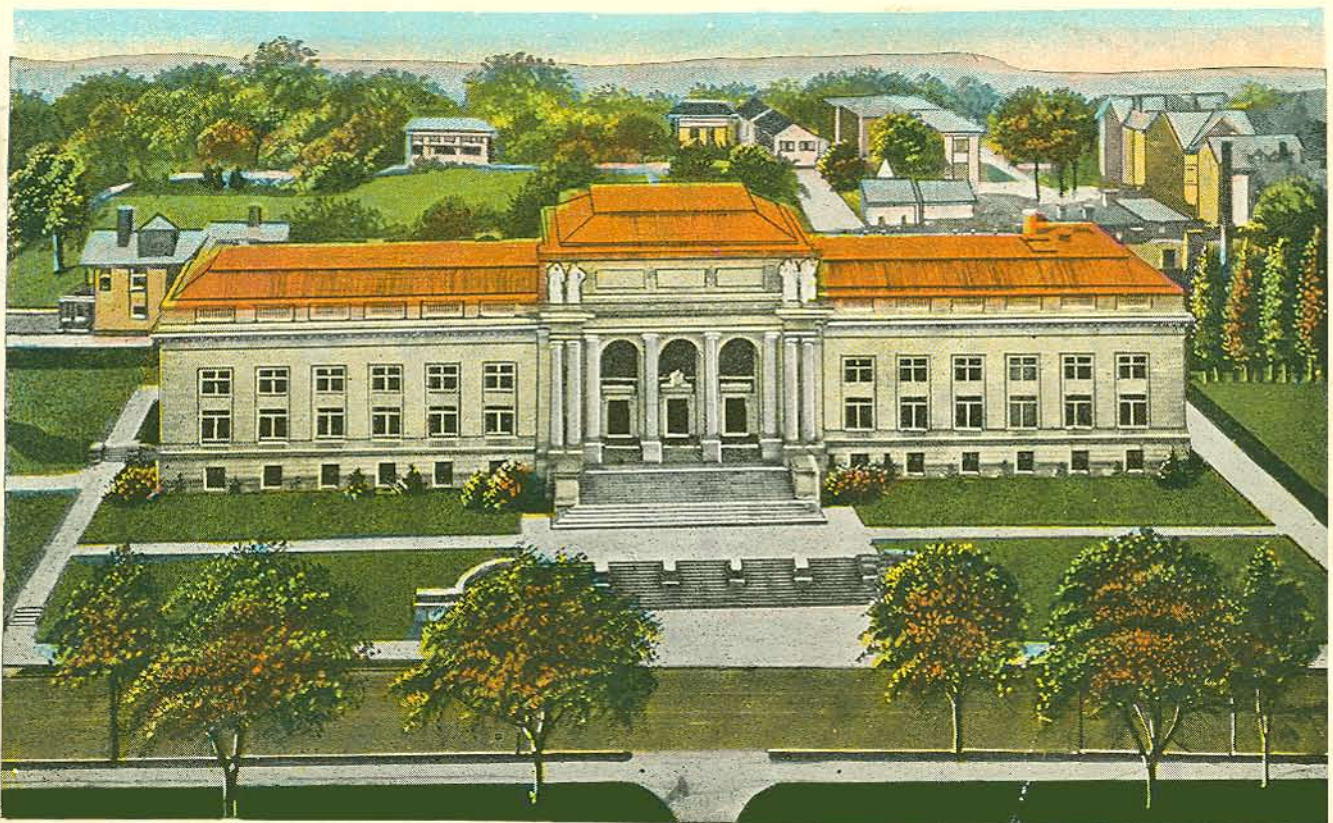


Biennial
CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BRANCH
Report and Statistics 2006 - 2008

SUPREME COURT
200th
ANNIVERSARY



THE MISSION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH



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Connecticut Supreme Court 200th Anniversary



*Friday, June 6, 2008
3:00 p.m. at the
Connecticut Supreme Court*

The Connecticut Supreme Court celebrated its 200th anniversary in 2008. Read more about Supreme Court history on pages 6 and 34.



To the Governor, General Assembly and the Residents of Connecticut

It is with great pleasure that I present to you this *Biennial Report* on the Connecticut Judicial Branch for the years 2006-2008. In it, we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Supreme Court, and I hope that you enjoy the photos and reproductions of postcards that are placed throughout the publication.

You will find that the past two years have brought tremendous change to the Branch, both for the judiciary and for the thousands of individuals who use our courts. Since becoming Chief Justice in April 2007, I have witnessed first-hand the extraordinary work done by our judges and employees. Of special note is the development of the Judicial Branch's first-ever strategic plan, crafted by the Public Service and Trust Commission that I appointed shortly after becoming Chief Justice. This impressive blueprint for progress will guide us over the next three to five years.

Yet our core values remain the same: to provide each and every person who walks into our courts a fair and impartial forum, with a judge who makes his or her ruling based on the facts of the case and the rule of law. I am extremely proud of our judges, who ensure that this basic constitutional safeguard and right is applied every day.

This task has grown more difficult as our resources have diminished throughout the State's ongoing financial crisis. Rest assured, however, that the Judicial Branch remains committed to serving the thousands of people who seek redress through our courts every year.

I recognize that the next couple of years will be challenging and I look forward to working with the Executive and Legislative Branches of government to meet these challenges.

Very truly yours,

Chase T. Rogers
Chief Justice

To the Governor, General Assembly and the Residents of Connecticut

I first want to say what a great honor it is to serve as Connecticut's Chief Court Administrator. We have accomplished a great deal over the past two years, and I am pleased to present this 2006-2008 *Biennial Report* to you.

Our greatest achievement has been the development of a strategic plan that already has led to concrete and visible improvements at courthouses throughout the state. By way of background, Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers in 2007 appointed a 42-member Public Service and Trust Commission. She charged it with the task of creating a strategic plan to enhance the public's trust and confidence in the Judicial Branch by improving the services offered to the thousands of people who interact with the Branch every day. In response, commission members obtained input from those who interact with the Branch, judges and Branch employees through more than 90 focus groups, two public hearings and two surveys.



From this input, commission members created the strategic plan, which Chief Justice Rogers approved. We are now in the first phase of implementing many improvements, and the challenge is both exciting and daunting. We look forward to providing regular updates in the Judicial Branch's website.

We also face the challenge during these economic times of properly distributing our resources so that we may best meet all of the responsibilities that fall to the Branch. Our job has become increasingly complex as legislation is enacted, seeking to address some of society's problems through the courts. It is essential that we have the resources to implement these policies; otherwise I fear that good intent will fall short of effective action.

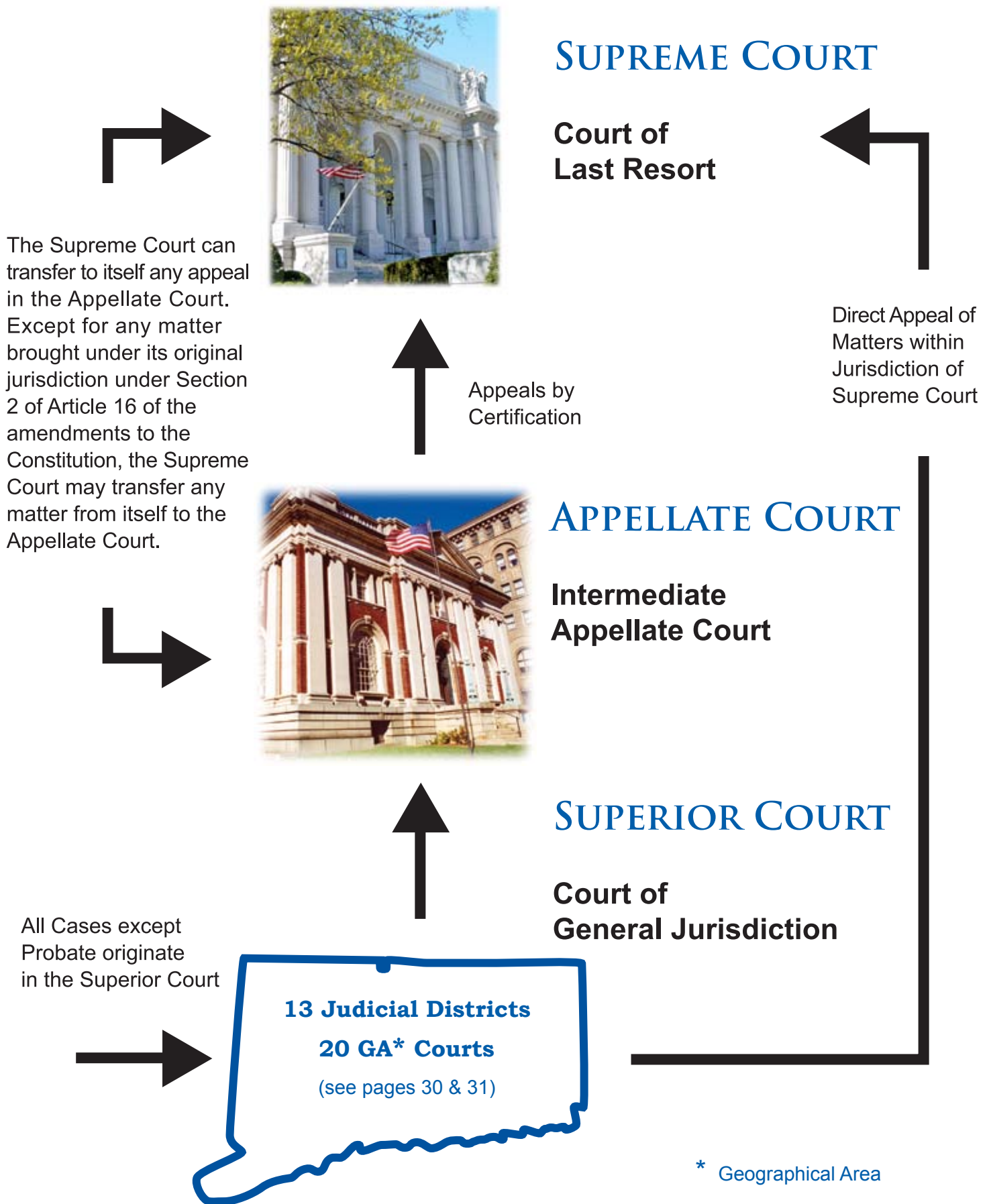
In a time of tight budgets and scarce resources, we at the Judicial Branch recognize the necessity of working together to accomplish what is in the best interests of the people we serve. To that end, we look forward to continuing to work with you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara M. Quinn". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Barbara M. Quinn
Chief Court Administrator

Connecticut Court Structure



SUPREME COURT

*T*he Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. A panel of five justices hears and decides each case. On occasion, the Chief Justice summons the court to sit en banc as a full court of seven to hear particularly important cases.

The Supreme Court reviews rulings made in the Superior Court to determine if any errors of law have occurred, as well as rulings of the Appellate Court.



Seated (left to right): Justice Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers and Justice Joette Katz.

Standing (left to right): Justice Barry R. Schaller*, Justice Peter T. Zarella, Justice Richard N. Palmer, Senior Justice William J. Sullivan and Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille.

* Justice Schaller became a Judge Trial Referee in November 2008.



History of the Supreme Court Building

As our nation entered the 20th century, pressure mounted in Hartford and across the State of Connecticut for a building that would provide the much needed space for the State Library and Supreme Court. Further, the citizenry and its leaders believed that the building should also serve as a monumental edifice to the legal, historical and intellectual fabric of Connecticut.

With this in mind, noted New York Architect Donn Barber created an imposing structure of Italian Renaissance design, with symbolic statuary groups above the portico, that is reached by wide steps from the street level.

The building opened in 1909. At the laying of the cornerstone Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin said, "Set by itself, in all the majestic dignity which architecture can command, is rising before our eyes the splendid home which Connecticut has prepared for her highest court of justice and for the books that teach what justice is and give it form." The magnificent granite structure faces north on Capitol Avenue, directly across the street from the State Capitol, which was erected in 1878.

The statuary above the building features four female figures by noted French sculptor Michel Louis Tonnetti, whose works include statues in the Library of Congress and on the facades of the New York Public Library. The figures, Justice, History, Art and Science, were added to the building in October 1913.

The West Wing of the building contains the Supreme Court courtroom and the Justices' chambers while the East Wing houses the Library. The Museum of Connecticut History occupies Memorial Hall, which is located between the two wings.

The Supreme Court courtroom is 43 feet wide, 56 feet long and 35 feet high. Two murals by Albert Herter accentuate the stately courtroom. Behind the bench is *The Signing of the Fundamental Orders of the Constitution 1638-39*. Included in the mural are famous Connecticut founders Thomas Hooker, Roger Ludlow and John Haynes. The other mural, *An Allegory of Education*, covers the ceiling of the courtroom and provides a visually enlightening metaphor.

(Continued on page 34)



Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

Batte-Holmgren v. Commissioner of Public Health, 281 Conn. 277 (2007).

In this case, the plaintiff restaurant owners claimed that an amendment to General Statutes § 19a-342 that prohibited smoking in restaurants, cafes and other public facilities, but not in casinos and most private clubs, violated the equal protection provisions of the state and federal constitutions. The trial court granted the defendants' motion to strike the complaint on the ground that the plaintiffs had failed to make allegations sufficient to establish an equal protection violation. The court then rendered judgment for the defendants. On appeal to this court, the majority concluded that the state had a rational basis for excluding private clubs from the smoking ban because club members had a legitimate expectation that they would be able to maintain their privacy and establish conditions for the operation of the club that suited their needs and desires. The majority further concluded that the state had a rational basis for excluding casinos because the state reasonably could have believed that enforcement of the ban would be unduly complicated by the sovereign status of the tribes that own and operate the casinos. Accordingly, the majority concluded that the amendment was constitutional and affirmed the judgment of the trial court. In his dissenting opinion, Justice Sullivan argued that the amendment was unconstitutional because the exemption of the private clubs and casinos was not rationally related to the statute's purpose of protecting employees from the adverse health effects of secondhand smoke.

State v. Davis, 283 Conn. 280 (2007).

The principal issue in this appeal was whether a criminal defendant has a right under article first, § 7, of the state constitution to challenge the legality of a search, notwithstanding the fact that the defendant had no reasonable expectation of privacy in the subject of the search, if the defendant (1) was legitimately on the searched premises or (2) was charged with an offense of which possession of the seized item is an element (the automatic standing doctrine). The United States Supreme Court had adopted both of these constitutional rules in *Jones v. United States*, 263 U.S. 257, 80 S. Ct. 725, 4 L. Ed. 2d 697 (1960). That court subsequently abandoned the

State v. Davis, 283 Conn. 280 (2007).

Continued

"legitimately on the premises" doctrine in *Rakas v. Illinois*, 439 U.S. 128, 143, 99 S. Ct. 421, 58 L. Ed. 2d 387 (1978), and overruled the automatic standing doctrine in *United States v. Salvucci*, 448 U.S. 83, 95, 100 S. Ct. 2547, 65 L. Ed. 2d 619 (1980). The defendant in *Davis* urged this court to adopt both doctrines as a matter of state constitutional law. This court concluded that the state constitution embodied neither the automatic standing doctrine nor the legitimately on the premises doctrine.

Fish v. Fish, 285 Conn. 24 (2008).

