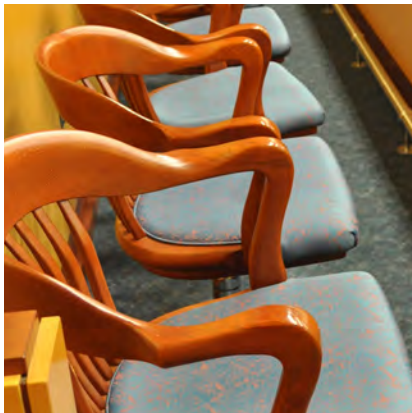
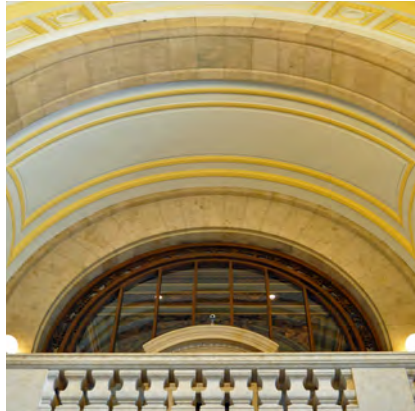
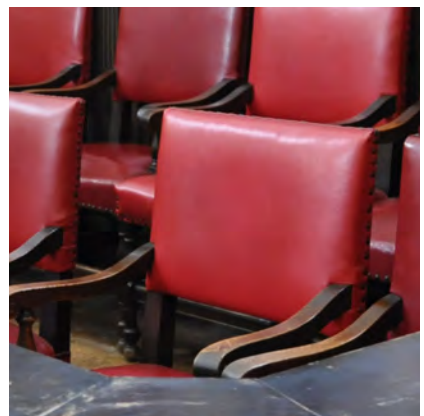
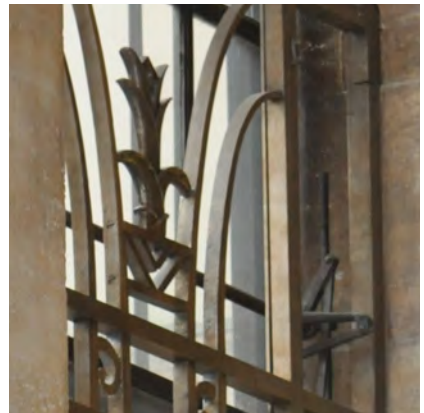

Connecticut Judicial Branch Biennial Report and Statistics 2010-2012



Ensuring
Access
to Justice
in Difficult
Times



A photograph of the interior of the Hartford Judicial District Courthouse. The room features high ceilings with decorative moldings, a large multi-paned window, and a chandelier. In the foreground, there is a dark wooden desk with a large black leather office chair. To the left, an American flag is partially visible. The background shows a wooden bookshelf and a smaller window.

The Mission of the Judicial Branch

To serve the interests of justice and the public by resolving matters brought before it in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner.

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231 Capitol Ave., Hartford

Right: Hartford Judicial District Courthouse
95 Washington St., Hartford



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To the Governor, General Assembly and the Residents of Connecticut:

It is once again my pleasure to present to you this *Biennial Report* on the Connecticut Judicial Branch for the years 2010-2012. We have dedicated this edition to "Ensuring Access to Justice in Difficult Times."

The role of the courts in a democracy cannot be overstated. It is the responsibility of the judiciary to ensure that all individuals have meaningful access to justice, regardless of the state's financial situation. Our challenge has been finding ways to enhance access cost-effectively, and we have succeeded.

Let me provide you with just two examples. First, the Judicial Branch has improved access for people with limited English proficiency through the installation of Language Lines in all clerks' offices and Court Service Centers. This service provides near-instant translation over the telephone in more than 170 languages and has served thousands of people.

Additionally, the Judicial Branch has established Volunteer Attorney Programs in the Hartford, Waterbury and Stamford family courts and in the New Haven and Fairfield Judicial Districts for foreclosure cases. This program has been very successful, due to the willingness of members of the Bar to donate their services. Thousands of self-represented parties have been assisted.

Clearly, there is still much more to be done, but ensuring access to justice has always been – and will continue to be – our top priority.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chase T. Rogers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being more prominent.

Chase T. Rogers
Chief Justice



To the Governor, General Assembly and the Residents of Connecticut:

Responding to the budget shortfall was a major focus of the past two years, although it was not the Judicial Branch's only focus.

On the positive side, 16-year-olds were effectively integrated into Juvenile Court on July 1, 2010. While many people were concerned that bringing in the 16-year-olds would overwhelm the juvenile system, I am happy to report that it has not. We can attribute this to all the hard work that our judges and staff did to prepare for this change. Currently, this age group constitutes approximately 25 percent of all delinquency cases. Moreover, because of the strong foundation that was laid two years ago for the 16-year-olds, we anticipate that the integration of 17-year-olds, effective July 1, 2012, will go smoothly as well.

The juvenile justice initiatives initiated by the Legislature also made possible the closing of the New Haven Juvenile Detention Center, because of the successful diversion of youths from the court system. The closing saved us significant resources amid the difficult budgetary decisions we faced during the 2010-2012 biennium.

Those decisions included reducing the number of days that our judge trial referees could work by 15 percent as well as the number of days that our temporary assistant clerks could work. We replaced only about one out of every seven employees who left the Branch, resulting in shortages in the number of courtroom staff. We also eliminated state police coverage outside certain courthouses.

Our law libraries have been particularly hard hit. It should be noted that the Branch's law libraries are an essential resource, not only for attorneys, but also for members of the public and for self-represented parties. The patron count traffic reveals that more than 250,000 people use the law libraries on an annual basis. Unfortunately, we are no longer able to provide the services that we once did.

