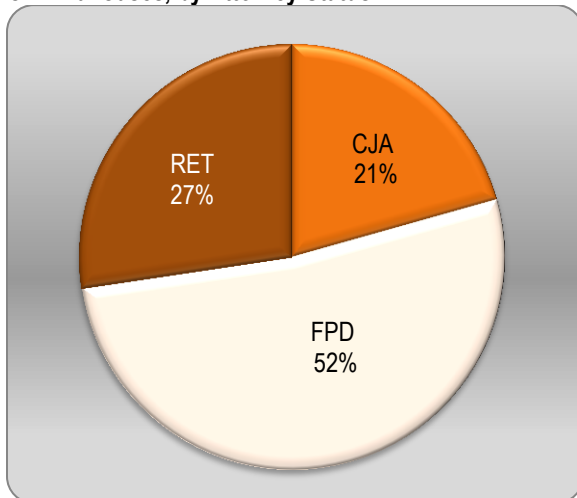
In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), upon consent of parties, a U.S. Magistrate Judge may conduct any or all proceedings in a jury or non-jury civil matter and order the entry of judgment in the case. For new civil filings initially assigned to magistrate judges in 2014, MOED's estimated full consent rate was 60%. For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, MOED's consent rate ranged from 60% to 67%, averaging 64%.

MOED consistently has one of the highest counts of civil consent terminations by magistrate judges in the federal judiciary. In 2014, there were 507 in MOED, which was the seventh highest number among the 94 U.S. District Courts.<sup>14</sup> For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, the number of civil consent terminations by MOED's magistrate judges ranged from 491 to 604, with an average of 537.

## ATTORNEY APPOINTMENTS & REPRESENTATION

In 2014, the Federal Public Defender's Office (FPD) accounted for over one-half of criminal cases with attorney representation, while private attorneys appointed under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) accounted for around one-fifth.<sup>15</sup> (Figure 26) Privately retained attorneys (RET) composed the remainder.

**Figure 26. MOED: 2014 Attorney Representation in Criminal Cases, by Attorney Status**



<sup>14</sup> Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Table M-5. U.S. District Courts – Civil Consent Cases Terminated by U.S. Magistrate Judges under 28 U.S.C. Section 636(c) During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Includes multiple appointments in a single case as well as appointments in probation and supervised release revocation proceedings.

For the 5-year time period from 2010 to 2014, the number (and proportion) of criminal cases represented by the Federal Public Defender's Office increased by an estimated 20%. (Table 16) In contrast the number (and proportion) of cases represented under the Criminal Justice Act or by privately retained attorneys decreased.

**Table 16. MOED: Attorney Representation in Criminal Cases – 2014 Counts and 2010-14 Averages & Trends**

Measures	2014 Counts	2010-2014	
		Average	Percent Change
Federal Public Defender	753	735	20%
Criminal Justice Act	299	336	-27%
Privately retained	396	417	-8%

## PUBLIC EDUCATION & COMMUNITY OUTREACH

### COURTHOUSE TOURS

In partnership with the Eighth Circuit through the Judicial Learning Center, the court's outreach efforts continued to grow in 2014. The number of tours and programs hosted by MOED staff increased from 131 in 2013 to 149 in 2014, while attendance increased from 3,922 to 4,244. Not only did the quantity of educational and outreach programming expand, but more importantly the quality of programming was recognized.

### LAW DAY

The Judicial Learning Center was one of only three programs in the country to receive the American Bar Association Outstanding Activity Award for Law Day 2014. Through extensive outreach the program – dedicated to voting rights and the Freedom Summer – engaged over 5,000 people and included courthouse and classroom activities, curriculum resources, continuing legal education credits, and a public program at a local high school.