This appeal involved a custody dispute over a minor child. After a protracted custody battle, the trial court awarded joint custody to the child's mother and the child's paternal aunt and directed that the child's primary residence be with the aunt. The Appellate Court affirmed the custody award and the child's father appealed to this court, claiming that the trial court lacked jurisdiction to grant the aunt's motion to intervene in the proceedings and improperly had awarded custody to her because she had failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence that she had a relationship with the child akin to that of a parent and that the child would suffer real and substantial emotional harm if the aunt were not awarded custody. The father contended that this jurisdictional standard, which applies to cases involving third party requests for visitation under this court's decision in *Roth v. Weston*, 259 Conn. 202 (2002), also applied to cases involving third party requests for custody. The majority concluded that, to avoid constitutional infirmity in the custody statutes, a third party seeking custody of a child must allege, as a standing prerequisite, the he or she has a parent-like relationship with the child. The majority also concluded, however, that, because the primary focus in custody proceedings is on the welfare of the child rather than the rights of the parents, and because, in custody proceedings, the parents themselves have placed their rights in issue, the *Roth* standard did not apply. Rather, to prevail on a custody request, a third party must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she has a parent-like relationship with the child, that parental custody clearly

(Continued on page 8)

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

(Continued from page 7)

Fish v. Fish, 285 Conn. 24 (2008). *Continued*

would be detrimental to the child and, upon a finding of detriment, that third party custody would be in the child's best interest. Because the trial court had not applied this standard, the majority reversed the judgment awarding custody to the child's aunt and remanded the case for further proceedings. Justice Katz authored a concurring opinion, in which Justices Borden and Palmer joined, arguing that, because third party custody orders are more intrusive on parental rights than third party visitation orders, the *Roth* standard should apply to such orders.

State v. Randolph, 284 Conn. 328 (2007).

The defendant in this case was convicted of one count of felony murder, two counts of robbery in the first degree, one count of conspiracy to commit robbery in the first degree and one count of criminal possession of a firearm. The dispositive issue on appeal to this court was whether the trial court improperly had consolidated for trial two separate cases against the defendant and instructed the jury that the evidence in each case was cross admissible under the common scheme or plan exception to the rule barring evidence of uncharged misconduct. This court noted that there had been some confusion in the cases applying the common scheme or plan exception as to what factors governed the admissibility of the evidence. Some cases had held that, to be admissible, the prior misconduct must imply an overall scheme or plan in the defendant's mind, while other cases had held that the misconduct must be so similar to the charged conduct that it gives rise to an inference that the person who engaged in the prior conduct also committed the charged crime. This court clarified that, when evidence of prior misconduct is admitted on the basis of its similarity to the charged conduct, the state must produce evidence sufficient to support an inference that both crimes were related to an overall goal in the defendant's mind. Because the state had not met that burden, this court concluded that the trial court improperly had admitted the evidence and the defendant was entitled to a new trial.

State v. Salamon, 287 Conn. 509 (2008).

The defendant in this case was convicted of kidnapping in the second degree, unlawful restraint in the first degree and risk of injury to a child. On appeal to this court, the defendant claimed, *inter alia*, that this court should reconsider its holding in *State v. Luurtsema*, 262 Conn. 179 (2002), that a person may be convicted of kidnapping even though the restraint involved in the kidnapping is incidental to the commission of another offense. The majority agreed and concluded that, to be convicted of kidnapping in conjunction with another crime, a defendant must have intended to prevent the victim's liberation for a longer period of time or to a greater degree than was necessary to commit the other crime. Because the jury had not been instructed under this newly adopted standard, the majority reversed the defendant's conviction on the kidnapping charge and ordered a new trial. In a concurring opinion, Justice Borden argued that, because the majority's analysis was premised on a very slight ambiguity in the kidnapping statute, it brought into question the constitutionality of General Statutes § 1-2z, which prohibits courts from consulting legislative history when interpreting unambiguous statutes. In a concurring and dissenting opinion joined by Justices Vertefeuille and Sullivan, Justice Zarella disagreed with the standard adopted by the majority and argued that unlawful restraint requires the state to prove a general intent to restrain the victim while kidnapping requires the state to prove a specific intent to prevent the victim's liberation by specified means.

Finan v. Finan, 287 Conn. 491 (2008).

The principal issue in this appeal was whether a trial court fashioning financial orders in a dissolution case may consider a party's preseparation dissipation of marital assets. This court concluded that an action that occurred prior to a couple's physical separation may be treated as the dissipation of marital assets as long as the action was taken: (1) in contemplation of divorce or separation; or (2) when the marriage was in serious jeopardy or undergoing an irretrievable breakdown.

Curry v. Allan S. Goodman, Inc., 286 Conn. 390 (2008).

The plaintiff in this case brought an action claiming that the defendant, his former employer, had discriminated against him on the basis of his physical disability in violation of General Statutes § 46a-60. The trial court granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment on the ground that the plaintiff had not established a *prima facie* case that he was qualified for the position that he sought or that the defendant had failed to accommodate his disability as required by § 46a-60. On appeal, this court addressed as a threshold question whether employers are required to provide reasonable accommodations to disabled employees under § 46a-60 and concluded that they are. Once a disabled employee has requested a reasonable accommodation, the employer must engage in an informal and interactive discussion with the employee to identify the employee's limitations and potential accommodations by the employer. Because there was evidence that the defendant had refused to engage in this process, as well as evidence that the plaintiff was capable of performing his job even without any accommodation, this court concluded that there was a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the defendant had discriminated against the plaintiff and reversed the judgment of the trial court.

State v. DeJesus, 288 Conn. 418 (2008).

On appeal from his conviction of two counts of sexual assault in the first degree, the defendant claimed that this court should reconsider the liberal standard for admission of uncharged misconduct in sexual assault cases, which had been incorporated into the Connecticut Code of Evidence as one aspect of the scheme or plan exception to the rule barring evidence to prove a defendant's criminal tendencies. He further contended that the Code of Evidence, which had been adopted by the judges of the Superior Court, was not binding on this court. The majority concluded that, although the language of the Code of Evidence was ambiguous as to whether the judges had intended to divest this court of its inherent authority to change and develop the rules of evidence, the history surrounding the adoption of the code demonstrated that they had not intended to do so. The majority then concluded that, although, under this court's decision in *State v. Randolph*, 284 Conn. 328 (2007), discussed above, uncharged misconduct in sexual assault cases generally is not admissible to establish a common scheme or plan, there is a limited exception in sex crime cases to the rule barring the admission of evidence of uncharged misconduct to establish propensity when the state demonstrates that the evidence is relevant and its probative value outweighs its prejudicial effects. Accordingly, the majority affirmed the

State v. DeJesus, 288 Conn. 418 (2008). *Continued*

judgment of conviction on the sexual assault charges. In a concurring opinion, Justice Palmer argued that the Code of Evidence unambiguously was not intended to divest this court of its authority to modify the rules of evidence and that the judges of the Superior Court would have no constitutional authority to do so. Joined by Justice Sullivan, Justice Zarella authored a concurring opinion in which he also argued that the judges of the Superior Court have no constitutional authority to divest this court of its power to modify evidentiary rules. He disagreed, however, with Justice Palmer's conclusion that this court's power to modify rules of evidence and its power to make procedural rules were analogous. Justice Katz issued a dissenting opinion in which she argued that the Code of Evidence was intended to divest this court of its power to modify evidentiary rules and that the judges of the Superior Court had the constitutional authority to do so.

Kerrigan v. Commissioner of Public Health, 289 Conn. 135 (2008).

In this appeal, the plaintiffs, eight same sex couples, challenged the constitutionality of the state statutory prohibition against same sex marriage under the state constitution. The majority concluded that sexual orientation is a quasi-suspect classification under the state constitution and, therefore, the state was required to demonstrate that the prohibition on same sex marriage was necessary to the achievement of a compelling state interest. The majority also concluded that the state had not met that burden. Accordingly, the majority concluded that the statutory ban on same sex marriage was unconstitutional. Justice Borden issued a dissenting opinion in which he argued that sexual orientation is not a suspect classification under the state constitution and that the statutory ban on same sex marriage satisfied rational basis review. Justice Vertefeuille joined Justice Borden's dissenting opinion and issued a separate dissenting opinion in which she argued that the plaintiffs had not met their burden of proving that the statutory ban on same sex marriage was unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt. Justice Zarella issued a dissenting opinion in which he argued that, because the purpose of the laws governing traditional marriage between one man and one woman was to privilege and regulate procreation, same sex couples and opposite sex couples were not similarly situated with respect to those laws and the equal protection provisions of the state constitution were not implicated. He further argued that the ban on same sex marriage satisfied rational basis review under substantive due process principles.

APPELLATE COURT

*T*he Appellate Court, like the Supreme Court, reviews decisions of the Superior Court to determine if errors of law have occurred.

There are 10 Appellate Court judges, one of whom is designated by the Chief Justice to be the Chief Judge. Generally, three judges hear and decide a case, although the court also may sit en banc, which means that the entire court participates in the decision.



Seated (left to right): Judge C. Ian McLachlan, Judge Thomas A. Bishop, Chief Judge Joseph P. Flynn, Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima and Judge F. Herbert Gruendel.

Standing (left to right): Judge Richard A. Robinson, Judge Douglas S. Lavine, Judge Lubbie Harper, Jr., Judge Robert E. Beach, Jr., and Judge Trial Referee William J. Lavery.

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Appellate Court During the Biennium

State v. Khadijah, 98 Conn. App. 409 (2006), appeal dismissed, 284 Conn. 429 (2007).

The defendant was charged with possession of narcotics, possession of a controlled substance (less than four ounces of marijuana) and risk of injury to a child. Following the defendant's failure to appear in court for the second day of jury selection, the state, by substitute information, added a charge of failure to appear in the first degree. The state nolledd the first three counts of the information, and the case proceeded on the charge of failure to appear. The defendant testified at trial that she was working two jobs at the time of the court appearance. When she returned home from one of the jobs at 8:00 a.m., she sat on her couch and asked her boyfriend to wake her, should she inadvertently fall asleep. At some point, she did fall asleep and did not wake until her attorney telephoned her from the courthouse. The defendant immediately departed for the court and arrived later that morning. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the count of wilful failure to appear in the first degree. The defendant appealed this conviction to the Appellate Court, arguing that the evidence was insufficient to establish that she wilfully failed to appear at jury selection in her criminal trial. In reversing the defendant's conviction, the Appellate Court noted that working late the night before a court appearance, pursuant to a regularly kept work schedule, failing to set an alarm clock or asking a friend to awaken her from a potentially inadvertent doze does not amount to purposefully and intentionally absenting oneself from the courthouse.

Blasko v. Commissioner of Revenue Services, 98 Conn. App. 439 (2006).

The defendant, the commissioner of revenue services, appealed from the judgment of the trial court determining that the plaintiffs were entitled to claim and use the Connecticut alternative minimum tax credit accrued from 1997 to reduce their Connecticut income tax liability for 1998. In affirming the judgment of the trial court, the Appellate Court considered the threshold issue of the plaintiffs' eligibility to apply a tax credit for taxes paid on "deemed" income, not actually received, when that income was actually realized and taxed as ordinary income in the following year. This required an analysis of General Statutes § 12-700a (d) (2), which provides that the credit allowable for a taxable year is limited under this subdivision to the amount, if any, by which the tax imposed under § 12-700, less the credit, if any, allowed under General Statutes § 12-704, exceeds the "Connecticut minimum tax," determined without regard to whether the individual is subject to and required to pay for that taxable year the federal alternative minimum tax under

Blasko v. Commissioner of Revenue Services, 98 Conn. App. 439 (2006). *Continued*

§ 55 of the Internal Revenue Code, less the credit, if any, allowed under subsection (e) of § 12-700a. The plaintiffs argued that § 12-700a (d) (2) is written in such a way that it is impossible that their regular Connecticut income tax liability for a given year, which is roughly 4.5 percent of their federal adjusted gross income, will ever exceed their Connecticut minimum tax, which is based on roughly 5 percent of their federal adjusted alternative minimum taxable income and, therefore, they will never be able to recoup the credit. The Appellate Court agreed that § 12-700a (d) (2), on its face, appears to create a mathematical impossibility or, at best, a profound improbability that an individual taxpayer will ever be able to recoup a credit in subsequent years. Since the plaintiffs will not, in all likelihood, recoup the credit earned in 1997, the plaintiffs effectively were taxed twice on the same income by the same taxing authority. Because the intended purpose of § 12-700a (d) (2), as amended in 1997, was to bring the Connecticut alternative minimum tax into conformity with the federal alternative minimum tax scheme, as well as to avoid the possibility of double taxation by the same taxing authority, the trial court properly applied General Statutes § 12-730 in granting equitable relief to the plaintiffs on the basis of the factual record before the court.

State v. Russell, 101 Conn. App. 298, cert. denied, 284 Conn. 910 (2007).

The defendant and the victim met in 2001 and dated on again, off again, until January, 2003, when the victim broke off the relationship. The victim obtained a protective order barring the defendant from having contact with her. In October of 2003, the defendant went to a remote campsite where the victim, a Girl Scout leader, was on an outing with the Girl Scout troop. In January of 2004, the defendant entered the victim's home when she was not present. The defendant was charged with two counts of violation of a protective order, two counts of stalking in the third degree and one count of burglary in the third degree in connection with these incidents. The files pertaining to the campground incident and the home entry incident were consolidated for trial. Following trial, the defendant was convicted of the aforementioned charges. On appeal, the Appellate Court held, inter alia, that the evidence was sufficient to support the defendant's conviction for stalking in the third degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-181e in connection with the campground incident. Specifically, the jury reasonably could have found that the defendant's presence at the campsite was a purposeful maneuver to place himself near the victim, i.e., that he acted

(Continued on page 12)

wilfully. Although the defendant had testified that the encounter with the victim was mere coincidence, the jury was free to find that testimony not credible and to infer, from the other evidence presented, that the defendant's presence was wilful. Further, the evidence established that the defendant was sufficiently proximate to the victim, for a long enough period of time, to establish following as required by statute. In particular, undisputed testimony established that the defendant was within twenty-five feet of the victim, with no obstacles between them, thus establishing physical proximity. The victim's testimony that she saw the defendant established visual proximity, regardless of the lack of evidence that the defendant looked directly back at her. The ten minutes that the defendant was present at the campsite constituted a substantial enough period of time to establish following under the statute. The Court rejected the defendant's contention that the campground incident and a prior incident occurring seven months earlier, in which the defendant was outside the victim's window, were too remote in time to establish that he followed the victim "repeatedly," as the statute contains no explicit requirements as to the temporal interval between acts. The Appellate Court further held that the evidence was insufficient to prove that the defendant committed burglary in the second degree in connection with the home entry incident. With regard to that incident, the state charged that the defendant entered the victim's house with the intent to commit a crime therein, i.e., to criminally violate a protective order by entering the house. In reversing the judgment of conviction as to burglary, the court held that the state had charged and prosecuted the defendant solely on the basis of the predicate offense of violating a protective order by entering a dwelling and that this was not a legally cognizable formulation of the crime of burglary. The court held that the crime of trespass or any other crime comprised of breaking and entering actions may not be considered by the court to be the predicate crime whose intended commission within a dwelling forms the basis of a burglary charge, because a defendant necessarily commits those crimes when committing burglary. The Appellate Court also rejected claims of jury instructional error and evidentiary impropriety raised by the defendant.

Wyatt Energy, Inc. v. Motiva Enterprises, LLC, 104 Conn. App. 685 (2007), cert denied, 286 Conn. 901 (2008).

In 1999, the plaintiff, *Wyatt Energy, Inc.*, decided to solicit purchasers for its New Haven gasoline distribution terminal. At that time, *Wyatt* was in the second year of a ten year contract (terminalling agreement) that granted to the defendants certain exclusive and nonexclusive rights to the use of its New Haven deepwater terminal. Williams Energy Services made an offer to purchase the *Wyatt* terminal, but *Motiva Enterprises, LLC*, as the assignee of one of the defendants under the terminalling agreement, had a contractual right of

Wyatt Energy, Inc. v. Motiva Enterprises, LLC, 104 Conn. App. 685 (2007), cert denied, 286 Conn. 901 (2008). *Continued*

first refusal to purchase. While the sale negotiations were pending between *Wyatt* and Williams, *Motiva* purchased a competing terminal facility located in New Haven and, subsequently, *Motiva* declined to purchase the *Wyatt* terminal. When *Wyatt* sold its terminal to Williams, it did not make the sale subject to *Motiva's* rights to use the terminal under the terminalling agreement. *Wyatt* then brought this action against the defendants to recover damages for negligent misrepresentation, fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of contract, breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and violations of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA) and the Connecticut Antitrust Act. *Motiva* filed an answer, special defenses and a counterclaim to *Wyatt's* complaint, one count of which alleged breach of contract. In response, *Wyatt* asserted a special defense of illegality arising from *Motiva's* claimed antitrust violations. The court, holding that the illegality defense failed as a matter of law because the terminalling agreement was capable of execution without violating the law, granted summary judgment for *Motiva* on *Wyatt's* illegality defense and the case proceeded to trial.

