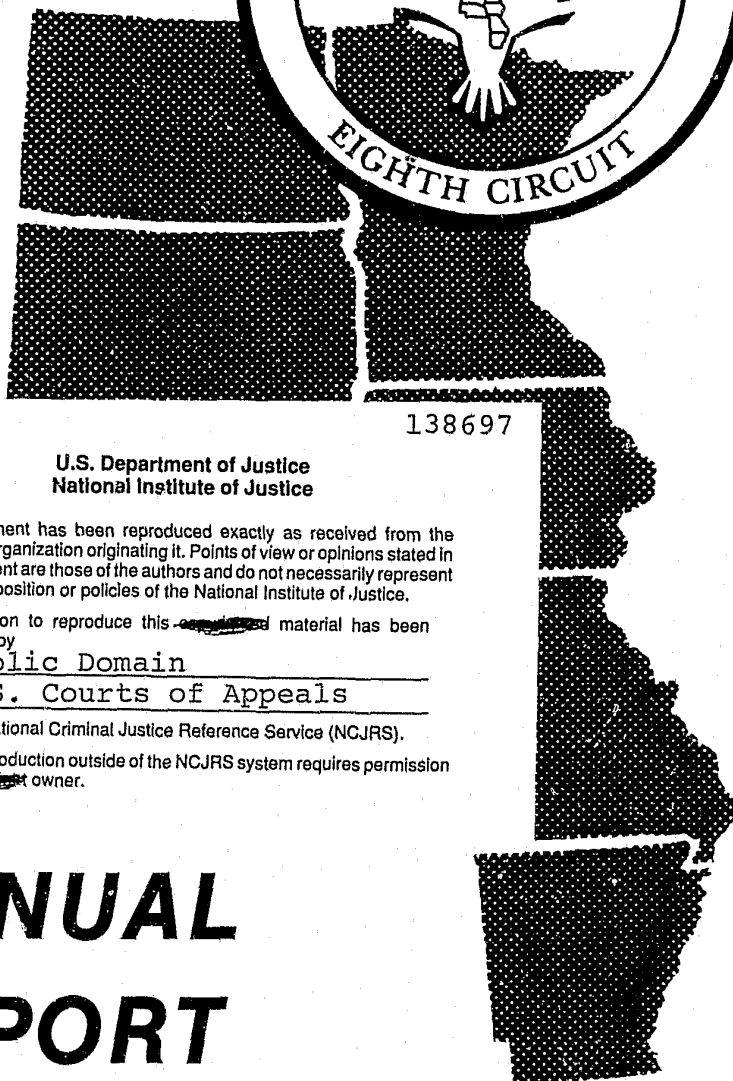
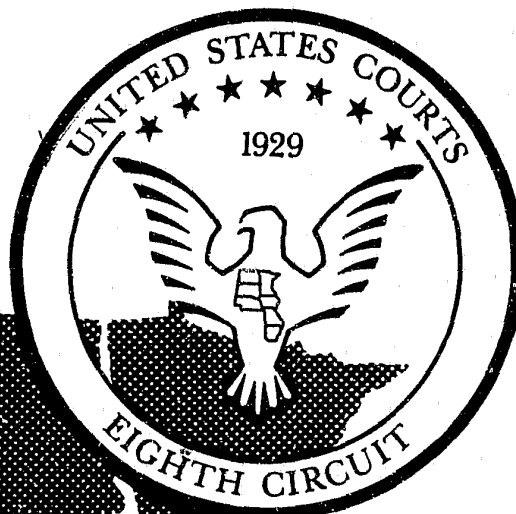


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ANNUAL REPORT

138697

Prepared by
Office of Circuit Executive

FOREWORD

Under 28 U.S.C. § 332(e)(10), each circuit Judicial Council must prepare an annual report of the circuit's activities for the preceding year. The 1991 annual report includes a narrative discussion from each court unit which chronicles changes in personnel and the judicial workload, provides comparative statistics, and discusses management innovations implemented during the past year. The Judicial Council is deeply indebted to the courts' judges and managers for their contributions to this report.

This year's annual report notes many changes, among them Chief Judge Donald P. Lay's assuming senior status on January 6, 1992, and stepping down as chief judge after serving twenty-five years as a member of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, and twelve years as its chief judge. With appreciation and gratitude, we dedicate the 1991 Eighth Circuit Annual Report to him.

Richard S. Arnold, Chief Judge,
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit

Richard S. Arnold



Hon. Donald P. Lay, Chief Judge
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit
1980-1992

Judge Donald P. Lay was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Judicial Circuit on July 22, 1966, where he served for twenty-five years. At the time of his appointment, at the age of thirty-nine, he was the second youngest person to be appointed to the court of appeals. From January 1, 1980, until January 7, 1992, he served as the circuit's chief judge.

Judge Lay was a member of the U.S. Judicial Conference's Committee on Trial Practice and Technique from 1969-1970; a consultant to the Federal Judicial Center's Advisory Committee on State-Federal Relations from 1968-70; a member of the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules from 1973-1978; and a member of the Executive Board of the American Judicature Society from 1979-82. Since 1979, he has served on the U.S. Judicial Conference, the longest tenure of any chief judge in the nation.

Among Judge Lay's many distinctive honors was the Hancher-Finkbine Award from the University of Iowa in 1980, and a judicial achievement award as the Outstanding Federal Appellate Judge of the Year in 1982, by the American Trial Lawyers. In 1988, he was awarded the prestigious Herbert Harley Award by the American Judicature Society in recognition of his contribution to the administration of justice.

Judge Lay's years as Chief Judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals have been marked by his commitment to opening the judicial process. During his tenure, federal practice committees were formed in each district to allow lawyers to have a greater voice in district court rules and procedures. In addition, selective invitations to the Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference were abandoned and open registration for all attorneys was adopted. Circuit and district court historical societies were organized with the goal of preserving histories of all judges by videotape and portrait.

His commitment to civil rights is unparalleled. He has actively promoted the development of federal public defender programs and death penalty resource centers in the Eighth Circuit. In over 1,000 opinions, he has authored major death penalty cases, significant decisions on Indian law, and important cases dealing with free speech and women's rights. He has written extensively on federal habeas corpus and authored the dissent adopted by the Supreme Court in its landmark decision establishing due process for federal and state prisoners otherwise confined and facing punitive damages.

Judge Lay's friend and Eighth Circuit colleague, Senior Judge Myron H. Bright has said of him, "As a judge, he has been doggedly devoted to the pursuit of equal justice for everyone in this country and in his opinions for the court, has extended civil rights to all citizens regardless of race, sex, or religion."

For his principled leadership, his unyielding dedication to the work of the court, and his compassionate commitment to those served by the courts, we thank him and extend our highest esteem and gratitude.

(Resolution adopted by the U.S. Judicial Conference on March 16, 1992)

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Eighth Circuit

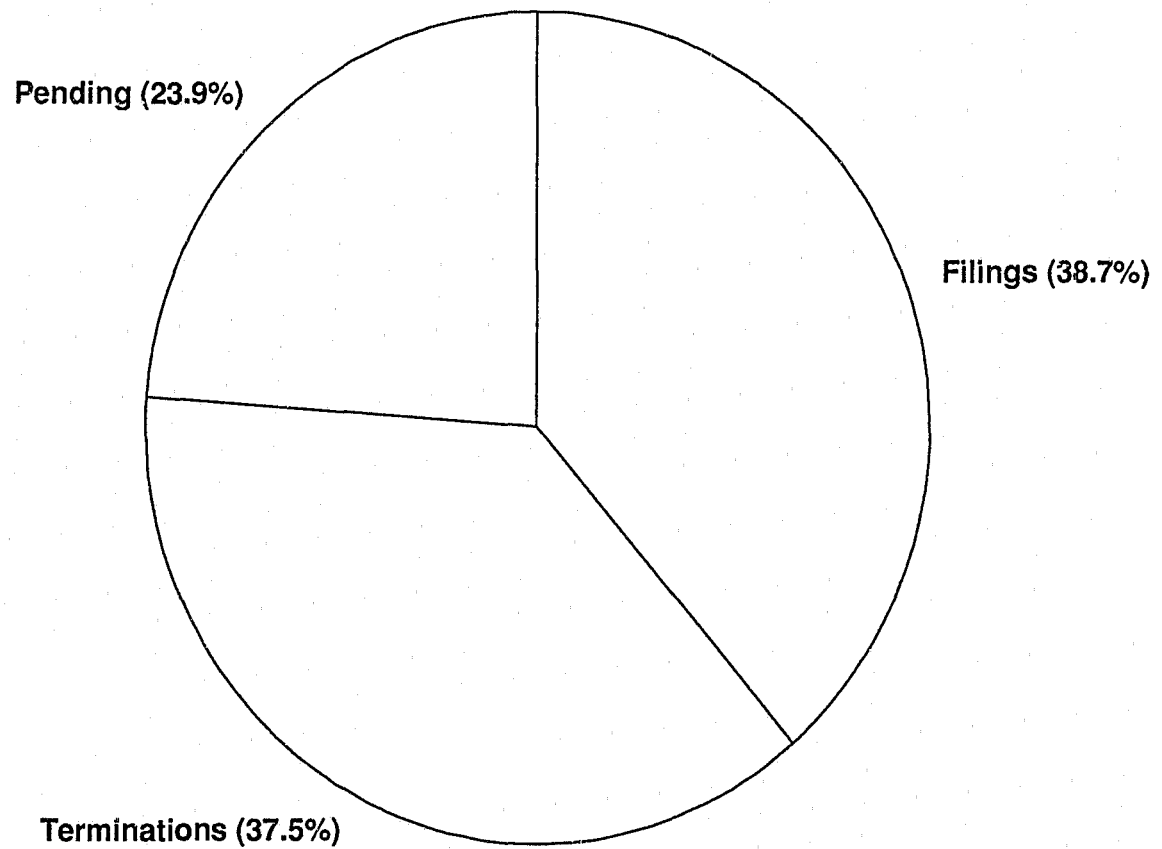
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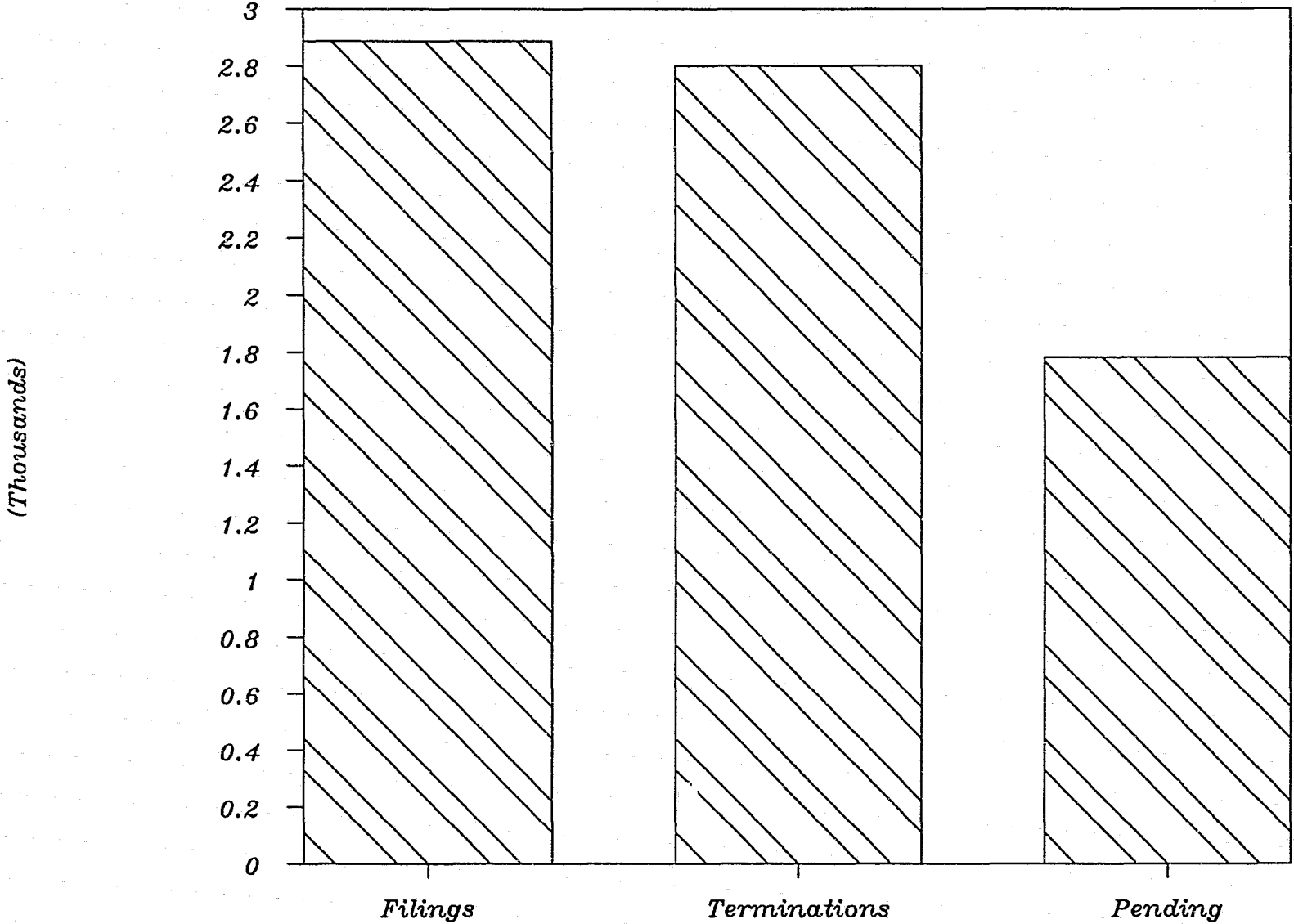
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1991 Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Caseload



1991 Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Caseload



EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Michael E. Gans, Clerk of Court

The court experienced a number of significant announcements and changes in 1991. On October 16, 1991, Chief Judge Donald P. Lay announced that he would step down as chief judge and assume senior status on January 7, 1992. Chief Judge Lay was succeeded by Judge Richard S. Arnold of Little Rock, Arkansas. Chief Judge Lay presided over a period of tremendous growth in the court's caseload, and he led the court's efforts to meet that increase with improvements in many areas of the court's operations. Chief Judge Lay will also be remembered and missed as a great friend and supporter of the court's staff.

On November 18, 1991, the United States Senate confirmed United States District Judge David R. Hansen's nomination to fill the vacant eleventh judgeship for the Eighth Circuit. Judge Hansen was sworn in during a public ceremony in his courtroom in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on December 2, 1991. He joined the ten active and senior judges in forming the largest body of judges ever to serve on the court at a single time.

Mr. Robert D. St. Vrain, the court clerk, resigned on April 6, 1991, to take the position of clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. During his eleven years as clerk, Mr. St. Vrain set high standards for his office in the areas of service, courtesy, accuracy, and efficiency. The clerk's office grew rapidly during his tenure, and Mr. St. Vrain introduced new procedures, including automated case processing systems, to cope with the increasing caseload.

The court's deputy, Michael E. Gans, was named acting clerk upon Mr. St. Vrain's resignation. On August 30, 1991, Mr. Gans was sworn in as only the fifth clerk in the history of the Eighth Circuit. In December 1991, Ms. Dana McWay was named chief deputy clerk. Ms. McWay formerly clerked for U.S. Senior Circuit Judge Myron H. Bright, and was later associated with the St. Louis law firm of Peper, Martin, Jensen, Maichel and Hetlage.

1991 Statistical Overview

During the 1991 calendar year, the Eighth Circuit opened 2,869 new cases. This figure marked a 5.1% increase over the 2,726 cases filed in 1990. The court decided 2,831 cases in 1991, eleven more than in 1990. The pending caseload grew by 2.4% to 1,686 cases. The increases in each of these three important categories, new filings, dispositions, and pending caseload, were slightly below the national averages for all the regional courts of appeals. Nationally, new appeals increased 8.5% in 1991, while terminations and pending cases grew 5.2% and 7.9%, respectively.

As in previous years, the Eastern District of Missouri (544 cases), the Western District of Missouri (508 cases), the District of Minnesota (427 cases), and the Eastern District of Arkansas (422 cases) continue to be the four largest sources of new appeal filings. Appeals from the Eastern District of Missouri showed the smallest increase of these four districts, growing only 1.7% in 1991. Minnesota, Western Missouri, and Eastern Arkansas experienced increases of 14.2%, 16.8% and 18.2%, respectively. North Dakota showed the most dramatic decrease in new filings, dropping 25.5%, to 73 cases. The only other district to show a decrease in new filings was Western Arkansas, with a 15.3% decrease to 133 cases.

Median time information is a standard statistical analysis used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to help the regional courts of appeals gauge the efficiency of the appeal process. The 1991 median time figures show the Eighth Circuit continues to compare favorably with the performance of the other circuit courts of appeals. For example, the time elapsed from the filing of the notice of appeals to the filing of appellees's brief, for all types of cases, was 3.7 months, the third fastest figure in the country. Criminal cases were briefed more quickly than in any other circuit. In the ratings for overall time from the filing of the case in district court through disposition of the appeal in the circuit court, the Eighth Circuit improved in 1991, to second fastest of all of the circuits.

Of the 2,830 cases decided in the Eighth Circuit in 1991, 1,940 were terminated on the merits (i.e., after either oral argument or submission on the briefs without oral argument). The percentage of cases terminated on the merits, 68.5%, was the highest percentage of any of the regional courts of appeals. Nationally, only 55.1% of all appeals were terminated on the merits in 1991.

Oral arguments were heard in 45.4% of the cases terminated on the merits. Terminations after oral argument increased 4.9% over 1990, to 839 cases. The remaining 54.6% of the terminations on the merits occurred in cases which were submitted on the briefs without oral argument. These percentages are very close to the national average for terminations after oral argument (44.7%) and on the briefs without oral argument (55.3%).

Petitions for rehearing continue to be a source of significant additional work for the court. A total of 725 petitions for rehearing were filed in 1991. This figure marks an 18.7% increase over the number of petitions filed in 1990. The court received and considered 334 petitions for rehearing by panel and 391 petitions for rehearing with suggestions for rehearing en banc. By comparison, twenty years ago in 1971, the court filed only 713 new appeals.

In 1991, the clerk's office processed 515 Criminal Justice Act vouchers, paying more than \$1.33 million in attorneys' fees. Automation and decentralization of the voucher payment process promises to decrease the amount of time necessary to audit and pay claims in 1992. In addition to the regular processing of vouchers, the clerk's office instituted a program in 1991, for interim payment of costs associated with travel to oral argument. Many attorneys

took advantage of this program to defray the cost of attending court sessions. The clerk's office invites comments on the processing of CJA vouchers, and encourages counsel's involvement in improving the system.

The clerk's office fully implemented its automated case management database system in 1991. All case entries are now made electronically and paper docket sheets have been eliminated. Each of the court units, including the circuit judges' chambers, have access to the system and possess the ability to review and print copies of all docket entries. A public version of the system, known as PACER, will be available in mid-1992. Anyone with a personal computer, a modem, and communications software will be able to access the court's database. Additionally, in December 1991, the court completed and implemented an electronic bulletin board for all of its published and unpublished opinions. Information about this bulletin board and the PACER system is available from the St. Louis clerk's office.

TOTAL CASELOAD
United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
Twelve-Month Period Ending December 31, 1991

	1987	1988	% Change	1989	% Change	1990	% Change	1991	% Change	% Change Over 1987
TOTALS										
Filed	2,284	2,486	8.8%	2,742	10.3%	2,726	-0.6%	2,886	5.9%	26.4%
Terminated	2,123	2,477	16.7%	2,389	-3.6%	2,820	18.0%	2,799	-0.7%	31.8%
Pending	1,411	1,420	0.6%	1,778	25.2%	1,684	-5.3%	1,781	5.8%	26.2%
CIVIL CASES*										
Filed	1,878	1,911	1.8%	2,007	5.0%	2082	3.7%	2185	4.9%	16.3%
Terminated	1,863	1,917	2.9%	1,766	-7.9%	2168	22.8%	2158	-0.5%	15.8%
Pending	1,071	1,064	-0.7%	1,305	22.7%	1201	-8.0%	1237	3.0%	15.5%
CRIMINAL CASES										
Filed	319	369	15.7%	544	47.4%	567	4.2%	626	10.4%	96.2%
Terminated	260	358	37.7%	414	15.6%	574	38.6%	566	-1.4%	117.7%
Pending	287	298	3.8%	428	43.6%	422	-1.4%	488	15.6%	70.0%
ADMINISTRATIVE CASES										
Filed	87	106	21.8%	193	82.1%	77	-60.1%	75	-2.6%	-13.8%
Terminated	60	93	55.0%	212	128.0%	78	-63.2%	75	-3.8%	25.0%
Pending	53	84	58.5%	39	-53.6%	61	56.4%	56	-8.2%	5.7%

* Includes United States civil, private civil, bankruptcy, original proceedings and prisoner petitioners.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Source of Appeals and Original Proceedings Commenced 1986 - 1991

SOURCE	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
Percent of Totals		%		%		%		%		%		%
DISTRICT COURTS:												
Arkansas												
Eastern	281	13.2%	285	12.5%	373	15.0%	402	14.7%	353	12.9%	411	14.2%
Western	93	4.4%	119	5.2%	98	3.9%	130	4.7%	158	5.8%	126	4.4%
Iowa												
Northern	55	2.6%	80	3.5%	81	3.3%	112	4.1%	99	3.6%	118	4.1%
Southern	145	6.8%	109	4.8%	156	6.3%	207	7.5%	213	7.8%	216	7.5%
Minnesota	257	12.0%	323	14.1%	346	13.9%	415	15.1%	373	13.7%	414	14.3%
Missouri												
Eastern	412	19.3%	353	15.5%	427	17.2%	497	18.1%	551	20.2%	533	18.5%
Western	326	15.3%	440	19.3%	441	17.7%	413	15.1%	419	15.3%	491	17.0%
Nebraska	168	7.9%	191	8.4%	191	7.7%	189	6.9%	160	5.9%	189	6.5%
North Dakota	65	3.0%	68	3.0%	49	2.0%	73	2.7%	103	3.8%	65	2.3%
South Dakota	131	6.1%	115	5.0%	118	4.7%	113	4.1%	93	3.4%	117	4.1%
TOTAL	1,933	90.6%	2,083	91.2%	2,280	91.7%	2,551	93.0%	2,522	92.3%	2,680	92.9%
BANKRUPTCY COURTS	80	3.8%	81	3.5%	75	3.0%	67	2.4%	99	3.6%	97	3.4%
OTHER:												
U.S. Tax Court	34	1.6%	31	1.4%	43	1.7%	27	1.0%	19	0.7%	16	0.6%
NLRB	20	0.9%	20	0.9%	23	0.9%	22	0.8%	29	1.1%	31	1.1%
All Other Boards & COMM.	33	1.5%	36	1.6%	40	1.6%	39	1.4%	29	1.1%	28	1.0%
Total Boards & Commission	53	2.5%	168	7.4%	181	7.3%	155	5.6%	176	6.4%	172	6.0%
Original Proceedings	33	1.5%	33	1.4%	25	1.0%	38	1.4%	33	1.2%	34	1.2%
TOTAL OTHER	173	8.1%	288	12.6%	312	12.6%	281	10.2%	286	10.5%	281	9.7%
Circuit Total	2,133	100.0%	2,284	100.0%	2,486	100.0%	2,744	100.0%	2,731	100.0%	2,886	100.0%

SOURCE OF APPEALS IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES FROM U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

For the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1990 and 1991

APPEALS COMMENCED

APPEALS DISPOSED OF

	TOTAL			CIVIL			CRIMINAL			TOTAL			CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
	1990	1991	% Chge	1990	1991	% Chge	1990	1991	% Chge	1990	1991	% Chge	1990	1991	% Chge	1990	1991	% Chge
Total All U.S.																		
Circuit Courts	36,600	39,712	8.5%	26,900	29,022	7.9%	9,700	10,690	10.2%	35,223	37,223	5.7%	26,830	27,686	3.2%	6,393	9,537	49.2%
Eighth Circuit																		
District Totals	2,522	2,680	6.3%	1,955	2,054	5.1%	567	626	10.4%	2,731	2,574	-5.7%	2,055	2,008	-2.3%	574	566	-1.4%
EDAR	353	411	16.4%	309	360	16.5%	44	51	15.9%	390	358	-8.2%	363	312	-14.0%	27	46	70.4%
WDAR	158	126	-20.3%	132	98	-25.8%	26	28	7.7%	148	148	0.0%	136	111	-18.4%	10	37	270.0%
NDIA	99	118	19.2%	67	61	-9.0%	32	57	78.1%	114	112	-1.8%	69	69	0.0%	45	43	-4.4%
SDIA	213	216	1.4%	169	169	0.0%	44	47	6.8%	202	208	3.0%	151	179	18.5%	51	29	-43.1%
MN	373	414	11.0%	256	286	11.7%	117	128	9.4%	390	405	3.8%	270	285	5.6%	120	120	0.0%
EDMO	651	533	-18.1%	442	440	-0.5%	109	93	-14.7%	674	557	-17.4%	427	460	7.7%	147	97	-34.0%
WDMO	419	491	17.2%	342	378	10.5%	77	113	46.8%	466	427	-8.4%	377	349	-7.4%	89	78	-12.4%
NE	160	189	18.1%	104	133	27.9%	56	56	0.0%	157	174	10.8%	130	118	-9.2%	27	56	107.4%
ND	103	65	-36.9%	73	51	-30.1%	30	14	-53.3%	88	84	-4.5%	69	56	-18.8%	19	28	47.4%
SD	93	117	25.8%	61	78	27.9%	32	39	21.9%	102	101	-1.0%	63	69	9.5%	39	32	-17.9%

EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

APPEALS ARISING FROM THE DISTRICT COURTS FOR THE PERIOD DECEMBER 31, 1991

NATURE OF SUIT OR OFFENSE	FILED	TERMINATED	PENDING
TOTAL CASES	2680	2574	1662
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES	626	566	488
TOTAL CIVIL CASES	2054	2008	1174
<u>United States Cases</u>	558	525	312
Plaintiff:	90	83	51
Negotiable Instruments	2	3	
Other Contract Actions	9	8	8
Other Real Prop. Actions	14	16	5
Tort Action		2	
Civil Rights			
Employment	3	3	2
Other Civil Rights	8	5	7
Forfeiture and Penalty	13	12	5
Fair Labor Standands Act	5	5	2
Other Labor	3	2	2
Tax Suits	5	4	3
All Other	27	23	17
Defendant:	468	442	261
Contract Actions	10	11	7
Real Property Actions	8	16	4
Tort Actions	20	19	18
Civil Rights			
Employment	25	18	13
Other Civil Rights	26	32	20
Prisoner Petitions			
Motions to Vacate Sentence	127	116	62
Habeas Corpus	46	47	16
Prisoner Civil Rights	25	27	8
Other Prisoner Petitions	19	19	5
Social Security Laws	76	61	62
Tax Suits	31	21	15
Environmental Matters	8	6	5
Freedom of Information Act	4	4	
All Other	42	45	25

EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

APPEALS ARISING FROM THE DISTRICT COURTS FOR THE PERIOD DECEMBER 31, 1991

NATURE OF SUIT OR OFFENSE	FILED	TERMINATED	PENDING
<u>Private Cases</u>	1496	1483	862
Federal Question:	1223	1222	660
Other Contract Actions	23	21	15
Employers Liability Act	9	6	6
Marine Injury	1	1	1
Other Tort Actions	16	14	12
Antitrust	13	14	10
Civil Rights			
Employment	79	77	60
Other Civil Rights	118	127	66
Prisoner Petitions			
Habeas Corpus	322	344	161
Prisoner Civil Rights	452	451	184
Other Prison Petitions	14	14	3
Labor Mangement Relation Act	26	17	19
Other Labor	39	35	32
Copyright, Patent & Trademark	21	11	16
Security Commod. & Exchange	21	20	16
Const. of State Stats	5	7	5
All Other	64	63	54
Diversity of Citizenship	273	261	202
Total Criminal Cases	626	566	488
General Offenses			
Homicide, Total	9	9	9
Robbery	26	20	22
Assault	11	18	6
Burglary	5	2	4
Larceny and Theft	10	17	14
Fraud	113	72	75
Auto Theft	1	2	
Forgery And Counterfeiting	4	5	5
Sex Offenses	12	15	9
Drug Abuse Prevention And Control Act.	332	304	274
Miscellaneous General Offenses	66	63	47

COURT OF APPEALS

MEDIAN TIME INTERVALS IN CASES TERMINATED AFTER HEARING OR SUBMISSION BY CIRCUIT During The Twelve-Month Period Ending December 31, 1991

Cases	Filing NOA to Filing Brief Intervals (Months)	Filing Last Brief to Hrg. or Submission Intervals (Months)	Hearing to Final Disposition Intervals (Months)	Submission to Final Disposition Intervals (Months)	Filing NOA to Final Disposition Intervals (Months)	Filing Lower Cr. to Final Disp. in Appellate Cr. Intervals (months)
1,917	3.7	3.2	3.7	.4	8.7	20.8
PRISON PETITIONS						
706	4.1	3.0	3.4	.4	6.8	18.7
CIVIL						
615	3.5	3.6	3.9	.5	10.0	28.7
CRIMINAL						
446	3.6	2.8	3.4	.6	8.9	17.6
BANKRUPTCY						
72	3.3	3.4	3.8	.8	9.8	17.4
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY						
50	-	3.3	3.4	.5	-	-

**Cases Under Submission More Than Three Months
Comparison of National Averages and Eighth Circuit Figures
December 31, 1981 through 1991**

	Total	Months			
		3-6	6-9	9-12	over 12
1981					
National Average	54	27	15	7	5
Eighth Circuit	14	11	3	0	0
1982					
National Average	56	28	15	7	6
Eighth Circuit	17	8	8	1	0
1983					
National Average	45	23	11	5	6
Eighth Circuit	32	18	12	2	0
1984					
National Average	51	29	12	4	6
Eighth Circuit	40	18	19	1	2
1985					
National Average	59	32	13	8	6
Eighth Circuit	24	12	9	2	1
1986					
National Average	73	32	23	9	9
Eighth Circuit	29	6	17	5	1
1987					
National Average	60	32	15	6	6
Eighth Circuit	34	22	11	1	
1988					
National Average	63	36	11	9	7
Eighth Circuit	54	36	15	1	2
1989					
National Average	69	34	17	10	8
Eighth Circuit	47	22	18	1	6
1990					
National Average	64	36	13	9	6
Eighth Circuit	51	30	17	3	1
1991					
National Average	84	45	22	9	8
Eighth Circuit	64	36	16	6	6

As indicated in the above table, the Eighth Circuit Court of appeals still remain far below the national average for total cases under submission more than three months.

**APPEALS TERMINATED ON THE MERITS
DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

<i>NATURE OF PROCEEDING</i>	APPEALS TERMI- NATED	PERCENT TERMI- NATIONS	TERMINATIONS ON THE MERITS					PERCENT OTHER REVERSED	
			TOTAL	AFFIRMED/ ENFORCED	DIS- MISSED	RE- VERSED	RE- MANDED		
<i>Criminal</i>	566	78.8%	446	389	14	30	10	3	6.7
<i>U. S. Prisoner Petitions</i>	210	77.1%	162	96	53	7	4	2	4.3
<i>Other U.S. Civil</i>	315	61.9%	195	138	18	35	3	1	17.9
<i>Private Prisoner Petitions</i>	810	67.3%	545	326	169	37	12	1	6.8
<i>Other Private Civil</i>	673	62.3%	419	319	36	52	11	1	12.4
<i>Bankruptcy</i>	119	60.5%	72	53	7	12			16.7
<i>Administrative Appeals</i>	75	66.7%	50	36	2	8	1	3	16
<i>Original Proceedings</i>	31	90.3%	28	25	1	2			
TOTALS	2799	68.50%	1917	1382	300	183	41	11	9.6

Below is a table listing selected administrative agencies and the number of appeals they filed in the Eighth Circuit during calendar years 1984–1991. The National Labor Relations Board continues to lead other administrative agencies in case filings.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Administrative Agency Filings For Calendar Years 1984–1991

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	2	4	0	0		3	1	3
<i>Department of Energy</i>	0	1	0	0	1			0
<i>Department of Labor</i>	14	4	0	4		4	1	0
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	1	0	1	0		1		3
<i>Drug Enforcement Agency</i>	0	0	0	3				0
<i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>	7	5	1	2		4	3	0
<i>Federal Aviation Administration</i>	0	0	1	1			1	0
<i>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</i>	2	0	2	1	5	3		0
<i>Federal Labor Relations Authority</i>	0	3	2	2	1	2	4	0
<i>Federal Reserve System</i>	1	0	2	2				
<i>Federal Trade Commission</i>	0	0	0	0				
<i>Health & Human Services</i>	0	1	1	0			1	
<i>Immigration & Naturalization Service</i>	9	7	3	0	2		2	7
<i>Interstate Commerce Commission</i>	4	2	2	2	4	8	2	3
<i>Merit Systems Protection Board</i>	0	4	0	4				
<i>National Labor Relations Board</i>	37	41	20	20	23	22	29	31
<i>Occupational Safety & Health Administration</i>	1	1	2	1	1			
<i>Safety & Health Review Commission</i>	0	0	2	0				
<i>Railroad Retirement Board</i>	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	4
<i>Board Other</i>	9	3	13	13	24	17	11	8
Total	88	79	53	56	63	67	58	59

**COURT OF APPEALS
 APPEALS FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
 DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

NATURE OF PROCEEDING	FILING		TERMINATIONS		PENDING	
	NO.	% OF TOTAL	NO.	% OF TOTAL	NO.	% OF TOTAL
Criminal	626	21.7%	566	20.2%	488	27.4%
U. S. Prisoner Petitions	217	7.5%	210	7.5%	91	5.1%
Other U.S. Civil	341	11.8%	315	11.3%	221	12.4%
Private Prisoner Petitions	791	27.4%	810	28.9%	351	19.7%
Other Private Civil	705	24.4%	673	24.0%	511	28.7%
Bankruptcy	97	3.4%	119	4.3%	54	3.0%
Administrative Appeals	75	2.6%	75	2.7%	56	3.1%
Original Proceedings	34	1.2%	31	1.1%	9	0.5%
TOTALS	2886	100.00%	2799	100.00%	1781	100.00%

OFFICE OF STAFF ATTORNEYS

Sheila Greenbaum, Senior Staff Attorney

The office of staff attorneys is comprised of a group of attorneys and support staff who work for the court as a whole, and are stationed at the seat of the court in St. Louis, Missouri.

The senior staff attorney has primary responsibility for administrative supervision of the office. Both the senior staff attorney and supervisory staff attorneys are involved in substantive legal work, editing, training new staff attorneys, law clerk orientation, and special projects.

All cases are assigned on a rotating basis to one of nine judges serving on one of the screening panels. The assigned judge becomes the originating judge. The staff attorney takes his or her direction from the originating judge in any given case.

Absent any jurisdictional questions or motions accompanying a notice of appeal, the clerk's office forwards all pro se cases to the office of staff attorneys immediately after they are filed for a determination of whether, based on the district court record, the case may be suitable for summary disposition under the local rules. If it is not, the case is held until it has been fully briefed when it is assigned to a staff attorney. The resulting work product at either stage is a memorandum and/or proposed per curiam opinion or order which is circulated to a screening panel.

The majority of pro se work is generated by prisoners seeking postconviction relief through petitions for writs of habeas corpus or complaining about conditions of confinement under 28 U.S.C. § 1983. In addition, there are varied actions in this category which include employment discrimination, bankruptcy, the Freedom of Information Act, and copyrights. The number of pro se filings has continued to increase. In large part due to administrative panels effecting merits dispositions in the court of ruling on presubmission motions in pro se cases, the aggregate of pro se cases remaining are more difficult, usually requiring more work by a staff attorney in terms of reviewing an often lengthy record and in analyzing the issues.

When briefs are filed, each appeal is evaluated to determine whether the case should be argued. Cases screened for no argument disposition cover a broad range of subject matter. Cases involving areas of the law for which there is a greater body of precedent, as well as cases presenting straightforward issues, tend to lend themselves to no argument disposition. The workup for cases to be submitted on the briefs is done by staff attorneys following assignment to a panel.

There continues to be a significant number of direct criminal appeals which raise issues generated by the federal sentencing guidelines. These cases are worked up by staff attorneys, but are submitted "on the briefs" to argument panels during court weeks.

Staff attorneys are sometimes assigned argument cases and may be involved in research and drafting for the majority or the dissent.

On occasion, the staff is asked to research and analyze administrative panel matters, particularly when these motions are enmeshed with the merits of the case.

The staff also works on certain special projects which might be assigned to the chief judge, one of the other judges, or is self-generated. These may be related to formulation of court policy on procedural matters or how changes in the law might affect pending cases. Ongoing projects include annotating the circuit's sentencing guidelines cases and creating a death penalty handbook.

The office of staff attorneys was responsible for assisting judges in approximately thirty-three percent of the opinions issued by the court which accounted for thirty percent of total case dispositions. The office was responsible for assistance in a number of other merits reviews of cases resulting in an additional number of dispositive orders. The ratio of dispositions between pro se and no argument cases was less significant than expected this year because of the number of sentencing guidelines cases submitted without oral argument.

The office of staff attorneys has begun sponsoring CLE programs for courthouse lawyers. In the main, the office drew upon resources of local law schools and heard presenters on such varied topics as "The Constitution and Foreign Affairs," "Federal Laws Governing Hazardous Waste," "Regulation of Hate Speech on Campus," and "Decertification of Police as an Alternative Remedy for Police Misconduct." The Federal Judicial Center provided funding for a presentation of staff attorneys and motion practice unit attorneys on "Key Elements of Legal Writing" by Dean Patrick R. Hugg of the Loyola University School of Law.

Because of the office's experiment with the use of parttime attorneys, the senior staff attorney made a presentation on that topic at the ABA's committee on appellate staff attorneys' annual seminar.

The office was able to convert a secretarial slot to a systems analyst/programmer position, which was filled during the course of the year. That resource enabled the office to make great strides in automation. The office now has a local area network, which will allow the attorneys' use of software to access the office's own bank of legal memoranda and unpublished per curiam opinions by subject matter.

PREARGUMENT/SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

John H. Martin, Settlement Director

The settlement director is headquartered in St. Louis. The office consists of the director and two parttime secretaries.

All civil appeals with the exception of petitions for postconviction relief from the U.S. District Courts are considered in the settlement program. (8th Cir. R.1.) In 1984, the program was amended to exclude social security cases, dismissals for lack of jurisdiction, interlocutory appeals certified under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), injunction cases certified under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1), federal or state agency cases, federal income tax cases, labor arbitrations, Title VII, Section 1983 civil rights cases, and suits under ERISA unless there is a specific money judgment involved. (8th Cir. R.2.) In 1992, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals expanded the types of cases eligible for participation in the program to include federal and state cases (interpreted to apply only to substantive programs, not suits involving claims for money damages); Title VII cases, unless there is a money judgment awarded (interpreted also to apply to all discrimination cases, including those based on age and handicap); and civil rights cases under 28 U.S.C. § 1983, unless there is a money judgment.

The settlement director conducts joint personal conferences with the attorneys and, when possible, with the respective clients for the purpose of settlement. In addition, he explores the delineation and simplification of the issues to assist the parties and the court in the clarity of briefing and argument.

Although participation in the program is voluntary, the court strongly urges participation and cooperation of attorneys and their clients.

In-person conferences are held by the director with the parties, for the most part in St. Louis. Conferences are held in other locations when feasible. Telephone conferences are also conducted.

In cases where the amount in controversy is substantial, counsel are encouraged to attend conferences in St. Louis when the director is unable to schedule a conference at a location more convenient to the parties.

The following table indicates the activities of the program:

**United States Court of Appeals For the Eighth Circuit
Pre-Argument/Settlement Conference Program
Calendar Year 1991**

	Missouri Nebraska Iowa Arkansas	Minnesota North Dakota South Dakota	Year's Total
Total Files	268	115	383
No Contact/or Screened Out	184	87	271
Contacts	84	28	112
Settlements	33	14	47

EIGHTH CIRCUIT LIBRARY SYSTEM

Ann T. Fessenden, Circuit Librarian

The Eighth Circuit library system consists of a headquarters library in St. Louis, and eight branch libraries located in Des Moines, Fargo, Kansas City, Lincoln, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Omaha, and St. Paul. The circuit's first new branch library since 1985, was opened in Lincoln, Nebraska, after the Eighth Circuit judicial council voted to authorize hiring a parttime library staff member to serve the judicial officers located there.

The staff includes twenty-three persons occupying nineteen fulltime-equivalent positions. Of these, nine are located in St. Louis and ten in the branches. The library was authorized two new positions in 1991. They were used to staff the new Lincoln library (.5 FTE), to provide a parttime clerical assistant for Minneapolis (.5 FTE), and add another fulltime clerical assistant in St. Louis. The total staff consists of thirteen professional librarian positions and six clerical positions. However, one librarian position is utilized for clerical functions.

A major personnel change in 1991, was the hiring of James Voelker as deputy circuit librarian. The library had not had a deputy circuit librarian for over a year, and his assuming responsibility for day-to-day management of the St. Louis library has enabled the circuit librarian to handle her steadily increasing circuitwide administrative responsibilities.

The primary function of the Eighth Circuit library is to serve the information needs of the judges and their staffs of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The libraries are open to members of the Eighth Circuit bar by court rule.

The library produces several regular publications including the *Eighth Circuit Library News* and *Law Abstracts and Content Pages*. The library also provides a weekly newsclipping service and distributes advance copies of West headnotes for Eighth Circuit cases to circuit and district judges who request them. The library also has two annual publications: the *Library Guide*, which provides detailed information about the library's collection and services to new law clerks; and the *Union List of Periodicals*, which lists law reviews held in all the circuit's libraries.

The library is responsible for chambers book ordering for all judges in the circuit. Book orders are processed by the library before transmittal to the Administrative Office. The circuit librarian is responsible for administering lawbook funds for the entire circuit. The library assists in transferring subscriptions between judges, disposing of excess books, and setting up chambers or shared libraries.

Library staff in all locations perform many reference services, such as assisting patrons in locating books needed, verifying citations, compiling legislative histories, performing Lexis/Westlaw searches, copying articles, and borrowing needed materials from other libraries. The library is responsible for coordinating computer-assisted legal research (CALR) and chambers access to Lexis and Westlaw.

The volume of reference questions handled by all library staff increased fourteen percent in 1991. Computer-assisted legal research questions decreased by thirty-three percent, reflecting the now universal availability of Lexis and Westlaw in chambers. Nonetheless, the CALR questions accounted for ten percent of the total questions asked.

Some significant changes occurred in the relative numbers of questions asked by various user groups. Questions from circuit judges and staff decreased slightly, (-6%), but other groups increased significantly: district judges and staff: +16%; magistrate judges and staff: +30%; bankruptcy judges and staff: +28%; and noncourt: +40%. Use of the library by persons not employed by the courts was particularly significant in St. Paul, where noncourt questions comprised fifty-four percent of the reference work, and Little Rock, thirty-seven percent. In other locations, noncourt usage ranged from eleven to twenty-seven percent. Total 1991 reference statistics were as follows:

Reference Questions: 1991	
Des Moines	705
Fargo	1234
Kansas City	1863
Lincoln*	114
Little Rock	1180
Minneapolis	462
Omaha	744
St. Paul	1848
St. Louis	4573
Total	12,723

*The Lincoln library began operation in September 1991. Statistics begin with October 1, 1991.

The number of volumes added to library collections increased by thirty-three percent over 1990, reflecting an improved book budget and greatly increased production of microfiche by

the Government Printing Office, which supplies free materials to St. Louis under the federal depository library program. The number of fiche received under this program jumped from 15,104 (2,517 volume equivalents) in 1990, to 35,208 (5,868 volume equivalents) in 1991. At the close of 1991, the St. Louis headquarters library held 31,246 volumes and 47,544 microfiche volume equivalents. Total 1991 acquisitions were as follows:

Volumes Added: 1991			
	Fiche		
	Books	Equivalent	Total
Des Moines	510	50	560
Fargo	394	0	394
Kansas City	870	179	1,049
Lincoln*	193	0	193
Little Rock	750	50	800
Minneapolis	469	0	469
Omaha	416	0	416
St. Paul	459	0	459
St. Louis	1,356	6,692	8,048
Total	5,417	6,971	12,388

St. Louis Reference Librarian Kirk Gregory served as program chair for the annual meeting of the Mid-America Association of Law Libraries, held in Columbia, Missouri, in October. Circuit Librarian Ann Fessenden was a speaker at the program. She was a panelist at the American Association of Law Libraries Mid-Winter Institute held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in February, and also served as a subcommittee chair for the American Bar Association, Appellate Judge Conference, Style Manual Committee. The committee's *Judicial Opinion Writing Manual* was published in late 1991 by West Publishing.

The Eighth Circuit library became a participant in the Administrative Office's on-line book ordering program. Lawbook orders for libraries and judges are transmitted by computer and phone line, so purchase orders are mailed from the Administrative Office to the vendors within two days. This has resulted in greatly improved turnaround time for book orders.

Distribution of the library's weekly newsclipping service, *Newswatch*, was expanded to include district as well as circuit judges. Efforts continued to expand services to South Dakota judges, who have no branch library. The Fargo librarian visited several locations in South

Dakota, and began handling more reference questions from judges there. Questions from South Dakota offices accounted for twelve percent of the total questions handled by the Fargo library.

Obsolete computer-assisted legal research terminals in libraries were replaced with new computers. The older terminals were still being used in some isolated locations or as backup access for chambers and libraries. The St. Louis library acquired a vendor-owned, coin-operated copier for use by private attorneys. This reduces the volume of use on the library's machine, and avoids the need for library staff to handle money.

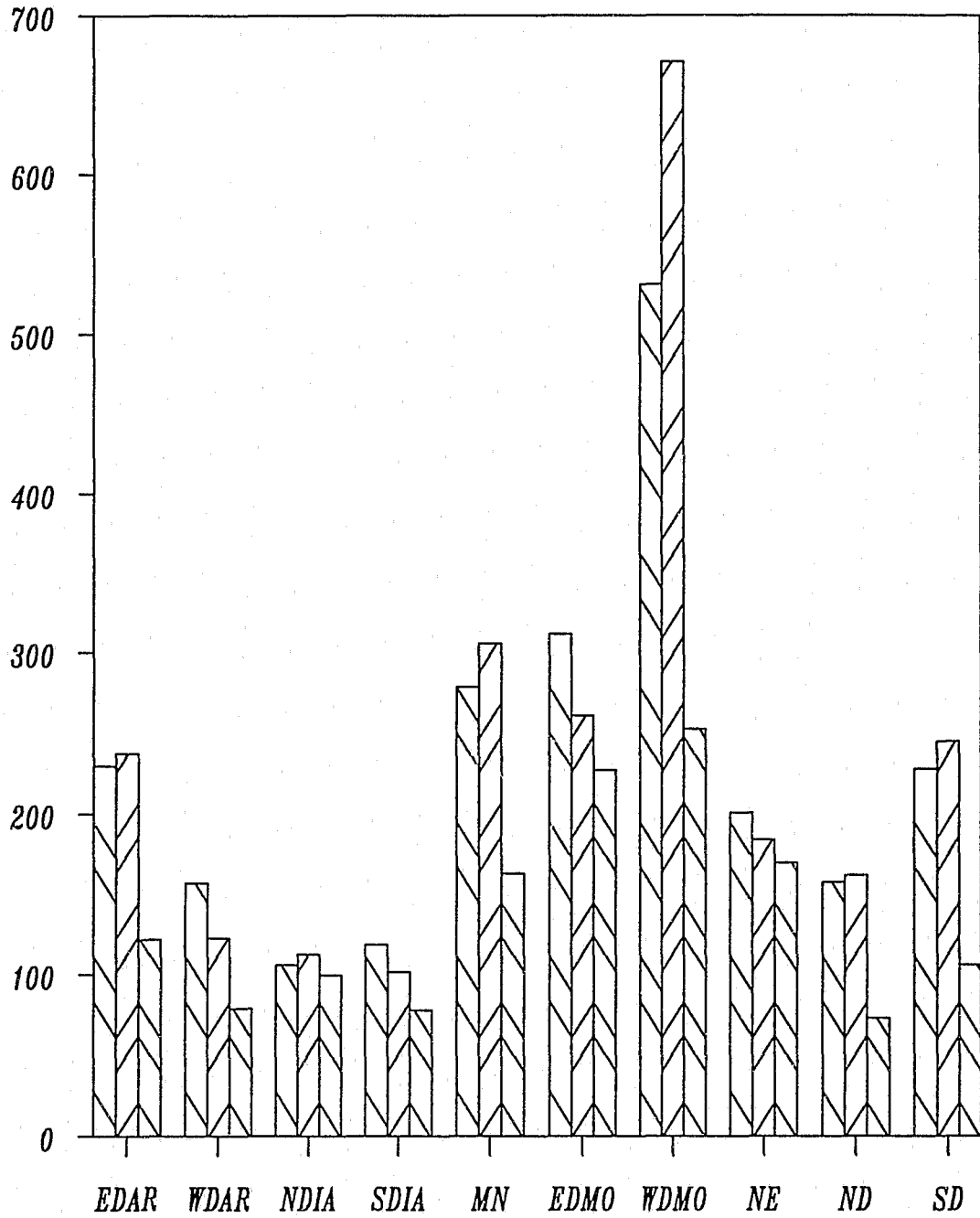
Space planning was a major activity throughout the circuit. Due to lack of space in the library, four St. Louis technical staff were relocated to nonadjacent office space on the sixth floor. Plans were made for further library expansion on that floor. Some infrequently used books were moved to circuit judges' chambers to make room for the expanding collection. Construction began on the new Kansas City library, which had been planned for eight years. Planning began for library space in new courthouses which are projected in several locations.

In 1992, the Eighth Circuit Judicial Council approved a satellite library for Cedar Rapids to be built for occupancy in approximately three years.