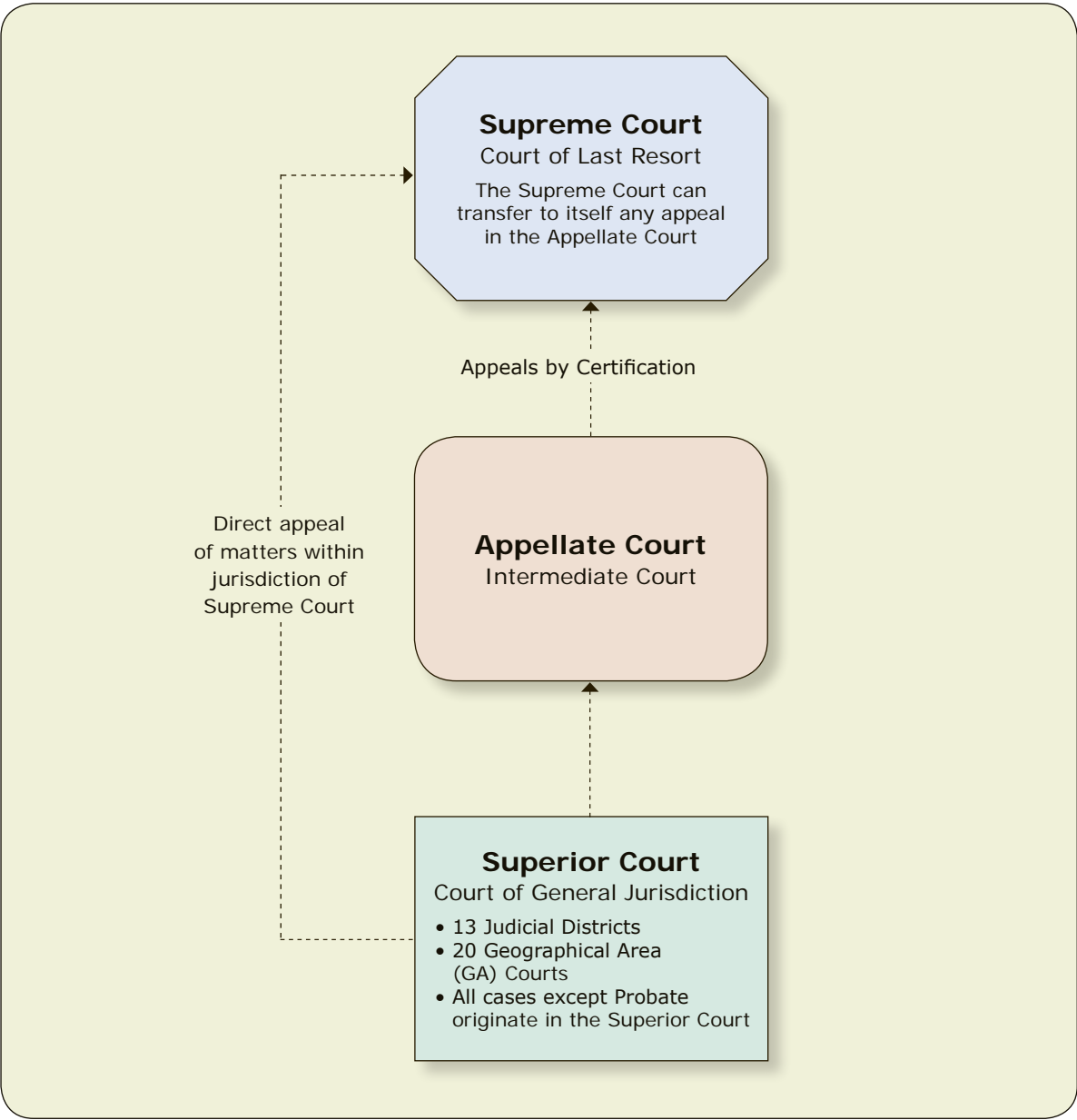
It has been a challenging two years, yet we have met our mission to resolve disputes in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner, in large part because of the cooperation among the three branches of government. I would like to thank the Executive and Legislative Branches for their willingness to discuss these difficult issues of mutual concern and to work together for an equitable solution.

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



Seated, L to R: Justice Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers and Justice Richard N. Palmer

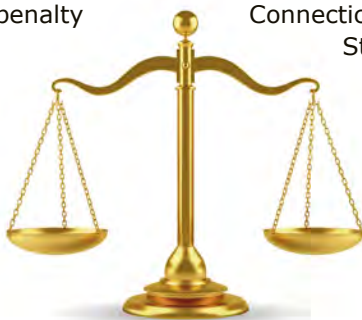
Standing, L to R: Justice C. Ian McLachlan (now retired), Justice Dennis G. Eveleigh, Justice Peter T. Zarella, Justice Lubbie Harper, Jr. (now retired) and Senior Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of the Chief Justice, six associate justices and one senior justice.

Led by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court reviews rulings made in the Appellate and Superior Courts to determine if any errors have occurred. The Court sits en banc – in panels of seven – in cases in which there are no disqualifications. When one justice has recused him or herself from hearing a matter, the Court sits as a panel of six. If there are two disqualifications, the Court sits as a panel of five. In all death penalty cases, the Court sits en banc.

The Supreme Court goes "on circuit" annually and schedules arguments at a school, where students get a first-hand look at how an appellate court works. The sessions are held in the same way as they would be held in the Supreme Court's courtroom. Educators and students are supplied with advance materials, including the briefs filed. Informational talks are held for the students, after the arguments, with the counsel who argued the cases.