In reversing the judgment of the trial court, the Appellate Court noted that the trial court had relied upon the general rule that the unlawfulness of a contract is usually determined as of the time of its making and is not affected by subsequent changes of facts. However, in this case, in which antitrust violations were alleged as a special defense, the legality of the terminalling agreement and the determination concerning its capability of being performed lawfully could not be ascertained by looking only to the time of its formation. Assessing the legality of a contract only at the time of its formation would undermine the policies behind the antitrust statutes. The Appellate Court further noted that unlawful control over a given market area need not arise from only one contract or acquisition. On the contrary, the more likely scenario is that such illicit control results from a series of contracts or acquisitions which, at some point in the progression, cause one party to possess an unreasonable power over a defined market. A contract that provides for exclusive marketing rights over a certain terminal might not violate the antitrust laws at the time of its formation. That initial contract, however, arguably could become violative of those same laws when one of the contracting parties later gains unlawful dominance and control by the purchase of a competing facility within the same market. Such an accretion of market power, subsequent to the formation of the first contract, is the evil that the antitrust laws prohibit.

The court concluded that there was a reasonable issue of fact about whether there was a relevant market and whether *Motiva's* purchase of a competing terminal gave *Motiva* monopoly dominance over that market and remanded for a new trial.

THE STATE JUDICIARY

*Judges rule on the basis of law,
not public opinion, and they
should be totally indifferent to
pressures of the times.*

*The Honorable Warren E. Burger,
Former Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court*

It has been a time of great change within Connecticut's judiciary, beginning in April 2007, when the Honorable Chase T. Rogers became the state's 37th Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut. The ceremonial swearing in occurred on June 14, 2007, and brought together Governor M. Jodi Rell, who nominated Chief Justice Rogers, and the Honorable Ellen Ash Peters, who served as Connecticut's first female Chief Justice from 1984 through 1996.

Chief Justice Rogers quickly set about to put in place her priorities and goals for the Judicial Branch, among them transparency, openness and accountability. They included:

- ❖ Appointing a 42-member Public Service and Trust Commission. Chaired by Appellate Court Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, the commission was charged by the Chief Justice with developing the first-ever strategic plan for the Judicial Branch.
- ❖ Announcing the review of family and civil cases that were sealed prior to July 1, 2003, the effective date of the rule changes regarding the sealing of a file. Judicial Branch personnel completed the review in 2008.
- ❖ Building upon a mentoring program for new judges and extending it from six months to two years.
- ❖ Creating the Committee on Judicial Ethics and appointing the Honorable Barry R. Schaller as chairman.
- ❖ Appointing the Honorable Barbara M. Quinn to the position of chief court administrator. In addition, Judge Quinn appointed the Honorable Patrick L. Carroll III as deputy chief court administrator, the Honorable Christine E. Keller as chief administrative judge of juvenile matters, and the Honorable Lynda B. Munro as chief administrative judge of family matters.
- ❖ Appointing the Honorable Paul Knierim as probate court administrator.
- ❖ Working closely with several minority bar associations to increase diversity within the Branch and to encourage more minority lawyers to apply for judgeships.
- ❖ Appointing a Bench-Bar Foreclosure Committee to address the burgeoning number of foreclosures filed in Connecticut.



Among the Highlights

The State Judiciary

The Public Service and Trust Commission Gets Under Way

... if we don't have your input, we can't succeed. If we don't have the input of our diverse legal and public community at large, we fall short of our goals. As I have said many times before, if we're doing something right, tell us. If something can be done better, please feel free to give us some ideas. And if we're failing somewhere, we need to know.

The Honorable Chase T. Rogers, Chief Justice, Connecticut Supreme Court

The Public Service and Trust Commission met for the first time in September 2007. At that time, Chief Justice Rogers charged it with developing a plan to enhance the public's trust and confidence in the Judicial Branch by improving the services offered to the thousands of people who interact with the Branch every day.

Commission members obtained input from those who interact with the Branch and from Branch members through more than 90 focus groups, two public hearings and two surveys. The information obtained consisted of the trends that will affect the Branch over the next three to five years, the impacts those trends will have on the Branch and possible strategies to address those impacts. The commission then analyzed all of the information and grouped it into five major areas: access to the courts, changing demographics, delivery of Branch services, collaboration of the Branch with those who interact with it or have an interest in its activities, and accountability on the part of the Branch to the people it serves. Commission members were then assigned to one of five committees tasked with developing goals and strategies for each of these areas based upon the trends, impact and strategies that were identified.

The commission and its committees met separately and together 50 times to develop a strategic plan that addresses all five areas and provides a framework to guide the Branch over the next three to five years. In June of 2008, the plan was submitted to the Chief Justice, who adopted the commission's recommendations and

directed Chief Court Administrator Barbara Quinn to develop an implementation plan.

The plan is being implemented in phases, with initiatives prioritized based on a number of factors, including the recurring themes mentioned in focus groups and surveys, the breadth and impact of an initiative, and the allocation of finite Branch resources. As a result of the prioritization, the first phase of the implementation process includes initiatives that led to the creation of the following committees: Alternatives to Court Appearances; Court Security; Expectations of the Public; External Affairs Advisory Board; Judicial Performance Evaluation Program; Jury; Self-represented Parties; and Uniformity of Court Procedures. Also in this first phase, existing committees, commissions and programs are addressing issues in many different areas.

Essential to the success of the plan is the involvement of the judges: at last count, about 80 of them were involved in implementing the strategic plan, many of them serving as co-chairs of committees or subcommittees.

The adoption of this road map by the Chief Justice was just the beginning of the strategic planning process. Its implementation will require the sustained commitment of the Judicial Branch and involvement from all stakeholders in our state court system. As it must be, this implementation plan is a living document, so that it achieves the ambitious goals adopted in the strategic plan.

Among the Highlights

The State Judiciary

Transparency, Openness, Accountability, and Public Service

We must never forget that the only real source of power that we as judges can tap is the respect of the people.

The Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Former Justice, U.S. Supreme Court

During the biennium, the Supreme and Appellate Courts continued their “On Circuit” visits. At these events, the justices and judges hear actual arguments in cases before audiences of either high school or college students. The goal is to educate our young people about the role and responsibilities of the courts. The Chief Justice, meanwhile, continues to encourage the many Superior Court judges who address community groups and civic organizations to continue this very important outreach.

Another form of outreach has been the increased presence of cameras in Connecticut’s state courtrooms. In 2007, the state’s Superior Court judges voted to expand the rules regarding cameras in the courts, starting January 1, 2008. Throughout 2008, the judges granted 236 requests for cameras, the bulk of which involved arraignments of defendants in criminal court. Included in the granted requests were two criminal trials—one for insurance fraud and the other for murder.

The Judicial Branch also has greatly expanded the information available to the public on its website, and has an extensive section devoted to agendas and minutes of the many committees and subcommittees that meet in public regarding court business and issues.

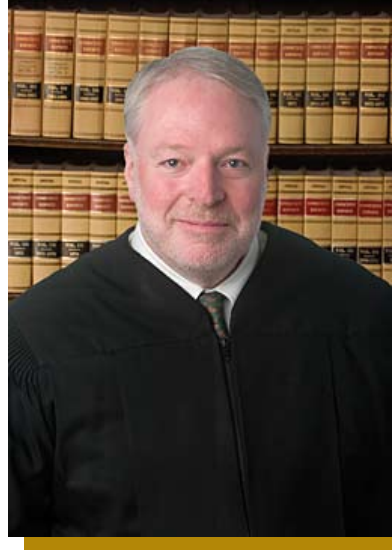
In addition, and in conjunction with the strategic plan, these other developments have occurred:

- ❖ The doors of all Superior Court courthouses now open at 8:30 a.m., although business begins at 9 a.m., resulting in shorter lines at the metal detector.
- ❖ Camera cell phones are now allowed into the courthouses, which also contributes greatly to shorter lines at the metal detector because judicial marshals no longer have to “bag and tag” these items.
- ❖ The Judicial Performance Committee has met and is re-examining the way that judges are presently evaluated. The committee will explore evaluation beyond the existing program, including the possibility of posting information on the website and establishing an advisory board.
- ❖ The Complex Litigation Committee has completed its work and has made numerous recommendations to improve the functioning of this docket. The Judicial Branch is in the process of implementing these recommendations.
- ❖ The Alternatives to Court Appearances Committee is exploring the expansion of use of video and teleconferencing to areas such as arraignments, child protection, status and settlement conferences, and interpreters.
- ❖ The Jury Committee is examining every aspect of juror service including juror orientation, the voir dire process, revising the juror video and providing Internet access for jurors.

SUPERIOR COURT



Judge Barbara M. Quinn
Chief Court Administrator



Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Chief Court Administrator

The Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court appoints the Chief Court Administrator, who oversees the administration of the Judicial Branch.

The duties and powers of the Chief Court Administrator are outlined in Section 51-5a of the *General Statutes of Connecticut*.

In part, the statute requires that the Chief Court Administrator: "... shall be responsible for the efficient operation of the department, the prompt disposition of cases and the prompt and proper administration of judicial business."

Deputy Chief Court Administrator

The Deputy Chief Court Administrator assists the Chief Court Administrator in fulfilling the obligations outlined in Section 51-5a of the *General Statutes of Connecticut*.

In addition to assisting the Chief Court Administrator, the Deputy Chief Court Administrator represents the Judicial Branch on numerous commissions and committees affecting various aspects of Connecticut's judicial system. These include but are not limited to the Public Service and Trust Commission and several related committees, the Civil Commission, the Criminal Practice Commission, the Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board and the Connecticut Advisory Council for Victims of Crime.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES

The Chief Court Administrator appoints Chief Administrative Judges to oversee the following Superior Court divisions: criminal, civil, family, juvenile, judicial marshal services and judge trial referees.

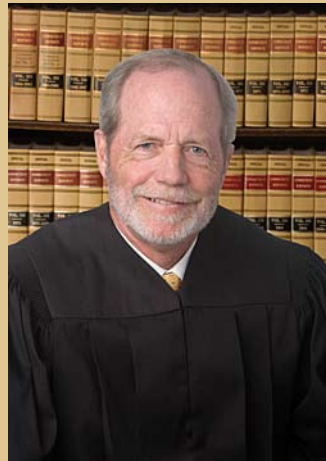
THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

- ❖ To represent the Chief Court Administrator on matters of policy affecting their respective divisions.
- ❖ To solicit advice and suggestions from the judges and others on matters affecting their respective divisions, including legislation, and to advise the Chief Court Administrator on such matters.
- ❖ To advise and assist administrative judges in the implementation of policies and caseload programs.

Under the direction of the Chief Court Administrator, the Chief Family Support Magistrate supervises the Family Support Magistrate Division, performs other duties as provided by state law, and submits an annual report to the Chief Court Administrator.



Magistrate Sandra Sosnoff Baird
Chief Family Support Magistrate



Judge Patrick J. Clifford
Chief Administrative Judge
for Criminal Matters



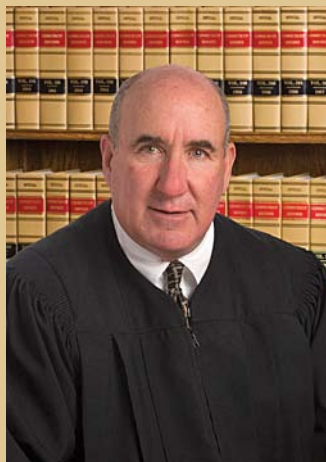
Judge Arthur A. Hiller
Chief Administrative Judge
for Civil Matters



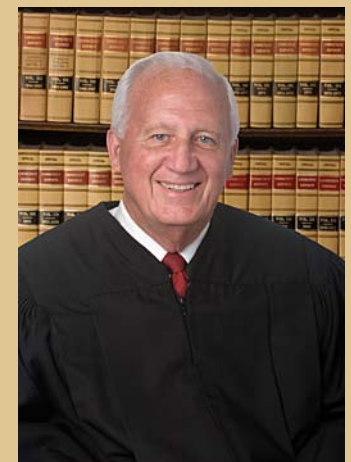
Judge Lynda B. Munro
Chief Administrative Judge
for Family Matters



Judge Christine E. Keller
Chief Administrative Judge
for Juvenile Matters



Judge Thomas V. O'Keefe, Jr.
Chief Administrative Judge
for Judicial Marshal Services



Judge William L. Wollenberg
Chief Administrative Judge
for Judge Trial Referees

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES

The Chief Court Administrator appoints Administrative Judges to oversee operations of each of the 13 Judicial Districts.

THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

- ❖ To represent the Chief Court Administrator in the efficient management of their respective Judicial Districts in matters affecting the fair administration of justice and the disposition of cases.
- ❖ To implement and execute programs and methods for disposition of cases and administrative matters within their respective Judicial Districts in accordance with the policies and directives of the Chief Court Administrator.
- ❖ When required, to order that the trial of any case, jury or non-jury, be held in any courthouse facility within the Judicial District.
- ❖ To assign judges within the Judicial District, as necessary.
- ❖ To oversee the daily assignment of a judge to address jurors.



Seated (left to right): Judge Antonio C. Robaina, Judge Robert L. Holzberg, Judge Frank M. D'Addabbo, Jr., Judge Richard P. Gilardi, Judge Salvatore C. Agati and Judge Linda K. Lager.

Standing (left to right): Judge Susan S. Reynolds, Judge Eliot N. Solomon, Judge James J. Devine, Judge Taggart D. Adams, Judge John W. Pickard, Judge Marshall K. Berger, Jr. and Judge Michael Hartmere.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

CHIEF JUSTICE



CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR



DEPUTY CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR



Executive
Secretary



Administrative
Services

Court
Support
Services

External
Affairs

Information
Technology

Superior
Court
Operations

Bridgeport Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center

*Opened on
October 8th, 2008*



Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers, Governor M. Jodi Rell, Department of Public Works Commissioner Raenne V. Curtis and others attend the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new Bridgeport Juvenile Court facility on October 8th, 2008.

(Continued on page 20)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

Executive Director Administrative Services Thomas A. Siconolfi

Director, Internal Audit
Danny C. Taylor

Director, Budget and Planning
Dean P. Skevas

Director, Facilities
Joseph P. McMahon

Director, Fiscal Administration
Thomas N. Sitaro

Director, Human Resource Management
Robert D. Coffey

Director, Materials Management
Cortez G. White

The Administrative Services Division provides centralized services to assist judges and Judicial Branch employees. Such services include: monitoring and analysis of the Branch's General Fund budget; payroll administration; revenue and expenditure accounting and payment of the Branch's financial obligations; coordination of personnel and labor relations functions and employee benefits administration; capital budget development and oversight; facilities planning, design and repair; fleet and materials management; purchasing and warehousing; and internal auditing and investigation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- ❖ The opening in October 2008 of the long-awaited Superior Court facility for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center in Bridgeport. The building is approximately 92,000 square feet and includes 84 beds with four housing units, an indoor gymnasium and a health care wing with medical and mental health professionals. The facility also includes three courtrooms. Other features include adequate office space for agencies involved in juvenile adjudication and improved security.
- ❖ The State has acquired the property for a new courthouse in Torrington. Design/build proposals will be solicited in the Fall of 2009.



(Inside the Bridgeport Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center)

- ❖ The completion in 2007 of a new addition at the New Haven Detention Center. This addition includes recreation/gymnasium space, classrooms, counseling space and administrative offices.
- ❖ A continuing effort to ensure that the Branch's facilities will be able to handle the anticipated 15,000 16- and 17-year-olds who will come under juvenile jurisdiction under Public Act 07-4. The public act set a date of January 1, 2010, for the change, but the governor subsequently proposed delaying the implementation as a result of the economic crisis. The final outcome is unknown, however, the Branch is continuing to ready itself for the anticipated influx.