**D-I-S-T-R-I-C-T
S-I-B-C-O-O-C-S**


DISTRICT COURTS

1991 CRIMINAL CASELOAD



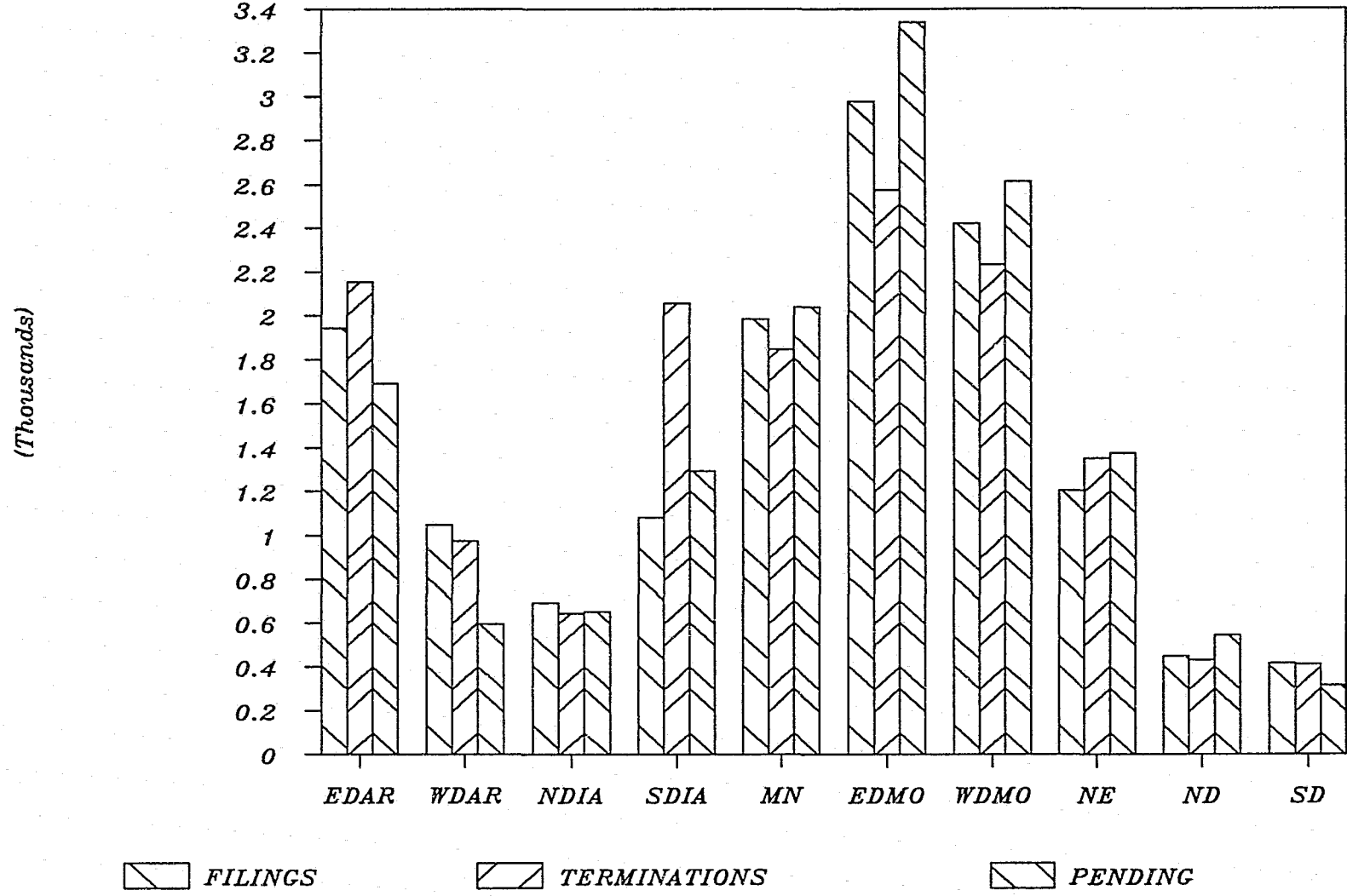
 **FILINGS**

 **TERMINATIONS**

 **PENDING**

DISTRICT COURTS

1991 CIVIL CASELOAD



CONSOLIDATED REPORT

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

The Eighth Circuit encompasses the federal district courts of Eastern and Western Arkansas, Northern and Southern Iowa, Minnesota, Eastern and Western Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

During the reporting period, a total of 14,226 civil cases were filed in the district courts of the circuit, a slight increase of 1%. A total of 2,321 criminal cases were filed in 1991, a decrease of 18.6% over 1990. A total of 14,685 civil cases and 2,756 criminal cases were terminated. The civil pending caseload dropped by 3.1% to 14,455 cases, and criminal pending cases decreased by 3.3% to 1,371 cases.

Provided in the following tables are the civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in the district courts.

**CIVIL CASES PENDING
BY DISTRICT AND LENGTH OF TIME PENDING
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1991**

DISTRICT	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YR	1 - 2 YRS	2 - 3 YRS	OVER 3 YRS	%
EDAR	1690	1189	347	105	49	2.9%
WDAR	595	549	37	9	-	-
NDIA	651	406	152	57	36	5.5%
SDIA	1292	703	329	157	103	8.0%
MN	2039	1313	442	193	91	4.5%
EDMO	3340	2138	786	270	146	4.4%
WDMO	2613	1588	598	293	134	5.1%
NE	1375	812	350	128	85	6.2%
ND	545	250	208	73	14	2.6%
SD	315	232	69	13	1	0.3%
TOTAL	14,455	9,180	3,318	1,298	659	4.6%

DISTRICT COURTS
CIVIL CASES COMMENCED, TERMINATED AND PENDING

DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIODS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1990 AND 1991

DISTRICT	FILINGS			TERMINATIONS			PENDING		
	1991	1990	% CHANGE	1991	1990	% CHANGE	1991	1990	% CHANGE
EDAR	1,944	2,082	-6.6%	2,156	2,231	-3.4%	1,690	1,902	-11.1%
WDAR	1,049	889	18.0%	976	1,001	-2.5%	595	522	14.0%
NDIA	693	589	17.7%	644	599	7.5%	651	602	8.1%
SDIA	1,084	1,003	8.1%	2,057	1,014	102.9%	1,292	2,265	-43.0%
MN	1,984	1,954	1.5%	1,845	2,006	-8.0%	2,039	1,900	7.3%
EDMO	2,977	2,807	6.1%	2,578	2,783	-7.4%	3,340	2,941	13.6%
WDMO	2,423	2,367	2.4%	2,235	2,521	-11.3%	2,613	2,425	7.8%
NE	1,206	1,363	-11.5%	1,353	1,314	3.0%	1,375	1,522	-9.7%
ND	449	558	-19.5%	430	468	-8.1%	545	526	3.6%
SD	417	426	-2.1%	411	437	-5.9%	315	309	1.9%
TOTAL	14,226	14,038	1.3%	14,685	14,374	2.2%	14,455	14,914	-3.1%

CRIMINAL CASES COMMENCED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING

DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIODS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1990 and 1991

DISTRICT	FILINGS			TERMINATIONS			PENDING		
	1991	1990	% CHANGE	1991	1990	% CHANGE	1991	1990	% CHANGE
EDAR	230	267	-13.9%	238	269	-11.5%	122	125	-2.4%
WDAR	157	131	19.8%	123	123	0.0%	79	43	83.7%
NDIA	106	115	-7.8%	113	106	6.6%	100	113	-11.5%
SDIA	119	133	-10.5%	102	116	-12.1%	78	67	16.4%
MN	279	324	-13.9%	306	337	-9.2%	163	181	-9.9%
EDMO	312	257	21.4%	261	281	-7.1%	227	179	26.8%
WDMO	531	1006	-47.2%	671	961	-30.2%	253	350	-27.7%
NE	201	186	8.1%	184	167	10.2%	170	157	8.3%
ND	158	176	-10.2%	162	170	-4.7%	73	78	-6.4%
SD	228	257	-11.3%	245	226	8.4%	106	125	-15.2%
TOTAL	2,321	2,852	-18.6%	2,405	2,756	-12.7%	1,371	1,418	-3.3%

**WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED FILINGS PER
AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIP FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES FILED
DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

DISTRICT	JUDGES	WEIGHTED FILINGS			UNWEIGHTED FILINGS		
		CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
E. Arkansas	5	341	39	380	389	44	433
W. Arkansas	3	295	32	327	350	50	400
N. Iowa	2	265	53	318	347	52	399
S. Iowa	3	316	31	347	361	39	400
Minnesota	7	342	38	380	283	39	322
E. Missouri	8	344	40	384	372	39	411
W. Missouri	6	325	43	368	404	87	491
Nebraska	4	283	46	329	302	49	351
North Dakota	2	204	80	284	225	78	303
South Dakota	3	155	79	234	139	75	214
TOTAL	43	2,870	481	3,351	3,172	552	3,724

DISTRICT COURTS
CIVIL CASES TERMINATED, BY NATURE OF SUIT AND DISTRICT,
DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991

UNITED STATES CASES

DISTRICT	TOTAL CIVIL CASES	TOTAL U.S. CIVIL	CON-TRACT	OTHER REAL PROP.	TORT ACTIONS	ANTI-TRUST	CIVIL RIGHTS	MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE	HABEAS CORPUS	CIVIL RIGHTS	MAN-DAMUS/ OTHER	FORFEITURES AND PENALTIES	LABOR SUITS	SOCIAL SECURITY	TAX SUITS	ALL OTHER
EDAR	2,156	629	71	247	9	-	28	19	0	0	-	24	8	180	14	29
WDAR	976	331	20	169	5	-	9	16	-	1	-	24	5	67	5	10
NDIA	644	192	46	49	7	0	4	21	-	1	0	12	2	38	5	7
SDIA	2,057	231	35	33	7	1	3	13	0	1	-	23	6	74	7	28
MN	1,845	496	127	16	28	0	15	40	61	20	4	41	7	61	23	53
EDMO	2,578	464	99	4	28	4	34	42	1	3	1	66	8	135	13	26
WDMO	2,235	640	89	13	14	0	24	52	95	41	8	36	5	174	17	72
NE	1,353	384	114	130	15	0	9	8	0	2	-	41	7	14	14	30
ND	430	250	50	104	5	0	10	15	7	2	0	6	2	10	6	33
SD	411	130	29	12	7	0	7	17	5	4	1	14	2	14	5	13
TOTAL	14,685	3,747	680	777	125	5	143	243	169	75	14	287	52	767	109	301

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Stephen M. Reasoner, Chief Judge

The Eastern District of Arkansas is headquartered in Little Rock, and has satellite offices in Pine Bluff and Jonesboro. There were eighty-six nonjudicial personnel in the court in 1991.

On August 1, 1991, Chief Judge G. Thomas Eisele took senior status, and Judge Stephen M. Reasoner became chief judge. On January 4, Magistrate Judge Jerry W. Cavaneau was appointed to a new magistrate judge position. On September 21, parttime Magistrate Judge Marian Penix died. In 1991, the number of judgeships increased to five thus eliminating the roving judges in the district.

The number of criminal defendant terminations in the district increased by 47%. By the year 2010, case filings are projected to increase to 3,000.

The Eastern District was first in the Eighth Circuit in the total filings per judgeship, terminations per judgeship, and trials completed per judgeship.

The Eastern District was chosen as a pilot court for the Enhancement of Service to the Hearing Impaired and for the Civil Justice Reform Act. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts tapped the Eastern District's staff for several assignments: Robby Robinson was appointed to the Administrative Office as a management analyst; Jerry Parsons was appointed to the Clerks' Advisory Committee and participated in completion of the Staffing Standards Study; John Jones was selected to participate in interdistrict automation audits; Laverne Sterling was selected to provide training on the new automated financial system; and Brenda Weslely was selected to train intake deputies in six court locations.

Eleven employees were selected as Employees of the Month, and Sandy Carpenter was chosen Employee of the Year.

The Eastern District completed a good financial audit and an exemplary automation audit. The district instituted new electronic cash drawers. The district also completed early implementation of the Civil Justice Reform Act Plan, and provided support for new probation PACTS automation initiative.

A joint offsite training seminar was conducted with the Western District of Arkansas. The district completed 1,929 hours of training in 1991.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

H. Franklin Waters, Chief Judge

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Arkansas is headquartered in Fort Smith, and has satellite offices in Texarkana, Fayetteville, El Dorado, and Hot Springs. The total number of nonjudicial personnel in 1991, was fifty.

The Western District was authorized one additional judgeship pursuant to the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990, and U.S. District Judge Jimm Hendren was sworn in on April 15, 1992. On May 21, 1992, Judge Morris S. Arnold was confirmed as an Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge.

There was a substantial increase in civil and criminal filings in the district in 1991. Civil filings were 1,053, an 18.8% increase over 1990. This is the largest number of civil actions filed in the district since 1985. In two divisions, Hot Springs and Texarkana, filings were the highest in over twenty years primarily due to the increase in diversity filings. This appears to reverse the decline caused by the threshold increase from 10,000 to 50,000 in 1989. Criminal filings for 1991, were 130 (160 defendants). This too is a marked increase of 19.3% over 1990. In the past two years, criminal filings have increased 91.2% due primarily to the emphasis on drug enforcement and white collar crime.

For the year ending December 31, 1991, the Western District disposed of 979 civil cases, leaving a pending total of 595. The district ranks first in the Eighth Circuit with the fewest civil three-year-old cases pending. The district ranks third nationally.

During 1991, Christopher R. Johnson, clerk of court, was appointed to the District Court Advisory Group on Statistics of the Administrative Office Committee.

The district clerk's office undertook a series of seminars designed for practicing attorneys and their legal secretaries. The purpose of the seminar was to disseminate information regarding amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, discussion of various clerical procedures, and court requirements governing the filing of papers at the district and appellate levels. Additionally, the seminar provided a general overview of the court, its judicial officers, and locations of the court. The clerk's office conducted five sessions at each divisional location, other than Harrison.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Donald E. O'Brien, Chief Judge

The United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa is headquartered in Cedar Rapids, and has satellite offices in Sioux City and Fort Dodge. In 1991, there were thirty-seven nonjudicial staff in the court.

On December 2, 1991, U.S. District Judge David R. Hansen was sworn in as an Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge. A new judgeship filled in the Southern District of Iowa enables Chief Judge O'Brien to now serve only in the Northern District. The district has two district judges (one vacant), two bankruptcy judges, and one fulltime and one parttime magistrate judge.

The district was forty-seventh in the nation and fifth in the circuit in total filings; fifty-seventh in the nation and sixth in the circuit in pending cases; fifty-eighth in the nation and seventh in the circuit in terminations; and fifty-first in the nation and seventh in the circuit for trials completed. Three-year-old civil cases constituted 5.2%, which was thirty-fifth in the nation and seventh in the circuit.

The Northern District was eighty-third in the nation and ninth in the circuit in criminal filings per judgeship. The total civil case filings commenced were 629, of which 191 were U.S. and 438 were private.

The district terminated 579 civil cases. Civil cases pending numbered 636, of which 143 were U.S. and 493 were private (*1991 Federal Court Management Statistics*; twelve-month period ending June 30, 1991).

During calendar year 1991, 107 criminal cases were filed against 162 defendants. A total of 111 criminal trials, sentencings, and contested proceedings were conducted.

Judge O'Brien continued to serve on the U.S. Judicial Conference Committees on the Budget and the Judicial Branch. He is also the Eighth Circuit district court representative to the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Northern District will be receiving the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) from the Administrative Office in FY 92. A systems administrator has been employed, and upon installation of the ICMS, an automation committee will be formed.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Charles R. Wolle, Chief Judge

The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa is headquartered in Des Moines, and has satellite offices in Davenport and Council Bluffs. There were seventy-eight nonjudicial personnel in the court in 1991.

Senior Judge William C. Hanson retired on October 1, 1991. On November 5, 1991, Judge Ronald E. Longstaff was sworn in as the third U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa. This judgeship was created by Title II of the Judicial Reform Act of 1990. On December 2, 1991, Mark W. Bennett took the oath of office as the second fulltime magistrate judge replacing Judge Longstaff. On May 1, 1992, Chief Judge Harold D. Vietor completed seven years as chief judge, and on May 2, 1992, Judge Charles R. Wolle became chief judge.

Caseload Statistics:	1991	1990
Civil Filings	1,061	999
Criminal Filings	120	133
Total	1,181	1,132
Civil Terminations	2,107	1,028
Criminal Terminations	112	121
Total	2,219	1,149
Cases Pending	1,275	2,311

The most significant change in the district's caseload was that approximately 900 asbestos cases were transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for pretrial proceedings by order of the judicial panel on multidistrict litigation.

In 1991, the district made the transition to the ICMS civil docketing system and the civil caseload is now completely automated.

The Southern District has adopted a policy that does not allow filing by facsimile machine. Materials sent to the clerk by facsimile transmission are allowed only in limited emergency situations and only after the express authorization by a judicial officer is obtained.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Harry H. MacLaughlin, Chief Judge

The United States District Court for the District of Minnesota is headquartered in St. Paul with satellite offices in Minneapolis and Duluth. There were 139 nonjudicial personnel in the district in 1991.

The district court saw many changes in 1991 and early 1992. A halftime magistrate judge position was increased to fulltime in 1991, and U.S. Magistrate Judge Jonathan G. Lebedoff took office on October 3, 1991. Judge Robert G. Renner took senior status on February 22, 1992; Magistrate Judge Raymond L. Erickson was sworn in on February 28, 1992; and Magistrate Judge Patrick J. McNulty retired on February 18, 1992. One of the court's most beloved members, U.S. Senior District Judge Edward J. Devitt, died of cancer on March 2, 1992.

On May 20, 1992, Chief Judge Donald D. Alsop stepped down as chief judge, and Judge Harry H. MacLaughlin became chief judge. On May 15, 1992, Richard H. Kyle was sworn in as a United States District Judge replacing Senior Judge Robert G. Renner.

	Calendar Year: 1991	Standing in	
		U.S.	Circuit
Civil Filings	1,977	66	8
Civil Terminations	2,061	69	8
Civil Pending	1,890	74	8
Criminal Filings	329 cases 513 defendants	48	4
Criminal Terminations	347 cases 532 defendants	28	4
Criminal Pending	164 cases 296 defendants		

There were 329 criminal filings with 513 defendants, which ranked the district forty-eighth in the nation and fourth in the circuit and 347 criminal terminations with 532 defendants, ranking twenty-eighth in the nation and fourth in the circuit. The district had 164 cases pending with 296 defendants at the close of 1991.

Statistics show that for the past five years, the district has experienced a slight decrease in civil filings and an increase in criminal filings. The district expects the number of both civil and criminal cases pending to rise significantly due to a decrease in available judicial officer resources resulting from retirements during a time of unusually slow nomination and confirmation of Article III judge replacements.

Minnesota's District Court Judges are active on numerous judicial committees: Chief Judge Harry H. MacLaughlin serves on the Judicial Conference Ethics Committee; Judge Donald D. Alsop serves on the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Federal Trial Judges; Judge Diana E. Murphy serves on the Board of Directors of the Federal Judicial Center; Judge Paul A. Magnuson serves on the Judicial Conference Bankruptcy Committee; and Judge David S. Doty is a member of the board of directors of The Historical Society of the United States Courts in the Eighth Circuit.

The District of Minnesota introduced several innovations during 1991. The court designed a program to automate preparation of INS certificates. It expanded the master jury wheel to include both state voter registration and driver license lists. In the area of automation, a computer disaster recovery plan was developed, and the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system and an automated case assignment system were installed.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Edward L. Filippine, Chief Judge

The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri is headquartered in St. Louis with satellite offices in Cape Girardeau and Hannibal. The district had fifty-five staff in 1991, including seven judges' secretaries, six magistrate judges' secretaries, twenty-three law clerks, and four court reporters.

Judge William L. Hungate took senior status on October 1, 1991, and Judge Clyde S. Cahill took senior status on April 9, 1992. Magistrate Judge Robert Kingsland retired in August 1991. Magistrate Judge Lewis Blanton was sworn in on October 18, 1991, and is officed in Cape Girardeau. Two additional judgeships were authorized in late 1990, under PL 101-650, and Donald J. Stohr was sworn in as a new United States District Judge on May 26, 1992, filling one of the positions. The court awaits the appointment and confirmation of the second judge as well as replacements for Senior Judges Hungate and Cahill.

During the calendar year, civil filings decreased slightly from 3,072 in 1990, to 2,993 in 1991. The judicial workload profile for July 1990 through 1991 showed a 3.8% increase, but the reported number of actions per judgeship is not a true reflection because the court had 18.1 vacant judgeship months. In 1991, criminal filings increased from 281 in 1990, to 321 filings. The number of vacant judgeship months skewed the reported number of felony cases per judge.

The district ranked thirty-third in the nation and third in the circuit for the number of filings per judgeship; twenty-third in the nation and third in the circuit for civil filings per judgeship; and seventy-seventh in the nation and ninth in the circuit in the number of criminal felony filings.

The Eastern District's judicial workload profile for 1989-1991 is outlined below:

	Twelve Month Period Ending June 30		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>
Filings	3,133	3,018	3,299
Terminations	2,898	3,104	3,120
Pending	3,274	3,045	3,226

The Article III Judges Division selected the Eastern District of Missouri as the pilot court for a new Opinion Retrieval System (ORS). The system is designed to enable each judge and chambers to remain updated on all court decisions and on significant work produced by the magistrate judges in the reports and recommendations they produce.

The clerk's office converted a series of case management teams which administratively support a district judge and a magistrate judge. Team members are cross-trained and case monitoring and case management are emphasized. The office has gone live with CIVIL ICMS docketing. An extensive inhouse automation training program has also been implemented.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Howard F. Sachs, Chief Judge

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri is headquartered in Kansas City, and has divisional offices in Springfield, Jefferson City, St. Joseph, and Joplin.

Civil case statistics indicate that filings in 1991 increased slightly over 1990 to 2,416 cases. Closings decreased from 2,617 to 2,452, and pending civil actions increased from 2,372 cases to 2,404 cases. Criminal statistics relating to cases and defendants were sizably reduced from 1990. However, the time expended in processing the cases has not depreciated due to the complexity of the cases and case processing time due to the sentencing guidelines.

During 1991, District Judge Russell G. Clark and Scott O. Wright took senior status. Chief Magistrate Judge Calvin K. Hamilton retired. Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr. (replacement judge for Judge Clark) took the oath of office in August, and in May, Robert E. Larsen was appointed to the vacant magistrate judge position. In early 1992, Sarah W. Hays took office in a newly created magistrate judge position. On February 2, 1992, Senior Judge William H. Becker died.

In 1991, the court was selected as one of five demonstration courts for the Civil Justice Reform Act. The advisory committee, appointed by the court to develop a demonstration program, submitted a proposed three-year Early Neutral Evaluation Plan, which will study the impact of alternative dispute resolution procedures as well as the evaluation of cases soon after filing. The study will determine the best method for extra judicial resolution of the various civil actions filed in the Kansas City division. This program began early in calendar year 1992.

The clerk's office, with a district staffing authorization of 63.5 and a consolidated staff with bankruptcy of 111, has developed a number of training objectives for the employees which will assist in the development of personnel in accomplishing their business and personal objectives.

The systems unit has installed a new network for the entire court which will enable judges and selected support personnel to communicate mail messages and document transmission within the courthouse at 811 Grand Avenue. This system is anticipated to be compatible with the DCN System planned for the entire court system within the next few years.

A new courthouse for Kansas City has been proposed in the 1993 fiscal budget.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Lyle E. Strom, Chief Judge

The headquarters for the District of Nebraska is located in Omaha, with a satellite office in Lincoln. There were forty-seven nonjudicial personnel employed by the court in 1991.

Kathleen A. Jaudzemis was appointed U.S. Magistrate Judge on January 2, 1992. Magistrate Judge Richard C. Peck retired effective December 31, 1991. Magistrate Judge Richard G. Kopf was sworn in as United States District Judge on May 26, 1992, replacing Senior Judge Warren K. Urbom.

The U.S. Attorney for the District of Nebraska has indicated that the district can expect a significant increase in drug, business, and bank fraud cases.

The district's 1991 caseload statistics are listed below:

	Civil	Criminal
Filings	1,218	202
Terminations	1,356	193
Pending	1,338	167
	Percentage Change	
	1990/1991 Comparison	
Filings	- 12.88	+ 8.02
Terminations	+ 1.19	+ 16.97
Pending	- 11.04	+ 7.74

Source: *State of the Docket Report 1991*

The District of Nebraska was designated a pilot court to utilize a system which uses the UNIX UUCP utility to transmit statistical data between the clerk's office and the Administrative Office. The district is currently transmitting the monthly JS Reports to the Statistics and Reports Division (S.A.R.D.) using the UNIX System UUCP utility, which copies a file between UNIX systems over a communications line, in lieu of downloading this information to a tape and then transmitting the tape to S.A.R.D. This system has resulted in a much more

accurate, quicker, and less costly transmission of data. The District of Nebraska was chosen for this pilot program due to the district's successful UUCP transmissions throughout the country.

The district has had an increase in the need for certified Spanish interpreters. To meet this need, a remote interpreting system has been established which utilizes the telephone to connect with Mr. Chandler Thompson, a certified Spanish interpreter for the District of New Mexico. Mr. Thompson interprets for the court using a speaker phone. This system has been used primarily for initial appearances, arraignments, and motions, and all parties concerned have expressed their enthusiastic support for the system. Additionally, the district has dramatically cut the costs of interpreting services since Mr. Thompson is an employee of the court. The only cost has been the telephone setup.

The district's main office, including the district court and probation in Omaha, is using a Novell network which provides electronic mail, file sharing, resources sharing, and centralized backups. A Novell network is currently being installed in Lincoln, and will also include probation.

The district has implemented two databases provided by the AO: one for random judge selection; the other for records management. The random judge draw keeps track of the next case number, randomly assigns a judge to a case, and provides audit reports. The record management system implements a bar code scanner to input relevant data to track the location of a case file. This system will also track files sent to the NRC in the future.

The district is also creating a brief bank to categorize and provide electronic indexing of briefs. Paralegals provided by an intern program with a local college are inputting data for the bank, which will be used by court appointed counsel in civil rights cases.

The District of Nebraska has, by using the Integrated Case Management System, completed full automation of civil docketing. Additionally, a case management system has been developed by Denise Lucks, courtroom deputy to Chief Judge Strom. The system utilizes ICMS software and a database system to generate case management reports.

During the past year, the district has offered its staff many training programs, including automated docketing, word processing, cross-training, customer service workshops, tuition assistance, personnel processing, and FJC correspondence courses.

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

Patrick A. Conmy, Chief Judge

The U.S. District Court for the District of North Dakota is headquartered in Bismarck, with satellite offices in Minot and Fargo. There were twenty-six nonjudicial personnel, including judicial support staff for district judges and the district clerk's office in 1991.