Over the biennium, the Court visited the University of Connecticut's School of Law, Western Connecticut State University and New Haven's Wilbur Cross High School.



Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

State v. Kitchens, 299 Conn. 447 (2011).

In this case, the court considered the circumstances under which an unpreserved claim that the trial court improperly had instructed the jury may be reviewed on appeal under the court's case law governing the reviewability of unpreserved constitutional claims. Justice Zarella authored the majority opinion concluding that instructional claims are not reviewable on appeal when the trial court provided counsel with a copy of the proposed jury instructions, allowed a meaningful opportunity for their review, solicited comments from counsel and counsel affirmatively accepted the instructions. The court reasoned that such conduct constitutes an implicit waiver of the constitutional right to challenge the instructions on direct appeal. Justice Katz authored a concurring opinion, in which Justice Palmer and Justice Norcott joined, arguing that a defendant should not be deemed to have waived a challenge to a jury instruction unless the defendant induced the error or the record clearly reflects that the defendant was aware of the particular challenged aspect of the instruction and expressed satisfaction with it. Justice Palmer authored a concurring opinion, in which Justice Katz and Justice Norcott joined, arguing that counsel cannot be deemed to have waived the defendant's right to an adequate jury instruction in the absence of a record demonstrating, either expressly or impliedly, that counsel knew that the charge was constitutionally infirm and, nevertheless, decided in the exercise of his professional judgment, not to object to the charge.

Raftopol v. Ramey, 299 Conn. 681 (2011).

The issue raised in this case was whether Connecticut law permits an intended party who is neither the biological nor the adoptive parent of a child to become a legal parent of that child by means of a valid gestational agreement. The plaintiffs, who were an unmarried domestic couple, entered into a gestational agreement with the named defendant whereby the defendant agreed to act as the gestational carrier of embryos resulting from the fertilization of eggs provided by third party donor with sperm contributed by one of the plaintiffs. The gestational carrier also agreed to terminate her parental rights in the children and to consent to their adoption by the plaintiff who was not their biological father. Before the children were born, the plaintiffs brought an action seeking a declaratory judgment that they were the children's legal parents and seeking a replacement birth certificate to reflect that fact. The defendant, the department of public health (department), contended that the trial court lacked jurisdiction to terminate the parental rights of the gestational carrier, the egg donor and any husbands that either party might have and, therefore, could not declare that the plaintiff who was not the biological parent was the children's parent. The trial court rendered judgment for the plaintiffs. On appeal, the court concluded, in an opinion authored by Justice McLachlan, that the gestational carrier was not the children's parent because she was not their biological parent, she had not adopted them and she did not come within the artificial insemination statutes. The court also concluded that the Superior Court had jurisdiction to determine whether a certain state statute provided a means for a non-biological parent to obtain parental status by gestational agreement. Finally, the court concluded that the state statute conferred parental status on nongenetic, intended parents of a child who are parties to a valid gestational agreement and that the department was authorized to issue a replacement birth certification identifying such persons as the child's parent.

Bennett v. New Milford Hospital, 300 Conn. 1 (2011).

A state statute requires plaintiffs who bring a medical malpractice action to attach to their complaint an opinion letter from a similar health care provider stating that there appears to be evidence of medical negligence. A separate statute defines “similar health care provider” and also sets forth the requirements for a health care provider to qualify as an expert witness. In this case, the court considered whether the opinion letter could be prepared by a health care provider who was qualified to testify in the case as an expert witness, but who did not meet the statutory definition for a “similar health care provider.” The court, in an opinion authored by Justice Norcott, concluded that the opinion letter must be prepared by a person who meets the statutory definition for a similar health care provider. The court also concluded that dismissal of the action was the proper remedy when the plaintiff has failed to attach to the complaint an opinion letter by a similar health care provider. The court recognized, however, that there were several mechanisms by which nonfrivolous, but procedurally flawed, actions could be protected from dismissal.

Bedrick v. Bedrick, 300 Conn. 691 (2011).

In this case, the court considered for the first time whether postnuptial agreements are valid and enforceable in Connecticut. In an opinion authored by Justice McLachlan, the court concluded that postnuptial agreements are not inconsistent with the public policy of the state. In light of the nature of the marital relationship, however, the court concluded that such agreements require stricter scrutiny than prenuptial agreements. The court held that postnuptial agreements may be enforced if they are fair and equitable at the time of execution; they are made voluntarily without any undue influence, fraud, coercion or duress; and both spouses had given full, fair and reasonable disclosure of their assets, obligations and income.

State v. Lenarz, 301 Conn. 417 (2011).

The defendant in this case claimed that the prosecutor had intruded into communications between him and his attorney that were subject to the attorney-client privilege, thereby violating his constitutional right to counsel. Accordingly, the defendant filed a motion to dismiss the charges against him. The trial court concluded that there was no sixth amendment violation because the intrusion had not been intentional and the defendant had not been prejudiced, and therefore denied the motion. On appeal, Chief Justice Rogers authored an opinion in which a majority of the court concluded that prejudice may be presumed when a prosecutor has read privileged materials containing trial strategy, regardless of whether the intrusion was intentional. The majority also concluded that the burden is on the state to rebut the presumption of prejudice by clear and convincing evidence and, if it fails to do so, to prove that the prejudice can be cured by a less drastic remedy than dismissal. The majority held that, because the state had failed to meet this burden, the charges must be dismissed. Justice Palmer authored a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Zarella joined, arguing that prejudice should not be presumed when the state’s invasion of the attorney-client privilege was not intentional. He further argued that the dismissal of the charges was not an appropriate remedy under the circumstances of the case.