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) oversees pre-trial services, family services, and supervision options for adults and juveniles, as well as juvenile detention services. CSSD also prepares pre-sentence investigation reports, which are used by judges in sentencing defendants.

The Family Civil Intake Screen was selected as a “Top 50” program in the 2008 Innovations in American Government Award competition.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- ❖ In 2007, CSSD, the Department of Correction and the Board of Pardons and Paroles began collaborating to improve their exchange of information. As a result, CSSD in February 2008 made available a computer application, the Judicial Electronic Bridge (JEB), to provide access to adult/youthful offender probation and juvenile information to pardons and parole and the DOC. The application promotes public safety and welfare by providing immediate access to selected offender information, including pre-sentence investigations.
- ❖ Also in 2008, CSSD automated all violation of probation warrants into the Paperless Re-arrest Warrant Network (PRAWN). Law enforcement personnel statewide now have electronic access and the ability to service electronically any violation of probation warrant. In addition, information regarding outstanding arrest warrants for violation of probation is now posted on the Judicial Branch’s Internet website, pursuant to Section 21 of Public Act 08-01 of the January Special Session. *(Continued on page 22)*

Executive Director Court Support Services William H. Carbone

Director, Administration
John F. Brooks

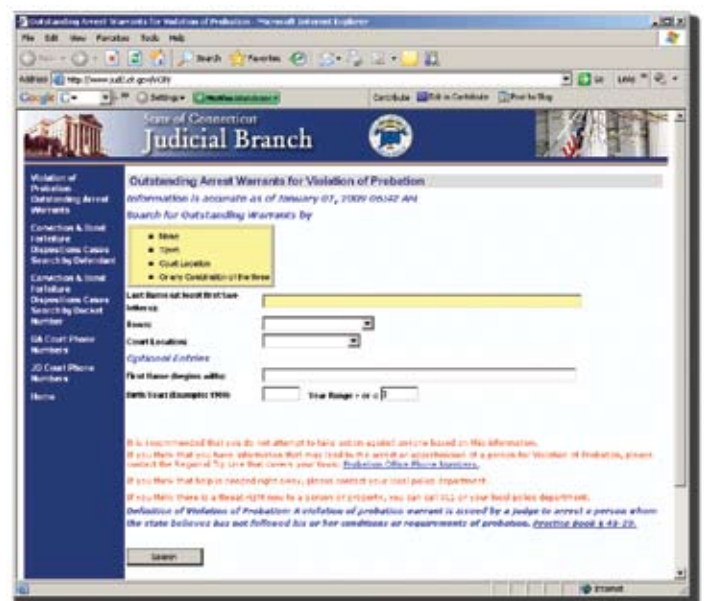
Director, Operations
Thomas F. White

Director, Family Services
Stephen R. Grant

Deputy Director, Adult Services/IAR
Greg Halzack

Deputy Director, Juvenile Probation
Julia O’Leary

Deputy Director, Juvenile Detention
Karl Alston



COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

(Continued from page 21)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- ❖ In 2008, CSSD created a computer application to provide law enforcement personnel with access to adult probation information. The purpose of Municipal Access to the Judicial Electronic Bridge (MA JEB) is to promote public safety and welfare by providing access to offender information including addresses, photos, charges, conditions of probation, and DNA information.
- ❖ CSSD in 2008 completed a three-year formal evaluation of the Family Civil Intake Screen in conjunction with the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. The research demonstrated that there has been a significant increase in agreement rates for the Family Services interventions. In addition, the Family Civil Intake Screen was selected as a “Top 50” program in the 2008 Innovations in American Government Award competition sponsored by the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.
- ❖ Also in 2008, CSSD completed an 18-month recidivism study regarding the family violence risk assessment. This research established the continuum of risk scores for the State of Connecticut and revealed that the higher the risk score, the greater the probability of family violence recidivism and non-compliance with court orders. A significant finding was that 73 percent of cases referred to Family Services for pre-trial supervision were compliant with court orders. Of those compliant, 82 percent were not re-arrested for family violence 18 months after the administration of the risk assessment.
- ❖ During 2006/2007, Juvenile Detention Services acquired national accreditations/standards for its three state juvenile detention facilities. In 2006, all of the detention centers were reaccredited through the American Correctional Association. In 2007, all of the detention centers were reaccredited through the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.
- ❖ CSSD in 2008 entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Children and Families and the Department of Social Services to gain statewide access to Intensive In-home Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Services for court-involved children and youth with significant psychiatric disabilities. This community-based service model has proved successful in treating children and youth at-risk for institutionalization or to support their return to the community post discharge.
- ❖ CSSD in 2007 expanded the Technical Violation Units and the Probation Transition Program to each office in the state. Both programs have reduced technical violations of probation, resulting in fewer probationers being re-incarcerated. The same year, CSSD placed Mental Health Units in five Adult Supervision offices. The program allows specially trained probation officers to supervise a reduced caseload of sentenced clients with mental health disorders.
- ❖ In 2007, CSSD implemented the Women’s Offender Case Management Model pilot program. CSSD has dedicated eight probation officers over four sites, (New Britain, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport), who supervise a reduced caseload of women only. The officers have been trained in a gender responsive supervision model that uses evidence-based best practice techniques to more effectively supervise high-risk women.
- ❖ In 2008, CSSD successfully piloted Intensive Pre-Trial Supervision services in five locations, for defendants who are detained pre-trial and awaiting placement in a residential treatment facility. This program provides judges with an option of probation supervision in conjunction with intensive outpatient treatment in lieu of pre-trial incarceration.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The External Affairs Division furnishes and facilitates the exchange of information about the Judicial Branch to the Legislative and Executive Branches, the public, community organizations and the news media. The division also operates the volunteer and intern, and job shadowing programs.

The American Bar Association honored the Branch for having one of the best Law Day programs in the nation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- ❖ External Affairs played a significant role in the Law Day Award the Judicial Branch received in 2008 from the American Bar Association. The award honored the Branch as having one of the best Law Day programs in the nation. Among the Branch's activities: Chief Justice Chase Rogers sent the State's high school and middle school social studies chairs resources to teach students about the rule of law; public service announcements about the Branch were produced and aired; and 25 justices and judges spoke to students about the importance of the rule of law.
- ❖ Legislators and legislative staff attended a series of programs as part of the division's "Opening Our Doors" initiative. Subjects included family court, technological developments within the Branch, criminal court, and adult probation.

(Continued on page 24)

Executive Director External Affairs Melissa A. Farley

Director
Deborah J. Fuller

Deputy Director
Stephen N. Ment

Manager of Communications
Rhonda J. Stearley-Hebert

Manager of Communications
James J. Senich

Program Manager
Intern/Volunteer Program
Robyn N. Oliver



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

(Continued from page 23)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- ❖ Throughout the biennium, External Affairs coordinated programs designed to educate the public about our state courts. These programs include the Supreme Court Tour program, the Speakers Bureau, and Seniors and The Law. In 2008, External Affairs staff began working with judges on the External Affairs Advisory Board to enhance public education about the court for all of Connecticut's residents. The advisory board is an outgrowth of the Public Service and Trust Commission appointed by Chief Justice Rogers.
- ❖ Over the past two years, External Affairs handled well over 2,000 inquiries from the news media, a number that expanded after judges changed the *Practice Book* rules regarding cameras in courts. The division also served as staff liaison to the Judicial-Media Committee, helped compile a survey of judges and journalists and assisted with the Branch's first Law School for Journalists.
- ❖ The Intern Program administered by External Affairs continues to thrive. The program provides thousands of hours worth of valuable services to Judicial Branch employees, who gain the opportunity to act as mentors to college students, while also benefiting from the contributions that can be made by these individuals. In 2007, 460 interns were placed in various offices throughout the Branch; in 2008, 491 interns were placed. Interns during both years contributed more than 60,000 hours.
- ❖ The division assisted in coordinating several events, including the twice-yearly swearing in of new lawyers before the Supreme Court, the final round of the High School Mock Trial Competition, and visits by dignitaries from around the world.
- ❖ The Volunteer Program administered by External Affairs has maintained 38 volunteers placed in various offices throughout the Branch.
- ❖ A Job Shadow Program offered high school students the opportunity to "shadow" work place hosts in court or at a Judicial Branch facility, as they go through their normal work day. Several area high schools and approximately 80 students participated in the program during 2007 and 2008.
- ❖ The Court Aide Program administered by External Affairs is designed for college-bound high school seniors who must complete community service hours as part of their graduation requirements or who will major in the legal/criminal justice field in college. Qualified students are placed in offices to assist staff with the day-to-day operations while observing and learning court processes. Since 2006, 15 students have participated in the program and in June 2008, it became a permanent educational component of the Branch's Volunteer/Intern Program.
- ❖ Utilizing our publication process since 2005, External Affairs approves, develops, designs, facilitates printing, maintains print history of Judicial Branch publications, and posts and maintains publications on the Judicial Branch's publication web page. Some of the major publications developed and produced include the *Biennial Report* and the *Branch Directory*.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The Information Technology Division (ITD) consists of Judicial Information Systems (JIS) and the Commission on Official Legal Publications. The division designs, develops, implements and maintains the Judicial Branch's complex network of data and information processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination and printing systems for the Branch, the legal community and the public. ITD also manages the HelpDesk, which provides assistance to thousands of users. In addition, the division performs a crucial role in the development and maintenance of the Branch's website.

Since 2001, the number of visitors to the Judicial Branch website has grown by 50 percent annually.

Executive Director Information Technology Elizabeth Bickley

Director, Commission on
Official Legal Publications
Richard J. Hemenway



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- ❖ Since 2001, the number of visitors to the Judicial Branch website has grown by 50 percent per year. The number of pages viewed per month is another key indicator demonstrating increased use of the Branch's website. As of December 2008 there were 6,315,619 pages viewed for the month on the interactive website—a 100 percent increase from the year previous.
- ❖ The online criminal dockets also showed a marked increase of page views with 1,603,371 at the end of 2008, which accounted for a 50 percent increase since March 2008.
- ❖ The division helped develop and implement many enhancements to the Branch website that greatly expanded public access. They include: a pending criminal case inquiry capability; a criminal daily

docket inquiry capability; a conviction and bond forfeiture disposition inquiry capability; a Judicial committee section to post minutes, agendas and notices; a new section on the website with fillable PDF court forms; and a section that includes various publications in Spanish.

- ❖ The Court Support Services Division's (CSSD) active Violation of Probation Warrants (VOPs) were added to PRAWN (Paperless Rearrest Warrant Network) along with the added PRAWN functionality to give local and state police the ability to view and serve these warrants. These enhancements include an electronic connection between PRAWN and other Judicial case management systems to keep the VOP data up to date. Additionally, the Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS) was (*Continued on page 26*)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

(Continued from page 25)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

modified to automate a formerly manual process, allowing failures to appear and violations of probation to be smoothly docketed and presented in any court in the state rather than just in the court associated with the arresting agency.

- ❖ The Information Technology Division continues to work as an indispensable partner in the development of the Judicial Branch's electronic filing program, which allows attorneys to file certain civil cases via the Internet. As of December 2008, 35,315 lawyers and firms had enrolled in E-services. Also as of December 2008, 17,459 cases and 323,293 documents had been electronically filed. The Judicial Branch first introduced electronic filing in May 2004.
- ❖ This division also implemented essential infrastructure and support improvements that make Connecticut's courtrooms more electronically savvy and accessible. These improvements included significant wide-area network upgrades to fiber optic technology at four sites and the addition of a full-time technician to work on "For the Record," the Branch's digital audio courtroom recording software.
- ❖ A laptop encryption project was initiated and completed over the past two years. The project, which was completed in June 2008, involved the encryption of 1,100 Judicial laptop computers. This process secures laptop data by converting plain text into a difficult-to-interpret form and allows only authorized individuals to access it.
- ❖ Building upon a successful pilot program in Bridgeport, video conferencing capabilities for hearing habeas and family support matters have been expanded to courtrooms in Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury. The cases involve motions for modification of child support filed by inmates from various correctional facilities across the state. Family magistrates can now hear these cases by connecting directly through Judicial Branch IP networks to Department of Correction locations. This new initiative provides significant savings by eliminating transportation costs, reducing the strain on existing resources and decreasing the amount of overtime pay required. An additional benefit is minimizing the risk to public safety by keeping inmates within DOC control at DOC facilities.
- ❖ Wireless LAN access in courthouse lockup areas—a Court Support Services Division (CSSD) pilot program—has been implemented in the lockup and bail areas of the New Britain and Waterbury courthouses. This allows bail and probation personnel conducting interviews and entering data on tablet computers to walk within and between cells while continuing to maintain a connection to their centralized Case Management System. A third site, Hartford's GA 14, is currently in the process of being outfitted with wireless capability and will be the final pilot site.
- ❖ ITD's Network and Security Services unit rolled out a new Virtual Private network (VPN) solution. This solution provides Judicial Branch employees with secure remote access to applications and systems on the Judicial network when away from the office. The VPN uses a token that hangs on a keychain and displays a number that changes every 60 seconds. The VPN user simply inputs his/her username and PIN along with the token code to get connected. A user with a laptop or desktop PC can use the VPN anywhere an Internet connection is available such as at home, conference centers or wireless "hot spots" available in many hospitality business establishments. Access to applications such as the Protective Order Registry, the Criminal Motor Vehicle System and Judicial e-mail are available through VPN and the Internet. VPN is very useful to judges and employees, allowing them to view and control their office PCs and giving them remote access to data and applications as if they were sitting at their desk.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Superior Court Operations Division assists the Judicial Branch in the administration of justice by providing quality services and information to the court, its users and the community in an effective, professional and courteous manner. Overall, the division provides judges and support staff with resources needed to process cases for trial, and to process cases and matters that may be resolved without a trial. The division, the Branch's largest, is composed of: Judge Support Services, the Court Operations Unit, the Legal Services Unit, the Administration Unit, the Office of Victim Services, Judicial Marshal Services and Support Enforcement Administration.