The judicial workload profile for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1991, ranks North Dakota sixty-ninth out of ninety-fourth in civil filings. The district is ranked sixteenth in criminal filings and second in the circuit. Civil filings during the same time frame increased by 22.6% -- the highest in the circuit. That number fell to 9.2% during the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1991. A comparison of civil cases filed in the calendar year 1991, with 1990, noted a 17.5% decline, due mostly to a decrease in asbestos filings. Criminal filings decreased five percent in calendar year 1991.

The following table illustrates the changes in civil and criminal filings between 1990 and 1991.

Civil Filings			
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	
NW	77	95	+18
SW	252	152	-100
NE	121	83	-38
SE	102	125	+23
Total	552	455	-97
Criminal Filings			
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	
NW	21	11	-10
SW	28	33	+5
NE	74	73	-1
SE	49	46	-3
Total	172	163	-9

Clerk Edward Klecker was presented the Director's Award for Administrative Excellence by Administrative Office Director Ralph Mecham at the Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference in Colorado Springs in July.

The district is serving as one of five pilot courts in the implementation of CFS-2 automated financial system. Upon adoption, CFS-2 will be made available to sixty-six additional courts.

The district has adopted a plan for an annual employees' award program. Awards will be made at the district's annual court conference. Ralph Hanson, Fargo deputy in charge, has received recognition in the media for his significant efforts in helping arrange a playing tour of Russia for a local youth hockey team. He is also involved in a drive to solicit used hockey equipment to donate to Russian youth leagues.

Automation groups have been organized for the district.

The district continues to hold its annual "court family" meeting comprised of all judicial (including bankruptcy) officers, their staff, clerks' staff, and probation/pretrial personnel.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

John Bailey Jones, Chief Judge

The U.S. District Court for the District of South Dakota is headquartered in Sioux Falls, with satellite offices in Rapid City and Pierre. The total number of clerk's and chambers' staff was twenty-nine.

Judge Fred J. Nichol retired from his district judicial duties effective December 31, 1991. He completed twenty-seven years of service as a district judge.

Judge Donald J. Porter assumed senior status effective March 16, 1992. He will have senior chambers in Pierre.

State Judge Marshall Young replaced Thomas Parker as Magistrate Judge in the Western Division in June of 1992.

Caseload statistics for the District of South Dakota are listed in the following tables:

Criminal Statistics: 1991		
	Cases	Defendants
Filings	231	294
Terminations	249	298

The number of pending criminal cases at the end of calendar year 1991, was 103, down from 121 in 1990. The number of pending criminal defendants at the end of calendar year 1991, was 136, down only four from 1990.

Civil Statistics: 1991	
Filings	417*
Terminations	411
Pending	310

*Includes several reopened cases

	Yearly Comparisons				
	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
Filings	417	427	425	486	506
Terminations	411	447	459	543	477
Pending	310	303	323	357	414

Chief Judge John Bailey Jones is a member of the Code of Conduct Committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference.

All docketing clerks in the district completed ICMS training in Arizona.

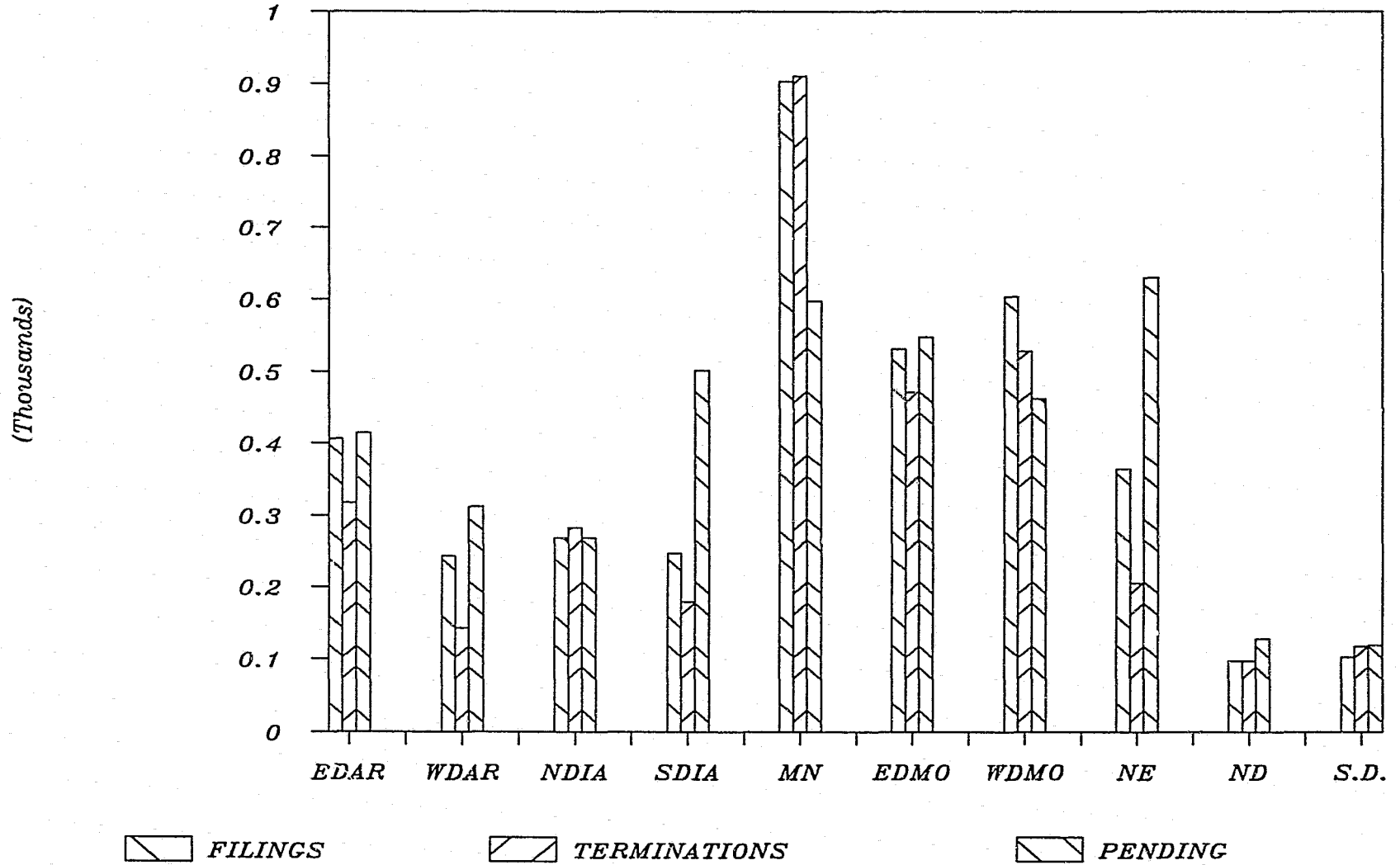
The Administrative Office intervened in a district court case to enforce a clerk's fee on registry funds of \$281,45.25. Judge Battey ordered the fee collected and the Eighth Circuit agreed. The total, including accumulated interest of \$319,289.76, was deposited in the special judiciary fund, one of the largest amounts collected since the clerk was charged with the duty to collect such fees.

The clerk's office received first place in the FCCA Gift of Life Award for blood donations. It was the third consecutive first place award for the entire organization.

BANKRUPTCY COURTS

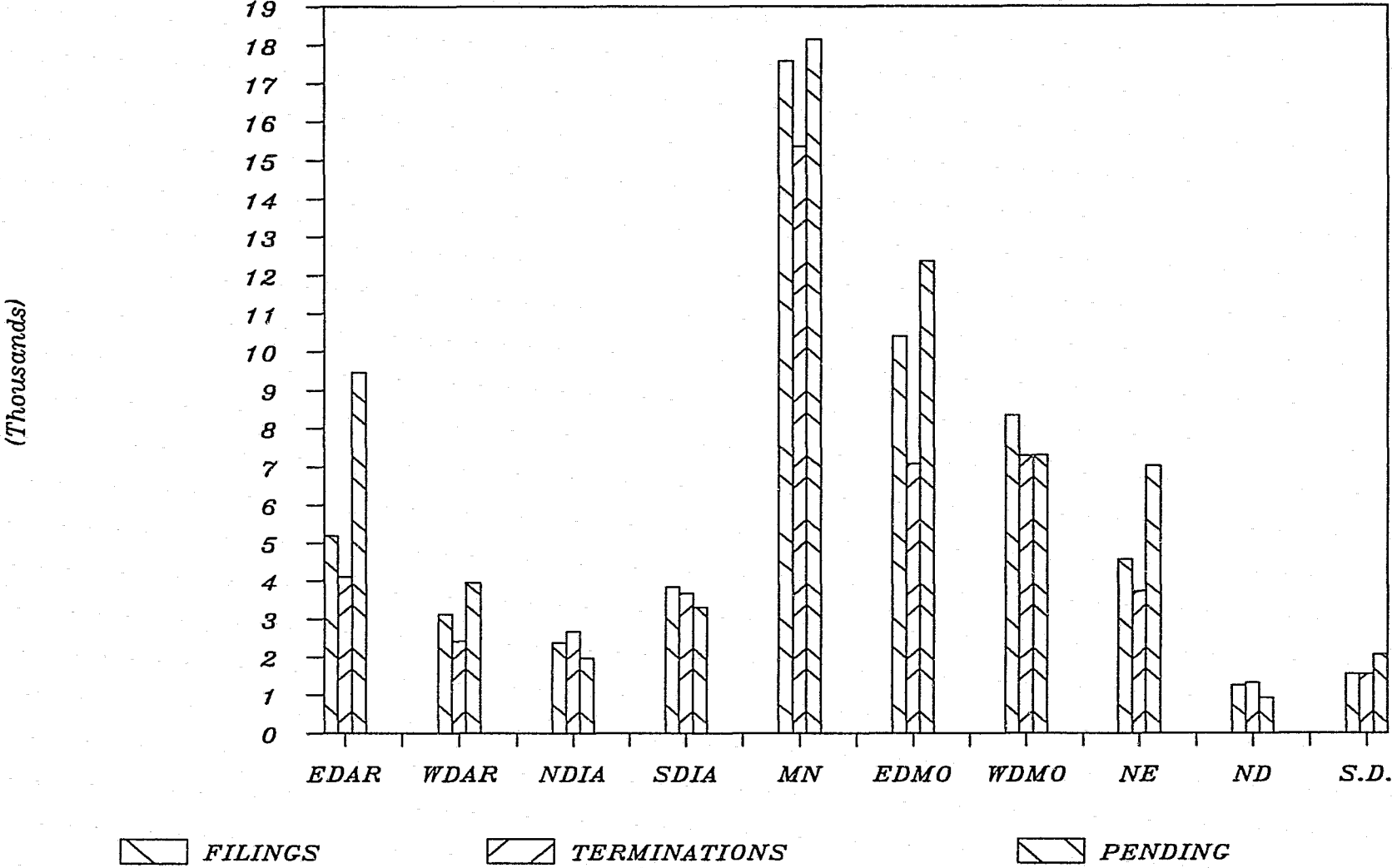
BANKRUPTCY COURTS

1991 ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS



BANKRUPTCY COURTS

1991 BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS



CONSOLIDATED REPORT U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS

During calendar year 1991, the ten district bankruptcy courts reported 66,501 pending bankruptcy petitions, a 15.17% increase over 1990. There were 3,979 adversary proceedings pending; a 15% increase over 1990.

Provided in the tables below are the bankruptcy code petitions commenced, terminated, and pending, and adversary proceedings commenced, terminated and pending as of December 31, 1991.

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY CODE DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991

DISTRICT	PENDING JAN 1, 1991	FILED	TERMINATED	PENDING DEC 31, 1991
E. Arkansas	326	406	317	415
W. Arkansas	212	243	143	312
N. Iowa	283	268	283	268
S. Iowa	433	247	179	501
Minnesota	604	903	910	597
E. Missouri	488	530	471	547
W. Missouri	386	603	527	462
Nebraska	471	364	205	630
North Dakota	128	97	97	128
South Dakota	134	102	117	119
TOTAL	3,465	3,763	3,249	3,979

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS
COMMENCED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING DURING
THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991

DISTRICT	PENDING JAN 1, 1991	COMMENCED	TERMINATED	PENDING DEC 31, 1991
E. Arkansas	4,549	5,195	4,099	9,465
W. Arkansas	2,513	3,120	2,416	3,954
N. Iowa	2,321	2,372	2,674	1,976
S. Iowa	3,340	3,835	3,670	3,297
Minnesota	15,100	17,580	15,367	18,152
E. Missouri	8,030	10,391	7,082	12,365
W. Missouri	6,817	8,344	7,286	7,304
Nebraska	4,058	4,551	3,726	7,012
North Dakota	1,082	1,248	1,326	917
South Dakota	1,492	1,539	1,559	2,059
TOTAL	49,302	58,175	49,205	66,501

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS
BUSINESS AND NONBUSINESS BANKRUPTCY CODE PETITIONS
COMMENCED, BY CHAPTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE,
DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991

DISTRICT	TOTAL	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	TOTAL	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	TOTAL	CH.	CH.	CH.
	FILINGS	7	11	12	13	BUS FILINGS	7	11	12	13	NON-BUS. FILINGS	7	11	13
EDAR	5,195	2,598	58	20	2,519	291	134	53	20	84	4,904	2,464	5	2,435
WDAR	3,120	2,195	48	21	856	206	103	46	21	36	2,914	2,092	2	820
NDIA	2,372	2,244	24	14	90	524	457	24	14	29	1,848	1,787	0	61
SDIA	3,835	3,322	33	5	475	224	174	30	5	15	3,611	3,148	3	460
MN	17,580	12,815	224	32	4,509	1,797	1,301	219	32	245	15,783	11,514	5	4,264
EDMO	10,391	6,090	120	5	4,176	541	371	117	5	48	9,850	5,719	3	4,128
WDMO	8,344	7,177	127	33	1,007	675	458	127	33	57	7,669	6,719		950
NE	4,551	3,033	65	69	1,380	380	164	65	69	82	4,167	2,869		1,298
ND	1,248	1,157	18	47	25	190	119	18	47	6	1,057	1,038		19
SD	1,539	1,369	31	42	97	356	239	30	42	45	1,183	1,130	1	52
TOTAL	58,175	42,000	748	288	15,134	5,184	3,520	729	288	647	52,986	38,480	19	14,487

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS

EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF ARKANSAS

Robert F. Fussell, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas is headquartered in Little Rock. In 1991, there were forty-nine nonjudicial personnel.

There were 8,317 filings; 6,538 terminations; and 13,219 pending cases in 1991. Of the pending cases, there were 4,087 Chapter 7 cases; 205 Chapter 11 cases; 128 Chapter 12 cases; and 8,799 Chapter 13 cases. Arkansas ranked third in the Eighth Circuit for filings, terminations, and pending cases.

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas was chosen as a pilot court for telecommunications accessibility for the deaf and hearing-impaired. The community response to the installation of a TDD has been very positive. The court is committed to this endeavor, and is now looking toward "total access" for all handicapped individuals.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Michael J. Melloy, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Iowa is headquartered in Cedar Rapids, with a satellite office in Sioux City. There were twenty-four nonjudicial personnel in the court in 1991.

The Northern District is in the preliminary stages of BANCAP training and implementation. The court is expected to go live the first week in July 1992. A new systems administrator joined the staff in September 1991, to prepare for the BANCAP implementation.

Extensive staff training is conducted on a daily basis progressing through several volumes of detailed information on all phases of cases and proceedings. Taping these sessions for use by outlying areas ensures that training is uniform.

Several rounds of lunch hour seminars are being presented to the bar at each of the six court locations. The first topic was an update of Chapter 13. A series on Chapters 7 and 11 are also planned. These programs, which are attended by members of the bar and legal assistants, prove to be a strong force in improving the practice.

Statistics for the Northern District of Iowa are presented in the following table:

Chapter	Filings	Closings	Pending
7	2,269	2,586	1,488
11	25	43	52
12	14	20	138
13	93	46	248
Total	2,401	2,695	1,926

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Lee M. Jackwig, Chief Judge

The United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Iowa is headquartered in Des Moines. The total number of nonjudicial personnel in 1991, was twenty.

There were 263 adversary proceedings pending on January 1, 1991. There were 264 cases filed and 278 terminated. As of December 31, 1991, there were 249 cases pending.

On January 1, 1991, there were 2,918 bankruptcy code petitions pending; 3,859 petitions were filed; 3,862 were terminated; and 2,915 were pending at the end of the year.

The Southern District experienced a 16% increase in case filings over the previous year. Moreover, 3,862 cases closed in 1991, which represented 551 more cases than in 1990, for an increase of 17%.

Chapter 7 filings increased by 14% and Chapter 13 petitions again dramatically increased by 31%. Chapter 12 filings decreased as has been the trend throughout the country. Chapter 11 filings increased for the first time in five years, but with only three more petitions than in 1990. There were three fewer adversary proceedings than in 1990. However, the court closed sixty-seven more proceedings than the previous year.

Chief Judge Lee M. Jackwig is a member of the U.S. Judicial Conference Automation and Technology Committee and serves on its Procurement, Electronic Filing, and Long Range Planning Subcommittees. She also is a member of the Committee's Electronic Document Processing Project and chairs the work group studying maintenance, access, and distribution issues. Judge Jackwig is a member of the Bankruptcy Judges Advisory Committee to the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. She continues to chair the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges Automation and Technology Committee, which consists of bankruptcy judges, clerks, and representatives from the United States Trustee Program and the bankruptcy bar. She received a certificate of recognition from the National Conference of Bankruptcy Clerks at their annual meeting in October.

Clerk of Court Mary M. Weibel is a member of the NCBC Board of Governors. She served on the Administrative Office's Advisory Committee on Space and Planning. She is a member of the Space and Facilities Workshop Ad Hoc Committee, the BANCAP users group, and chairs the Technical Issues Subcommittee and the Modification and Enhancement Subcommittee. She is also a member of the planning committee of the Federal Judicial Center Calendar Clerks Training Workshop, a member of the NCBJ Case Management Subcommittee, and a member of the Federal Executive Council.

Systems Manager William A. Gast is a member of the BANCAP Users Committee, the Technical Issues Committee, and the Modifications and Enhancements Committee. He also serves as a faculty member for the Federal Judicial Center.

The clerk's office has continued to progress using the case management system. Assignment of work to deputy clerks has been divided by block terminal digit. The staff has received continuous training in case management and computers. The staff has been trained in four phases of attitude, customer service in the federal courts, local rules, and update on amendments to the bankruptcy rules.

Progress has also been made in automation. All financial records are now completely automated, and the court has converted to the windows and graphical interface environment.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Robert J. Kressel, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Minnesota is headquartered in Minneapolis with satellite offices in St. Paul, Duluth, and Fergus Falls. There were eighty-five nonjudicial employees in the court in 1991.

In addition to steadily increasing case filings, the District of Minnesota underwent numerous changes in 1991. Twenty-four new nonjudicial positions were filled. A deputy-in-charge was selected for the clerk's office in St. Paul. The clerk's office in Minneapolis acquired additional space for administrative personnel, and the courtroom renovation in the Warren E. Burger Federal Building in St. Paul continued.

The District of Minnesota court experienced the eighth straight year of increased filings and the seventh straight year of record filings. There were 17,474 cases filed in 1991, up from 14,985 in 1990. The seventeen percent increase mirrored the 1990 increase, compared to the twenty-one percent increase in 1989; the thirteen percent increase in 1988; the ten percent increase in 1987; the thirty-three percent increase in 1986; and the twenty-nine percent increase in 1985.

Filings in 1991 amounted to 4,369 cases per judge. According to national statistics compiled from July 1989 - June 1990, the District of Minnesota had the highest caseload per judge in the Eighth Circuit, and one of the highest caseloads per judge in the nation.

The court closed 15,422 cases in 1991, an increase of nineteen percent over 1990, but which, in the face of record filings, still left a record 17,909 pending cases at year's end.

An employee awards program was initiated during 1991. Seven individual and five group honor awards were presented for exemplary efforts. Seven special service awards were presented for service beyond the required job duties, and three suggestion awards were presented for the development of automated forms. The special service and suggestion awards carried a cash reward. A committee has been established to oversee the nominations and presentation of awards during 1992.

The most widely anticipated change involved the conversion to BANCAP case processing at the beginning of 1992. Thirty deputy clerks involved in case processing traveled to the training center in San Antonio for week-long training sessions, with additional training in San Antonio by administrative and managerial personnel. Training sessions in case processing automation, word processing, and general bankruptcy knowledge were regularly scheduled. In addition,

the District of Minnesota was chosen as a pilot district for the electronic filing of debtors' matrixes.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

David P. McDonald, Chief Judge

The bankruptcy court for the Eastern District of Missouri is headquartered in St. Louis, and satellite offices are located in Cape Girardeau and Hannibal.

Bankruptcy filings in the Eastern District of Missouri exploded in 1991, with 10,344 cases filed. This breaks the previous record of 7,966 cases filed in 1990, by thirty percent. In 1987, 4,889 cases were filed, and in four years, the total has more than doubled. The 1991 figure is more than three-and-a-half times the 2,896 cases filed in 1984. The court has experienced case filing growth in double digit percentages every year since 1984, with the smallest percentage increase during this period being fourteen percent.

	1991 Statistics		
	Filings	Terminations	Pending
Chapter 7	6,046	5,803	3,675
Chapter 11	120	71	340
Chapter 12	5	6	84
Chapter 13	4,173	1,680	3,577
Total	10,344	7,560	11,676

The dramatic increase in case filings is due primarily to the poor regional economy. Two of the top three St. Louis area employers are dependant on the military. Defense budget cuts have both directly and indirectly affected St. Louis businesses.

The economic malaise is not confined to defense related businesses, since seven of the top twenty St. Louis area employers have had major layoffs, business relocations, or business closings since 1988. This trend is expected to continue for at least the next few years as major businesses continue to announce cutbacks planned for 1992 and 1993.

An Opinion Retrieval System designed by the Article III Judges Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts at the request of Chief Judge Edward L. Filippine is now being piloted in the district court. The Bankruptcy Division is determining if the system would be beneficial to bankruptcy courts, and the Eastern District of Missouri is the first pilot for the system.

The Bankruptcy Opinions Retrieval System (BORS) is a full-text search and retrieval system for specified opinions, orders, and memoranda issued by the Eastern District's bankruptcy judges. In addition, the system includes the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the ZyIndex and BORS user manuals, and selected volumes of the *Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures*.

BORS is designed to help the court maintain a consistent body of law of the district and will speed research and writing by giving court personnel easy access to previous work product of the court. The court has completed installation of the Unisys 5000/90. The court is also now "live" on BANCAP. Earlier in the year, BANCAP had been loaded on a 386 PC for a mega case.

The Judicial Conference Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure has accepted and published for review Rule 9036 submitted by Judge James J. Barta (EDMO) on behalf of the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules. The new rule, entitled *Notice by Electronic Transmission*, is a first attempt to officially authorize the wide-scale use of electronic technology in lieu of mail to transmit information to creditors and interested parties.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Frank W. Koger, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the Western District of Missouri is headquartered in Kansas City. The allocation of clerk's office personnel was increased from forty to forty-eight effective November 4, 1991, based on projected filings through 1992. Other assigned personnel include three law clerks and three secretaries.

Filings in 1991 increased twenty-two percent over 1990, which, in turn, had increased thirteen percent over 1989. Chapter 7 cases constituted eighty-six percent of the 1991 filings, and ninety-one percent of the increase. Chapter 13 cases accounted for twelve percent of the 1991 filings, and the other nine percent of the increase. These increases are generally spread equitably across all geographic bounds of the Western Division.

Chapter 11 and 12 filings, while not increasing, have generally maintained their position over the last three calendar years. It should be noted, however, that Chapter 12 Family Farmer filings have declined from a high of 182 in 1987, to an overall low of thirty-five in 1991.

Case terminations lagged only slightly behind case filings, with the number of cases closed in calendar year 1991, almost nineteen percent greater than calendar 1990, and forty-one percent greater than calendar year 1989.

The following table presents an overview of filings, terminations, and pending cases in the Western District:

	Ch. 7	Ch. 11	Ch. 12	Ch. 13	Total	Average
Filings	7,149	138	35	1,011	8,333	602
Terminations	6,598	86	52	612	7,348	572
Pending	4,052	174	172	2,140	6,538	244

Chief Judge Frank W. Koger served as Adjunct Professor of Law at the Missouri University School of Law at Columbia, and taught an advanced bankruptcy class.

Chief Judge Frank W. Koger, Judge Arthur B. Federman, and Judge Karen M. See served as Adjunct Professors of Law at the Missouri University School of Law at Kansas City while Professor Ray Warner was serving as a reporter for the ABI survey on attorney compensation. They taught creditors' rights, debtors' protection, and bankruptcy.

New local bankruptcy rules were published and distributed with an effective date of September 1, 1991.

An Ad Hoc Advisory Committee composed of local bankruptcy practitioners was formed in December 1991, to collect and communicate to the court the needs and concerns of practitioners and others.

The combined clerk's office established a formal training program and accompanying training guidelines for clerical personnel in January 1991. This was complemented by the formation of an automation training subcommittee in the spring of 1991. By year's end, clerical personnel had participated in an average of thirty-six hours of training per employee.

A quality control program was implemented during the past year, with designation of one position as a quality control analyst to review and report on the accuracy and timeliness of docketing and reports.

Wiring and transceiver equipment for networking the court's computers were installed late in the year, with training on the network scheduled to commence in 1992.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Timothy J. Mahoney, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the District of Nebraska is headquartered in Omaha, with a satellite office in Lincoln.

Construction was completed on the court's new facilities for the court in Lincoln, and the offices were moved in June 1991.

Systems furniture was delivered to the Omaha clerk's office late in 1991. Every deputy has an "office" except those who have public/intake responsibilities.