Gould v. Commissioner of Correction, 301 Conn. 544 (2011).

In this case, the court considered whether the recantation of trial testimony that provides the sole evidence of guilt can constitute clear and convincing evidence of actual innocence for purposes of a petition for a new trial pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus. In an opinion authored by Justice Eveleigh, a majority of the court concluded that the recantation of testimony by itself is not sufficient to establish actual innocence, but the petitioner must present affirmative proof of actual innocence, such as proof that the petitioner could not have committed the crime, that a third party committed the crime or that no crime occurred. In a concurring opinion, Justice Palmer argued that, if the recantation of testimony is highly credible, the petitioner's own credible testimony denying guilt should constitute sufficient evidence to support a finding of actual innocence.

Watts v. Chittenden, 301 Conn. 575 (2011).

The continuing course of conduct doctrine requires a plaintiff to establish the breach of a duty that remained in existence after the commission of the original wrong in order for the statutory limitations period to be extended in negligence actions. In this case, the court considered whether this principle applies to claims of intentional infliction of emotional distress. In an opinion authored by Justice Eveleigh, a majority of the court concluded that, because the existence of a duty is not an element of an intentional infliction of emotional distress claim, the existence of an original duty was not necessary to apply the continuing course of conduct doctrine to such claims. The majority also concluded that, if no conduct forming the basis for an intentional infliction of emotional distress claim has occurred within the three-year limitations period, the claim will

be barred. Justice McLachlan authored a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Zarella joined, arguing that, when considering whether the continuing course of conduct doctrine applies to a claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress, the court should examine the facts of the particular case to determine whether the cause of action accrued at the time that the defendant committed each discrete wrongful act or, instead, it accrued only when the defendant had completed the last wrongful act.

Episcopal Church v. Gauss, 302 Conn. 308 (2011).

The case involved a property dispute between members of a local parish of the Episcopal Church and the Episcopal Church itself. After the Church members informed the Church that they had affiliated themselves with the Convocation of Anglicans of North America, which was not part of the Church, the Church brought an action claiming that the members had wrongfully failed to relinquish certain real property that had been held in trust for the Church. The trial court rendered summary judgment for the Church and the Church members appealed. In an opinion authored by Justice Zarella, the court noted that the United States Supreme Court had used two distinct approaches to church property disputes. Under one approach, the court must determine whether the church structure is hierarchical. If so, then the court must defer to the decision of the higher church authorities. Under the second approach, the court resolves the dispute by applying neutral principles of property law. The court concluded that applying neutral principles of law was the preferable approach because it provides a more level playing field. The court held that, under this approach, the Church was entitled to the property.

Yeager v. Alvarez, 302 Conn. 772 (2011).

The primary issue in this case was whether the trial court has the authority to strike an otherwise valid offer of compromise from the case file as a sanction for the violation of a discovery order. In an opinion authored by Justice Harper, the court concluded that the existence of such authority is consistent with the public policy goals expressed in the statute governing offers of compromise and the court's inherent powers to impose sanctions. The court further concluded that, because the plaintiff had not intentionally withheld information or subverted the discovery process, and because the defendants had not established that they had suffered any prejudice as the result of the plaintiff's inadvertent failure to provide certain information, the trial court improperly had struck the plaintiff's offer of compromise from the court file.

Gross v. Rell, 304 Conn. 234 (2012).

In this case, the court considered the following questions certified to the court by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: (1) Under Connecticut law, does absolute quasi-judicial immunity extend to conservators appointed by the Connecticut Probate Court?; (2) Under Connecticut law, does absolute quasi-judicial immunity extend to attorneys appointed to represent respondents in conservatorship proceedings or to attorneys appointed to represent conservatees?; and (3) What is the role of conservators, court-appointed attorneys for conservatees and nursing homes in the Connecticut probate court system? In an opinion authored by Chief Justice Rogers, the court concluded that a conservator is entitled to quasi-judicial immunity

only when the conservator is executing an order of the Probate Court or the Probate Court ratifies the conservator's action; absolute quasi-judicial immunity does not extend to attorneys appointed to represent respondents in conservatorship proceedings or conservatees, because the primary role of such attorneys is to advocate for their clients, not to assist the Probate Court to determine the best interests of their clients; and nursing homes are not entitled to absolute quasi-judicial immunity when they provide care to conservatees because, in doing so, they are neither executing the orders of the Probate Court nor performing a function comparable to that of the Probate Court.

State v. Payne, 303 Conn. 538 (2012).

The primary issue in this case was whether the court should continue to adhere to its jurisprudence recognizing a presumption in favor of joinder in criminal cases. In an opinion authored by Chief Justice Rogers, the court concluded that the presumption was inappropriate because it was inconsistent with the principle that the admission of evidence of a defendant's previous crimes or misconduct is presumptively prejudicial. Accordingly, the court held that, when the state requests the joinder of charges that are set forth in separate informations, the state bears the burden of proving that the defendant will not be substantially prejudiced by joinder. The state may satisfy this burden by proving either that the evidence in the separate cases is cross admissible or by proving that the cases involve easily distinguishable facts, the crimes were not violent or shocking and joinder would not result in an unduly long or complex trial.

Pereira v. State Board of Education, 304 Conn. 1 (2012).