HIGHLIGHTS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- ❖ In accordance with its five-year improvement action plan, interpreter and translator services established a more comprehensive training program that includes proficiency testing that leads to certification in Spanish, Russian, Polish and Portuguese.
- ❖ Transcript services put into production the Sentencing Hearing Transcripts application, which provides state officials with ready transcript information on parole applicants. There are some 10,000 transcripts currently in the database.
- ❖ Legal Services began integrating plain language into official Judicial Branch forms and publications that are used by the public. This initiative will make the court system more accessible to the public by making the forms more understandable and easier to complete.
- ❖ Legal Services also implemented the *Practice Book* rule providing for the random inspections and audits of attorney trust fund accounts.
- ❖ With the assistance of Judge Support Services, both collections of the civil and criminal jury instructions were expanded, revised and updated under the leadership of Judge Edward Mullarkey, Jr. (criminal) and Judge Jane Scholl (civil). Posted on the Branch's website, the two collections are intended as a guide for judges and attorneys in constructing charges and requests to charge. (*Continued on page 28*)

Executive Director Superior Court Operations Joseph D. D'Alesio

Deputy Director
Vicki Nichols

Director, Administration
James R. Maher

Director, Judge Support Services
Faith P. Arkin

Director, Legal Services
Carl E. Testo

Director, Superior Court Operations
Nancy L. Kierstead

Director, Support Enforcement
Administration
Charisse E. Hutton

Director, Office of Victim Services
Linda J. Cimino

Director, Judicial Marshal Services
Richard L. Zaharek

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

(Continued from page 27)

HIGHLIGHTS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- ❖ As a result of legislation in 2008, the Court Operations Unit established a Foreclosure Mediation Program in actions to foreclosure mortgages on residential real property. Foreclosure units are in 14 of the 15 Judicial District courthouses and include office clerks, caseload coordinators and mediation specialists. The program has proven a great help in easing the foreclosure crisis that homeowners, as well as lenders, are facing in these difficult economic times.
- ❖ Support Enforcement Administration worked with representatives from the Department of Correction and the Branch's Information Technology Division to expand the number of Judicial District locations offering video conference hearings for incarcerated parents filing motions for modification of their child support orders. This effort has improved access to the courts and saved both the Branch and Correction Department the costs associated with processing and transporting inmates to court.
- ❖ Support Enforcement also launched a community outreach program, with trained staff members who make presentations on child support services.
- ❖ The Judicial Marshal Academy was reaccredited in 2008 by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The Academy met 182 professional standards and throughout all aspects of the audit, commission representatives acknowledged the Academy's high level of commitment to training.
- ❖ In 2008, the Connecticut Credit Assessment Program audit team awarded nine academic credits, through Charter Oak State College, based on successful completion of the Judicial Marshal Pre-Service Academy.
- ❖ The centralized transportation unit within Judicial Marshal Services enables effective and efficient transportation of prisoners to and from courthouses.
- ❖ By December 2008, digital audio recording systems supplied by For The Record were in use in 110 courtrooms in 30 courthouses in all Judicial Districts. All Juvenile Matters courtrooms employ this technology.
- ❖ The division worked closely with the Information Technology Division to post conviction information, daily docket information, and pending case information on the Judicial Branch website. The two divisions also have collaborated closely on e-filing.
- ❖ Jury Administration, in collaboration with the Department of Labor, produced an informational brochure about employee/employer issues, which is mailed with the jury summons. The jury information page of the Branch's website also was redesigned in early 2008 to allow jurors to respond to their summonses via e-mail.
- ❖ An education program for new and experienced attorneys on "Connecticut Legal Research and Courthouse Resources" was offered in several Judicial Districts during both years of the biennium.
- ❖ The Office of Victim Services hosted the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards' Eastern Regional Conference.
- ❖ In compliance with Public Act 07-04, an Act Implementing the Provisions of the Budget Concerning General Government, OVS contracted with organizations to develop a coordinated response system to assist trafficking victims. OVS also is overseeing the development of a brochure on the topic in seven languages.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

JURY ADMINISTRATION BIENNIAL REPORT

Court Year

2006-2007

2007-2008

Summoning and Utilization

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Number of summonses issued | 609,121 | 610,120 |
| Number of jurors who served ¹ | 109,904 | 98,831 |
| Jurors who completed service within one day | 102,350 | 91,865 |
| Jurors who served seven days or longer | 924 | 1,034 |
| Number cancelled by court | 160,282 | 177,461 |
| Total disqualified | 284,288 | 286,004 |
| Excused by court | 6,720 | 5,712 |

Jurors selected for Trial

| | |
|-------|-------|
| 8,469 | 7,964 |
|-------|-------|

Delinquency

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Missed any appearance ² | 35,329 | 35,272 |
| No service or compliance within one year ³ | 29,493 | 29,352 |

Jury Outreach

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Schools visited | 44 | 52 |
| Number of presentations given | 180 | 156 |
| Number of students | 4,944 | 6,150 |

Telephone Calls from Potential Jurors

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total calls answered for the year | 153,052 | 138,760 |
| Average calls per month | 12,754 | 11,563 |
| Average calls per day | 607 | 578 |

¹ Includes individuals who postponed service from the previous court year

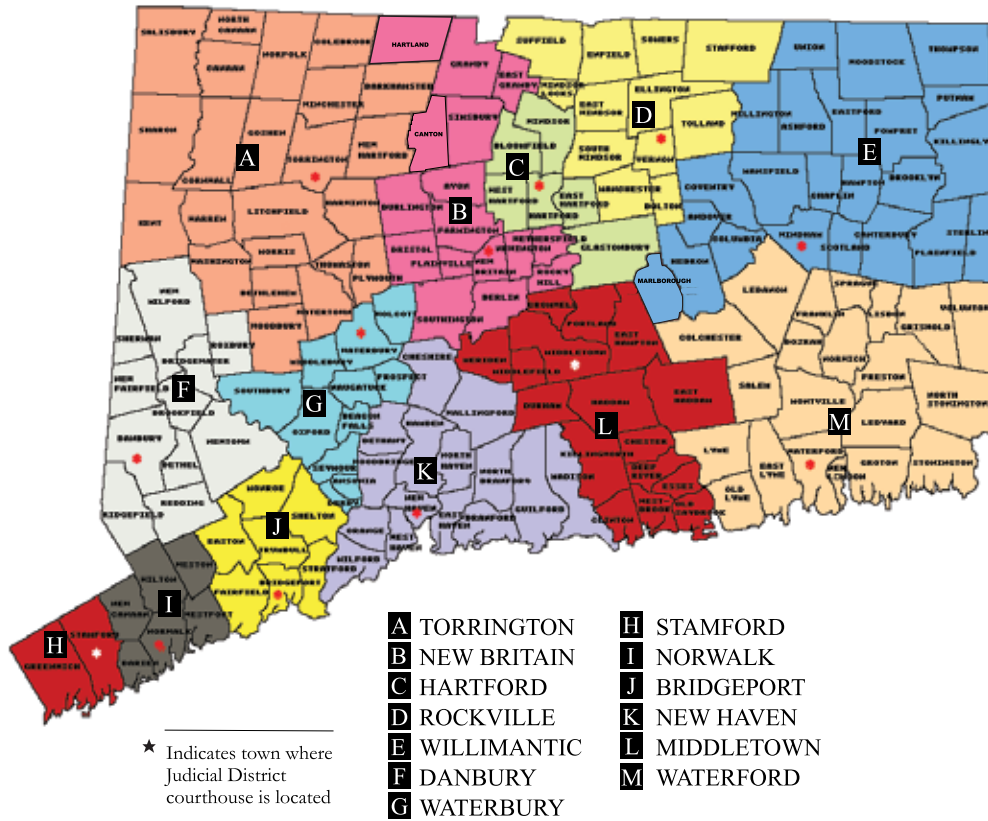
² Some individuals subsequently served or were disqualified within one year of the original summons date.

³ Individuals neither served, nor were disqualified, within one year of the original summons date.

SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

13 JUVENILE DISTRICTS

CONNECTICUT JUVENILE MATTERS COURTS



The Juvenile Court Art Project in Willimantic *Vision Of Optimism*

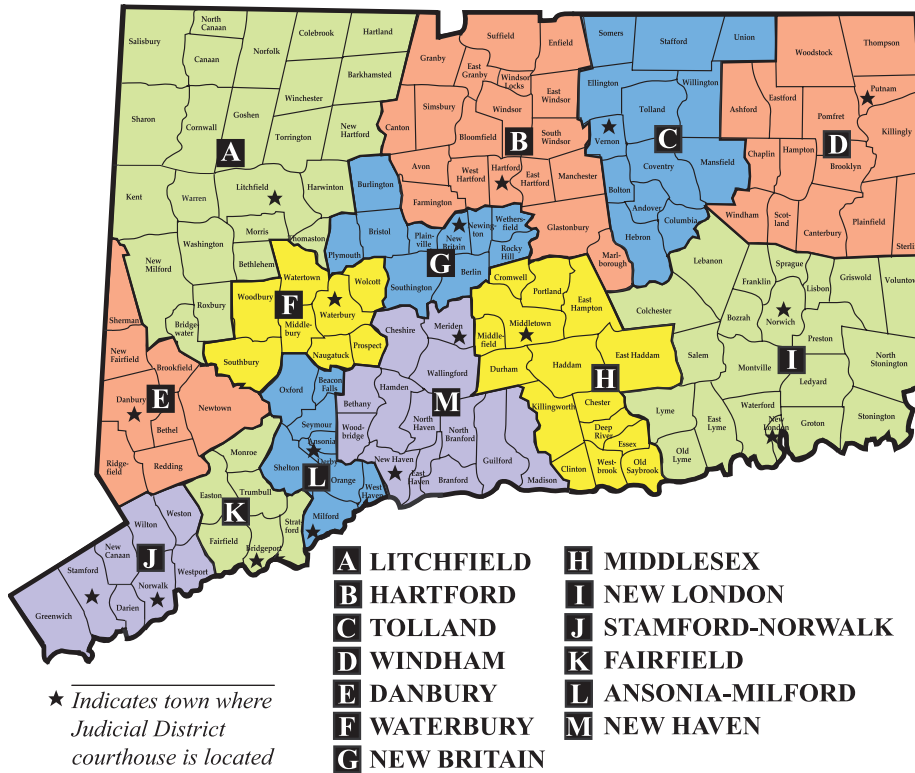
Artwork by students from Eastern Connecticut State University and the Windham County Public Schools



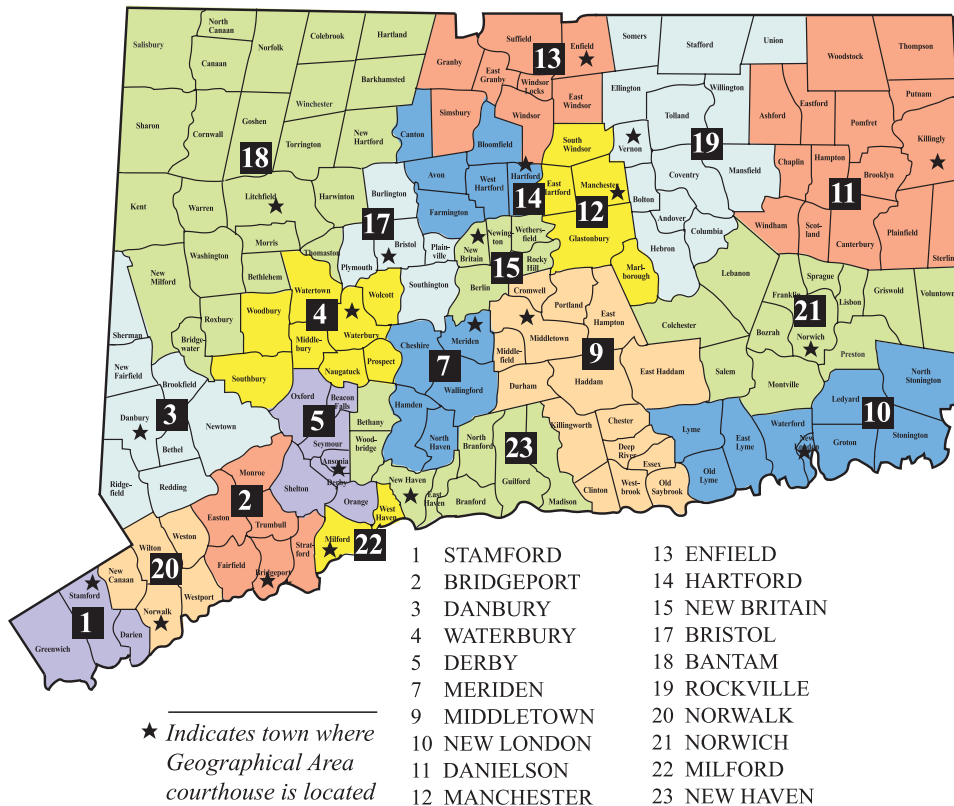
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

13 JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND 20 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



CONNECTICUT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

COURTS: Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Superior Court

METHOD OF APPOINTMENT:

Nomination by the Governor from list compiled by Judicial Selection Commission; appointment/reappointment by the General Assembly.

TERM OF OFFICE: Eight years

FUNDING: State-funded

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| General Fund Expenditures: | FY 2006 - 2007 | FY 2007 - 2008 |
| | \$ 424,429,307 | \$ 459,914,539 |

NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS:

196 including the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Appellate and Superior Courts

Permanent Full-Time Employee Positions Authorized: 4,452*

* including judges

Summary of Total Cases Filed For the Superior Court Division During the 2006-2008 Biennium

| | | FY 2006-2007 | FY 2007-2008 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Criminal | Judicial Districts | 3,678 | 3,452 |
| | Geographical Areas | 123,454 | 125,049 |
| | Total Criminal | 127,132 | 128,501 |
| Motor Vehicle | | 202,444 | 201,079 |
| Civil | | 57,349 | 69,112 |
| Small Claims | | 79,801 | 93,320 |
| Family | | 32,871 | 32,810 |
| Juvenile | Delinquency | 13,391 | 12,240 |
| | Family With Service Needs | 4,391 | 2,867 |
| | Youth in Crisis | 1,460 | 1,009 |
| | Child Protection | 11,500 | 10,840 |
| | Total Juvenile | 30,742 | 26,956 |
| Housing | | 17,619 | 18,719 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL CASES ADDED | 547,958 | 570,497 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|

TOTAL CASES FILED DURING THE BIENNIUM 2006 - 2008

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Supreme Court Cases Filed: | 485 |
| Appellate Court Cases Filed: | 2,309 |
| Superior Court Cases Filed: | 1,118,455 |

Summary of Total Superior Court Cases Disposed of During the 2006-2008 Biennium

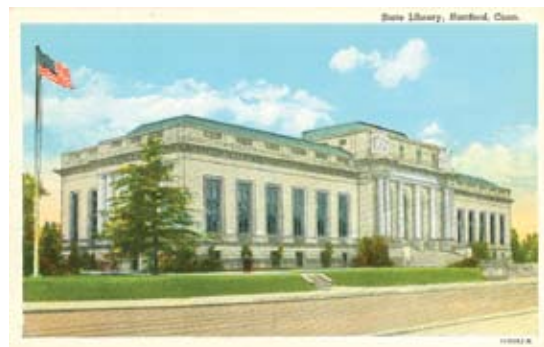
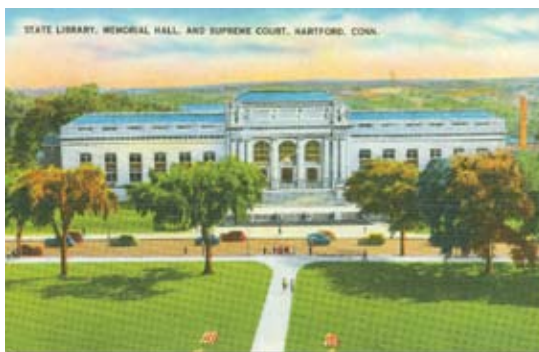
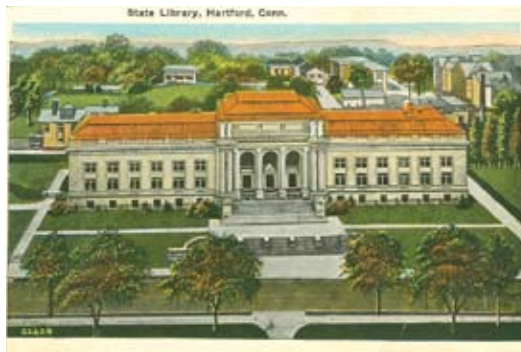
| | | FY 2006-2007 | FY 2007-2008 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Criminal | Judicial Districts | 3,382 | 2,843 |
| | Geographical Areas | 121,368 | 114,829 |
| | Total Criminal | 124,750 | 117,672 |
| Motor Vehicle | | 201,449 | 196,981 |
| Civil | | 69,200 | 55,872 |
| Small Claims | | 55,821 | 80,168 |
| Family | | 34,210 | 33,253 |
| Juvenile | Delinquency | 14,092 | 13,318 |
| | Family With Service Needs | 4,405 | 3,578 |
| | Youth in Crisis | 1,377 | 1,142 |
| | Child Protection | 12,411 | 11,021 |
| | Total Juvenile | 32,285 | 29,059 |
| Housing | | 18,035 | 18,482 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL CASES DISPOSED | 535,750 | 531,487 |
| TOTAL CASES DISPOSED BY PAYMENT | 238,777 | 158,410 |
| Through the Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB) | | |
| TOTAL CASES DISPOSED Superior Court and CIB | 774,527 | 689,897 |

Historical Postcard Depictions of the Supreme Court Courthouse and State Library



Oldest building depiction prior to statue placements. Initial construction of the building was completed in 1910.



STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Supreme & Appellate Court:

Movement of Caseload

Superior Court:

Juvenile Matters

Delinquency

Family with Service Needs

Youth in Crisis Cases

Child Protection Cases

Judicial District Locations

Criminal Division

Geographical Area Locations

Criminal Division

Civil Division

Movement of Small Claims Cases

Family Division

Housing Session

Probation/Contracted Services

SUPREME COURT

**Supreme Court
Movement of Caseload
July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2008**

Supreme Court
Movement of Caseload

| | July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007 | | | July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008 | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | CIVIL | CRIMINAL | TOTAL | CIVIL | CRIMINAL | TOTAL |
| Appeals Pending Start of Period | 176 | 104 | 280 | 191 | 83 | 274 |
| Appeals Added During Period | 166 | 57 | 223 | 172 | 90 | 262 |
| Total Caseload for Period Covered | 342 | 161 | 503 | 363 | 173 | 536 |
| Appeals Disposed by Opinion | 122 | 46 | 168 | 157 | 31 | 188 |
| All Other Dispositions | 29 | 32 | 61 | 52 | 16 | 68 |
| Total Appeals Disposed During Period | 151 | 78 | 229 | 209 | 47 | 256 |
| Appeals Pending End of Period | 191 | 83 | 274 | 154 | 126 | 280 |

Appellate Court Movement of Caseload

Appellate Court Movement of Caseload July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2008

| | July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007 | | | July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008 | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | CIVIL | CRIMINAL | TOTAL | CIVIL | CRIMINAL | TOTAL |
| Appeals Pending Start of Period | 849 | 312 | 1161 | 913 | 349 | 1262 |
| Appeals Added During Period | 960 | 212 | 1172 | 934 | 203 | 1137 |
| Total Caseload for Period Covered | 1809 | 524 | 2333 | 1847 | 552 | 2399 |
| Appeals Disposed by Opinion | 353 | 138 | 491 | 365 | 160 | 525 |
| All Other Dispositions | 543 | 37 | 580 | 547 | 64 | 611 |
| Total Appeals Disposed During Period | 896 | 175 | 1071 | 912 | 224 | 1136 |
| Appeals Pending End of Period | 913 | 349 | 1262 | 935 | 328 | 1263 |

Superior Court - Juvenile Matters: Delinquency

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS DELINQUENCY July 1, 2006 TO June 30, 2007

| LOCATION | PENDING, START OF PERIOD | | | | ADDED | DISPOSED | PENDING, END OF PERIOD | | | | CHANGE PENDING |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | | | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 355 | 105 | 49 | 509 | 1,203 | 1,240 | 371 | 80 | 21 | 472 | (37) |
| DANBURY | 70 | 6 | - | 76 | 400 | 402 | 71 | 3 | - | 74 | (2) |
| HARTFORD | 721 | 157 | 77 | 955 | 2,177 | 2,453 | 539 | 112 | 28 | 679 | (276) |
| MIDDLETOWN | 200 | 22 | 3 | 225 | 748 | 768 | 184 | 14 | 7 | 205 | (20) |
| WATERFORD | 209 | 58 | 55 | 322 | 796 | 873 | 200 | 34 | 11 | 245 | (77) |
| NEW HAVEN | 752 | 88 | 24 | 864 | 2,744 | 2,894 | 646 | 46 | 22 | 714 | (150) |
| NORWALK | 100 | 18 | 12 | 130 | 332 | 348 | 91 | 17 | 6 | 114 | (16) |
| NEW BRITAIN | 346 | 68 | 3 | 417 | 1,236 | 1,246 | 340 | 53 | 14 | 407 | (10) |
| ROCKVILLE | 264 | 50 | 8 | 322 | 715 | 815 | 170 | 27 | 25 | 222 | (100) |
| STAMFORD | 143 | 40 | 25 | 208 | 367 | 346 | 130 | 27 | 72 | 229 | 21 |
| TORRINGTON | 94 | 9 | 1 | 104 | 439 | 473 | 68 | - | 2 | 70 | (34) |
| WATERBURY | 387 | 84 | 110 | 581 | 1,675 | 1,717 | 449 | 72 | 18 | 539 | (42) |
| WILLIMANTIC | 141 | 27 | 12 | 180 | 559 | 517 | 172 | 42 | 8 | 222 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 3,782 | 732 | 379 | 4,893 | 13,391 | 14,092 | 3,431 | 527 | 234 | 4,192 | (701) |

Superior Court - Juvenile Matters: Delinquency

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS DELINQUENCY July 1, 2007 TO June 30, 2008

| LOCATION | PENDING, START OF PERIOD | | | | ADDED | DISPOSED | PENDING, END OF PERIOD | | | | CHANGE PENDING |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | | | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 371 | 80 | 21 | 472 | 1,075 | 1,194 | 309 | 36 | 8 | 353 | (119) |
| DANBURY | 71 | 3 | - | 74 | 386 | 406 | 54 | - | - | 54 | (20) |
| HARTFORD | 539 | 112 | 28 | 679 | 2,116 | 2,291 | 443 | 46 | 15 | 504 | (175) |
| MIDDLETOWN | 184 | 14 | 7 | 205 | 763 | 839 | 120 | 8 | 1 | 129 | (76) |
| WATERFORD | 200 | 34 | 11 | 245 | 749 | 803 | 169 | 18 | 4 | 191 | (54) |
| NEW HAVEN | 646 | 46 | 22 | 714 | 2,288 | 2,454 | 493 | 48 | 7 | 548 | (166) |
| NORWALK | 91 | 17 | 6 | 114 | 271 | 292 | 74 | 15 | 4 | 93 | (21) |
| NEW BRITAIN | 340 | 53 | 14 | 407 | 1,179 | 1,297 | 269 | 20 | - | 289 | (118) |
| ROCKVILLE | 170 | 27 | 25 | 222 | 771 | 829 | 147 | 14 | 3 | 164 | (58) |
| STAMFORD | 130 | 27 | 72 | 229 | 338 | 423 | 109 | 28 | 7 | 144 | (85) |
| TORRINGTON | 68 | - | 2 | 70 | 419 | 400 | 77 | 12 | - | 89 | 19 |
| WATERBURY | 449 | 72 | 18 | 539 | 1,295 | 1,438 | 303 | 81 | 12 | 396 | (143) |
| WILLIMANTIC | 172 | 42 | 8 | 222 | 590 | 652 | 148 | 12 | - | 160 | (62) |
| TOTAL | 3,431 | 527 | 234 | 4,192 | 12,240 | 13,318 | 2,715 | 338 | 61 | 3,114 | (1,078) |

Superior Court - Juvenile Matters: Family

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

| LOCATION | PENDING, START OF PERIOD | | | | ADDED | DISPOSED | PENDING, END OF PERIOD | | | | CHANGE PENDING |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | | | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 106 | 35 | 7 | 148 | 421 | 351 | 182 | 34 | 2 | 218 | 70 |
| DANBURY | 19 | 2 | - | 21 | 89 | 92 | 17 | 1 | - | 18 | (3) |
| HARTFORD | 91 | 20 | 37 | 148 | 488 | 461 | 134 | 32 | 9 | 175 | 27 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 54 | 9 | 4 | 67 | 274 | 280 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 61 | (6) |
| WATERFORD | 131 | 42 | 20 | 193 | 387 | 468 | 87 | 18 | 7 | 112 | (81) |
| NEW HAVEN | 149 | 43 | 13 | 205 | 710 | 647 | 239 | 20 | 9 | 268 | 63 |
| NORWALK | 51 | 16 | 7 | 74 | 74 | 111 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 37 | (37) |
| NEW BRITAIN | 92 | 28 | 2 | 122 | 422 | 434 | 84 | 20 | 6 | 110 | (12) |
| ROCKVILLE | 81 | 17 | 2 | 100 | 251 | 248 | 83 | 15 | 5 | 103 | 3 |
| STAMFORD | 65 | 11 | 14 | 90 | 127 | 117 | 61 | 14 | 25 | 100 | 10 |
| TORRINGTON | 31 | 7 | 1 | 39 | 196 | 203 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 32 | (7) |
| WATERBURY | 206 | 53 | 36 | 295 | 659 | 694 | 194 | 40 | 26 | 260 | (35) |
| WILLIMANTIC | 124 | 19 | 5 | 148 | 293 | 299 | 108 | 24 | 10 | 142 | (6) |
| TOTAL | 1,200 | 302 | 148 | 1,650 | 4,391 | 4,405 | 1,306 | 226 | 104 | 1,636 | (14) |

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008**

| LOCATION | PENDING, START OF PERIOD | | | | ADDED | DISPOSED | PENDING, END OF PERIOD | | | | CHANGE PENDING |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | | | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 182 | 34 | 2 | 218 | 368 | 418 | 145 | 21 | 2 | 168 | (50) |
| DANBURY | 17 | 1 | - | 18 | 76 | 81 | 12 | 1 | - | 13 | (5) |
| HARTFORD | 134 | 32 | 9 | 175 | 292 | 330 | 122 | 7 | 8 | 137 | (38) |
| MIDDLETOWN | 57 | 2 | 2 | 61 | 187 | 205 | 38 | 4 | 1 | 43 | (18) |
| WATERFORD | 87 | 18 | 7 | 112 | 284 | 314 | 68 | 14 | - | 82 | (30) |
| NEW HAVEN | 239 | 20 | 9 | 268 | 452 | 618 | 85 | 12 | 5 | 102 | (166) |
| NORWALK | 34 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 75 | 73 | 31 | 8 | - | 39 | 2 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 84 | 20 | 6 | 110 | 312 | 349 | 62 | 7 | 4 | 73 | (37) |
| ROCKVILLE | 83 | 15 | 5 | 103 | 145 | 186 | 52 | 6 | 4 | 62 | (41) |
| STAMFORD | 61 | 14 | 25 | 100 | 76 | 125 | 32 | 9 | 10 | 51 | (49) |
| TORRINGTON | 26 | 4 | 2 | 32 | 129 | 153 | 8 | - | - | 8 | (24) |
| WATERBURY | 194 | 40 | 26 | 260 | 304 | 475 | 77 | 12 | - | 89 | (171) |
| WILLIMANTIC | 108 | 24 | 10 | 142 | 167 | 251 | 45 | 9 | 4 | 58 | (84) |
| TOTAL | 1,306 | 226 | 104 | 1,636 | 2,867 | 3,578 | 777 | 110 | 38 | 925 | (711) |

Superior Court - Juvenile Matters: Youth

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

| LOCATION | PENDING, START OF PERIOD | | | | DISPOSED | PENDING, END OF PERIOD | | | | CHANGE |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 21 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 93 | 33 | 17 | 1 | 51 | 25 |
| DANBURY | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | 30 | 2 | - | - | 2 | (2) |
| HARTFORD | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 166 | 15 | - | 1 | 16 | 8 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 6 | - | - | 6 | 66 | 4 | 1 | - | 5 | (1) |
| WATERFORD | 20 | 4 | - | 24 | 157 | 8 | 1 | - | 9 | (15) |
| NEW HAVEN | 21 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 199 | 83 | 4 | 5 | 92 | 62 |
| NORWALK | 14 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 40 | 10 | - | 1 | 11 | (7) |
| NEW BRITAIN | 7 | - | - | 7 | 104 | 16 | - | 1 | 17 | 10 |
| ROCKVILLE | 18 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 112 | 34 | - | 6 | 40 | 17 |
| STAMFORD | 7 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 9 |
| TORRINGTON | 7 | 10 | - | 17 | 88 | 7 | 2 | - | 9 | (8) |
| WATERBURY | 19 | 3 | 4 | 26 | 196 | 10 | - | 3 | 13 | (13) |
| WILLIMANTIC | 17 | 1 | - | 18 | 106 | 15 | 1 | - | 16 | (2) |
| TOTAL | 163 | 39 | 23 | 225 | 1,377 | 247 | 33 | 28 | 308 | 83 |

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008**

| LOCATION | PENDING, START OF PERIOD | | | | ADDED | DISPOSED | PENDING, END OF PERIOD | | | | CHANGE PENDING |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | | | 0 TO 6 MONTHS | 7 TO 12 MONTHS | OVER 12 MONTHS | TOTAL | |
| BRIDGEPORT | 33 | 17 | 1 | 51 | 86 | 121 | 14 | 2 | - | 16 | (35) |
| DANBURY | 2 | - | - | 2 | 20 | 19 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| HARTFORD | 15 | - | 1 | 16 | 117 | 97 | 35 | 1 | - | 36 | 20 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 4 | 1 | - | 5 | 49 | 47 | 5 | - | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| WATERFORD | 8 | 1 | - | 9 | 109 | 113 | 4 | 1 | - | 5 | (4) |
| NEW HAVEN | 83 | 4 | 5 | 92 | 209 | 274 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 27 | (65) |
| NORWALK | 10 | - | 1 | 11 | 35 | 42 | 4 | - | - | 4 | (7) |
| NEW BRITAIN | 16 | - | 1 | 17 | 110 | 109 | 16 | 2 | - | 18 | 1 |
| ROCKVILLE | 34 | - | 6 | 40 | 74 | 105 | 8 | - | 1 | 9 | (31) |
| STAMFORD | 10 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 32 | 39 | 17 | 3 | - | 20 | (7) |
| TORRINGTON | 7 | 2 | - | 9 | 43 | 36 | 12 | 4 | - | 16 | 7 |
| WATERBURY | 10 | - | 3 | 13 | 79 | 82 | 8 | 2 | - | 10 | (3) |
| WILLIMANTIC | 15 | 1 | - | 16 | 46 | 58 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | (12) |
| TOTAL | 247 | 33 | 28 | 308 | 1,009 | 1,142 | 152 | 17 | 6 | 175 | (133) |

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
CHILD PROTECTION CASES*
JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007**

| COURT LOCATION | PENDING START OF PERIOD | CASES ADDED | CASES DISPOSED | PENDING END OF PERIOD |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BRIDGEPORT | 324 | 1,051 | 1,023 | 352 |
| DANBURY | 114 | 219 | 213 | 120 |
| HARTFORD | 663 | 1,758 | 1,982 | 439 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 341 | 752 | 782 | 311 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 704 | 1,237 | 1,427 | 514 |
| NEW HAVEN | 505 | 2,039 | 2,155 | 389 |
| NORWALK | 127 | 212 | 220 | 119 |
| ROCKVILLE | 402 | 842 | 834 | 410 |
| STAMFORD | 132 | 230 | 220 | 142 |
| TORRINGTON | 159 | 389 | 374 | 174 |
| WATERBURY | 723 | 1,194 | 1,297 | 620 |
| WATERFORD | 621 | 888 | 1,113 | 396 |
| WILLIMANTIC | 372 | 689 | 771 | 290 |
| STATE | 5,187 | 11,500 | 12,411 | 4,276 |

* Child Protection is comprised of: neglect, termination of parental rights, revocation of commitment and review of permanency cases.

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
CHILD PROTECTION CASES*
JULY 1, 2007 - JUNE 30, 2008**

| COURT LOCATION | PENDING START OF PERIOD | CASES ADDED | CASES DISPOSED | PENDING END OF PERIOD |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BRIDGEPORT | 352 | 943 | 1,070 | 225 |
| DANBURY | 120 | 224 | 243 | 101 |
| HARTFORD | 439 | 1,730 | 1,641 | 528 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 311 | 721 | 771 | 261 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 514 | 1,124 | 1,179 | 459 |
| NEW HAVEN | 389 | 1,902 | 1,872 | 419 |
| NORWALK | 119 | 180 | 168 | 131 |
| ROCKVILLE | 410 | 752 | 737 | 425 |
| STAMFORD | 142 | 210 | 214 | 138 |
| TORRINGTON | 174 | 419 | 378 | 215 |
| WATERBURY | 620 | 1,224 | 1,317 | 527 |
| WATERFORD | 396 | 835 | 832 | 399 |
| WILLIMANTIC | 290 | 576 | 599 | 267 |
| STATE | 4,276 | 10,840 | 11,021 | 4,095 |

* Child Protection is comprised of: neglect, termination of parental rights, revocation of commitment and review of permanency cases.