The clerk's office has initiated a very effective committee system. Case administrators meet monthly to discuss ways to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the BANCAP operations.

Statistically, there has been a steady increase in case filings over the past few years. During 1991, there was a 12% increase in case filings, and a 9.8% increase in pending cases over 1990, for Nebraska. Chapter 7 cases were up 22% from the previous year, with decreases to the other chapters, especially Chapter 13 cases.

The Omaha office carries a higher number of cases than the Lincoln office. An effort is being made to more fairly distribute the caseload between the Omaha and Lincoln divisional offices by assigning every third Chapter 13 case filed in Omaha to Judge Minahan and the Lincoln office.

Chief Judge Timothy J. Mahoney believes that despite many changes and an increased workload, the district continues to handle filings and dispose of cases at an acceptable pace.

The following tables report 1991 filings, terminations, and pending statistics for Omaha and Lincoln.

1991 Statistics

	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	Omaha	Lincoln	Total	Omaha	Lincoln	Total	Omaha	Lincoln	Total
Ch. 7	1,497	1,504	3,001	1,461	1,553	3,014	1,353	713	2,066
Ch. 9	4	0	4	5	1	6	29	3	32
Ch. 11	33	31	64	40	30	70	258	178	436
Ch. 12	16	55	71	116	127	243	170	257	427
Ch. 13	975	404	1,379	437	182	619	2,747	1,028	3,775
Total	2,525	1,994	4,519	2,059	1,893	3,952	4,557	2,179	6,736
Adversary	175	133	175	119	94	213	364	186	550

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

William A. Hill, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of North Dakota is headquartered in Fargo. The bankruptcy court employs twelve nonjudicial employees.

Bankruptcy filings in the District of North Dakota increased 15% in calendar year 1991. The caseload remains manageable since most of the increase is due to Chapter 7 no asset cases. The clerk's office continues to maintain pending cases at less than 90% of filings, compared to the national rate of 125%.

The North Dakota bankruptcy and district courts are part of a pilot project testing an automated financial system. The Administrative Office plans to expand the automated program to all courts implementing the decentralized budget in 1993. Chief Deputy Dianne Schmitz is testing Finsys 3.0, the receipts/trustee ledger program.

The bankruptcy bar committee is working with Judge William A. Hill and Clerk Ellen A. Johanson on promulgating new local rules. The rules are expected to be completed in the spring of 1992.

The bankruptcy clerk's office presented half-day workshops in October in case management, local rules, and automation requirements to North Dakota attorneys. Sessions were held in Fargo and in Bismarck.

Deputy Clerk Kay Melquist has been appointed the BANCAP trainer, has attended training sessions in San Antonio, and has developed a training program to involve all staff in BANCAP docketing and reports.

Ms. Melquist and Systems Manager Jim Snyder have organized a local BANCAP Users Group which meets frequently to discuss BANCAP issues, solves problems, and keeps records on changes and innovations.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Irvin N. Hoyt, Chief Judge

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of South Dakota is headquartered in Sioux Falls, with a satellite office in Pierre, where the chief judge is located. There were nineteen nonjudicial personnel in 1991.

In 1991, there were 1,541 filings, 1,572 terminations, and 1,827 cases pending of which 795 were Chapter 7's; 84 were Chapter 11's; 612 were Chapter 12's; and 336 were Chapter 13's. The district ranked ninth in the circuit and eighty-fourth in the nation in case filings..

The bankruptcy court went live on BANCAP in October 1991. In November, the clerk's office began putting all pending cases filed prior to October 1, 1991, into the BANCAP database.

During the past year, all court staff received CPR instruction and training. A two-day intra-district workshop was held September 5-6, with emphasis on customer service in the federal courts, and professional image. Procedure training for deputy clerks toward digital case management administration was also conducted.

FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS

FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Daniel M. Scott, Federal Public Defender

The District of Minnesota Federal Public Defender's Office is located in the United States Courthouse in Minneapolis. In 1991, there were twelve staff, including the federal public defender, five assistants, one investigator, one paralegal/law clerk, one sentencing specialist, one administrative, and two clerical staff.

The federal public defender's office operates solely in federal district court for the District of Minnesota, and accepts appointments of indigent persons under the Criminal Justice Act who are charged with federal offenses ranging from improper acceptance of railroad retirement benefits to first degree murder within a federal reservation. The office's appointments extend from magistrate judge court through the entire appellate process. In addition, the office coordinates the activities of a panel of 142 private practitioners who accept appointments on a case-by-case basis.

In 1991, the federal public defender's office had 718 appointments. This included 326 federal defender felony and other appointments and nineteen appeals (the federal public defender took forty-eight percent of the total caseload). The CJA panel appointments included 284 felony and other appointments and eighty-nine appeals (the panel took fifty-two percent of the total caseload).

The federal public defender's office projects that total numbers will level off unless the U.S. Attorney's office again expands. The office also expects that panel appeals will decrease as issues are decided concerning sentencing guidelines.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS

David R. Freeman

The Federal Public Defender for the Eastern District of Missouri and the Central and Southern Districts of Illinois was established under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. § 30016(A). The office originated in 1978, as the Federal Public Defender for the Southern and Central Districts of Illinois. In 1984, the Eastern District of Missouri amended its plan to provide representation under the Criminal Justice Act through a Federal Public Defender Organization. The Seventh and Eighth Circuit Courts of Appeals approved the combined operation and the office retains its unique status as the only federal public defender operation that provides indigent defense services in multiple circuits.

The federal public defender's office is presently housed in the U.S. Court & Custom House in St. Louis, Missouri, and consists of six attorneys and seven clerical personnel. A branch office in East St. Louis, Illinois, consists of two attorneys and four clerical staff. A branch office in Benton, Illinois, is expected to open in the fall of 1992, and the office is also working toward opening a branch office in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

The office currently handles approximately seventy-two percent of the cases requiring the appointment of counsel in the Eastern District of Missouri, and sixty-five percent in the Southern District of Illinois. Thirty percent of the appointments in the Eastern District of Missouri and twenty-eight percent in the Southern District of Illinois relate to drug and firearms charges.

In addition to the full range of criminal appointments, appeals and other discretionary appointments under the Criminal Justice Act, the office also handles a number of death penalty habeas corpus cases involving state prisoners convicted of capital offenses.

Assistant Federal Public Defender Michael Dwyer was on a leave of absence since October 1, 1992, serving as the federal public defender liaison representative to the U.S. Sentencing Commission in Washington, D.C. He returned to the office on April 1, 1992.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Raymond C. Conrad, Jr.

The Western District of Missouri Federal Public Defender's office is located in Kansas City. The staff consists of eight attorneys, two investigators, and five secretaries.

During 1991, Assistant Federal Public Defender Philip M. Moomaw retired after an exemplary career as an attorney representing indigent defendants in federal court. That position is now filled by Margaret Elise Branyan. Leesa A. Bradley has been assigned secretary in the Springfield office.

The primary function of the office is to provide representation to the indigent charged with violations of federal criminal laws. The office also has the only prison project in the federal system. In this project, the office provides advice, assistance, and representation to all federal inmates housed at the U.S. Medical Center for federal prisoners in Springfield, Missouri. This program has been in existence, in its present form, for approximately nineteen years at the request of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri.

In addition to representing inmates in petitions for writs of habeas corpus, probation revocation, parole revocation, and criminal representations, the office provided assistance to inmates in 736 separate instances.

In FY 91, the office closed 1,340 cases, including 920 instances of separate inmate assistance. The criminal caseload included closing 203 criminal cases, of which the vast majority were felonies. In addition, the office represented individuals upon appeal in fifteen different cases, and closed 244 cases involving other types of representation, of which ninety cases were inmates seeking writs of habeas corpus.

Other representations by the office included witnesses testifying in trials, as well as in the representation of witnesses before the grand jury. Additionally, thirty-seven people were represented in cases filed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § § 4245 and 4246. These are individuals believed to be suffering from mental disorders which require transfer from a regular prison to a psychiatric hospital or to continue in a psychiatric setting beyond their release date. As a result, these individuals are entitled to hearings, with the federal public defender's office as their representative, before an order can be entered by the court for confinement in psychiatric wards at the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri.

While there has been a leveling off in the caseload in the past two years, there has been an increasing amount of time spent per case on sentencing guidelines.

The office projects an increase in cases in FY 1992 and 1993 because of the forty-two attorneys with the U.S. Attorney's office, thirty-one of whom are assigned to the criminal side, while the federal public defender's office continues with eight attorneys.

Staff of the federal public defender's office have conducted training sessions, acted as judges at moot court trials, and presented seminars on representing a criminal defendant in federal court. Ray Conrad is a member of the Subcommittee on Criminal Jury Instructions.

The office is automated with every secretary, attorney, and investigator having a computer.

All attorneys on staff provide advice and assistance to panel attorneys, particularly with respect to sentencing guidelines, and completed a minimum of fifteen hours of continuing legal education in 1991, with heavy emphasis on criminal defense.

P R O B A T I O N

P R E T R I A L S E R V I C E S

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM
PERSONS RECEIVED FOR AND REMOVED FROM SUPERVISION
DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

DISTRICT	PERSONS UNDER SUPER- VISION 1/1/91	RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION									RECEIVED BY TRANSFER
		TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL LESS TRANS- FERS	JUDGE PRO- BATION	MAG. JUDGE PRO- BATION	TERM OF SUPER- VISED RELEASE	PAROLE	MANDA- TORY RELEASE	MILI- TARY PAROLE	SPECIAL PAROLE	
EAR	333	270	230	85	8	83	31	14	3	6	40
WAR	210	159	114	30	31	34	10	6	2	1	45
NIA	199	116	101	27	2	28	22	14	1	7	15
SIA	202	133	99	29		33	18	11	1	7	34
MN	744	456	401	100	15	150	49	50		37	55
EMO	781	437	388	107	7	112	87	41	9	25	49
WMO	751	400	351	109	29	90	79	29	5	10	49
NE	340	190	173	79	10	45	25	7	1	6	17
ND	226	163	142	75	2	52	4	9			21
SD	304	271	240	95	7	85	15	29	3	6	31
TOTAL	4090	2595	2239	736	111	712	340	210	25	105	356

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM
PERSONS RECEIVED FOR AND REMOVED FROM SUPERVISION
DURING THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

DISTRICT	PERSONS UNDER SUPER- VISION DEC. 31 1991	REMOVED FROM SUPERVISION									
		REMOVED BY TRANSFER	SPECIAL PAROLE	MILI- TARY PAROLE	MANDA- TORY RELEASE	PAROLE	TERM OF SUPER- VISED RELEASE	JUDGE MAGIS- TRATE PRO- BATION	JUDGE PROBA- TION	LESS TRANS- FERS	TOTAL RE- MOVED
EAR	405	44	3	10	14	30	15	18	64	154	198
WAR	235	32	4		5	10	13	32	38	102	134
NIA	231	16	6		9	14	6	5	28	68	84
SIA	215	22	8	2	12	15	3	10	48	98	120
MN	810	49	42	2	49	50	59	22	117	341	390
EMO	754	56	34	10	43	123	43	22	133	408	464
WMO	787	48	23	4	22	76	26	38	127	316	364
NE	381	34	6	1	7	22	3	9	67	115	149
ND	253	32	1	1	9	4	18	9	62	104	136
SD	356	29	10	1	29	16	43	16	75	190	219
TOTAL	4427	362	137	31	199	360	229	181	759	1896	2258

U.S. PROBATION OFFICES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Charles H. Gray, Chief

The U.S. Probation Office for the Eastern District of Arkansas is headquartered in Little Rock. Satellite offices are located in Benton and Mabelvale. The total number of nonjudicial personnel in 1991, was thirty. Two new officer positions, one clerical position, and one systems analyst programmer were authorized and filled during the year.

The Eastern District combines probation and pretrial services, conducting prebail investigations and bond supervision, presentence investigations and reports, and postconviction supervision for both the court and parole commission.

In January of 1991, the office started with 354 active supervision cases, and there was a steady increase throughout the year. The total at the end of calendar year 1991, was 417, an increase of sixty-three cases, which was due primarily to the sentencing guidelines. Pretrial services interviewed 320 defendants during 1991, and actively supervised an average number of 197 offenders each month. There were 351 presentence reports completed in 1991, compared to 248 in 1990. A total of 859 reports were submitted to the courts, U.S. Attorney, or Parole Commission. Several factors that suggest a continued growth in the caseload include guideline sentencing, enhanced supervision, the drug task force, and a depressed economy.

The Eastern District was chosen as one of the next twelve districts to utilize the probation automated case tracking system (PACTS). A systems analyst/programmer was employed at the end of the year to coordinate the PACTS implementation and operation.

The Eastern District has made great progress in automation. Numerous in-house programs which were written for caseload management and statistical reporting have greatly reduced personnel hours required to assimilate reports. Some probation officers received computers, attended an introduction to personal computers class, and are currently using their computers on a daily basis.

The district was represented in Baltimore for training in electronic monitoring and enhanced supervision, both of which will be implemented in early 1992. Two officers have been selected to serve as Federal Judicial Center faculty.

Training was a top priority in 1991. A staff of thirty averaged fifty hours of training. Both outside training resources and staff with specialized expertise were utilized. Training was conducted on-site and a two-day workshop was held outside the office.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Lee R. Owen, Chief

The Western District of Arkansas consists of thirty-four counties and six court divisions. The office is headquartered in Fort Smith, with two satellite offices located in Fayetteville and El Dorado. The western district had a total of eighteen staff in FY 1991.

The probation office conducts presentence investigations and delivers presentence reports to the court on all offenders scheduled for sentencing. The office investigates and provides court bail reports on all persons arrested. The office also supervises offenders on bond supervision, probation, pretrial diversion, supervised release, and parole, and submits progress reports to the proper authorities.

In 1991, the probation office conducted 153 presentence investigations and reports, and 679 other investigations and reports. The office reported an overall increase of 281 investigations during 1991.

The probation office is fully equipped with a personal computer for every employee, and personnel are constantly involved in on-the-job automation training.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Michael Ebinger, Chief

The Northern District of Iowa U.S. Probation Office is headquartered in Cedar Rapids, and has satellite offices in Waterloo and Sioux City. In calendar year 1991, the probation office operated with a total staff of sixteen, including the chief probation officer. One probation officer was added in October 1991.

The Northern District of Iowa is a combined probation and pretrial services operation with all the attendant responsibilities. The district will soon begin to specialize, dividing into supervision, presentence, and pretrial units.

There were an average number of 218 convicted offenders under supervision in 1991. There were 120 pretrial defendants under supervision for the one position designated for the purpose of pretrial. A total of 112 presentence reports were completed.

Training continued to be a high priority activity in the district. United States Probation Officers attended real property training, financial investigative techniques, sentencing guidelines, the first annual Indian law conference, retirement seminar, and enhanced supervision seminar. The automation specialist attended conferences for automation and the chief clerk attended a workshop for procurement personnel.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Edwin G. Ailts, Chief

The United States Probation Office for the Southern District of Iowa is headquartered in Des Moines with a satellite office in Davenport. There were seventeen employees in 1991.

The Southern District supervises people on probation, supervised release, parole, military parole, and defendants placed in the pretrial diversion program. The office prepares presentence reports for submission to the court to facilitate sentencing, and provides bond reports to the court to aid in setting bond.

In 1991, the office supervised eighty-nine persons on probation; fifty on supervised release; thirty-seven on parole; three on military parole; nineteen on special parole term; ten on mandatory release; three on pretrial diversion; and four under a U.S. Magistrate Judge.

The office conducted 145 presentence reports; twenty-eight pretransfer releases; forty prerelease requests; eleven furlough/work release reports; 107 collateral investigations; fifty violation reports; thirty-six special reports; ten preliminary interviews; and thirty annual adjustment reports. Pretrial investigative reports prepared by the office included 178 reports to magistrate judges for bond; ten bond collateral reports for other districts; and forty-two bond clients under supervision.

The Southern District is aggressively pursuing automation opportunities. The office currently has thirteen pc's and is in the process of purchasing an additional pc for the Davenport office to facilitate enhanced supervision.

Probation officers are also working with pc's for case management as well as presentence investigations. Presently, all except one line officer and the CUSPO probation officer have pc's and use them routinely.

The office currently uses WordPerfect, Closeup, Carbon Copy, WordPerfect Library, AS-SYST, VP-Planner and electronic mail. All pc's are networked for efficient multiuser operations. Rob Raker and Jim Garry of the U.S. Clerk's office have been very helpful in the probation office's automation endeavors.

During the past calendar year, the Southern District has continued to emphasize training for both probation and clerical staff in various skill related areas. In February, a training session was conducted for all officers which included information from the Internal Revenue Service regarding examination of tax returns, updates regarding the federal sentencing guidelines, and a review of the procedures and policies of the local community treatment center where a majority of the district's clients are referred. In March, a training session regarding the sentencing guidelines was presented by Russel L. Buris of the U.S. Sentencing Commission. In March and April, training was conducted by USPO David Klodd in Des Moines for all probation staff regarding the use of the "Capstun" self-defense product. Computer training in the use of WordPerfect and the use of computers was conducted in May and June.

In October, all probation staff attended a training session presented by George Rittminac, crisis intervention counselor, at the Vera French Psychiatric Unit at Mercy Hospital in Davenport in proper crisis intervention techniques.

In December, stress management training was conducted by Alice Killman, R.N. of the Iowa Methodist Medical Center in Des Moines. Also in December, training was conducted on the proper method of answering the telephone in the probation office.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Glenn Baskfield, Chief

The U.S. Probation Office for the District of Minnesota is headquartered in Minneapolis, has a branch office in St. Paul, and consists of an authorized strength of twenty-eight officers.

There are seven probation officers in the St. Paul office in addition to a supervising probation officer. The administrative support staff consists of eighteen people in both offices.

In 1984, Congress passed the Comprehensive Crime Control Act which deals, in part, with sentencing reform. As a result, sentencing guidelines were established and went into effect for offenses committed after November 1, 1987.

Selection of an appropriate sentence is one of the most important decisions made in the criminal justice system. The primary vehicle to assist the sentencing court in fulfilling this responsibility is the presentence investigation report. Due to the complexity of this report, the probation office decided that from a management point of view, it would be more effective to have a small group of probation officers preparing only presentence reports with a supervisor and a presentence specialist providing quality control for this unit. Approximately 500 presentence reports were prepared by this unit in 1991.

Likewise, the office has a group of officers providing supervision of nearly 800 people living throughout the state.

On December 1, 1991, the office instituted an "Enhanced Supervision Program" placing a renewed emphasis on the supervision of offenders. After an assessment period, a probation officer develops a case plan in which the officer identifies supervision issues and then implements supervision activities to address those issues. The program is designed to enable the probation officer to work in concert with the supervisor to select the type of supervision activities necessary for each offender.

With the establishment of these two units, it is the office's hope to better serve the court as well as provide clients with a more accountable constructive term of supervision.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Jerome F. Lawrenz, Chief

The U.S. Probation Office for the Eastern District of Missouri is headquartered in St. Louis, with a satellite office in Cape Girardeau. The work measurement and staffing formula reflects that the U.S. Probation Office should have fifty-seven positions. Currently, there are fifty-one authorized staff positions with thirty-two allocated as probation officer positions and nineteen as probation clerk positions.

The U.S. Probation Office conducts confidential investigations and prepares reports for the court, the U.S. Parole Commission, and various agencies of the Department of Justice. The probation office supervises offenders on probation, supervised release, and parole. The increasing complexity of the responsibilities involving investigation and supervision has required reorganization which has included assigning probation officers to specialist duties of either investigation or supervision.

The U.S. Probation Office for the Eastern District of Missouri is the thirty-first largest district in the country, and in 1991, conducted 1,725 investigations of which 975 were for the court; the remaining were completed for various Department of Justice agencies. The probation office supervised an average of 811 cases on a monthly basis of which sixty-two percent were probation or supervised release cases, and the remaining thirty-eight percent were parole, special parole, military parole, or mandatory release cases.

Of the total caseload, 270 individuals required special conditions for treatment of drug, alcohol, or mental health related issues. Of this number, 248 received some form of drug treatment with over 150 enrolled in formal drug aftercare treatment programs.

Chief U.S. Probation Officer Lawrenz is a member of the Chiefs' Management Council, Chair of the Supervision Committee, and a member of the Bureau of Prisons' Task Force on Prerelease. The employees of the probation office are dedicated and committed to the performance of their duties as evidenced by the awarding of quality step increases to twelve staff members, promotions to the target grade of their respective positions for six staff members, and promotions for six staff members to positions of greater responsibility.

The probation office implemented the Enhanced Supervision Program in 1991. This program provides a conceptual focus on enforcement of conditions, controlling risk, and providing needed community correctional treatment for offenders on supervision.

The probation office has joined with the clerk's office in combining resources for automation.

The office has made available formal drug aftercare treatment programs to more offenders by establishing an additional contract resource. There are now contract resources in four geographical locations.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Lewis D. Frazier, Chief Probation Officer

The U.S. Probation Office is headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri, and has two satellite offices in Springfield and Jefferson City. The probation office currently has fifty-three members, with one probation officer vacancy. There are forty-two staff in Kansas City (twenty-four probation officers, sixteen clerical, and two pc systems staff; nine in Springfield (six probation officers and three clerical); and two in Jefferson City (one probation officer and one clerical). The increase in staff is due to the increasing workload.

The office conducts presentence investigations and writes presentence reports, as well as supervises offenders in the community. The office initiated the ESP (enhanced supervision program) and is implementing a districtwide program of sanctioning all noncompliant behavior as violations in response to the ever-increasing number of people under supervision, especially supervised release. This ensures timely reporting of all violations and achieves consistency of sanctions.

In 1991, there were a total of 804 active cases: 377 probation; sixty U.S. Magistrate probation; 147 parole; twenty-two mandatory release; ten military parole; and 188 special parole/supervised release.

The Western District has been chosen as a pilot district for the National Fine Center. Although it did not become a reality in 1991, progress continues for its implementation as well as the installation and implementation of PACTS (Probation Automated Case Tracking System) in the Western District.

There were 135 inactive cases: twenty-six probation; two U.S. Magistrate probation; sixty parole; sixteen mandatory release; one military parole; and thirty special parole/supervised release.

There were 422 presentence reports completed in 1991.

The statistics represent a six percent increase in the active and inactive caseloads. While the number of presentence reports completed remained nearly the same as last year, the office experienced a twenty-one percent increase in miscellaneous reports prepared. In view of the increasing caseload as well as additional responsibilities added daily, it is expected that these statistics will continue to increase.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Burton L. Matthies, Chief Probation Officer

The District of Nebraska U.S. Probation Office is headquartered in Omaha, and has a satellite office in Lincoln. The district also has a divisional office in North Platte, which serves the western and central areas of the district. The office has seventeen probation officers, a chief, a supervisory probation officer, an officer-in-charge, two senior probation officers, an administrative analyst, a clerk in charge of the Lincoln divisional office; and eight senior probation clerks.

The probation office serves the U.S. District Court in the investigation and supervision of offenders on probation, supervised release, and parole within the district. The probation office includes pretrial services such as bond investigations and supervision of those released on bond by magistrate judges.

The district's workload has increased by approximately 15% in all categories. Home confinement is an integral part of supervision, and since October of 1990, the office has had offenders complete 8,113 days or 22.22 years of home confinement.

The District of Nebraska was a demonstration district with home confinement augmented with electronic monitoring.

Chief Probation Officer Matthies serves on the Eighth Circuit Education Committee. Senior Probation Officer J. Craig Saigh is an instructor with new officer orientation seminars. Administrative Analyst Rhonda Forsythe has been serving on administrative review teams, and is now serving as the national president of the Clerks Association.

The district completed enhanced supervision training for the district with all support staff. There are plans to network with the clerk's offices in Omaha and Lincoln. The district also hosted a successful pretrial workshop for PTS officers, prosecuting attorneys, defense attorneys, members of federal investigative agencies, and contract facility managers.

Due to the increased workload in the district, the office has requested approval of the Eighth Circuit Judicial Council to establish a separate pretrial services office.

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

William D. Broome, Chief

There was a flurry of activity in the U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office in North Dakota this past year resulting from a large increase in staff, office expansion and renovations, and a number of training sessions for officers and support staff.

In the District of North Dakota, probation and pretrial services functions are combined and are conducted at six locations: the headquarters office in Fargo; divisional offices in Bismarck, Grand Forks, and Minot; and two satellite offices in Belcourt, on the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indian Reservation, and in Devils Lake.

Three specialist positions were added in the office involving the conversion of one clerical position to administrative analyst, and the promotion of two line officers to specialists, one as a drug/alcohol treatment specialist and the other as a home confinement specialist. Current staff includes fourteen probation/pretrial services officers, one pc systems administrator, one administrative analyst, and five clerks. Due to the continued increase in prosecutions and development of a new probation/pretrial services staffing formula, seven additional positions were anticipated in 1992.

As a combined district, the U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office conducts bond and presentence reports, and provides prebail and postconviction services that include enforcing conditions of release, controlling risk, and treatment services. Notwithstanding the increased use of specialists, in North Dakota probation/pretrial services officers are community correction generalists.

The staff has nearly doubled in the past year, mostly due to drug and border violation cases. Statistically, there were 150 presentence reports prepared, 235 postconviction offenders on supervision, and approximately 1,000 miscellaneous reports completed during calendar year 1991. The pretrial services statistical profile shows 200 bail investigations conducted, sixty-five defendants on pretrial supervision, and a violation rate for the 200 cases closed in 1991, of one percent.

North Dakota has been an innovator in the use of alternatives to detention such as inpatient/outpatient substance abuse treatment, halfway house placements, use of third party custodians and, beginning this year, home detention using electronic monitoring.