Pursuant to state statute, the state board of education may authorize the commissioner of education to reconstitute a local or regional board of education if certain conditions are met. The statute provides that the state board may not grant such authority to the commissioner unless the state board has required the local or regional board of education to complete certain training requirements. This case required the court to determine whether a local board of education could waive the training requirement by passing a resolution requesting its own reconstitution. In an opinion authored by Justice Zarella, a majority of the court concluded that training provision was intended to benefit not only local boards of education, but also the local electors of the boards and the democratic process. In addition, the legislature intended that, in the rare event that the state board determines that a local board of education should be reconstituted, the reconstitution should occur in a deliberate and transparent manner. Accordingly, the majority concluded that the local board could not waive the training provision. Justice Harper authored a concurring opinion in which he disagreed with Justice Palmer's argument in his dissenting opinion that permitting a local board of education to waive preconditions to state intervention honors the principle of local control of schools. Justice McLachlan agreed with Justice Harper's argument in a separate concurring opinion. Justice Palmer argued in his dissenting opinion that the training provision was waivable.



Schumann v. Dianon Systems, Inc., 304 Conn. 585 (2012).

The United States Supreme Court has held that, when a public employee engages in speech pursuant to the employee's official duties, the first amendment to the United States constitution does not insulate the employee from employer discipline because the employee is not speaking as a citizen. In this case, the court considered whether this principle is applicable in an action against a private employer brought pursuant to a state statute prohibiting employers from disciplining employees for exercising their constitutional speech rights. Justice Norcott authored the majority opinion concluding that the principle recognized in the United States Supreme Court case applies in actions brought against a private employer under the state statute because private employers, no less than public employers, need a significant degree of control over their employees' job-related speech. The majority also rejected the plaintiff's claim that, even the United States Supreme Court case limited the scope of a private employee's first amendment rights, it did not bar his statutory cause of action because employees have greater speech rights under the state constitution. The majority concluded that, even under the rule that the plaintiff urged the court to apply, his speech would not have been protected under the state constitution. In a concurring opinion, Justice Palmer disagreed with a point made by the majority concerning the reviewability of the plaintiff's state constitutional claim. Justice Zarella authored a separate concurring opinion in which he argued that the state statute protects only speech that otherwise would be protected under the state and federal constitutions, which would not include speech by a private sector employee in the workplace.

Sapko v. State, 305 Conn. 360 (2012).

In this case, the court considered whether its case law holding that, subject to certain exceptions, the superseding cause doctrine no longer serves a useful purpose in negligence cases applies to claims arising under the workers' compensation act. Justice Palmer authored the opinion of the court concluding that, because, unlike negligence cases in which the jury is charged with apportioning liability pursuant to state statutes governing comparative fault and apportionment, the workers' compensation scheme imposes a form of strict liability on employers; and because workers' compensation claims are not decided by juries and, therefore, there is no potential for confusing the jury with a superseding cause instruction, the superseding cause doctrine continues to serve a purpose in workers' compensation cases.

State v. Guilbert, 306 Conn. 218 (2012).

This case required the court to reconsider its previous case law holding that the admission of expert testimony on the fallibility of eyewitness identification is disfavored. In an opinion authored by Justice Palmer, a majority of the court concluded that, in light of recent studies confirming that mistaken eyewitness identification testimony is a leading cause of wrongful convictions, and in light of recent scientific studies showing that eyewitness identifications are potentially unreliable in a variety of ways that are unknown to the average juror, expert testimony on the reliability of eyewitness testimony does not invade the province of the jury to determine what weight or effect to give to evidence. The majority further concluded that the scientific studies that provided the basis for its conclusion satisfied the threshold admissibility requirement for scientific evidence. In a concurring opinion, Justice Zarella, joined by Justice McLachlan, argued that, although expert testimony on the reliability of eyewitness testimony should be admissible under certain circumstances, it should not be presumptively admissible in all cases.



Supreme Court Courtroom, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford

Appellate Court



Seated, L to R: Judge Robert E. Beach, Jr., Judge F. Herbert Gruendel, Chief Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, Judge Douglas S. Lavine and Judge Richard A. Robinson

Standing, L to R: Judge Carmen E. Espinosa, Judge Bethany J. Alvord, Judge Stuart Bear and Judge Michael R. Sheldon

The Appellate Court reviews decisions of the Superior Court to determine if errors of law have occurred. There are nine 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. The Court may, however, sit en banc, which means that the entire Court participates in the ruling. After an appeal has been decided by the Appellate Court, the Supreme Court can certify it for further review, upon the petition of an aggrieved party or by the Appellate Court panel that decided the case, if three justices of the Supreme Court vote for certification.

The Appellate Court also conducts off-site oral argument of cases from its regular docket at Connecticut high schools. The sessions are held in the same way as they would be held in the Appellate Court's courtroom. Teachers and students are supplied with advance materials, including the briefs filed. Informational talks are held for the students, after the arguments, with the counsel who argued the cases. Over the biennium, the Court visited Stamford's Westhill High School and Branford High School.



Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Appellate Court During the Biennium

Atkinson v. Santore, 135 Conn. App. 76, cert. denied, 305 Conn. 909 (2012).

The plaintiff brought this action against the defendant pursuant to General Statutes § 22-357, commonly known as the dog bite statute. The plaintiff claimed that, while babysitting for the defendant's children, she was potentially exposed to the rabies virus due to her contact with the defendant's dogs after she found them in the vicinity of a rabid raccoon in the defendant's yard. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant was strictly liable for such potential exposure and its consequences, including the cost of and the pain associated with the resulting administration of her antirabies injections. The trial court granted summary judgment for the defendant, finding that the only conduct by which the defendant's dogs might be claimed to have exposed the plaintiff to the rabies virus was entirely passive, and, thus, completely innocent and involuntary rather than volitional, vicious or mischievous.