Judicial District Locations: Movement Criminal Docket

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET

JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007

| LOCATION | # CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD | CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD | CASES DISPOSED | | | # CASES PENDING END OF PERIOD | NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | WITHOUT TRIAL | WITH TRIAL | TOTAL DISPOSITION | | |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 66 | 95 | 65 | 3 | 68 | 93 | 27 |
| DANBURY | 553 | 768 | 640 | 3 | 643 | 678 | 125 |
| FAIRFIELD | 327 | 326 | 317 | 22 | 339 | 314 | -13 |
| HARTFORD | 541 | 417 | 404 | 22 | 426 | 532 | -9 |
| LITCHFIELD | 181 | 198 | 260 | 2 | 262 | 117 | -64 |
| MIDDLESEX | 57 | 57 | 46 | 1 | 47 | 67 | 10 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 197 | 192 | 185 | 12 | 197 | 192 | -5 |
| NEW HAVEN | 423 | 584 | 541 | 19 | 560 | 447 | 24 |
| NEW LONDON | 275 | 206 | 180 | 9 | 189 | 292 | 17 |
| STAMFORD | 273 | 270 | 182 | 10 | 192 | 351 | 78 |
| TOLLAND | 90 | 61 | 49 | 3 | 52 | 99 | 9 |
| WATERBURY | 236 | 421 | 322 | 30 | 352 | 305 | 69 |
| WINDHAM | 92 | 83 | 54 | 1 | 55 | 120 | 28 |
| STATEWIDE | 3311 | 3678 | 3245 | 137 | 3382 | 3607 | 296 |

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET

JULY 1, 2007 - JUNE 30, 2008

| LOCATION | # CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD | CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD | CASES DISPOSED | | | # CASES PENDING END OF PERIOD | NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | WITHOUT TRIAL | WITH TRIAL | TOTAL DISPOSITION | | |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 93 | 92 | 56 | 1 | 57 | 128 | 35 |
| DANBURY | 678 | 645 | 706 | 6 | 712 | 611 | -67 |
| FAIRFIELD | 314 | 320 | 282 | 29 | 311 | 323 | 9 |
| HARTFORD | 532 | 318 | 308 | 25 | 333 | 517 | -15 |
| LITCHFIELD | 117 | 274 | 117 | 5 | 122 | 269 | 152 |
| MIDDLESEX | 67 | 112 | 36 | 2 | 38 | 141 | 74 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 192 | 177 | 155 | 11 | 166 | 203 | 11 |
| NEW HAVEN | 447 | 525 | 358 | 24 | 382 | 590 | 143 |
| NEW LONDON | 292 | 226 | 127 | 6 | 133 | 385 | 93 |
| STAMFORD | 351 | 192 | 204 | 6 | 210 | 333 | -18 |
| TOLLAND | 99 | 47 | 42 | 1 | 43 | 103 | 4 |
| WATERBURY | 305 | 407 | 269 | 27 | 296 | 416 | 111 |
| WINDHAM | 120 | 117 | 37 | 3 | 40 | 197 | 77 |
| STATEWIDE | 3607 | 3452 | 2697 | 146 | 2843 | 4216 | 609 |

Judicial District Locations: Status Pending Cases

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

STATUS OF PENDING CASES

AS OF JUNE 30, 2007

| LOCATION | TOTAL CASES PENDING | INACTIVE CASES | CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION | ACTIVE CASES | MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES (IN MONTHS) | NUMBER OF CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN MONTHS) | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|------|-----|
| | | | | | | 7-8 | 9-12 | 13+ |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 93 | 5 | 17 | 71 | 5.3 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| DANBURY | 678 | 359 | 64 | 255 | 4.2 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| FAIRFIELD | 314 | 49 | 68 | 197 | 6.0 | 10 | 15 | 22 |
| HARTFORD | 532 | 57 | 63 | 412 | 9.4 | 24 | 36 | 96 |
| LITCHFIELD | 117 | 30 | 25 | 62 | 4.3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| MIDDLESEX | 67 | 5 | 11 | 51 | 5.6 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 192 | 13 | 30 | 149 | 5.5 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| NEW HAVEN | 447 | 65 | 103 | 279 | 5.2 | 16 | 24 | 18 |
| NEW LONDON | 292 | 44 | 39 | 209 | 8.9 | 10 | 14 | 34 |
| STAMFORD | 351 | 84 | 66 | 201 | 4.7 | 6 | 11 | 22 |
| TOLLAND | 99 | 15 | 10 | 74 | 6.5 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| WATERBURY | 305 | 26 | 52 | 227 | 4.9 | 10 | 25 | 14 |
| WINDHAM | 120 | 30 | 6 | 84 | 5.9 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| STATEWIDE | 3607 | 782 | 554 | 2271 | 6.0 | 106 | 170 | 254 |

Judicial District Locations: Status Pending Cases

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

STATUS OF PENDING CASES

AS OF JUNE 30, 2008

| LOCATION | TOTAL CASES PENDING | INACTIVE CASES | CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION | ACTIVE CASES | MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES (IN MONTHS) | NUMBER OF CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN MONTHS) | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|------|-----|
| | | | | | | 7-8 | 9-12 | 13+ |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 128 | 22 | 18 | 88 | 8.5 | 3 | 12 | 14 |
| DANBURY | 611 | 374 | 52 | 185 | 4.2 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| FAIRFIELD | 323 | 89 | 69 | 165 | 4.7 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| HARTFORD | 517 | 163 | 85 | 269 | 8.2 | 12 | 37 | 53 |
| LITCHFIELD | 269 | 72 | 35 | 162 | 4.0 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| MIDDLESEX | 141 | 13 | 10 | 118 | 3.8 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 203 | 49 | 20 | 134 | 5.9 | 2 | 15 | 13 |
| NEW HAVEN | 590 | 190 | 93 | 307 | 5.6 | 8 | 34 | 38 |
| NEW LONDON | 385 | 118 | 35 | 232 | 8.3 | 9 | 29 | 32 |
| STAMFORD | 333 | 130 | 61 | 142 | 6.2 | 4 | 10 | 13 |
| TOLLAND | 103 | 22 | 3 | 78 | 5.9 | 1 | 7 | 15 |
| WATERBURY | 416 | 73 | 96 | 247 | 6.0 | 8 | 28 | 23 |
| WINDHAM | 197 | 53 | 10 | 134 | 5.0 | 3 | 14 | 19 |
| STATEWIDE | 4216 | 1368 | 587 | 2261 | 5.5 | 53 | 211 | 266 |

Geographical Area Locations: Criminal Division

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007

| LOCATION | CASES PENDING ON 7/1/06 | | | | FISCAL YEAR 06-07 | | | CASES PENDING ON 6/30/07 | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| | ACTIVE | INACTIVE | PENDING REARRESTS | TOTAL | ADDED DURING PERIOD | TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT | DISPOSED DURING PERIOD | ACTIVE | INACTIVE | PENDING REARRESTS | TOTAL |
| STAMFORD | 954 | 2,273 | 1,356 | 4,583 | 3,906 | 117 | 3,612 | 1,011 | 2,377 | 1,372 | 4,760 |
| BRIDGEPORT | 1,242 | 2,278 | 1,583 | 5,103 | 9,599 | 326 | 9,106 | 865 | 2,793 | 1,612 | 5,270 |
| DANBURY | 331 | 1,604 | 830 | 2,765 | 3,805 | 768 | 3,306 | 421 | 1,327 | 748 | 2,496 |
| WATERBURY | 2,439 | 2,048 | 1,719 | 6,206 | 10,494 | 421 | 10,830 | 1,911 | 1,938 | 1,600 | 5,449 |
| DERBY | 637 | 767 | 327 | 1,731 | 2,776 | 46 | 2,659 | 559 | 919 | 324 | 1,802 |
| NEW HAVEN | 2,575 | 2,604 | 2,524 | 7,703 | 13,100 | 446 | 13,882 | 2,273 | 2,075 | 2,127 | 6,475 |
| MERIDEN | 1,243 | 1,753 | 533 | 3,529 | 6,900 | 138 | 6,932 | 433 | 2,375 | 551 | 3,359 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 1,145 | 1,110 | 573 | 2,828 | 4,381 | 57 | 4,629 | 802 | 1,157 | 564 | 2,523 |
| NEW LONDON | 933 | 1,559 | 1,476 | 3,968 | 5,105 | 126 | 5,288 | 826 | 1,494 | 1,339 | 3,659 |
| DANIELSON | 902 | 1,113 | 411 | 2,426 | 3,557 | 83 | 3,332 | 998 | 1,124 | 446 | 2,568 |
| MANCHESTER | 1,230 | 1,706 | 408 | 3,344 | 6,474 | 91 | 5,819 | 1,757 | 1,696 | 455 | 3,908 |
| ENFIELD | 415 | 1,114 | 615 | 2,144 | 3,978 | 44 | 3,378 | 675 | 1,363 | 662 | 2,700 |
| HARTFORD | 2,333 | 4,293 | 1,557 | 8,183 | 19,580 | 282 | 18,733 | 2,695 | 4,228 | 1,825 | 8,748 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 1,541 | 1,489 | 787 | 3,817 | 7,405 | 117 | 7,281 | 1,465 | 1,861 | 498 | 3,824 |
| BRISTOL | 807 | 1,151 | 926 | 2,884 | 3,866 | 75 | 3,860 | 643 | 1,334 | 838 | 2,815 |
| BANTAM | 591 | 1,093 | 114 | 1,798 | 3,753 | 198 | 3,485 | 550 | 1,186 | 132 | 1,868 |
| ROCKVILLE | 848 | 1,168 | 237 | 2,253 | 3,231 | 61 | 3,220 | 853 | 1,089 | 261 | 2,203 |
| NORWALK | 893 | 2,050 | 1,153 | 4,096 | 3,685 | 153 | 3,994 | 611 | 1,846 | 1,177 | 3,634 |
| NORWICH | 973 | 1,118 | 322 | 2,413 | 3,972 | 80 | 4,203 | 684 | 1,082 | 336 | 2,102 |
| MILFORD | 675 | 1,268 | 322 | 2,265 | 3,887 | 49 | 3,819 | 667 | 1,313 | 304 | 2,284 |
| STATE | 22,707 | 33,559 | 17,773 | 74,039 | 123,454 | 3,678 | 121,368 | 20,699 | 34,577 | 17,171 | 72,447 |

Geographical Area Locations: Criminal Division

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2007 - JUNE 30, 2008

| LOCATION | CASES PENDING ON 7/1/07 | | | | FISCAL YEAR 07-08 | | | CASES PENDING ON 6/30/08 | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| | ACTIVE | INACTIVE | PENDING REARRESTS | TOTAL | ADDED DURING PERIOD | TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT | DISPOSED DURING PERIOD | ACTIVE | INACTIVE | PENDING REARRESTS | TOTAL |
| STAMFORD | 1,011 | 2,377 | 1,372 | 4,760 | 3,898 | 122 | 3,740 | 814 | 2,497 | 1,485 | 4,796 |
| BRIDGEPORT | 865 | 2,793 | 1,612 | 5,270 | 10,092 | 348 | 8,896 | 1,049 | 3,596 | 1,473 | 6,118 |
| DANBURY | 421 | 1,327 | 748 | 2,496 | 3,588 | 645 | 3,111 | 338 | 1,203 | 787 | 2,328 |
| WATERBURY | 1,911 | 1,938 | 1,600 | 5,449 | 10,378 | 430 | 9,683 | 1,532 | 2,587 | 1,595 | 5,714 |
| DERBY | 559 | 919 | 324 | 1,802 | 3,104 | 43 | 2,606 | 585 | 1,338 | 334 | 2,257 |
| NEW HAVEN | 2,273 | 2,075 | 2,127 | 6,475 | 13,608 | 459 | 12,861 | 1,743 | 2,975 | 2,045 | 6,763 |
| MERIDEN | 433 | 2,375 | 551 | 3,359 | 6,861 | 111 | 6,238 | 983 | 2,330 | 558 | 3,871 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 802 | 1,157 | 564 | 2,523 | 4,327 | 114 | 3,909 | 917 | 1,348 | 562 | 2,827 |
| NEW LONDON | 826 | 1,494 | 1,339 | 3,659 | 5,812 | 117 | 4,888 | 1,122 | 1,950 | 1,394 | 4,466 |
| DANIELSON | 998 | 1,124 | 446 | 2,568 | 3,674 | 123 | 3,173 | 1,042 | 1,472 | 432 | 2,946 |
| MANCHESTER | 1,757 | 1,696 | 455 | 3,908 | 6,249 | 73 | 6,325 | 1,301 | 1,999 | 459 | 3,759 |
| ENFIELD | 675 | 1,363 | 662 | 2,700 | 4,054 | 27 | 3,456 | 838 | 1,788 | 645 | 3,271 |
| HARTFORD | 2,695 | 4,228 | 1,825 | 8,748 | 18,418 | 240 | 17,101 | 3,329 | 4,753 | 1,743 | 9,825 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 1,465 | 1,861 | 498 | 3,824 | 7,695 | 141 | 7,290 | 1,526 | 2,015 | 547 | 4,088 |
| BRISTOL | 643 | 1,334 | 838 | 2,815 | 4,089 | 45 | 3,547 | 769 | 1,697 | 846 | 3,312 |
| BANTAM | 550 | 1,186 | 132 | 1,868 | 3,646 | 308 | 2,926 | 557 | 1,616 | 107 | 2,280 |
| ROCKVILLE | 853 | 1,089 | 261 | 2,203 | 3,291 | 74 | 3,360 | 701 | 1,104 | 255 | 2,060 |
| NORWALK | 611 | 1,846 | 1,177 | 3,634 | 3,682 | 95 | 3,801 | 471 | 1,734 | 1,215 | 3,420 |
| NORWICH | 684 | 1,082 | 336 | 2,102 | 4,628 | 116 | 3,998 | 833 | 1,458 | 325 | 2,616 |
| MILFORD | 667 | 1,313 | 304 | 2,284 | 3,955 | 54 | 3,920 | 544 | 1,409 | 312 | 2,265 |
| STATE | 20,699 | 34,577 | 17,171 | 72,447 | 125,049 | 3,685 | 114,829 | 20,994 | 40,869 | 17,119 | 78,982 |

Geographical Area Locations: Criminal Division
Motor Vehicle

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007

| LOCATION | PENDING JULY 1, 2006 | DURING PERIOD | | PENDING JUNE 30, 2007 |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | CASES ADDED | CASES DISPOSED | |
| STAMFORD | 1,902 | 7,524 | 7,639 | 1,787 |
| BRIDGEPORT | 3,166 | 15,558 | 16,448 | 2,276 |
| DANBURY | 1,910 | 8,827 | 8,790 | 1,947 |
| WATERBURY | 2,475 | 13,406 | 13,927 | 1,954 |
| DERBY | 642 | 8,092 | 8,028 | 706 |
| NEW HAVEN | 3,736 | 17,364 | 18,766 | 2,334 |
| MERIDEN | 1,267 | 12,543 | 13,122 | 688 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 1,508 | 12,373 | 12,664 | 1,217 |
| NEW LONDON | 852 | 4,061 | 4,134 | 779 |
| DANIELSON | 1,698 | 7,685 | 8,140 | 1,243 |
| MANCHESTER | 700 | 4,246 | 4,150 | 796 |
| ENFIELD | 317 | 3,441 | 3,231 | 527 |
| HARTFORD | 1,368 | 8,394 | 8,457 | 1,305 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 6,357 | 25,703 | 22,684 | 9,376 |
| BRISTOL | 494 | 2,935 | 3,020 | 409 |
| BANTAM | 1,070 | 9,153 | 9,404 | 819 |
| ROCKVILLE | 1,159 | 14,643 | 14,158 | 1,644 |
| NORWALK | 1,657 | 7,376 | 7,397 | 1,636 |
| NORWICH | 1,635 | 12,371 | 10,517 | 3,489 |
| MILFORD | 520 | 6,749 | 6,773 | 496 |
| STATE | 34,433 | 202,444 | 201,449 | 35,428 |