There was a full calendar of training conducted this year involving all staff members in a wide range of subjects from wellness issues, and investment strategies for federal employees, to

computer-assisted legal research, proofreading, and procurement procedures. Two officers completed management programs: Supervising Officer Bob Holliday completed a Frontline Supervisor's course at the Probation and Pretrial Services Academy, and Chief Probation Officer Dan Broome participated in the Judicial Center's Senior Court Managers' Seminar in August.

Several officers are involved in national and circuit committees. Chief Dan Broome serves on the Chiefs' Management Council Pretrial Services Committee, the Pretrial Services Ad Hoc Committee on Supervision, and the Probation and Pretrial Services Division Task Force on Detention. PC Systems Administrator Diane Renner serves on the Eighth Circuit's PC User Group Committee, and is chief of the User Group's Administration Committee.

Future goals for the office include computer literacy for all staff; development of a career ladder for probation and pretrial services clerks; enhanced supervision training for all probation/pretrial services officers; and a proactive implementation of decentralized budgeting.

The office sees this as an exciting and challenging time for probation and pretrial. Unlike in past years when there was an expectation to do more with less, there is now more staff, greater budgetary control, and expanding automation and information management systems which, combined with continued hard work and dedication, will make U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services one of the premier agencies in the administration of justice.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Jack Saylor, Chief

The U.S. Probation Office for the District of South Dakota is headquarter in Sioux Falls. Satellite offices are located in Aberdeen, Pierre, and Rapid City. There were twenty-eight permanent staff, plus one clerical position in Sioux Falls which ended in April 1992. Through operation of the staffing formula and corresponding staffing allocations in 1991, the office added one officer at each of the three divisional offices. The district has two administrative positions and seven permanent clerical positions.

During calendar year 1991, the district reclassified two senior probation officers/officers-in-charge to supervisors; promoted a probation officer to home confinement specialist; and promoted two officers to guideline specialists. A senior probation clerk was promoted to chief clerk, filling a position vacated when a former chief clerk was reclassified to pc systems administrator.

The District of South Dakota is a combined district providing both pretrial and probation services. The office has three primary functional responsibilities: providing the full array of pretrial services functions (primarily preparing bonding reports and supervising defendants placed on pretrial supervision); presentence investigation; and report writing.

While the primary functions and responsibilities of the office have not changed, the sentencing guidelines and the necessary refocusing and reemphasis relative to the office's pretrial and probation supervision responsibilities have created a constant state of flux. Adjusting to rapid growth and assuming responsibility for sundry administrative functions has been and continues to be a significant challenge.

During the last year, 249 presentence reports, fifty-two collateral presentence investigations for other districts, and 247 pretrial services reports were completed. During this same time period, staff also supervised 325 post-sentence cases and seventy-seven pretrial cases. Sixty percent of the supervision caseload was drug and alcohol dependent; eight percent was juveniles; and fifty-five percent was Native American.

Statistical rankings for the district ending June 30, 1991, showed South Dakota ranking fifth in the total number of presentence reports completed; fifth in bond reports; sixth in the number of offenders under post-sentence supervision; and fifth in the number of pretrial defendants under supervision. Of the ninety-four districts nationally, South Dakota ranked sixty-eighth in the total number of presentence reports completed; sixty-fifth in the number of bond reports completed; seventy-fifth in the number of post-sentence offenders under supervision; and forty-seventh in the number of pretrial supervision cases.

Since the number of prosecutions in the district increases at a slow rate, it is not anticipated that the amount of pretrial and presentence work will increase dramatically. Post-sentence work, however, is expected to increase over the next few years until the number of supervised release cases reaches a plateau. Moreover, the workload is expected to increase significantly if and when the use of home confinement, enforced by electronic monitoring, becomes widespread. This will be particularly true if the Bureau of Prisons starts releasing large numbers of inmates into home confinement programs operated by the probation service.

The District of South Dakota is currently operating growth groups in two Indian reservation communities in conjunction with its intensive outpatient, drug/alcohol treatment programs. The programs were instituted because of the integral part the family plays in an offender's substance abuse and recovery. Equally important is the hope that through these efforts, the incidence of family violence, which so often accompanies substance abuse, will also be reduced.

During the last year, two of the district's officers have served as trainers for the Federal Judicial Center. One served a temporary tour of duty at the Probation Division, and one is

currently a member of the Eighth Circuit Education Committee. The office's pc systems administrator serves on a subcommittee for the Personnel Committee of the Chiefs' Management Council.

With the goal of automating the office's field supervision officers, four officers who routinely take two-to three-day trips are now equipped with notebook computers. These officers have found the notebook computers to be invaluable because they have the complete chronological histories of all of their cases with them at all times and, in most instances, they are able to enter all of their newly generated chronos into the computer before returning to the office. Also, the automated plans will soon be on the computers. As additional funds become available, the office plans to outfit all field offices with notebook computers. Those without such computers use desktop computers for chrono recording and two presentence writers use them for presentence work.

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT PRETRIAL SERVICES ACT
PSA INTERVIEWS AND TYPE OF BAIL REPORT
FOR THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

DISTRICT	PSA CASES ACTIVATED	INTERVIEW STATUS						TYPE OF REPORT											
		INTERVIEWED		REFUSED INTERVIEW		NOT INTERVIEWED		PREBAIL				POST BAIL		OTHER		NO REPORT			
		TOTAL	PCT.	TOTAL	PCT.	TOTAL	PCT.	TOTAL	PCT	WITH		W/OUT		TOTAL	PCT.	TOTAL	PCT.	TOTAL	PCT.
										RECOM	RECOM.	RECOM	RECOM.						
EAR	269	268	99.6%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	197	73.2%	193	4	53	19.7%	5	1.9%	14	5.2%		
WAR	88	78	88.6%	6	6.8%	4	4.5%	45	51.1%	42	3	33	37.5%	1	1.1%	9	10.2%		
NIA	127	122	96.1%	3	2.4%	2	1.6%	117	92.1%	113	4	1	0.8%	6	4.7%	3	2.4%		
SIA	174	156	89.7%	4	2.3%	14	8.0%	164	94.3%	163	1	9	5.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%		
MN	482	447	92.7%	25	5.2%	10	2.1%	425	88.2%	423	2	41	8.5%	6	1.2%	10	2.1%		
EMO	432	421	97.5%	9	2.1%	2	0.5%	426	98.6%	425	1	5	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%		
WMO	373	368	98.7%	4	1.1%	1	0.3%	368	98.7%	368	0	1	0.3%	3	0.8%	1	0.3%		
NE	196	153	78.1%	15	7.7%	28	14.3%	140	71.4%	136	4	2	1.0%	32	16.3%	22	11.2%		
ND	196	185	94.4%	8	4.1%	3	1.5%	171	87.2%	157	14	3	1.5%	16	8.2%	6	3.1%		
SD	266	260	97.7%	3	1.1%	3	1.1%	260	97.7%	238	22	6	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
TOTAL	2603	2458	94.4%	78	3.0%	67	2.6%	2313	88.9%	2258	55	154	5.9%	69	2.7%	67	2.6%		

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT PRETRIAL SERVICES ACT
 CASES ACTIVATED
 FOR THE TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1991**

DISTRICT	PSA CASES ACTIVATED	TYPE OF CASE					RULE 40 TRANSFER OUT	PRETRIAL DIVERSION		
		COM- PLAINTS	INDICT/ INFOR	SUPER- CEDING	MATERIAL WITNESS	OTHER		CASES ACTIVATED	PRE- CHARGED PTD	POST- CHARGED PTD
EAR	269	39	229	0	0	1	12	42	42	0
WAR	88	10	74	0	0	4	6	13	13	0
NIA	127	30	93	0	0	4	17	6	6	0
SIA	174	35	134	0	4	1	14	4	2	2
MN	482	225	252	0	1	4	31	5	5	0
EMO	432	146	280	0	0	6	40	41	41	0
WMO	373	116	257	0	0	0	29	14	13	1
NE	196	34	158	0	1	3	11	10	10	0
ND	196	61	132	0	0	3	11	2	2	0
SD	266	43	222	0	0	1	2	8	7	1
TOTAL	2603	739	1831	0	6	27	173	145	141	4

PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICES

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

William J. Johnson, Chief

The United States Pretrial Services Office for the District of Minnesota is headquartered in Minneapolis with a satellite office in St. Paul. There were thirteen staff in 1991.

In 1991, a pretrial services officer and clerk were hired in the Minneapolis office. One pretrial services officer from Minneapolis was moved to permanent status in the St. Paul office. In the fall of 1991, two officer interns were hired on a contractual basis, one for each office. Pretrial services continues to use clerical interns from a local community college. The additional staff was needed due to the increased number of criminal defendants entering the federal system and also due to the increased use of the pretrial services on-site drug testing equipment by the U.S. Probation Office for their on-site drug testing.

U.S. Pretrial Services Officers interview all defendants charged with a federal offense before they make their initial appearance in U.S. District Court. Information concerning the defendant's personal and family background, employment history, financial status, physical and mental health, as well as their criminal history, is verified by the officers.

This information is then compiled and submitted in a report to the U.S. District Judge or Magistrate Judge. This report contains an assessment of the defendant's risk of flight and/or danger to the community, as well as recommendations for bond, including special conditions, if pertinent. These special conditions may include pretrial supervision, random drug testing, which is done in the pretrial services office, electronic monitoring, halfway house placement, chemical dependency or mental health assessment and/or treatment, all of which are coordinated and monitored by pretrial services.

In 1991, pretrial services interviewed 467 defendants (97.1%) of the 481 defendants making initial appearances in district court. Of these 481 initial appearances, 243 defendants (50.5%) were released under pretrial supervision; 156 defendants (32.4%) were detained; 49 defendants (10.2%) were released with no special bond conditions; and 33 defendants (6.9%) were returned to the originating district via Rule 40.

Throughout 1991, drug testing of all defendants making initial appearances was continued with 123 testing positive for illegal substances. During the year, 2,368 urine tests were

conducted in the two pretrial services offices using the on-site Syva Emit Drug Testing System. Of the urines tested, 416 (17.57%) were positive for illegal substances.

In 1991, the two-year drug testing pilot project in which the district was participating was completed, although drug testing of all criminal defendants entering the federal system has been continued.

Chief William J. Johnson is a member of the Pretrial Services Subcommittee of the Chiefs' Management Council, and a member of the Pretrial Services Supervision Task Force. He was also appointed a member of the Eighth Circuit Education Committee, and was a contributor to the recent *Alternatives to Detention* monograph. Chief Johnson is the chairman of a subcommittee that worked on the Notice to Defendant's form, which is now used by all the separate and combined pretrial districts.

In fiscal 1991, Officer Tim Norgren conducted a presentation on federal pretrial at the annual Conference of County and State Probation Officers which met in Rochester, Minnesota. Officer Sharon Keil served on the first District of Minnesota Awards Program Committee.

Chief Johnson obtained copies of a newly released Federal Bail and Detention Handbook which he made available to all district and magistrate judges in the district.

Pretrial services officers have attended training in electronic monitoring substance abuse, management of crack/cocaine addicts, the legal issues of pretrial services and CJIS operations. All pretrial officers attended sessions involving handgun familiarization and training. Officer Sharon Keil is currently compiling a standard operations manual for the pretrial services office.

Each fall, a two-day combined probation/pretrial services clerks' conference is held, and to date, there has been 100% attendance from the two pretrial and probation services offices.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

R. James Behm, Chief

The United States Pretrial Services Office for the Eastern District of Missouri is located in St. Louis in the U.S. Court & Custom House

The statutory responsibility of the pretrial services office is to perform those functions as mandated by 18 U.S.C. § 3154. This primarily means providing those services to the court

which result in the release of all defendants who do not need to be detained and the supervision of those defendants who are ordered by the court to report to pretrial services. Also, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3154(10), the pretrial services office has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Attorney's office to investigate individuals who are considered for pretrial diversion and to supervise those persons deemed appropriate for such diversion.

In 1991, the pretrial services staff realized a growth of over seventy percent from its 1990 level. The present composition of the office is eight officer positions, three clerks, one pc system administrator, and one student intern from the St. Louis University Graduate School of Social Sciences.

The number of defendants interviewed prior to their initial hearings in 1991 increased slightly over the 1990 level. In 1991, 432 defendants consented to bond interviews. Some of these defendants were basically either ineligible for release (writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum cases from other institutions) or unwilling to post bail (cases with detainers from other jurisdictions). Of the 432 defendants, 297 were placed on supervision to pretrial services. In addition to these defendants, in 1991, the U.S. Attorney's office also referred fifty-four individuals to the pretrial services office for pretrial diversion consideration; thirty-seven persons were placed on diversion supervision for a one-year period. The steady increase in pretrial diversion cases bespeaks of the spirit of cooperation which exists between the U.S. Attorney's office and the pretrial services office. In 1991, the pretrial services office had an average caseload of 235 defendants on bond supervision and thirty-five persons on pretrial diversion supervision.

In 1992, the major challenges for the pretrial service office will be the implementation of budget decentralization, the transition to automation, especially in the areas of case management and budget, and the response to the growing pretrial needs of the southeast division in and around Cape Girardeau.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Frank A. Rieger, Chief

The pretrial services office is located in Kansas City with a satellite office in Springfield. There were ten staff including one administrator, six professionals, and three clerical staff. During 1991, Pretrial Services Officer James W. McCormack resigned to accept a regional administrator's position with the Court's Operation Division of the Administrative Office. Two additional officers were authorized for the office.

The office conducts background investigations on all defendants charged with federal criminal offenses and provides judicial officers with reports and recommendations for bail and release conditions. It also supervises released defendants, performs pretrial diversion programs, and supervises persons assigned to the diversion program. Supervision includes monitoring the defendants' adherence to the conditions of release, which may include urinalysis drug testing, residential treatment, and electronic monitoring.

During 1991, 441 defendants appeared before judicial officers for first appearances pursuant to criminal charges. Pretrial services interviewed and prepared bail reports on all 441 defendants (100%) prior to their first appearances. Of the 416 defendants eligible for release (twenty-five defendants appeared on writs); 251 (60.3%) gained their release after their first appearances; eleven (2.6%) were detained for failure to meet their conditions of release; and 154 (37.1%) were detained based on pretrial detention motions. At the conclusion of detention hearings, fifty-three defendants (34.4%) gained their release while 101 (65.6%) were detained as either a flight risk or danger to the community, or both. Overall, 310 defendants (74.5%) gained their pretrial release while 106 defendants (25.5%) were detained. Of the 310 defendants who were released, 295 (95.2%) were released on nonfinancial conditions of release while 15 (48%) were released on financial conditions.

Pretrial services supervised 285 defendants who gained their release. Of this number, 157 defendants participated in a drug treatment program, which included counseling and/or urinalysis screening. Thirty-eight defendants (13.3%) violated their conditions of release. The following is a list of specific categories and numbers of defendants who violated their conditions: felony arrest (4 - 1.4%); misdemeanor arrests (5 - 1.8%); failure to appear (2 - .7%); failure to report (2 - .7%); drug usage (22 - 7.7%); and miscellaneous (3 - 1.0%).

In other duties, pretrial services conducted fifty-three collateral investigations for other districts; accepted twenty-nine courtesy supervision cases from other districts; conducted twenty-one pretrial diversion investigation reports; placed 157 defendants in drug treatment programs; placed eleven defendants in halfway house treatment programs; and placed four defendants in inpatient drug treatment programs. The staff and contract agencies collected 4,210 urine specimens from defendants which were screened for illegal drug usage.

During 1990, the Probation and Pretrial Services Division of the Administrative Office conducted a review of the pretrial services offices in the district. Members of the team included a regional administrator from the Administrative Office, and three pretrial services practitioners from pretrial services offices around the country. In a final report submitted to Chief Judge Howard F. Sachs, the review team found that pretrial services was doing an excellent job, and concluded that it could serve as a model for the nation.

Senior Pretrial Services Officer Ron Kline is a Federal Judicial Center faculty member for the new officer orientation program; Pretrial Officer Wanda Livingston is a member of the

Probation and Pretrial Services review team which conducts evaluations of other pretrial services offices, and Chief Pretrial Services Officer Frank Rieger was a member of the Judicial Conference's Committee to Develop a Model Court Organizational Plan.

The pretrial services office works closely, on a continual basis, with the magistrate judges and other members of the court family to develop and streamline procedures which aid in the effective processing of criminal cases. Through this ongoing process, an open line of communication has been developed and maintained among all court family members which has enhanced the delivery of services of the court. For example, during 1991, the office worked closely with the clerk's office and the probation office on budget decentralization, which the court will fully implement during FY 92.

Eighth Circuit

ADMINISTRATIVE

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EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Effective December 1, 1990, the composition of the judicial councils changed. 28 U.S.C. § 332(a) (1) specifies that circuit judicial councils shall consist of the chief judge of the court of appeals plus an equal number of circuit and district judges. The total number of judges on the council is determined by the majority vote of all such judges of the circuit in regular active service. The representative to the U.S. Judicial Conference from the Eighth Circuit is an ex officio member of the Eighth Circuit judicial council. The circuit executive serves as an ex officio member and reporter for judicial council committees.

On February 1, 1991, the U.S. Court of Appeals approved the seven most senior active judges (in addition to the chief judge) to serve as members of the reconstituted judicial council. The Eighth Circuit Judicial Council members for 1991 were:

CIRCUIT JUDGES

Chief Judge Donald P. Lay
Judge Theodore McMillian
Judge Richard S. Arnold
Judge John R. Gibson
Judge George G. Fagg
Judge Pasco M. Bowman II
Judge Roger L. Wollman
Judge Frank J. Magill

DISTRICT JUDGES

Chief Judge Donald D. Alsop	Minnesota
Chief Judge John Bailey Jones	South Dakota
Chief Judge Lyle E. Strom	Nebraska
Judge Joseph E. Stevens, Jr.	W.D. Missouri
Judge Charles R. Wolle	S.D. Iowa
Judge Rodney S. Webb	North Dakota
Judge Stephen M. Reasoner	E.D. Arkansas

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

**Representative to the Judicial Conference
of the United States:**

Chief Judge Donald E. O'Brien

Bankruptcy Judge Representative:

Chief Judge Michael J. Melloy

Magistrate Judge Representative:

Magistrate Judge David D. Noce

Each judicial council is charged by the statute to "make all necessary and appropriate orders for the effective and expeditious administration of justice within its circuit."

Some responsibilities of the judicial council include approving amendments to district court jury selection plans and court reporter management plans; reviewing judges' reports; approving requests for temporary personnel; approving and allocating funds for space and facilities; reviewing complaints against judges and magistrates; serving as a merit selection board and making recommendations to the court of appeals for appointment of new bankruptcy judges; reviewing statistics regarding work performed by senior judges, and making recommendations regarding staff and facilities for senior judges; and reviewing rules of the district courts. During calendar year 1991, the Judicial Council of the Eighth Circuit issued sixty-five orders.

The Eighth Circuit Judicial Council operates by a committee structure, i.e., any business to come before the council is approved by the individual committees during the intervals between the semiannual meetings of the entire council. Orders of individual committee action are sent by the circuit executive to all members of the judicial council. If any member of the council objects to the action taken by the committee, that member may request a review by the full council.

In January 1991, the circuit's district judges decided that the representatives from Arkansas, Iowa, and Minnesota would initially serve for three years; representatives from Missouri and Nebraska would serve initially for two years; and representatives from North Dakota and South Dakota would serve initially for one year. Thereafter, representatives will serve on a three-year rotation system.

1991 JUDICIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Automation Committee

Judge Charles R. Wolle, Chair

Judge Pasco M. Bowman II

Judge Stephen M. Reasoner

Bankruptcy Committee

Judge Roger L. Wollman, Chair

Judge Warren K. Urbom

Judge Michael J. Melloy

Court Reporter Management

Judge John R. Gibson, **Chair**

Judge Frank J. Magill

Chief Judge John Bailey Jones

Defender Services Committee (CJA)

Judge Joseph E. Stevens, Jr., **Chair**

Judge Theodore McMillian

Judge Rodney S. Webb

District Court Committee

Chief Judge Donald D. Alsop, **Chair**

Chief Judge John Bailey Jones

Judge Charles R. Wolle

Facilities Committee (Space/Furniture)

Judge Theodore McMillian, **Chair**

Chief Judge Lyle E. Strom

Judge Stephen M. Reasoner

Judicial Discipline Committee

Chief Judge Donald P. Lay, **Chair**

Judge Theodore McMillian

Judge Pasco M. Bowman II

Chief Judge Lyle E. Strom

Judge Charles R. Wolle

Jury System Operation

Judge Rodney S. Webb, **Chair**

Judge John R. Gibson

Judge George G. Fagg

Magistrate Judges Committee

Judge Frank J. Magill, **Chair**

Judge Stephen M. Reasoner

U.S. Magistrate Judge David L. Piester

Personnel Committee

Judge Pasco M. Bowman II, **Chair**

Judge Roger L. Wollman

Chief Judge Donald D. Alsop

Rules Committee

Judge George G. Fagg, **Chair**

Judge Joseph E. Stevens, Jr.

Chief Judge John Bailey Jones

Senior Judges Committee

Judge Joseph E. Stevens, Jr., **Chair**

Chief Judge Donald D. Alsop

Chief Judge Lyle E. Strom

Ex Officio Member and Reporter for Committees:

June L. Boadwine

Circuit Executive

OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT EXECUTIVE

June L. Boadwine, Circuit Executive

The circuit executive's office was created by Congress in 1971, (28 U.S.C. § 332 (e)) to assume many administrative responsibilities of the courts. While certain duties are specified in statute, authority is also given to judicial councils to delegate additional responsibilities to the circuit executive. Duties assigned to the circuit executive include, but are not limited to, the following:

Automation and Telecommunications

The circuit executive's office coordinates the circuit's automation effort. The office facilitates semiannual meetings of the Eighth Circuit's automation systems managers to provide automation training and enhance the exchange of information in the courts.

The office procures hardware and software, and provides personal computer automation support for the court of appeals. The office also has circuitwide responsibilities of coordinating the circuit's microcomputer and telecommunications programs, including troubleshooting and program design.

Circuit Liaison

As a representative of the Eighth Circuit, the circuit executive serves as a liaison with the seven states in the circuit, the marshal's office, state and local bar associations, civic groups, and the media.

Court Administrator

The circuit executive administers nonjudicial activities of the court of appeals; conducts studies relating to the business and administration of the courts within the circuit; and prepares recommendations and reports to the chief judge, judicial council, and the U.S. Judicial Conference.

Court of Appeals Budget

The circuit executive prepares and administers the court of appeals budget.

Eighth Circuit Education Committee

The Eighth Circuit Education Committee, which was appointed in 1991, is staffed by the circuit executive's office. The committee was originally composed of circuit, district, bankruptcy, and magistrate judges as well as chief probation and pretrial services officers, an assistant circuit executive, and the chair of the Eighth Circuit Employee Development Committee. [NOTE: The committee has been expanded to include the circuit clerk, a district court clerk, a bankruptcy court clerk, and the senior staff attorney. Because of this expansion, the Employee Development Committee has been disbanded.] The purpose of the committee is to promote education and training of judicial officers and staff, and to serve as a liaison between the Federal Judicial Center and the circuit.

Historical Society of the United States Courts in the Eighth Circuit

The circuit executive serves as secretary/treasurer to the Historical Society of the United States Courts in the Eighth Circuit; provides staff support to the committee; and publishes the annual Historical Society Newsletter.

Inventories

The circuit executive's office maintains the a court of appeals furniture inventory and a circuitwide equipment inventory.

Judicial Conference

The circuit executive coordinates and executes the annual Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference and serves as secretary to the conference.

Nonappropriated Funds

The circuit executive serves as custodian for the attorney admission fee fund and the Eighth Circuit judicial conference fund.

Personnel System

The court of appeals personnel system is administered by the circuit executive. Responsibilities include serving as EEO coordinator and administering the employee assistance and leave share programs.

Publications

The Eighth Circuit's annual report, semiannual Eighth Circuit Newsletter, Historical Society Newsletter, and court directory are prepared by the office.

Secretariat to the Judicial Council and Court of Appeals Committees

The circuit executive serves as an ex officio member and reporter for the judicial council and court of appeals committees.

Space and Facilities

The circuit executive manages all space and facilities projects for the court of appeals and assists courts and court units (circuitwide) in developing, planning, and acquiring space, monitoring construction projects through completion, and reviewing requests for renovation and alteration of space. An assistant circuit executive for space and facilities coordinates the circuit's space program.

The circuit executive is appointed by the judicial council, and is supervised by the chief judge of the court of appeals, who serves as the chair of the judicial council.

The circuit executive and seven staff are located in St. Paul, Minnesota. She also maintains a satellite office with five staff in St. Louis.

Special Projects

Automation

During 1991, electronic mail was installed in all court of appeals judges' offices. In 1990, the Eighth Circuit Judicial Council directed the circuit executive to address the needs of physically handicapped employees by improving accessibility through automation. Through the efforts of assistant circuit executive, James E. Johnson, the Eighth Circuit Judicial Council adopted a resolution designating the district court in North Dakota as a pilot court to demonstrate that a physically handicapped individual can be a fully productive employee with the assistance of appropriate automation and equipment. In 1991, the circuit executive's office assisted the Eastern District of Arkansas in improving access to the courts for hearing and speech impaired individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD). The Administrative Office has also designated the circuit as a pilot for the development of this program.

Employee Development

In 1991, the committee sponsored four preretirement seminars, and purchased retirement software that enables users to calculate retirement benefits. The software is accessible via modem to courts throughout the circuit.

Train-the-Trainer

The Eighth Circuit has been selected as a pilot by the joint AO/FJC Education and Training Coordinating Committee as a pilot circuit to train the trainers for the purpose of conducting both initial orientation and circuitwide training in the areas of procurement, personnel processing, and space and facilities.