*Magistrate Judge Nannette A. Baker accepting the American Bar Association's Outstanding Activity Award from Mr. Steve Curley, Esq. at its 2015 mid-year meeting in Houston, TX.*

## CONSTITUTION DAY NATURALIZATION CEREMONY

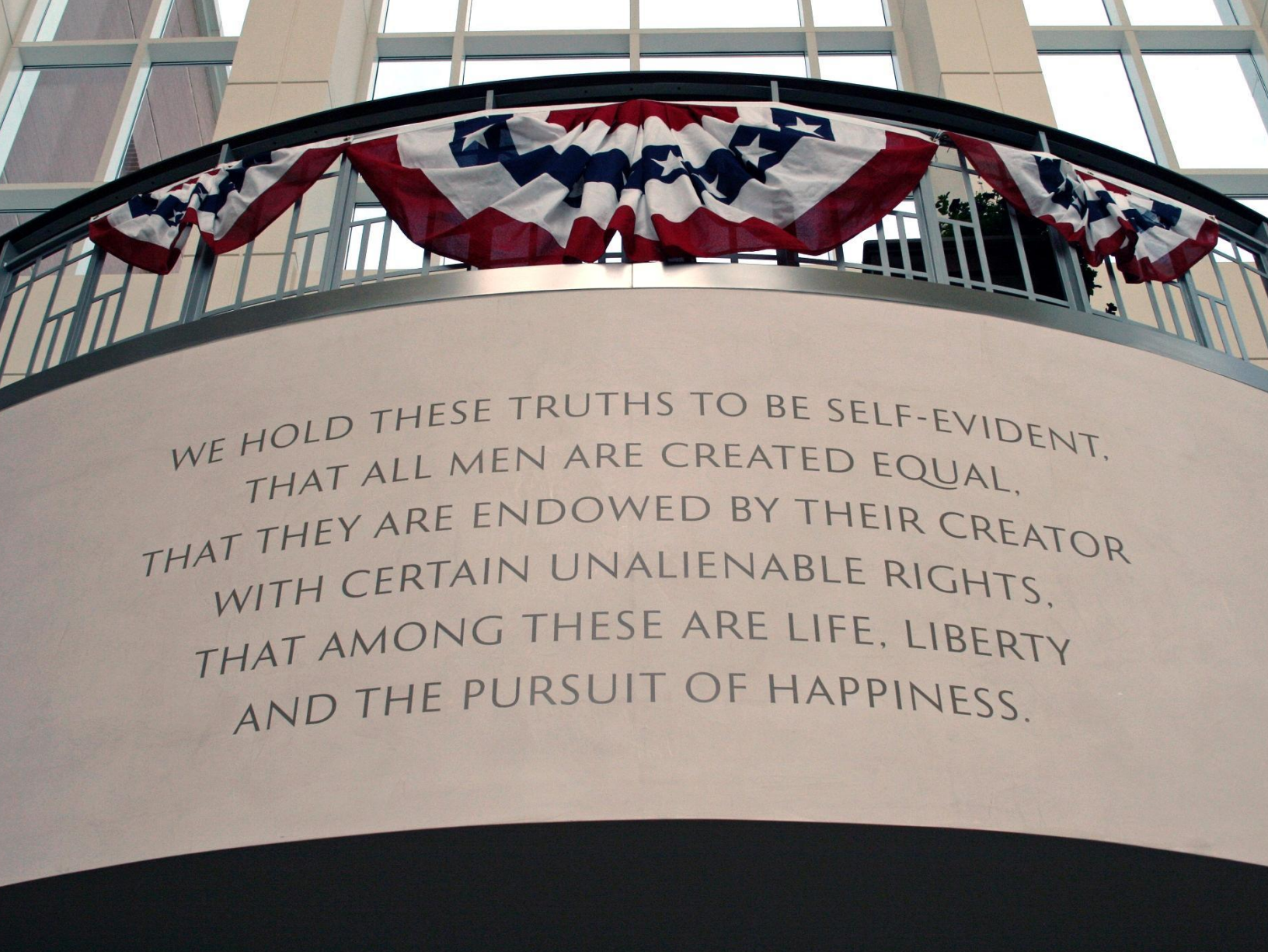
This year was the first in which federal courts coordinated a nationwide Constitution Day celebration involving naturalization events. New citizens across the country participated in the federal Judiciary's annual celebration of Constitution Day and Citizenship Day by taking part in nearly 30 naturalization ceremonies at landmarks and historic sites. In St. Louis, U.S. District Judge Henry Autrey presided over the September 17 naturalization ceremony, which was held at the Old Historic Courthouse. Local students from De Smet Jesuit High School participated by singing at the event.