On appeal, the Appellate Court upheld the decision of the trial court that strict liability under § 22-357 does not extend to damage caused by a dog's merely passive, and, thus, innocent or involuntary, behavior. In so holding, the Appellate Court noted that strict liability appropriately is imposed on dog owners and keepers for damage caused by volitional and vicious or mischievous conduct of their dogs because it is reasonably foreseeable that dogs as a species will engage in such inherently dangerous behavior. Strict liability is not imposed, by contrast, for damage caused by the involuntary or innocent behavior of dogs because no special risk of harm foreseeably arises from such passive, nonaggressive behavior. The Appellate Court further disagreed with the plaintiff's contention that, assuming the court employed the proper legal analysis in evaluating the defendant's statutory liability, there was a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the plaintiff's potential exposure to rabies resulted from the defendant's dogs' affirmative conduct.

Komondy v. Zoning Board of Appeals, 127 Conn. App. 669 (2011).

The plaintiff owned property in an R-1 residential district in the town of Chester. After the residence on the property was destroyed by a fire, the plaintiff applied for and was granted a six-month use permit to install a temporary mobile home on the property during the reconstruction of her home. The permit was granted pursuant to section 113B.5 of the town zoning regulations, which permits the temporary use of a mobile home on property during the construction of a permanent dwelling. That section expressly limits the use to a period of six months. Approximately one year and four months after the permit was granted, the zoning enforcement officer issued a cease and desist order regarding the use of the mobile home on the property. The zoning enforcement officer subsequently denied the plaintiff's request for an extension of the permit. The plaintiff then filed an appeal with the zoning board of appeals from both the cease and desist order and the denial of her request for an extension. She also applied for a variance from the six-month time limit contained in § 113B.5. Following a public hearing, the board voted to deny both the appeal from the decisions of the zoning enforcement officer and the application for a variance from § 113B.5. The plaintiff then appealed to the Superior Court, which rejected the plaintiff's claim that the board acted illegally in allowing an unseated alternate to participate in the public hearing and the board's deliberations. Following the dismissal of her appeal, the plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Court, challenging only the court's determination regarding the unseated alternate's participation in the public hearing and the board's deliberations. Specifically, the plaintiff claimed that the unseated alternate's participation in the proceedings rendered the board's action on her applications illegal.

The Appellate Court first concluded that because participation in the public hearing is neither a power nor duty set forth in the General Statutes relating to zoning boards of appeal and their members, the participation of an unseated alternate in the public hearing portion of the board's proceedings is not precluded. The Appellate Court further held, however, that General Statutes § 8-5 (a) does preclude the participation of an unseated alternate in board deliberations following the close of the public hearing. In so holding, the Appellate Court analogized the unseated alternate board member to an alternate juror. Finally, the court clarified the standard to apply in determining whether such impropriety mandates reversal of the Superior Court.

State v. Lahai, 128 Conn. App. 448, cert. denied, 301 Conn. 934 (2011).

The defendant appealed from the judgment of conviction, rendered after a jury trial, of assault in the third degree. He also appealed from the judgment of conviction on Part B of the information of being a persistent offender in violation of General Statutes (Rev. 2007) § 53a-40d. On appeal, the defendant argued, *inter alia*, that he was deprived of his constitutional right to confrontation under the sixth amendment to the United States constitution during the second part of the Part B proceeding, which addressed whether an enhanced sentence would best serve the public interest. Specifically, the defendant argued that the court improperly admitted into evidence a police incident report and allowed the state to adduce testimony of an inspector for the state related thereto. The defendant argued that the police report and testimony constituted testimonial hearsay violative of his right of confrontation.

The Appellate Court began by noting that according to *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 61, 124 S. Ct. 1354, 158 L. Ed. 2d 177 (2004), the sixth amendment prohibits the use of an out-of-court testimonial statement against a criminal defendant unless the witness is unavailable and the defendant was afforded a prior opportunity to cross examine him. The Appellate Court, therefore, considered whether police reports are testimonial in nature, thereby implicating a defendant's

right of confrontation. The court held that a police report is a quintessential example of an extrajudicial statement contained in a formalized testimonial material, and observed that the statement of a law enforcement official memorialized under oath in a police report is one made under circumstances, which would lead an objective witness reasonably to believe that the statement would be available for use at a later trial. The court further noted that police reports routinely are submitted as evidence in criminal prosecutions throughout the state. Accordingly, the court held that the police report was testimonial in nature. The court further held, however, although the admission of the police report in question violated the defendant's right of confrontation, the state met its burden of proving that the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

State v. Legrand, 129 Conn. App. 239, cert. denied, 302 Conn. 912 (2011).

After observing the defendant operating a vehicle in an erratic manner, a police officer effectuated a stop of the defendant. The defendant failed certain field sobriety tests and was taken into custody. Police officers conducted a search of the defendant's vehicle and found seven pills, five of which were narcotics, in the center console. At trial, the defendant claimed as a defense that any narcotics in his system did not have an intoxicating effect because he had become stabilized and tolerant of the medications. In support of this theory, the defendant presented the testimony of Herbert Reiher, his treating physician and an expert regarding the effect of the defendant's medication on his ability to operate a motor vehicle safely. In anticipation of Reiher's testimony, the state served a subpoena on Reiher seeking both his presence and all medical records of treatment and medications for the defendant for a specified time period. The trial court found that the defendant was not taking his medications as prescribed but rather, was taking them in excess of the amount prescribed. The court found the defendant guilty of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs and failure to keep a narcotic drug in the original container. The defendant subsequently admitted to being a repeat offender.