New Courthouses

The Eighth Circuit is currently involved in the planning for construction of new courthouses in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Fargo, as well as major expansion in Des Moines and Little Rock. In addition, there are sixty-seventy renovation projects underway in the seven states that comprise the Eighth Circuit.

The circuit executive's office works closely with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in assisting circuit, district, bankruptcy, and magistrate judges, clerks of court, and all other support staff officed circuitwide.

Circuit Executive's Office

U.S. Courts
WEB Federal Building
Room 574
316 N. Robert Street
P.O. Box 75428 (Mailing)
St. Paul, Minnesota 55175
COMM/FTS 612-290-3311
FAX: 612-290-3309

Satellite Office

U.S. Courts
U.S. Court & Custom House
Room 610
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
COMM/FTS: 314-539-6219
FAX: 314-539-6218

JUDICIAL COMPLAINTS

JUDICIAL COMPLAINTS

On October 1, 1981, the Judicial Councils' Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 became effective (28 U.S.C. § 372(c)). The statute provides a mechanism for any person to file a complaint against a federal judge or magistrate who the person believes "has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts" or "is unable to discharge all the duties of office by reason of mental or physical disability." It also permits circuit judicial councils to adopt rules for consideration of these complaints.

On July 16, 1981, the Eighth Circuit Judicial Council adopted Rules for the Processing of Complaints Against Judges and Magistrates in the Eighth Circuit. These rules were amended in 1982, to require that all complaints be verified and filed on the form set out in the rules.

Effective September 1, 1988, the rules for processing complaints against judges and magistrates in the Eighth Circuit were revised. Extensive changes were made, but the major changes which should be noted include the wider distribution of a complaint (Rule 3); the bifurcation of the disposition into an order and a separate memorandum (Rule 4); the formal notification of a right to seek review from the chief judge's disposition to the judicial council (Rule 4); the expanded responsibility of the clerk to maintain the complete judicial complaint file and distribute material to the council (Rule 7); the likely expansion of documentation which will be submitted with complaints (Rule 7); and the responsibility of the clerk to coordinate the vote on a petition to review (Rule 8).

Copies of the revised rules are available to the public in the offices of the clerks of the court of appeals and district and bankruptcy courts throughout the Eighth Circuit.

During 1991, thirty-one complaints were received by the clerk's office and were dismissed by the chief judge. Rehearings are virtually automatic due to the new rules. In sixteen of the thirty-one cases (52%), the complainants asked for judicial council review and were denied by the council.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

The 1991 Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference was held at the Broadmoor in Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 10-12, 1991. The conference, which celebrated the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, was attended by 503 conferees and 299 spouses.

Program chair for the 1991 conference was Judge Henry Woods (EDAR). The Eighth Circuit was honored with the presence of three Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court: Harry A. Blackmun, Byron R. White, and John Paul Stevens. Other guests included Chief Judge J. Clifford Wallace of the Ninth Circuit; Chief Judge William J. Bauer of the Seventh Circuit; Chief Judge Gerald B. Tjoflat of the Eleventh Circuit; Judge Monroe G. McKay of the Tenth Circuit (who became chief judge of the Tenth Circuit on September 16, 1991); Hon. William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence; L. Ralph Mecham, Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; Russell R. Wheeler, Deputy Director of the Federal Judicial Center; Judge Jack B. Weinstein (EDNY); Chief Judge Sherman Finesilver (CO); Professor Ronald L. Carlson of the University of Georgia School of Law at Athens, Georgia; Professor Rodney Smolla of Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia; Professor Leon Friedman of Hofstra University School of Law, New York, New York; U.S. Senior District Judge James B. McMillan (WDNC); and Hillary Rodham Clinton, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Prior to the conference, circuit, district, and bankruptcy judges, magistrate judges, and clerks held separate business meetings. Judge Richard S. Arnold reported to district judges on the status of budget decentralization; Judge Donald E. O'Brien (NDIA), on activities of the U.S. Judicial Conference; Judge David R. Hansen (NDIA), on judicial survivors annuity; Judge Diana E. Murphy (MN) on the Federal Judges' Association; Carol Sefren on the Judicial Officers Branch of the Administrative Office; Judge Charles R. Wolle (SDIA) on asbestos case development; Chief Judge Donald D. Alsop (MN) on the judicial council; Judge Scott O. Wright (WDMO) on the Model Jury Instructions Committee; and Chief Judge G. Thomas Eisele (EDAR) on the Federal Courts Study Commission.

Bankruptcy judges heard from Chief Judge Donald P. Lay, Judge Richard S. Arnold, Judge Roger L. Wollman and Judge Rodney S. Webb (ND). The meeting also included reports from Professor Frank R. Kennedy on bankruptcy jurisdiction, and John E. Logan, executive director of the U.S. Trustees, on the United States Trustee System. The meeting of U.S. Magistrate Judges included remarks by Chief Judge Donald P. Lay, Judge Frank J. Magill, and L. Ralph Mecham. A civil rights update was presented by Mark Bennett of Des Moines, Iowa. An interdistrict exchange was moderated by Magistrate Judge H. David Young (EDAR).

District and bankruptcy court clerks also met during the conference. Professor Derek M. Mills of Seattle University discussed trends and future thinking and its impact on the courts. Clarence (Pete) Lee, Assistant Director for Administration and Human Resources, also addressed the group. Thomas Van Horn, Chief of the Budget Branch of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, discussed budget decentralization.

Chief Judge Donald P. Lay and Clarence (Pete) Lee addressed the meeting of chief probation and pretrial officers.

L. Ralph Mecham and Russell R. Wheeler addressed the executive session of circuit, district, bankruptcy, and magistrate judges. After reports from U.S. Judicial Conference committee members, the group heard from a panel of chief circuit judges which included Chief Judges J. Clifford Wallace of the Ninth Circuit, William J. Bauer of the Seventh Circuit, Gerald B. Tjoflat of the Eleventh Circuit, and Monroe G. McKay. The panel was moderated by Chief Judge Donald P. Lay.

During opening ceremonies, new Eighth Circuit judicial officers were introduced including Circuit Judge James B. Loken, Judge Jean Hamilton (EDMO) and U.S. Magistrate Judges Jerry W. Cavaneau (EDAR) and Robert E. Larsen (WDMO). The conference also remembered U.S. Senior District Judge Richard E. Robinson (NE) and U.S. Magistrate Judge Bernard P. Becker (MN) who died in 1991. Judges Warren K. Urbom (NE), Russell G. Clark (WDMO), and Chief Judge G. Thomas Eisele (EDAR), who took senior status during 1991, were also honored.

Edward J. Klecker, Clerk of the U.S. District Court in North Dakota received the Director's Award for Administrative Excellence from L. Ralph Mecham for implementation of a special automation system for Vivian Sprynczynatyk, a quadriplegic, who serves as his chief deputy.

The conference program included a presentation entitled "Pseudo Experts and Phony Science," by Judge Jack B. Weinstein (EDNY) and an evidence panel composed of Judge Weinstein, Chief Judge Sherman Finesilver (CO), and moderated by Professor Ron Carlson. A panel including Justices Byron R. White and John Paul Stevens, Judge James B. McMillan (WDNC) and John French, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was moderated by Professor Rodney Smolla.

The second annual Federal Advisory Committee open forum luncheon entitled "Everything You Ever Wanted to Ask the Eighth Circuit Court II," included Circuit Judges Roger L. Wollman, advisor to the Federal Advisory Committee, Theodore McMillian, Richard S. Arnold, and George G. Fagg, and acting Circuit Clerk Michael E. Gans. The luncheon was moderated by Sarah A. Herman, chair of the Federal Advisory Committee. Following the luncheon, the Federal Practice Committees met.

Friday's program included Hillary Rodham Clinton's "Reflections on the Bill of Rights" and addresses by Director William H. Webster and Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun. A CLE discrimination program panel included Professor Leon Friedman and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society of the United States Courts in the Eighth Circuit was held Saturday morning following the conference.

The 1991 Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference Committees included:

Program Committee

The Hon. Henry Woods, Chair
Gene R. Bushnell, Esq.
Cathy Dean, Esq.
Gayla Fletcher, Esq.
David R. Freeman, Esq.
David W. Harlan, Esq.
James S. Hill, Esq.
Bobby R. McDaniel, Esq.
Donald M. Schnipper, Esq.
Diane M. Stahle, Esq.
Robert L. Teig, Esq.
Mary Trippler, Esq.

Advisory Committee

The Hon. Pasco M. Bowman
The Hon. Henry Woods
The Hon. Joseph E. Stevens
The Hon. Paul A. Magnuson
Kathleen M. Graham, Esq.
James S. Hill, Esq.
David S. Houghton, Esq.
Lawrence L Piersol, Esq.
Dennis L. Shackelford, Esq.
H. Richard Smith, Esq.
R. Lawrence Ward, Esq.
David Wells, Esq.

Executive Director of the Conference

June L. Boadwine, Circuit Executive

EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Attendance Statistics for 1981 – 1991

	KC MO	MPLS MN	CSP CO	KC MO	LR AR	MPLS MN	CSP CO	STL MO	MPLS MN	KC MO	CSP CO
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Circuit Judges	9	10	9	11	12	12	12	13	12	14	13
District Judges	6	46	45	47	44	50	44	43	51	47	44
Bankruptcy Judges	14	14	13	16	16	16	18	21	21	22	22
Magistrate Judges	14	12	12	13	13	18	14	33	21	21	22
State Supreme Courts	5	8	4	4	1	3	3	3	3	29	4
Special Guests/Speakers	5	28	28	23	30	65	38	38	39	32	44
Law School Deans	8	9	8	7	8	8	7	8	3	1	3
State Attorney's General	1		1	2	6	1		2		3	1
State Bar Presidents	3	3	1	5	2	1	5	3			2
U.S. Attorneys	6	2	7	4	9	5	7	8	6	6	6
Federal Public Defenders	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Clerks of Court			10	11	19	1	18	18	19	19	16
Chief Probation Officers											8
Chief Pretrial Services Officers											3
Lawyers:											
Arkansas	83	38	67	64	101	41	40	44	22	32	35
Iowa	68	67	55	55	26	65	53	49	44	47	40
Minnesota	53	87	85	56	43	98	57	34	91	35	51
Missouri	139	99	126	180	85	112	141	208	108	151	105
Nebraska	71	68	78	65	20	38	45	25	29	26	38
North Dakota	15	28	12	12	9	22	12	7	13	7	11
South Dakota	28	60	27	20	6	27	19	15	17	23	22
Staff	0	0	7	6	12	11	9	8	10	10	12
TOTALS	530	580	596	603	463	596	543	582	510	526	503
Spouses	351	404	480	343	263	358	366	282	241	252	299
GRAND TOTAL	881	984	1076	946	726	954	909	864	751	778	802

**C-I-R-C-U-I-T
C-O-M-M-I-T-T-E-E-S**

CIRCUIT COMMITTEES

The following circuit committees indicate current (1992) members.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Created by Congress under 28 U.S.C. § 2077, this committee studies the rules of practice and internal operating procedures of the court of appeals, makes recommendations to the court concerning such rules and procedures, and is a liaison between the bar and court.

Joseph T. Dixon, **Chair**
The Hon. Henry L. Jones, Jr.
Jill Robb Ackerman
Lawrence C. Brown
Robert Chaloupka
Professor David S. Day
George E. Feldmiller
David R. Freeman
David A. Gerdes
Douglas Herman
Ronald D. Lahners
Dorothy L. McMurtry
Douglas O. Smith, Jr.
Diane M. Stahle
Raymond R. Stefani
John W. Walker

The Hon. Frank J. Magill, Advisor

Ex Officio:

The Hon. Richard W. Peterson, President
The Historical Society of the United States Courts
in the Eighth Circuit
June L. Boadwine, Circuit Executive
Michael E. Gans, Clerk
United States Court of Appeals

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The Hon. Joseph E. Stevens, Jr.
The Hon. Paul A. Magnuson
The Hon. Lee M. Jackwig
Joseph T. Dixon
James S. Hill
David S. Houghton
Diane S. Mackey
Wiley Mayne
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Dennis L. Shackelford
H. Richard Smith
R. Lawrence Ward
David Wells

FEDERAL PRACTICE COMMITTEES

Eastern District of Arkansas

Cochairs:

Bobby R. McDaniel
Steven T. Schults

Additional members:

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Stephen Engstrom
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Kristin Davis

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Hamp Ford

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Teresa L. F. Levings

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CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM ACT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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The Hon. Scott O. Wright

Cathy Dean

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Sally Johnson

Forrest Krutter

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George Morrison

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Prof. Ralph Whitten, Reporter

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Vernon E. Wagner
Edward J. Klecker, Reporter

District of South Dakota

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Steven W. Sanford

Kevin Schieffer
Arlo D. Sommervold
Charles M. Thompson
Prof. David S. Day, Reporter

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Magistrate Judge Richard W. Peterson, President

The Historical Society of the United States Courts in the Eighth Circuit consists of eleven branches, ten which correspond to the ten districts of the Eighth Circuit and a branch designated as the court of appeals branch. Each branch is represented by two members on the board of directors of the parent Society.

The mission of each branch is the gathering of history of the branch; the parent Society has that responsibility for the entire circuit. Activities of the branches include conducting historical projects; keeping and exhibiting collections; securing and retaining custody of exhibits; preparing and distributing publications; accepting gifts and, in general, engaging in activities appropriate and fulfilling for a historical society.

The board of directors sets policy and provides leadership for the Society. The general business of the Society is conducted at the annual meeting of the Society, which is normally held the day following the conclusion of the Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference. Activities and business matters of the prior year are reviewed, and plans made for the upcoming year. Each branch submits an end-of-the-year report of its activities, which is reviewed at the Society's annual meeting.

The 1991 annual meeting was held at the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 13, 1991. The meeting opened with a welcome to the directors of the Society, to June L. Boadwine, secretary treasurer, Margaret Dostal, assistant circuit executive, and to special guests, Ann T. Fessenden, circuit librarian, and Russell Wheeler, deputy director of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, DC.

The business portion of the meeting included approval of the minutes of the 1990 annual meeting, approval of the treasurer's report, and the reception of the new members to the board of directors. The matter of a set term for members of the board of directors was discussed and referred to the executive committee for attention. Branch regulations for several branches were considered and approved. A motion to have all branch regulations in gender neutral terms was approved as was the motion to refer the matter of bringing the branch regulations of all districts into conformity to the executive committee.

Discussion of general activities of the parent Society's activities followed. The presentation of the historical displays at judicial conferences was discussed and encouragement was given to each district to arrange for the presentation of historical displays in each of the courthouse

buildings throughout the circuit. The possibility of an annual Society dinner at the time of the Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference was considered. A sample brochure for the Society was presented and adopted together with the provision that a stat be made for each branch with the cost of same to be prorated.

Mr. Wheeler, deputy director of the Federal Judicial Center, addressed the board describing the work of the FJC, its historical office, and the preservation of judges' papers. He explained the current FJC activities to develop an electronic database for biographies of all judges. Ann Fessenden, circuit librarian, offered to explore the possibility of circuit libraries being the depository of such papers. Board members gave reports of the activities of each branch during the prior year. Secretary Boadwine requested that the report of branch activities during the coming year be sent to her by the middle of June to facilitate copying them in time for presentation at the judicial conference. She also requested that the report on memberships during the year be sent to her by June 30. Elected as officers for the coming year were Magistrate Judge Richard W. Peterson, president; Thomas H. Boyd, vice president; and June L. Boadwine, secretary-treasurer.

During the year 1991, various branches have conducted historical activities. The Nebraska Branch has presented a display booth at the Nebraska State Bar Association with memorabilia of earlier judges and held a meeting that included reminiscences of a number of the members, the presentation of three glass display cabinets filled with historical objects at the Omaha Federal Courthouse and one in Lincoln.

The South Dakota branch is securing portraits of the former judges for the Aberdeen courtroom. Histories of the judges of the district have already been published by West Publishing Company.

The Minnesota Branch has produced video histories of judicial personalities of its court; has worked closely with the Minnesota Historical Society in the preservation of judicial papers; is coordinating with the Minnesota Landmark's personnel to expand the museum at the Landmark Center in St. Paul (the former U.S. Courthouse built in 1902); and is developing display projects for the new U.S. Courthouse to be built in Minneapolis.

The Southern District of Iowa Branch conducted a ceremony dedicating a bronze plaque of the Bill of Rights at the U.S. Courthouse in Des Moines at which the Honorable George G. Fagg, of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, spoke on the Bill of Rights.

A similar dedication of the bronze plaque at the federal building in Council Bluffs was conducted by U.S. District Judge R.E. Longstaff, with remarks by U.S. Senior District Judge William C. Stuart, at which Magistrate Judge Richard W. Peterson spoke on the history of the Bill of Rights.

The president and board wish to express their appreciation for the leadership and excellent services of June Boadwine, secretary of the parent Society, and her associate, Margaret Dostal, who have efficiently and effectively handled the organization of the annual meeting of the Society, and have been responsible for the administration of the ongoing activities and projects of the Society during the year.

**THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
IN THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT**

Current Board of Directors

Court of Appeals

Judge George G. Fagg - Des Moines, Iowa
Thomas H. Boyd, Esq. - St. Paul Minnesota

Eastern District of Arkansas

Judge Henry Woods - Little Rock, Arkansas
Dr. T. Harri Baker, Little Rock, Arkansas

Western District of Arkansas

Chief Judge H. Franklin Waters - Fayetteville, Arkansas
James M. Dunn, Esq. - Fort Smith, Arkansas

Northern District of Iowa

Sr. Judge Edward J. McManus, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
W.R. Shuttleworth, Esq. - Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Southern District of Iowa

Sr. Judge William C. Stuart - Des Moines, Iowa
Magistrate Judge Richard W. Peterson - Council Bluffs, Iowa

District of Minnesota

Judge David S. Doty - Minneapolis, Minnesota
Janice M. Symchych, Esq. - Minneapolis, Minnesota

Eastern District of Missouri

Judge Stephen N. Limbaugh - St. Louis, Missouri
Ann E. Buckley, Esq. - St. Louis, Missouri

Western District of Missouri

Chief Judge Howard F. Sachs - Kansas City, Missouri
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Judge William G. Cambridge - Omaha, Nebraska
Sandra L. Dougherty, Esq.- Omaha, Nebraska

District of North Dakota

Sr. Judge Bruce Van Sickle - Bismarck, North Dakota
Lavern C. Neff, Esq.- Williston, North Dakota

District of South Dakota

Judge Richard H. Battey - Rapid City, South Dakota
John F. Hagemann, Esq.- Vermillion, South Dakota

Officers

Hon. Richard W. Peterson - President
Thomas H. Boyd - Vice President
June L. Boadwine - Secretary-Treasurer

MISCELLANEOUS

**JUDGES AND JUDGESHIPS SUMMARY
AS OF MARCH 31, 1992**

	Authorize Judgeship	Active Judges	Vacancies	Senior Judges
Total Court of Appeals*	11	10	1	6
Total District Judges	43	32	11	19
Total Bankruptcy Judges	22	22	0	0
Total Magistrate Judges	31.44	31.42	0.02	2
TOTAL EIGHTH CIRCUIT	76	64	12	25
EDAR				
District Judges	5	4	1	2
Bankruptcy Judges	3	3	0	0
Magistrate Judges	4.02	4	0.02	0
WDAR				
District Judges	3	2	1	1
Bankruptcy Judges**	0			
Magistrate Judges	1.03	1.03		
NDIA				
District Judges	2	1	1	2
Bankruptcy Judges	2	2	0	0
Magistrate Judges	1.03	1.03		
SDIA				
District Judges	3	3	0	1
Bankruptcy Judges	2	2	0	0
Magistrate Judges	2.09	2.09		
MN				
District Judges	7	6	1	2
Bankruptcy Judges	4	4	0	0
Magistrate Judges	5.02	5.02		1
EDMO				
District Judges	8	5	3	2
Bankruptcy Judges	3	3	0	0
Magistrate Judges	5	5		1
WDMO				
District Judges	6	5	1	3
Bankruptcy Judges	3	3	0	0
Magistrate Judges	5	5		
NE				
District Judges	4	2	2	1
Bankruptcy Judges	2	2	0	0
Magistrate Judges	3	3		
ND				
District Judges	2	2	0	3
Bankruptcy Judges	1	1	0	0
Magistrate Judges	1.25	1.25		
SD				
District Judges	3	2	1	2
Bankruptcy Judges	2	2	0	0
Magistrate Judges	4	4		

*Vacancy filled as of May 26, 1992

**Bankruptcy Judges from EDAR also serve in WDAR

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT PERSONNEL
(OTHER THAN JUDGES)**

As of March 31, 1992

	Total	Legal Professional Personnel	Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel	Legal Secretarial Personnel	Office/ Clerical Personnel
Total	1534	239	658	126	511
Court of Appeals*	236	85	64	25	62
Total District Courts	972	130	482	78	282
Eastern Arkansas	107	18	57	10	22
Western Arkansas	53	6	25	4	18
Northern Iowa	40	4	27	3	6
Southern Iowa	65	9	29	6	21
Minnesota	148	23	71	14	40
Eastern Missouri	157	24	72	13	48
Western Missouri	216	22	94	13	87
Nebraska	73	9	41	6	17
North Dakota	55	8	31	5	11
South Dakota	58	7	35	4	12
Total Bankruptcy Courts	326	24	112	23	167
Eastern Arkansas	49	4	18	4	23
Western Arkansas**	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Iowa	24	2	9	2	11
Southern Iowa	25	2	13	2	8
Minnesota	96	4	32	4	56
Eastern Missouri	63	4	17	3	39
Western Missouri	6	3	0	3	0
Nebraska	32	2	8	2	20
North Dakota	12	1	7	1	3
South Dakota	19	2	8	2	7

* Includes Federal Public Defender's offices.

** No separate Bankruptcy Court.

Eighth Circuit

CURRENT DIRECTORY

**Judicial Officers
And
Support Staff**

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

RICHARD S. ARNOLD, Chief Judge

208 U.S. Courthouse
600 W. Capitol
Post Office Box 429 (Mailing)
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5521

THEODORE MCMILLIAN, U.S. Circuit Judge

526 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-3601

JOHN R. GIBSON, U.S. Circuit Judge

851 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-221-2474

GEORGE G. FAGG, U.S. Circuit Judge

301 U.S. Courthouse
East 1st and Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6219

PASCO M. BOWMAN II, U.S. Circuit Judge

819 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-3269

ROGER L. WOLLMAN, U.S. Circuit Judge

311 Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse
400 South Phillips Avenue
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57102

FTS/COMM: 605-330-4411

FRANK J. MAGILL, U.S. Circuit Judge
248 U.S. Post Office & Federal Building
657 Second Avenue North
Post Office Box 2926 (Mailing)
Fargo, North Dakota 58108

FTS/COMM: 701-235-2854

C. ARLEN BEAM, U.S. Circuit Judge
435 Federal Building
100 Centennial Mall North
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

FTS/COMM: 402-437-5420

JAMES B. LOKEN, U.S. Circuit Judge
510 Federal Building
316 North Robert Street
Post Office Box 75848 (Mailing)
St. Paul, Minnesota 55175-0848

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3972

DAVID R. HANSEN, U.S. Circuit Judge
101 First Street S.E.
Suite 304
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

FTS/COMM: 319-364-5815

MORRIS S. ARNOLD, U.S. Circuit Judge
Sixth and Rogers
Post Office Box 1606 (Mailing)
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72902

FTS/COMM: 501-783-2898

FLOYD R. GIBSON, U.S. Senior Circuit Judge
837 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64105

FTS/COMM: 816-426-3169

DONALD P. LAY, U.S. Senior Circuit Judge
560 Federal Building
316 N. Robert Street
Post Office Box 75908 (Mailing)
St. Paul, Minnesota 55175

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3838

GERALD W. HEANEY, U.S. Senior Circuit Judge
315 Federal Building
515 West First Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

FTS/COMM: 218-720-5342

MYRON H. BRIGHT, U.S. Senior Circuit Judge
246 U.S. Post Office & Federal Building
657 Second Avenue North
Post Office Box 2707 (Mailing)
Fargo, North Dakota 58108

FTS/COMM: 701-237-0500

DONALD R. ROSS, U.S. Senior Circuit Judge
9425 Federal Building
215 North 17th Street
Post Office Box 307 (Mailing)
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

FTS/COMM: 402-221-4647

J. SMITH HENLEY, U.S. Senior Circuit Judge
200 Federal Building
Harrison, Arkansas 72601

FTS/COMM: 501-741-2353

DISTRICT JUDGES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

STEPHEN M. REASONER, Chief Judge

560 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 1540 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5682

HENRY WOODS, U.S. District Judge

360 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 3683 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5593

GEORGE HOWARD, JR., U.S. District Judge

276 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 249 (Mailings)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-6031

SUSAN WEBBER WRIGHT, U.S. District Judge

302 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 3316 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5422

OREN HARRIS, U.S. Senior District Judge

219 Federal Building

101 S. Jackson

Post Office Box 1733 (Mailing)

El Dorado, Arkansas 71731

FTS/COMM: 501-862-1303

ELSIJANE T. ROY, U.S. Senior District Judge

423 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 3255 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5866

G. THOMAS EISELE, U.S. Senior District Judge

522 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 3684 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5960

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

H. FRANKLIN WATERS, Chief Judge

519 Federal Building

35 East Mountain

Post Office Box 1908 (Mailing)

Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702-1908

FTS/COMM: 501-442-7251

JIMM HENDREN, U.S. District Judge

Post Office Box 1586

Fort Smith, Arkansas 72902

FTS/COMM: 501-783-1466

OREN HARRIS, U.S. Senior District Judge

219 Federal Building

101 S. Jackson

Post Office Box 1733 (Mailing)