## CONSTITUTION DAY STUDENT EVENT

The Eagleton Courthouse again hosted the live broadcast for Constitution Day. This annual partnership with the Missouri Bar and HEC-TV brings together legal professionals with a student audience, to discuss important legal and historical topics. The program, entitled "The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Its Current Implications," featured Magistrate Judge Shirley Mensah and other distinguished panel members interacting with students from several local schools, while schools from around the country joined the conversation via the web and videoconference.







WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT,  
THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL,  
THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR  
WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS,  
THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY  
AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

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## APPENDIX A

<b>2010-2014 New Case Filings Report</b>					
<b>January 1 – December 31</b>					
DIVISION/CASE TYPE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>CIVIL CASES <sup>1</sup></b>					
EASTERN CIVIL CASES	2,445	2,257	2,401	2,621	2,118
SOUTHEASTERN CIVIL CASES	213	229	216	197	189
NORTHERN CIVIL CASES	88	97	93	116	110
<b>TOTAL CIVIL CASES</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>2,417</b>
<b>CRIMINAL CASES <sup>2</sup></b>					
EASTERN CRIMINAL CASES	<b>622</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>349</b>
▪ FELONY CASES	571	441	388	436	329
▪ MISDEMEANOR CASES	51	38	32	31	20
SOUTHEASTERN CRIMINAL CASES	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94</b>
▪ FELONY CASES	79	78	71	86	68
▪ MISDEMEANOR CASES	51	52	56	17	26
<b>TOTAL FELONY CASES</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS</b>					
EASTERN CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS	<b>909</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>555</b>
▪ FELONY DEFENDANTS	858	670	578	678	534
▪ MISDEMEANOR DEFENDANTS	51	38	32	31	21
SOUTHEASTERN CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS	<b>154</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>108</b>
▪ FELONY DEFENDANTS	103	118	94	104	82
▪ MISDEMEANOR DEFENDANTS	51	52	56	17	26
<b>TOTAL FELONY DEFENDANTS</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>616</b>
<b>TOTAL MISDEMEANOR DEFENDANTS</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>663</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS CASES <sup>3</sup></b>					
EASTERN MISCELLANEOUS CASES	780	747	715	663	728
SOUTHEASTERN MISCELLANEOUS CASES	46	56	35	40	15
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CASES</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>743</b>
<b>TOTAL NEW CASE FILINGS <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>3,603</b>

1. *New civil case filings include sealed civil cases and Multidistrict Litigation transfer cases, but exclude reopened cases.*
2. *New criminal case filings include sealed criminal cases and excludes probation/supervised release transfers.*
3. *New miscellaneous case filings include sealed miscellaneous cases.*
4. *Total new case filings include civil, criminal, and miscellaneous case filings.*

## APPENDIX B

<b>2014 Civil Caseload Report – I</b>				
	District	St. Louis	Cape Girardeau	Hannibal
Total Civil Case Filings <sup>1</sup>	2,467	2,162	193	112
New Civil Case Filings <sup>2</sup>	2,417	2,118	189	110
Reopened Case Filings	50	44	4	2
<b>Civil Case Filings by Type</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>112</b>
Contracts	236	215	15	6
Real Property	26	24	0	2
Torts	551	528	19	4
Civil Rights	308	285	14	9
Prisoner Petitions	481	369	91	21
Forfeiture/Penalty	17	16	1	0
Labor	222	215	5	2
Immigration	2	1	0	1
Intellectual Property Rights	43	41	1	1
Social Security	274	173	36	65
Tax Suits	6	5	1	0
Bankruptcy	19	19	0	0
Other Statutes	282	271	10	1
<b>Civil Cases Closed by Type</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>119</b>
Contracts	259	226	21	12
Real Property	32	29	2	1
Torts	331	307	16	8
Civil Rights	334	303	22	9
Prisoner Petitions	500	397	84	19
Forfeiture/Penalty	17	16	1	0
Labor	238	230	5	3
Immigration	2	1	0	1
Intellectual Property Rights	71	68	3	0
Social Security	361	259	38	64
Tax Suits	11	9	2	0
Bankruptcy	11	11	0	0
Other Statutes	269	258	9	2
<b>Civil Cases Pending by Type</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>106</b>
Contracts	204	188	10	6
Real Property	24	21	1	2
Torts	2,036	2,015	19	2
Civil Rights	201	177	12	12
Prisoner Petitions	536	462	59	15
Forfeiture/Penalty	14	14	0	0
Labor	168	163	5	0
Immigration	1	1	0	0
Intellectual Property Rights	43	42	0	1
Social Security	288	181	40	67
Tax Suits	5	4	1	0
Bankruptcy	10	10	0	0
Other Statutes	181	171	9	1
<b>Performance Measures</b>				
Average Age of Pending Cases	22.6 months	23.6 months	10.8 months	9.1 months
Clearance Rate	0.99	0.98	1.05	1.06
Mean Time to Disposition	11.4 months	11.5 months	10.5 months	12.1 months
Mean Time to Disposition (5% trimmed) <sup>3</sup>	10.5 months	10.5 months	10.0 months	11.7 months
Median Time to Disposition	8.0 months	7.6 months	8.3 months	12.0 months
Inventory Control Index	18.4 months	19.7 months	9.2 months	10.7 months