Geographical Area Locations: Criminal Division
Motor Vehicle

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

JULY 1, 2007 - JUNE 30, 2008

| LOCATION | PENDING JULY 1, 2007 | DURING PERIOD | | PENDING JUNE 30, 2008 |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | CASES ADDED | CASES DISPOSED | |
| STAMFORD | 1,787 | 8,239 | 7,975 | 2,051 |
| BRIDGEPORT | 2,276 | 16,960 | 15,604 | 3,632 |
| DANBURY | 1,947 | 9,267 | 9,222 | 1,992 |
| WATERBURY | 1,954 | 13,281 | 13,139 | 2,096 |
| DERBY | 706 | 9,324 | 8,582 | 1,448 |
| NEW HAVEN | 2,334 | 16,792 | 17,252 | 1,874 |
| MERIDEN | 688 | 11,980 | 11,284 | 1,384 |
| MIDDLETOWN | 1,217 | 12,015 | 11,760 | 1,472 |
| NEW LONDON | 779 | 4,476 | 4,207 | 1,048 |
| DANIELSON | 1,243 | 7,259 | 7,240 | 1,262 |
| MANCHESTER | 796 | 3,959 | 3,870 | 885 |
| ENFIELD | 527 | 3,467 | 3,493 | 501 |
| HARTFORD | 1,305 | 8,259 | 7,701 | 1,863 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 9,376 | 23,458 | 20,966 | 11,868 |
| BRISTOL | 409 | 2,983 | 3,041 | 351 |
| BANTAM | 819 | 8,126 | 7,947 | 998 |
| ROCKVILLE | 1,644 | 13,872 | 14,164 | 1,352 |
| NORWALK | 1,636 | 7,742 | 8,491 | 887 |
| NORWICH | 3,489 | 13,591 | 15,089 | 1,991 |
| MILFORD | 496 | 6,029 | 5,954 | 571 |
| STATE | 35,428 | 201,079 | 196,981 | 39,526 |

Civil Division: Cases on Docket

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007

| LOCATION | PENDING JULY 1, 2006 | ENTERED DURING YEAR | DISPOSED DURING YEAR - | | PENDING JUNE 30, 2007 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | - BY TRIAL DISPOSITION | - BY OTHER DISPOSITION | |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 3282 | 2810 | 174 | 3065 | 2853 |
| DANBURY | 1991 | 2276 | 92 | 2226 | 1949 |
| FAIRFIELD | 10488 | 7340 | 313 | 8509 | 9006 |
| HARTFORD | 13349 | 9500 | 445 | 12531 | 9873 |
| LITCHFIELD | 1737 | 1909 | 49 | 2135 | 1462 |
| MERIDEN | 2308 | 2265 | 60 | 2683 | 1830 |
| MIDDLESEX | 1788 | 2171 | 99 | 2016 | 1844 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 4362 | 4377 | 206 | 4492 | 4041 |
| NEW HAVEN | 14015 | 9033 | 812 | 11434 | 10802 |
| NEW LONDON | 3443 | 4002 | 167 | 3780 | 3498 |
| STAMFORD | 5979 | 3735 | 222 | 5135 | 4357 |
| TOLLAND | 2463 | 2528 | 343 | 2153 | 2495 |
| WATERBURY | 5444 | 4022 | 167 | 4684 | 4615 |
| WINDHAM | 935 | 1381 | 34 | 1174 | 1108 |
| TOTAL | 71584 | 57349 | 3183 | 66017 | 59733 |

Civil Division: Cases on Docket

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2007 - JUNE 30, 2008

| LOCATION | PENDING JULY 1, 2007 | ENTERED DURING YEAR | DISPOSED DURING YEAR - | | PENDING JUNE 30, 2008 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | - BY TRIAL DISPOSITION | - BY OTHER DISPOSITION | |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 2964 | 3383 | 151 | 2529 | 3667 |
| DANBURY | 1995 | 2850 | 79 | 2059 | 2707 |
| FAIRFIELD | 9212 | 8825 | 312 | 6367 | 11358 |
| HARTFORD | 10428 | 11202 | 451 | 8241 | 12938 |
| LITCHFIELD | 1526 | 2307 | 77 | 1902 | 1854 |
| MERIDEN | 1850 | 2509 | 85 | 2210 | 2064 |
| MIDDLESEX | 1821 | 2549 | 69 | 2376 | 1925 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 4212 | 5212 | 149 | 4269 | 5006 |
| NEW HAVEN | 11107 | 11129 | 657 | 8070 | 13509 |
| NEW LONDON | 3553 | 4574 | 151 | 3751 | 4225 |
| STAMFORD | 4543 | 4467 | 259 | 3275 | 5476 |
| TOLLAND | 2512 | 2794 | 394 | 2088 | 2824 |
| WATERBURY | 4924 | 5474 | 179 | 4333 | 5886 |
| WINDHAM | 1125 | 1837 | 48 | 1341 | 1573 |
| TOTAL | 61772 | 69112 | 3061 | 52811 | 75012 |

Movement of Small Claims Cases

Movement of Small Claims Cases July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

| Court Location | Pending On 7/1/06 | Added | Disposed | Pending On 6/30/07 |
|---|-------------------|-------|----------|--------------------|
| Housing Session At Bridgeport | 81 | 262 | 153 | 190 |
| Housing Session At Hartford | 95 | 1 | 67 | 29 |
| Housing Session At New Britain | 107 | 157 | 157 | 107 |
| Housing Session At New Haven | 178 | 273 | 262 | 189 |
| Housing Session At Norwalk | 66 | 151 | 127 | 90 |
| Housing Session at Waterbury | 28 | 0 | 11 | 17 |
| JD Of New Haven At Meriden - Small Claims Housing | 15 | 27 | 17 | 25 |
| Small Claims - Central | 8959 | 70536 | 41641 | 37854 |
| Small Claims At Bantam | 661 | 413 | 548 | 526 |
| Small Claims At Bridgeport | 1670 | 997 | 1501 | 1166 |
| Small Claims At Danbury | 908 | 229 | 530 | 607 |
| Small Claims At Danielson | 286 | 103 | 237 | 152 |
| Small Claims At Derby | 215 | 360 | 309 | 266 |
| Small Claims At Manchester | 2921 | 845 | 2714 | 1052 |
| Small Claims At Meriden | 335 | 248 | 438 | 145 |
| Small Claims At Middletown | 671 | 560 | 761 | 470 |
| Small Claims At Milford | 413 | 254 | 393 | 274 |
| Small Claims At New Britain | 895 | 596 | 927 | 564 |
| Small Claims At New Haven | 964 | 759 | 981 | 742 |
| Small Claims At New London | 911 | 1009 | 1181 | 739 |
| Small Claims At Norwalk | 540 | 610 | 691 | 459 |
| Small Claims At Stamford | 1002 | 751 | 1255 | 498 |
| Small Claims At Waterbury | 959 | 660 | 920 | 699 |
| State | 22880 | 79801 | 55821 | 46860 |

Movement of Small Claims Cases

Movement of Small Claims Cases July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

| Court Location | Pending On 7/1/07 | Added | Disposed | Pending On 6/30/08 |
|---|-------------------|-------|----------|--------------------|
| Housing Session At Bridgeport | 195 | 282 | 240 | 237 |
| Housing Session At Hartford | 30 | 4 | 26 | 8 |
| Housing Session At New Britain | 110 | 37 | 91 | 56 |
| Housing Session At New Haven | 195 | 50 | 174 | 71 |
| Housing Session At Norwalk | 96 | 184 | 165 | 115 |
| Housing Session at Waterbury | 17 | 4 | 15 | 6 |
| JD Of New Haven At Meriden - Small Claims Housing | 25 | 9 | 27 | 7 |
| Small Claims - Central | 38758 | 86624 | 71723 | 53659 |
| Small Claims At Bantam | 532 | 267 | 536 | 263 |
| Small Claims At Bridgeport | 1116 | 595 | 634 | 1077 |
| Small Claims At Danbury | 619 | 94 | 137 | 576 |
| Small Claims At Danielson | 158 | 27 | 59 | 126 |
| Small Claims At Derby | 268 | 265 | 254 | 279 |
| Small Claims At Manchester | 1025 | 751 | 869 | 907 |
| Small Claims At Meriden | 149 | 91 | 181 | 59 |
| Small Claims At Middletown | 470 | 323 | 502 | 291 |
| Small Claims At Milford | 280 | 203 | 227 | 256 |
| Small Claims At New Britain | 575 | 446 | 650 | 371 |
| Small Claims At New Haven | 770 | 595 | 868 | 497 |
| Small Claims At New London | 768 | 856 | 946 | 678 |
| Small Claims At Norwalk | 463 | 391 | 556 | 298 |
| Small Claims At Stamford | 491 | 710 | 723 | 478 |
| Small Claims At Waterbury | 721 | 512 | 565 | 668 |
| State | 47831 | 93320 | 80168 | 60983 |

Family Division: Cases on Docket

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007

| LOCATION | PENDING JULY 1, 2006 | ENTERED DURING YEAR | DISPOSED DURING YEAR - | | PENDING JUNE 30, 2007 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | - BY TRIAL DISPOSITION | - BY OTHER DISPOSITION | |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 647 | 1419 | 811 | 706 | 1517 |
| DANBURY | 675 | 1337 | 772 | 571 | 1343 |
| FAIRFIELD | 2016 | 3656 | 2323 | 1899 | 4222 |
| HARTFORD | 1864 | 5857 | 3214 | 2568 | 5782 |
| LITCHFIELD | 502 | 1102 | 667 | 456 | 1123 |
| MERIDEN | 417 | 960 | 382 | 636 | 1018 |
| MIDDLESEX | 417 | 1372 | 660 | 702 | 1362 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 1211 | 2572 | 1076 | 1729 | 2805 |
| NEW HAVEN | 1629 | 4613 | 2640 | 2037 | 4677 |
| NEW LONDON | 1342 | 2774 | 1586 | 1237 | 2823 |
| STAMFORD | 1043 | 1895 | 1343 | 688 | 2031 |
| TOLLAND | 684 | 1488 | 779 | 715 | 1494 |
| WATERBURY | 1283 | 2483 | 1375 | 1271 | 2646 |
| WINDHAM | 548 | 1343 | 596 | 771 | 1367 |
| TOTAL | 14278 | 32871 | 18224 | 15986 | 34210 |
| | | | | | 12939 |

Family Division: Cases on Docket

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2007 - JUNE 30, 2008

| LOCATION | PENDING JULY 1, 2007 | ENTERED DURING YEAR | DISPOSED DURING YEAR - | | PENDING JUNE 30, 2008 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | - BY TRIAL DISPOSITION | - BY OTHER DISPOSITION | |
| ANSONIA/MILFORD | 550 | 1435 | 703 | 663 | 1366 |
| DANBURY | 678 | 1259 | 753 | 548 | 1301 |
| FAIRFIELD | 1470 | 3600 | 2079 | 1712 | 3791 |
| HARTFORD | 1973 | 5764 | 3261 | 2454 | 5715 |
| LITCHFIELD | 482 | 1023 | 575 | 434 | 1009 |
| MERIDEN | 357 | 1040 | 321 | 701 | 1022 |
| MIDDLESEX | 430 | 1378 | 683 | 681 | 1364 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 1007 | 2620 | 974 | 1646 | 2620 |
| NEW HAVEN | 1605 | 4704 | 2587 | 2102 | 4689 |
| NEW LONDON | 1310 | 3028 | 1622 | 1386 | 3008 |
| STAMFORD | 929 | 1849 | 1291 | 668 | 1959 |
| TOLLAND | 687 | 1454 | 866 | 643 | 1509 |
| WATERBURY | 1149 | 2344 | 1287 | 1219 | 2506 |
| WINDHAM | 532 | 1312 | 618 | 776 | 1394 |
| TOTAL | 13159 | 32810 | 17620 | 15633 | 33253 |
| | | | | | 12716 |

Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases

**Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases
July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007**

| Location | Pending July 1, 2006 | Added | Disposed | Pending June 30, 2007 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Hartford | 442 | 4823 | 4827 | 438 |
| New Britain | 643 | 2021 | 2348 | 316 |
| New Haven | 500 | 3858 | 3808 | 550 |
| Waterbury | 188 | 2256 | 2184 | 260 |
| Bridgeport | 271 | 2781 | 2776 | 276 |
| Norwalk | 180 | 1245 | 1229 | 196 |
| Meriden | 361 | 635 | 863 | 133 |
| State | 2585 | 17619 | 18035 | 2169 |

Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases

**Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases
July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008**

| Location | Pending July 1, 2007 | Added | Disposed | Pending June 30, 2008 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Hartford | 438 | 4956 | 4888 | 506 |
| New Britain | 316 | 2126 | 1937 | 505 |
| New Haven | 550 | 4096 | 4015 | 631 |
| Waterbury | 260 | 2395 | 2411 | 244 |
| Bridgeport | 276 | 3254 | 3267 | 263 |
| Norwalk | 196 | 1246 | 1301 | 141 |
| Meriden | 133 | 646 | 663 | 116 |
| State | 2169 | 18719 | 18482 | 2406 |

CSSD Division: Adult Probation
Summary of Clients

**ADULT PROBATION
SUMMARY OF CLIENTS**

| TOTAL SUPERVISIONS CLIENTS | 7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007 | 7/1/2007 – 6/30/2008 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| On Probation – Start of Period | 57,540 | 55,575 |
| Placed on Probation | 28,891 | 28,931 |
| Discharged from Probation | 28,842 | 27,942 |
| On Probation – End of Period | 57,540 | 57,040 |
| YOUTHFUL OFFENDER CLIENTS | | |
| On Probation – Start of Period | 3,948 | 4,254 |
| Placed on Probation | 2,281 | 2,333 |
| Discharged from Probation | 1,972 | 2,150 |
| On Probation – End of Period | 4,254 | 4,363 |
| ACCELERATED REHABILITATION CLIENTS | | |
| On Probation – Start of Period | 9,507 | 8,260 |
| Placed on Probation | 7,442 | 7,517 |
| Discharged from Probation | 7,151 | 7,482 |
| On Probation – End of Period | 8,261 | 8,261 |
| DRUG DEPENDENCY CLIENTS | | |
| On Probation – Start of Period | 160 | 174 |
| Placed on Probation | 88 | 88 |
| Discharged from Probation | 83 | 85 |
| On Probation – End of Period | 174 | 153 |

CONTRACTED SERVICES

| ADULT PROGRAMS | 7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007 | 7/1/2007 – 6/30/2008 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Alternative Incarceration Center | 7,928 | 8,099 |
| Gender Specific – Female | 227 | 274 |
| Latino Youth Offender Services | 84 | 86 |
| Adult Mediation Services | 3,100 | 4,470 |
| Residential Services | 989 | 796 |
| Sex Offender Services | 1,498 | 1,476 |
| Women and Children Services | 162 | 171 |
| Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision Program | 123 | 82 |
| FAMILY SERVICES | | |
| Domestic Violence – Evolve | 412 | 414 |
| Domestic Violence – Explore | 641 | 801 |
| FVEP | 3,885 | 3,732 |
| COMMUNITY SERVICE | | |
| Alternative Incarceration Center | 8,435 | 5,584 |
| Community Court | 8,120 | 5,584 |
| Latino Youth Offender Services | 123 | 111 |
| Residential Services – Project Green | 288 | 281 |
| Residential Services – Youthful Offender | 165 | 181 |
| Statewide Community Service | 404 | 698 |
| TOTALS | 17,535 | 14,164 |
| COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS | | |
| Community Court | 9,457 | 8,660 |
| Community Service Officers | 7,595 | 6,640 |



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JDP-ES-191