El Dorado, Arkansas 71731

FTS/COMM: 501-862-1303

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

DONALD E. O'BRIEN, Chief Judge

311 U.S. Courthouse
320 Sixth Street
Post Office Box 267 (Mailing)
Sioux City, Iowa 51102

FTS/COMM: 712-252-4238

EDWARD J. MCMANUS, U.S. Senior District Judge

329 Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse
101 First Street, S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

FTS/COMM: 319-364-5910

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

CHARLES R. WOLLE, Chief Judge

103 U.S. Courthouse
East First & Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6289

HAROLD D. VIETOR, U.S. District Judge

221 U.S. Courthouse
East First & Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6237

RONALD E. LONGSTAFF, U.S. District Judge

422 U.S. Courthouse
East 1st & Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6235

WILLIAM C. STUART, U.S. Senior District Judge

403 U.S. Courthouse
East First & Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6254

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

HARRY H. MACLAUGHLIN, Chief Judge

684 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1951

DONALD D. ALSOP, U.S. District Judge

760 Federal Building
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3000

DIANA E. MURPHY, U.S. District Judge

670 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1601

PAUL A. MAGNUSON, U.S. District Judge

754 Federal Building
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3967

JAMES M. ROSENBAUM, U.S. District Judge

669 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1926

DAVID S. DOTY, U.S. District Judge

609 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1929

RICHARD H. KYLE, U.S. District Judge

738 Federal Building
316 N. Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3947

EARL R. LARSON, U.S. Senior District Judge

661 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1890

ROBERT G. RENNER, U.S. Senior District Judge

748 Federal Building
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3071

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

EDWARD L. FILIPPINE, Chief Judge

319 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-3623

STEPHEN N. LIMBAUGH, U.S. District Judge

315 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-3625

GEORGE F. GUNN, JR., U.S. District Judge

324 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-2330

JEAN C. HAMILTON, U.S. District Judge

Room B U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-3202

DONALD J. STOHR, U.S. District Judge

828 U.S. Court & Custom House

1114 Market Street

St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-3603

JOHN F. NANGLE, U.S. Senior District Judge

Post Office Box 8287

Savannah, Georgia 31412

FTS/COMM: 912-652-4014

WILLIAM L. HUNGATE, U.S. Senior District Judge

813 U.S. Court & Custom House

1114 Market Street

St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-3550

CLYDE S. CAHILL, U.S. Senior District Judge

812 U.S. Court & Custom House

1114 Market Street

St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-6225

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

HOWARD F. SACHS, Chief Judge

443 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-6302

JOSEPH E. STEVENS, JR., U.S. District Judge

404 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-7393

D. BROOK BARTLETT, U.S. District Judge

654 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-7395

DEAN WHIPPLE, U.S. District Judge

716 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-6509

FERNANDO J. GAITAN, JR., U.S. District Judge

727 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-6308

ELMO B. HUNTER, U.S. Senior District Judge

659 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-3260

RUSSELL G. CLARK, U.S. Senior District Judge

3100 U.S. Courthouse
222 North John Q. Hammons Parkway
Springfield, Missouri 65806

FTS/COMM: 417-865-3741

SCOTT O. WRIGHT, U.S. Senior District Judge

613 U.S. Courthouse
8111 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-5012

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

LYLE E. STROM, Chief Judge

9014 Federal Building
215 North 17th Street
Post Office Box 607 (Mailing)
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

FTS/COMM: 402-221-3421

WILLIAM G. CAMBRIDGE, U.S. District Judge
9014 Federal Building
215 North 17th Street
Post Office Box 1076 DTS (Mailing)
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

FTS/COMM: 402-221-3362

RICHARD G. KOPF, U.S. District Judge
8321 Federal Building
215 North 17th Street
Post Office Box 457 (Mailing)
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

FTS/COMM: 402-221-4178

WARREN K. URBOM, U.S. Senior District Judge
586 Federal Building
100 Centennial Mall North
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

FTS/COMM: 402-437-5231

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

PATRICK A. CONMY, Chief Judge
411 Federal Building
Post Office Box 1578 (Mailing)
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502

FTS/COMM: 701-250-4445

RODNEY S. WEBB, U.S. District Judge
340 Federal Building
655 1st Avenue North
Post Office Box 3164 (Mailing)
Fargo, North Dakota 58108

FTS/COMM: 701-239-5293

PAUL BENSON, U.S. Senior District Judge
340 Federal Building
655 1st Avenue North
Post Office Box 3164 (Mailing)
Fargo, North Dakota 58108

FTS/COMM: 701-239-5661

BRUCE M. VAN SICKLE, U.S. Senior District Judge
426 Federal Building
Third Street & Rosser Avenue
Post Office Box 670 (Mailing)
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502

FTS/COMM: 701-250-4293

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

JOHN BAILEY JONES, Chief Judge
202 U.S. Courthouse & Federal Building
400 South Phillips Avenue
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57102

FTS/COMM: 605-339-9860

RICHARD H. BATTEY, U.S. District Judge
318 Federal Building
515 Ninth Street
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

FTS/COMM: 605-343-7784

ANDREW W. BOGUE, U.S. Senior District Judge
244 Federal Building
515 Ninth Street
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

FTS/COMM: 605-343-5750

DONALD J. PORTER, U.S. Senior District Judge
413 U.S. Courthouse
225 South Pierre Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

FTS/COMM: 605-224-0476

BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF ARKANSAS

ROBERT F. FUSSELL, Chief Judge

153 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Drawer 2381 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-6035

JAMES G. MIXON, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

328 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Drawer 2381 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-6037

MARY DAVIES SCOTT, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

320 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Drawer 3201 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5916

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

MICHAEL J. MELLOY, Chief Judge

800 The Center

425 2nd Street S.E.

Post Office Box 74890 (Mailing)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52407

FTS/COMM: 319-362-9786

WILLIAM L. EDMONDS, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

110A U.S. Courthouse

320 Sixth Street

Sioux City, Iowa 51101

FTS/COMM: 712-252-5032

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

LEE M. JACKWIG, Chief Judge

312 U.S. Courthouse

East 1st & Walnut Streets

Des Moines, Iowa 50309-2099

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6229

RUSSELL J. HILL, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

315 U.S. Courthouse

East 1st & Walnut Streets

Des Moines, Iowa 50309-2099

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6400

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

ROBERT J. KRESSEL, Chief Judge

600 Towle Building

330 Second Avenue South

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1850

DENNIS D. O'BRIEN, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

636 Federal Building

316 North Robert Street

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3738

GREGORY F. KISHEL, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

614 Federal Building

316 North Robert Street

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3736

NANCY C. DREHER, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

600 Towle Building

330 Second Avenue South

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1860

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

DAVID P. MCDONALD, Chief Judge

738 U.S. Court & Custom House

1114 Market Street

St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-6432

JAMES J. BARTA, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

720 U.S. Court & Custom House

1114 Market Street

St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-6430

BARRY S. SCHERMER, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

736 U.S. Court & Custom House

1114 Market Street

St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-6433

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

FRANK W. KOGER, Chief Judge

921 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-2180

KAREN M. SEE, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

905 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-3054

ARTHUR B. FEDERMAN, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

903 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-6146

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

TIMOTHY J. MAHONEY, Chief Judge

8311 Federal Building

215 North 17th Street

Post Office Box 1197 DTS (Mailing)

Omaha, Nebraska 68101-1197

FTS/COMM: 402-221-3155

JOHN C. MINAHAN, JR., U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

463 Federal Building

100 Centennial Mall North

Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

FTS/COMM: 402-437-5227

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

WILLIAM A. HILL, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

228 Federal Building

655 1st Avenue North

Post Office Box 2278 (Mailing)

Fargo, North Dakota 58108-2278

FTS/COMM: 701-239-5631

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IRVIN N. HOYT, Chief Judge

211 U.S. Courthouse

225 South Pierre Street

Pierre, South Dakota 57501

FTS/COMM: 605-224-0560

PEDER K. ECKER, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

119 Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse

400 South Phillips Avenue

Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57102

FTS/COMM: 605-330-4544

MAGISTRATE JUDGES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

HENRY L. JONES, JR., U.S. Magistrate Judge

521 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 3393 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-5853

H. DAVID YOUNG, U.S. Magistrate Judge

442 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 1958 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-6107

JOHN F. FORSTER, JR., U.S. Magistrate Judge

502 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 3355 (Mailing)

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-6461

JERRY W. CAVANEAU, U.S. Magistrate Judge

700 U.S. Courthouse

600 West Capitol

Post Office Box 1436

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

FTS/COMM: 501-324-7112

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

BEVERLY R. STITES, U.S. Magistrate Judge

240 U.S. Post Office & Courthouse

Sixth & Rogers Street

Post Office Box 1525 (Mailing)

Fort Smith, Arkansas 72902

FTS/COMM: 501-783-7045

CHARLES G. VACCARO, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
514 Ouachita Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901

FTS/COMM: 501-321-0600

FRANK C. ELCAN II, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
Post Office Box 549
Harrison, Arkansas 72601

FTS/COMM: 501-741-3633

CAROL C. ANTHONY, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
1501 North Jefferson
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

FTS/COMM: 501-862-1073

CHARLES L. ATTAWAY, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
4412 Texas Boulevard
Texarkana, TX 75503

FTS/COMM: 214-792-2500

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

JOHN A. JARVEY, U.S. Magistrate Judge
211 Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse
101 First Street S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

FTS/COMM: 319-364-4509

PAUL W. DECK, JR., U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
635 Frances Building
Sioux City, Iowa 51101

FTS/COMM: 712-255-3573

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

CELESTE F. BREMER, U.S. Magistrate Judge
422 U.S. Courthouse
East 1st & Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6200

MARK W. BENNETT, U.S. Magistrate Judge
407 U.S. Courthouse
East 1st & Walnut Streets
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6217

RICHARD W. PETERSON, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
406 1st Federal Savings & Loan Building
Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503

FTS/COMM: 712-323-5880

WILLIAM SCOTT POWER, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
321 North Third Street
Post Office Box 1046
Burlington, Iowa 52601

FTS/COMM: 319-754-6587

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

J. EARL CUDD, U.S. Magistrate Judge
568 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1974

FLOYD E. BOLINE, U.S. Magistrate Judge
570 U.S. Courthouse
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-1970

FRANKLIN L. NOEL, U.S. Magistrate Judge
778 Federal Building
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3181

JONATHAN G. LEBEDOFF, U.S. Magistrate Judge
604 Federal Building
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3221

RAYMOND L. ERICKSON, U.S. Magistrate Judge
412 U.S. Courthouse
515 W. First Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

FTS/COMM: 218-720-5273

RANDALL R. BURG, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
205 7th Street
Post Office Box 978
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601

FTS/COMM: 218-751-4060

PATRICK J. MCNULTY, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Recalled)
409 U.S. Courthouse
515 West First Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

FTS/COMM: 218-720-5292

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

DAVID D. NOCE, U.S. Magistrate Judge
825 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-6325

CAROL E. JACKSON, U.S. Magistrate Judge
106 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-2368

FREDERICK R. BUCKLES, U.S. Magistrate Judge
1114 Market Street
1st Floor - Court C
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-2217

CATHERINE D. PERRY, U.S. Magistrate Judge
329 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-6192

LEWIS M. BLANTON, U.S. Magistrate Judge
111 Federal Building
339 Broadway
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

FTS/COMM: 314-334-2075

WILLIAM S. BAHN, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Recalled)
828 U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

FTS/COMM: 314-539-2226/2233

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

JOHN T. MAUGHMER, U.S. Magistrate Judge
221 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-6151

ROBERT E. LARSEN, U.S. Magistrate Judge
231 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-5881

SARA W. HAYS, U.S. Magistrate Judge
445 U.S. Courthouse
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-6038

JAMES C. ENGLAND, U.S. Magistrate Judge
2200 U.S. Courthouse
222 North John Q. Hammons Parkway
Springfield, Missouri 65806

FTS/COMM: 417-865-7143

WILLIAM A. KNOX, U.S. Magistrate Judge
204 U.S. Courthouse
131 West High Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

FTS/COMM: 314-634-3418

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

DAVID L. PIESTER, U.S. Magistrate Judge
538 Federal Building
100 Centennial Mall North
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

FTS/COMM: 402-437-5235

KATHLEEN JAUDZEMIS, U.S. Magistrate Judge
215 North 17th Street
Post Office Box 336, DTS
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

FTS/COMM: 402-221-4772

RICHARD W. SATTERFIELD, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)
107 North Dewey Street
Post Office Box 669 (Mailing)
North Platte, Nebraska 69103-0669

FTS/COMM: 308-534-7770

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

KAREN K. KLEIN, U.S. Magistrate Judge
311 Federal Building
655 1st Avenue North
Post Office Box 27 (Mailing)
Fargo, North Dakota 58107

FTS/COMM: 701-239-5277

KENNETH M. KNUTSON, U.S. Magistrate Judge (Parttime)

625 Northwest 19th Street

Minot, North Dakota 58701-1835

FTS/COMM: 701-838-4200

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 314-539-3764

SATELLITE LIBRARIES

220 U.S. Courthouse
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Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 501-324-5158

306 U.S. Courthouse
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

FTS/COMM: 515-284-6228

FAX: FTS/COMM: 515-284-6204

110 S. Fourth Street
Room 560
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

FTS/COMM: 612-348-3177

FAX: FTS/COMM: 612-348-1820

316 North Robert Street
Room 543
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

FTS/COMM: 612-290-3177

FAX: FTS/COMM: 612-290-3309

811 Grand Avenue
Room 805
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-2937
FAX: FTS/COMM: 816-426-2936

215 N. 17th Street
Room 9401
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

FTS/COMM: 402-221-4768
FAX: FTS/COMM: 402-221-3160

657 2nd Avenue N.
Room 247
Fargo, North Dakota 58101

FTS/COMM: 701-239-5175
FAX: FTS/COMM: 701-239-5287

437 Federal Building
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

FTS/COMM: 402-437-5684

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

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Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-0869

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

CHRISTOPHER R. JOHNSON

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 501-783-6308

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

WILLIAM J. KANAK

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 319-364-1305

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

JAMES R. ROSENBAUM

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Des Moines, Iowa 50309-2084

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 515-284-6210

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St. Louis, Missouri 63101

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 314-539-2929

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

ROBERT F. CONNOR
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Kansas City, Missouri 64106

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 816-426-2819

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 402-221-3160

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3rd and Rosser

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 701-250-4278

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 605-338-4312

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Post Office Box 2381 (Mailing)
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TDD: 501-324-7188

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 515-284-6404

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 348-1868

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

CAROL ANN ROBINSON

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St. Louis, Missouri 63101

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 314-539-2063

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 402-221-3209

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 605-330-4548

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 319-364-7724

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 515-284-0103

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 612-348-1966

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

JEROME F. LAWRENZ

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1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 314-539-2388

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

LEWIS D. FRAZIER

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FAX:FTS/COMM: 816-426-2873

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 402-221-3720

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 701-239-5272

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FAX: FTS/COMM: 314-539-2996

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

FRANK A. RIEGER

217 U.S. Courthouse

811 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

FTS/COMM: 816-426-5734

FAX: FTS/COMM: 816-426-2946

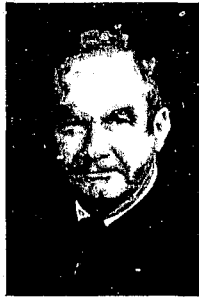
JUDGES EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS



Chief Judge
Richard S. Arnold



Theodore McMillan



John R. Gibson



George G. Fagg



Pasco M. Bowman



Roger L. Wollman



Frank J. Magill



C. Arlen Beam



James B. Loken



David R. Hansen



Morris S. Arnold

SENIOR JUDGES EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS



Floyd R. Gibson



Donald P. Lay



Gerald W. Heaney



Myron H. Bright



Donald R. Ross



J. Smith Henley

EIGHTH CIRCUIT DISTRICT JUDGES EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS



Chief Judge
Stephen M. Reasoner



Henry Woods



George Howard Jr.



Susan Webber Wright



Senior Judge
Oren Harris



Senior Judge
Elsjane T. Roy



Senior Judge
G. Thomas Eisele

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS



Chief Judge
H. Franklin Waters



Jimm Hendren



Senior Judge
Oren Harris

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA



Chief Judge
Donald E. O'Brien



Senior Judge
Edward J. McManus

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA



Chief Judge
Charles R. Wolle



Harold D. Vietor



Ronald E. Longstaff



Senior Judge
William C. Stuart

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA



Chief Judge
Harry H. MacLaughlin



Donald D. Alsop



Diana E. Murphy



Paul A. Magnuson



James M. Rosenbaum



David S. Doty



Richard H. Kyle



Senior Judge
Earl R. Larson



Senior Judge
Robert G. Renner

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



Chief Judge
Edward L. Filippine



Stephen N. Limbaugh



George F. Gunn, Jr.



Jean C. Hamilton



Donald J. Stohr



Senior Judge
John F. Nangle



Senior Judge
William L. Hungate



Senior Judge
Clyde S. Cahill

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



Chief Judge
Howard F. Sachs



Joseph E. Stevens, Jr.



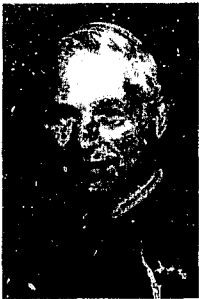
D. Brook Bartlett



Dean Whipple



Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.



Senior Judge
Elmo B. Hunter



Senior Judge
Russell G. Clark



Senior Judge
Scott O. Wright

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA



Chief Judge
Lyle E. Strom



William G. Cambridge



Richard G. Kopf



Senior Judge
Warren K. Urbom

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA



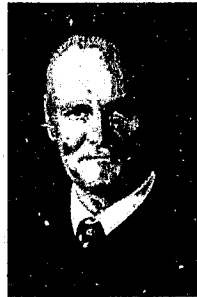
Chief Judge
Patrick A. Conmy



Rodney S. Webb



Senior Judge
Paul Benson



Senior Judge
Bruce M. Van Sickle

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA



Chief Judge
John Bailey Jones



Richard H. Battey



Senior Judge
Andrew W. Bogue



Senior Judge
Donald J. Porter

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT BANKRUPTCY JUDGES
EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF ARKANSAS**



Chief Judge
Robert F. Fussell



James G. Mixon



Mary Davies Scott

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA



Chief Judge
Michael J. Melloy



William L. Edmonds

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA



Chief Judge
Lee M. Jackwlg



Russell J. Hill

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA



Chief Judge
Richard J. Kressel



Dennis D. O'Brien



Gregory F. Kishel



Nancy C. Dreher

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



Chief Judge
David P. McDonald



James J. Barta



Barry S. Schermer

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



Chief Judge
Frank W. Koger

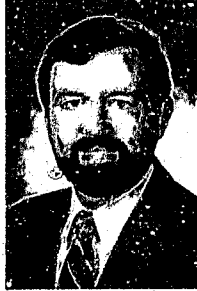


Karen M. See



Arthur B. Federman

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA



Chief Judge
Timothy J. Mahoney



John C. Minahan, Jr.

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA



William A. Hill

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA



Chief Judge
Irvin N. Hoyt



Peder K. Ecker

EIGHTH CIRCUIT MAGISTRATE JUDGES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS



Henry L. Jones, Jr.



H. David Young



John F. Forster, Jr.



Jerry W. Cavaneau

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS



Beverly R. Stites



*Charles G. Vaccaro



*Frank C. Elcan II



*Carol C. Anthony



*Charles L. Attaway

*Parttime Magistrate Judge

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

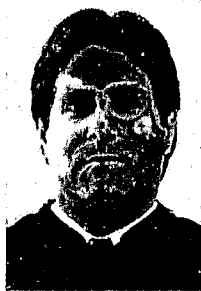


John A. Jarvey

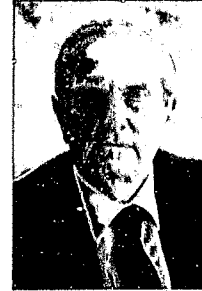
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA



Celeste F. Bremer



Mark W. Bennett



*Richard W. Peterson

*Parttime Magistrate Judge

Not Pictured: Paul W. Deck, Jr. (parttime) - Northern District of Iowa
William Scott Power (parttime) - Southern District of Iowa

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA



J. Earl Cudd



Floyd E. Bolne



Franklin L. Noel



Jonathan G. Lebedoff



Raymond L. Erickson



*Randall R. Burg



Patrick J. McNulty
(Recalled)

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



David D. Noce



Carol E. Jackson



Frederick R. Buckles



Catherine D. Perry



Lewis M. Blanton



William S. Bahn
(Recalled)

*Parttime Magistrate Judge

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



John T. Maughmer



Robert E. Larsen



James C. England



William A. Knox

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA



David L. Piester



Kathleen Jaudzemis

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA



Karen K. Kllen



*Kenneth M. Knutson



*Dwight C.H. Kautzman



*Alice R. Senechal

*Parttime Magistrate Judge

Not Pictured: Sara W. Hays - Western District of Missouri
Richard W. Satterfield (parttime) - District of Nebraska

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA



*Laurence J. Zastrow



*Marshall P. Young

*Parttime Magistrate Judge

Not Pictured: Carlyle E. Richards (parttime) - District of South Dakota
Frank P. Gibbs (parttime) - District of South Dakota

CIRCUIT EXECUTIVE



June L. Boadwine
Circuit Executive

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS



Michael E. Gans
Clerk of Court



Shella Greenbaum
Senior Staff Attorney



Ann T. Fessenden
Circuit Librarian



John H. Martin
Settlement Director

CLERKS, U.S. DISTRICT COURTS



Carl R. Brents
E.D. Arkansas



Christopher R. Johnson
W.D. Arkansas



William J. Kanak
N.D. Iowa



James R. Rosenbaum
S.D. Iowa



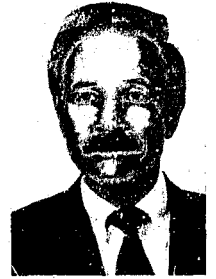
Francis E. Dosal
Minnesota



Robert D. St. Vrain
E.D. Missouri



Robert F. Connor
W.D. Missouri



Norbert H. Ebel
Nebraska



Edward J. Klecker
North Dakota



William F. Clayton
South Dakota

CLERKS, U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS



Peggy Carroll
Arkansas



Barbara J. Everly
N.D. Iowa



Mary M. Weibel
S.D. Iowa



Patrick G. DeWane
Minnesota



Carol Ann Robinson
E.D. Missouri



Judith N. Napler
Nebraska



Ellen A. Johanson
North Dakota



Patricia Merritt
South Dakota

FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS



Daniel M. Scott
Minnesota



David R. Freeman
E.D. Missouri



Raymond C. Conrad, Jr.
W.D. Missouri

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS



Charles H. Gray
E.D. Arkansas



Lee R. Owen
W.D. Arkansas



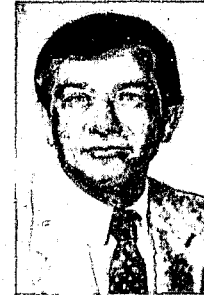
Michael Ebinger
N.D. Iowa



Edwin G. Ailts
S.D. Iowa



Glenn Baskfield
Minnesota



Jerome F. Lawrenz
E.D. Missouri



Lewis D. Frazier
W.D. Missouri



Burton L. Matthies
Nebraska

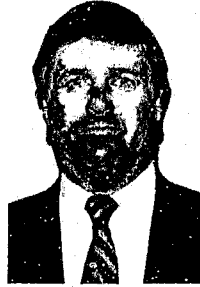


William D. Broome
North Dakota



Jack R. Saylor
South Dakota

CHIEF PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICERS



William J. Johnson
Minnesota



R. James Behm
E.D. Missouri



Frank J. Rieger
W.D. Missouri

Eighth Circuit

STATISTICAL ADDENDUM

EIGHTH CIRCUIT STATISTICS

As of March 31, 1992

COURT OF APPEALS				
CASES UNDER SUBMISSION MORE THAN 3 MONTHS				
TOTAL CASES	OVER 3 MONTHS	OVER 6 MONTHS	OVER 9 MONTHS	OVER 1 YEAR
96	73	11	8	4

DISTRICT COURTS				
DISTRICT	MOTIONS PENDING OVER 6 MONTHS	BENCH TRIALS OVER 6 MONTHS	STAYED PENDING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING	NUMBER OF JUDGES REPORTING
E. ARKANSAS	52	7		6
W. ARKANSAS	1		1	1
N. IOWA	3			2
S. IOWA				4
MINNESOTA	4			7
E. MISSOURI	76	5	14	7
W. MISSOURI	47	1		8
NEBRASKA	29	1		3
NORTH DAKOTA	5			4
SOUTH DAKOTA	3			5
TOTAL	220	14	15	47

EIGHTH CIRCUIT STATISTICS

As of March 31, 1992

BANKRUPTCY COURTS				
MATTERS UNDER ADVISEMENT				
DISTRICT	OVER 60 DAYS	2 - 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS
E. & W ARKANSAS				
N. IOWA	2	2		
S. IOWA				
MINNESOTA	5	1	1	3
E. MISSOURI	5		1	4
W. MISSOURI	1	1		
NEBRASKA				
NORTH DAKOTA				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
TOTAL	13	4	2	7

MAGISTRATE JUDGES				
DISTRICT	MOTIONS PENDING OVER 6 MONTHS	BENCH TRIALS OVER 6 MONTHS	STAYED PENDING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING	NUMBER OF JUDGES REPORTING
E. ARKANSAS	6			4
W. ARKANSAS				5
N. IOWA				2
S. IOWA				3
MINNESOTA	5			6
E. MISSOURI	38	8		5
W. MISSOURI	13			4
NEBRASKA				4
NORTH DAKOTA	3			4
SOUTH DAKOTA	10			4
TOTAL	75	8		41