1. Total civil case filings include sealed civil cases, Multidistrict Litigation transfer cases, and reopened cases.

2. New civil case filings include sealed civil cases and MDL transfer cases, but exclude reopened cases.

3. 5% trimmed mean excludes the lowest and highest 2.5% of disposition times from the calculation of the mean.

## APPENDIX C

2014 Civil Caseload Report – II				
	District	St. Louis	Cape Girardeau	Hannibal
<b>Total MDL Transfer Case Filings<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
MDL 1811	2	2	0	0
MDL 1964	208	208	0	0
MDL 1672	0	0	0	0
MDL 2382	0	0	0	0
MDL 2470	0	0	0	0
MDL 2562	10	10	0	0
<b>Pro Se Filings by Type</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Self-Represented (SR)</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
Contracts	2	2	0	0
Real Property	5	4	0	1
Torts	7	7	0	0
Civil Rights	142	136	4	2
Prisoner Petitions <sup>2</sup>	16	12	3	1
Forfeiture/Penalty	0	0	0	0
Labor	3	2	1	0
Immigration	1	0	0	1
Intellectual Property Rights	1	1	0	0
Social Security	6	5	1	0
Tax Suits	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	0
Other Statutes	3	3	0	0
<b>Self-Represented Prisoner (SRP)</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>19</b>
Contracts	0	0	0	0
Real Property	1	1	0	0
Torts	0	0	0	0
Civil Rights	7	7	0	0
Prisoner Petitions	428	324	85	19
Forfeiture/Penalty	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	0	0	0
Immigration	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property Rights	0	0	0	0
Social Security	0	0	0	0
Tax Suits	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	0
Other Statutes	1	1	0	0
<b>Civil Cases Pending, by Type &amp; Age</b>	<b>&lt;1 Year</b>	<b>1 &amp; 2 Years</b>	<b>2 &amp; 3 Years</b>	<b>&gt;3 Years</b>
<b>Total Civil Cases Pending</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>841</b>
Contracts	134	45	18	7
Real Property	12	4	3	5
Torts	391	576	283	786
Civil Rights	149	34	15	3
Prisoner Petitions	241	176	96	23
Forfeiture/Penalty	9	3	1	1
Labor	131	25	7	5
Immigration	0	1	0	0
Intellectual Property Rights	29	9	2	3
Social Security	234	54	0	0
Tax Suits	2	2	0	1
Bankruptcy	10	0	0	0
Other Statutes	140	24	10	7

1. MDL refers to Multidistrict Litigation. Counts do not include reopenings.

2. Prisoner petition cases include miscellaneous cases filed by non-prisoners attacking convictions, such as petitions for writ of coram nobis or audita querela.

## APPENDIX D

<b>2014 Alternative Dispute Resolution Activity Report</b>					
Civil Case Categories	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	2014
<b>Referrals to ADR</b>					
Contracts	23	14	27	22	<b>86</b>
Real Property	1	1	2	3	<b>7</b>
Torts	27	13	12	12	<b>64</b>
Civil Rights	23	32	20	17	<b>92</b>
Labor	14	7	16	18	<b>55</b>
Intellectual Property Rights	6	5	1	6	<b>18</b>
Tax Suits	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Other	10	15	19	12	<b>56</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>ADR Settlement Rate</b>					
Contracts	50%	40%	35%	42%	<b>43%</b>
Real Property	100%	-	100%	67%	<b>80%</b>
Torts	50%	61%	47%	42%	<b>52%</b>
Civil Rights	56%	47%	55%	50%	<b>53%</b>
Labor	60%	64%	80%	67%	<b>69%</b>
Intellectual Property Rights	100%	20%	0%	100%	<b>38%</b>
Tax Suits	0%	-	-	-	<b>0%</b>
Other	60%	50%	60%	33%	<b>50%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>