On appeal, the defendant first argued that the state's use of a subpoena rather than a search warrant to seize his medical records violated his federal and state constitutional rights. Examining the defendant's claim that the subpoena issued by the prosecutor was in violation of fourth amendment to the United States constitution, the Appellate Court first reviewed the key differences between a search warrant and a subpoena. Next, applying precedents from other state and federal courts, the Appellate Court concluded that the subpoena issued by the prosecutor was reasonable, and therefore did not violate the fourth amendment. The Appellate Court next considered whether the state's use of a subpoena rather than a search warrant violated the defendant's rights under article first, § 7 of the state constitution. In this regard, the court analyzed the six factors set forth in *State v. Geisler*, 222 Conn. 672, 684-85, 610 A. 2d 1225 (1992), for analyzing an independent claim under the state constitution. Applying these factors to the present case, the defendant could not prevail on his claim of enhanced protection under the state constitution. Accordingly, the Appellate Court concluded that the defendant's rights under article first, § 7, of the Connecticut constitution were not violated.



Appellate Court Courtroom, 75 Elm St., Hartford

The defendant next argued that the disclosure of his medical records was in violation of the protections afforded to communications between a patient and a psychiatrist pursuant to General Statutes §§ 52-146d and 52-146e, as well as § 17a-688. Assuming that the trial court improperly admitted the medical records, the Appellate Court concluded that the defendant had failed to establish that such error was harmful. Specifically, the court noted that the state used other evidence outside of the mental health records to prove that the defendant had been abusing his narcotic medication and therefore was intoxicated as a result of this misuse. The court also held that any error in the admission of the records did not substantially affect the outcome and, accordingly, the defendant had failed to demonstrate how he was harmed by the admission of this evidence.

The Appellate Court also considered the defendant's claims regarding his conviction of failure to keep a narcotic drug in the original container in violation of General Statutes § 21a-257. First, notwithstanding the defendant's argument to the contrary, the Appellate Court held that the evidence was sufficient to support the defendant's conviction of this offense. The Appellate Court next held that General Statutes § 21a-257 is not unconstitutionally vague despite the lack of knowledge or intent requirement, as the legislature may define crimes, which depend on no mental element, but consist only of forbidden acts or omissions. The court also rejected the defendant's argument that, due to the rarity of prosecutions for this offense, the statute is also unconstitutionally vague due to the doctrine of desuetude. Although there is not a significant amount of reported cases that cite to this statute or its predecessors, such cases do exist. Further, the record was devoid of evidence that § 21a-257 has been openly, notoriously and pervasively violated without prosecution for a long period of time or that there has been a conspicuous policy of nonenforcement.

State v. Solman, 131 Conn. App. 846, cert. denied, 303 Conn. 915 (2011).

The petitioner was convicted of assault in the first degree, burglary in the first degree, risk of injury to a child and criminal possession of a firearm. The petitioner filed a postconviction petition for DNA testing of the live .22 caliber bullet recovered from the crime scene, pursuant to General Statutes § 54-102kk (a). That statute provides, in relevant part, that “any person who was convicted of a crime and sentenced to incarceration may... file a petition with the sentencing court requesting the DNA testing of any evidence that is in the possession or control of the Division of Criminal Justice... The petitioner shall state under penalties of perjury that the requested testing is related to the investigation or prosecution that resulted in the petitioner’s conviction and that the evidence sought to be tested contains biological evidence.”

The petitioner alleged that the bullet was in evidence, it was capable of being subjected to DNA testing, it had not previously been subjected to DNA testing, and there was a reasonable probability that the petitioner would not have been prosecuted or convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained through DNA testing of the bullet. At the hearing before the trial court, the petitioner stipulated, inter alia, that it was unlikely that the bullet actually contained any testable biological material. The trial court denied the petition for DNA testing, concluding that the petitioner failed to satisfy the statutory condition that the evidence sought to be tested contains biological evidence.

On appeal, the petitioner argued that General Statutes § 54-102kk (a) merely requires that petitions be accompanied by statements under oath that the petitions are being filed in good faith. The Appellate Court rejected the petitioner’s argument in light of the statutory requirement that “the evidence sought to be tested contains biological evidence.” The Appellate Court also rejected a construction of § 54-102kk (a)

that would require petitioners to state that biological material is incontrovertibly present. Accordingly, the court held that in order to satisfy § 54-102kk (a), a petitioner must make a preliminary showing supported by a reasonable basis in fact that the evidence sought to be tested likely contains biological material. Applying this standard to the present case, the Appellate Court concluded that the trial court properly determined that the petitioner failed to satisfy § 54-102kk (a).



Appellate Court, 75 Elm St., Hartford

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 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 – 2010-2012 Biennium



Hon. Robert J. Devlin, Jr.
Criminal Division



Hon. Christine E. Keller
Juvenile Division



Hon. Linda K. Lager
Civil Division



Hon. Lynda B. Munro
Family Division

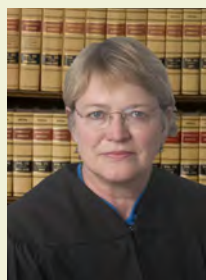


Hon. William L. Wollenberg
Judge Trial Referees
(Passed away in July 2012)

The Chief Court Administrator appoints Chief Administrative Judges to oversee the following Superior Court divisions: criminal, juvenile, civil and family, as well as 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 caseflow programs.



Magistrate
Sandra Sosnoff Baird
Chief Family Support
Magistrate

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.

Administrative Judges – 2010-2012 Biennium



Ansonia-Milford
Hon. Arthur A. Hiller



Danbury
Hon. Susan S. Reynolds



Fairfield
Hon. Theodore R. Tyma



Hartford
Hon. Marshall K. Berger, Jr.