## APPENDIX E

2014 Criminal Caseload Report – I				
	District	St. Louis	Cape Girardeau	Hannibal
Total Criminal Case Filings <sup>1</sup>	443	349	94	0
Felony Case Filings	397	329	68	0
Misdemeanor Case Filings	46	20	26	0
<b>Criminal Case Filings by Offense</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Robbery	10	6	4	0
Assault	3	3	0	0
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	0
Larceny & Theft	35	30	5	0
Embezzlement	1	1	0	0
Fraud	71	66	5	0
Auto Theft	1	1	0	0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	11	8	3	0
Sex Offenses	44	41	3	0
Marijuana Drug Offenses	19	10	9	0
Controlled Substances Offenses	67	56	11	0
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	140	109	31	0
Immigration Laws	13	12	1	0
Federal Statutes	28	6	22	0
<b>Criminal Cases Closed by Offense</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Robbery	6	4	2	0
Assault	8	7	1	0
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	0
Larceny & Theft	33	28	5	0
Embezzlement	4	2	2	0
Fraud	78	68	10	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	15	10	5	0
Sex Offenses	52	48	4	0
Marijuana Drug Offenses	28	22	6	0
Controlled Substances Offenses	77	64	13	0
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	143	116	27	0
Immigration Laws	12	11	1	0
Federal Statutes	33	10	23	0
<b>Criminal Cases Pending by Offense</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Robbery	10	6	4	0
Assault	5	5	0	0
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	0
Larceny & Theft	21	20	1	0
Embezzlement	2	2	0	0
Fraud	76	75	1	0
Auto Theft	3	3	0	0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	6	6	0	0
Sex Offenses	45	42	3	0
Marijuana Drug Offenses	43	33	10	0
Controlled Substances Offenses	77	68	9	0
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	119	91	28	0
Immigration Laws	9	8	1	0
Federal Statutes	17	15	2	0

1. Criminal case filings include sealed criminal cases.

## APPENDIX F

<b>2014 Criminal Caseload Report – II</b>				
	<b>&lt;1 Year</b>	<b>1 &amp; 2 Years</b>	<b>2 &amp; 3 Years</b>	<b>&gt;3 Years</b>
<b>Criminal Cases Pending by Offense by</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>81</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Robbery	8	0	1	1
Assault	1	3	1	0
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	0
Larceny & Theft	20	1	0	0
Embezzlement	1	1	0	0
Fraud	44	9	2	21
Auto Theft	1	2	0	0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	4	1	0	1
Sex Offenses	34	3	2	6
Marijuana Drug Offenses	14	5	1	23
Controlled Substances Offenses	49	16	2	10
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	99	11	0	9
Immigration Laws	6	0	1	2
Federal Statutes	6	2	1	8
<b>Criminal Caseload Performance Measures</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>Cape Girardeau</b>	<b>Hannibal</b>
Average Age of Pending Cases <sup>1</sup>	8.2 months	8.6 months	6.2 months	-
Filed/Closed Ratio	1.10	1.12	1.05	-
Mean Time to Disposition	10.2 months	11.1 months	6.7 months	-
Mean Time to Disposition (5% trimmed) <sup>2</sup>	8.4 months	9.0 months	6.4 months	-
Median Time to Disposition	7.5 months	7.7 months	6.1 months	-

1. Count begins with the case filing date. The count excludes cases in unassigned.

2. 5% trimmed mean excludes the lowest and highest 2.5% of disposition times from the calculation of the mean.

## APPENDIX G

2014 Criminal Defendant Report				
	District	St. Louis	Cape Girardeau	Hannibal
Total Criminal Defendant Filings	663	555	108	-
Felony Defendant Filings	616	534	82	-
Misdemeanor Defendant Filings	47	21	26	-
Criminal Defendants Filed/Closed Ratio	1.13	1.14	1.07	-
<b>Criminal Defendant Filings by Offense</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	-
Robbery	15	6	9	-
Assault	3	3	0	-
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	-
Larceny & Theft	41	36	5	-
Embezzlement	1	1	0	-
Fraud	101	92	9	-
Auto Theft	1	1	0	-
Forgery & Counterfeiting	17	12	5	-
Sex Offenses	45	42	3	-
Marijuana Drug Offenses	74	64	10	-
Controlled Substances Offenses	177	164	13	-
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	146	115	31	-
Immigration Laws	13	12	1	-
Federal Statutes	29	7	22	-
<b>Criminal Defendants Closed by Offense<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>748</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>-</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	-
Robbery	7	5	2	-
Assault	8	7	1	-
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	-
Larceny & Theft	35	30	5	-
Embezzlement	4	2	2	-
Fraud	130	119	11	-
Auto Theft	0	0	0	-
Forgery & Counterfeiting	32	22	10	-
Sex Offenses	54	50	4	-
Marijuana Drug Offenses	107	100	7	-
Controlled Substances Offenses	154	137	17	-
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	170	137	33	-
Immigration Laws	13	12	1	-
Federal Statutes	34	11	23	-
<b>Criminal Defendants Pending by Offense</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>
Homicide	0	0	0	-
Robbery	14	5	9	-
Assault	4	4	0	-
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	-
Larceny & Theft	21	20	1	-
Embezzlement	7	7	0	-
Fraud	74	70	4	-
Auto Theft	24	24	0	-
Forgery & Counterfeiting	6	6	0	-
Sex Offenses	37	35	2	-
Marijuana Drug Offenses	83	75	8	-
Controlled Substances Offenses	255	245	10	-
Other Miscellaneous General Offenses	125	94	31	-
Immigration Laws	6	6	0	-
Federal Statutes	11	10	1	-

1. Defendants whose probation/supervised release were revoked during the reporting period are not included in the closed defendants' totals.



## APPENDIX H

2014 Trial Starts and Completions Report													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2014
<b>Civil Trial Starts</b>													
Jury	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	0	1	4	3	0	27
Bench	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Civil Trials Completed</b>													
Jury	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	0	0	4	3	0	26
Bench	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Criminal Trial Starts</b>													
Jury	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	4	22
Bench	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Criminal Trials Completed</b>													
Jury	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	3	21
Bench	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total Trial Starts</b>													
Jury	5	4	6	3	4	5	6	0	3	4	5	4	49
Bench	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Total Trials Completed</b>													
Jury	5	3	6	4	4	4	7	0	1	5	5	3	47
Bench	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>56</b>

2014 Lengths of Civil and Criminal Trials Completed							
	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4-9 Days	10-19 Days	20+ Days	Total
Civil Trials (jury & bench)	6	5	8	12	1	0	32
Criminal Trials (jury & bench)	7	8	5	4	0	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>

## APPENDIX I

<b>2014 Juror Usage Report</b>					
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	2014
<b>Juror Utilization Statistics</b>					
Civil Juries	7	8	5	7	<b>27</b>
Criminal Juries	8	4	4	6	<b>22</b>
Total Number of Jurors	552	368	336	360	<b>1616</b>
Selected (S)	161	114	89	114	<b>478</b>
Challenged (C)	253	179	134	181	<b>747</b>
Participated in Voir Dire	497	368	260	340	<b>1465</b>
Did not Participate in Voir Dire	55	0	76	20	<b>151</b>
<b>Juror Usage Performance Measures</b>					
Jurors not S/C who participated in Voir Dire	15%	20%	11%	13%	<b>15%</b>
Jurors not S/C who did not participate in Voir Dire	10%	0%	23%	6%	<b>9%</b>
Jurors participated in Voir Dire	90%	100%	77%	94%	<b>91%</b>
Juror Utilization (NSSC)	25%	20%	34%	18%	<b>24%</b>

1. *Effective juror utilization, as defined by the Judicial Conference of the United States, is thirty percent or less of jurors not selected, serving, or challenged (NSSC) on the first day of service. The NSSC statistic is calculated for each court by combining the percentage of prospective jurors who did not participate in voir dire and the percentage in voir dire that were neither selected nor challenged on the first day of service.*







**SERVING THE PUBLIC, THE BENCH AND THE BAR IN 2014**

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