Litchfield
Hon. James P. Ginocchio



Middlesex
Hon. Robert L. Holzberg



New Britain
Hon. Jon M. Alander



New Haven
Hon. Brian T. Fischer



New London
Hon. James J. Devine



Stamford-Norwalk
Hon. Gary J. White



Tolland
Hon. Elliot N. Solomon



Waterbury
Hon. William T. Cremins



Windham
Hon. Michael E. Riley



Above and to the right:
Hartford Judicial District Courthouse
95 Washington St., Hartford



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.

Ensuring Access to Justice in Difficult Times

The Judicial Branch, along with the Executive and Legislative branches, has worked hard over the past two years to meet its constitutional responsibilities, while at the same time shouldering its fair share of budget cuts. This has not been an easy task, but through innovation and dedication the Branch has enhanced access to justice for the residents of Connecticut.

The *Access to Justice Commission* was established in 2011 to oversee and coordinate all of the Branch's efforts in this area. While its charge is broad, a key area the Commission is addressing is one of our court system's biggest challenges – providing access to self-represented parties.

Here are some of the other ways that the Judicial Branch has improved access to our courts:

❖ **Creation and expansion of the Judicial Branch Volunteer Attorney Program**

This program has been established in five Judicial District court locations in the areas of family and foreclosure law to provide legal advice and assistance to self-represented parties who need legal help. The family programs are in the Hartford, Waterbury and Stamford Judicial Districts, and the foreclosure programs operate in the New Haven and Bridgeport courts. More than 100 volunteers have signed up to participate in these programs. Collectively, they have assisted nearly 3,000 self-represented parties with their family or foreclosure questions. There are plans to expand these programs to other Judicial Districts.

❖ **Information Officers (Courthouse Greeter Program)**

There are Information Officers ("Greeters") in four Judicial District court locations: New Haven, Milford, Norwich and Hartford at 90 Washington St. This program provides court patrons with access to a knowledgeable court employee who can answer their questions and put them at ease as they enter the facility. To date, nearly 25,000 court patrons have been assisted by the Information Officers.

For the calendar year 2011, the Court Service Centers and Public Information Desks provided assistance and services to more than 264,000 self-represented parties.

❖ **Court Service Centers and Public Information Desks**

For the calendar year 2011, the Court Service Centers and Public Information Desks provided assistance and services to more than 264,000 self-represented parties, nearly 42,000 attorneys and more than 29,600 other individuals, such as social service providers, witnesses, jurors and marshals.

❖ **Pro Bono Summit**

In October 2011, the Judicial Branch's Pro Bono Committee sponsored its first-ever Pro Bono Summit, which more than 100 attorneys attended. As part of this effort, a catalogue describing all of the pro bono opportunities in Connecticut was developed and made available to the Bar. Since the summit, a number of law firms and bar associations have heeded the call and developed new initiatives to assist people in need of legal assistance.

More than 500 requests by members of the public for ADA accommodations were processed, including those from jurors, parties to cases and attorneys.

❖ **Limited English Proficiency Initiatives**

Connecticut state courts have made significant progress in assisting individuals for whom English is not their primary language.

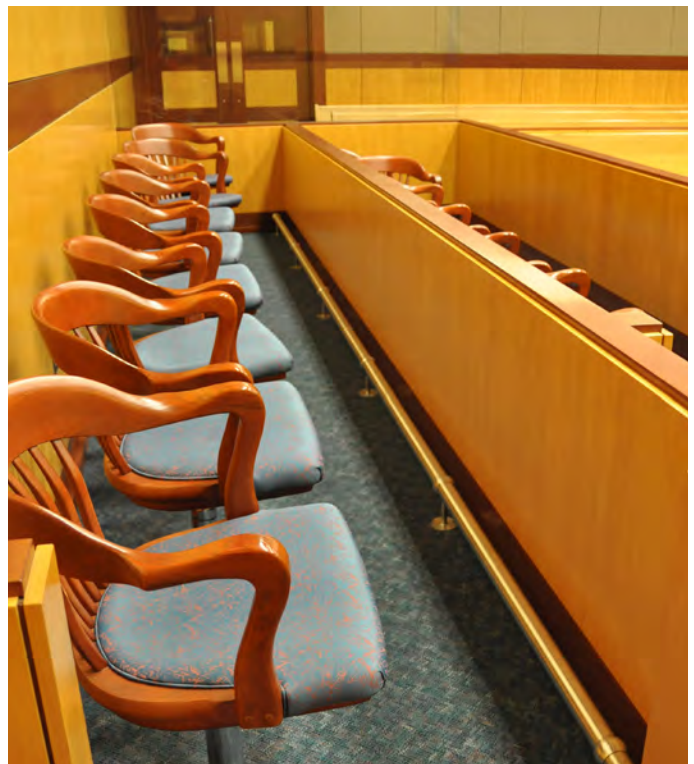
The Committee on Limited English Proficiency is continuing its efforts to eliminate barriers to facilities, processes and information so that the LEP population has meaningful access to justice.

Activities of the Committee on Limited English Proficiency include:

- LEP training programs for Branch employees;
- Engaging in outreach efforts to the LEP population through community and media organizations; and
- Expanding language assistance through telephonic services. A related recommendation to “emphasize and continue to encourage use of telephonic bilingual services, particularly during non-court hours and weekends” has been implemented as well. Also, information regarding the available telephonic bilingual services is included in the LEP training to all employees.

❖ **Advisory Board on the Americans with Disabilities Act**

- More than 500 requests by members of the public for ADA accommodations were processed, including those from jurors, parties to cases and attorneys;
- Visits were conducted with each Judicial Marshal Services’ office in all 13 Judicial Districts to identify disabilities-related issues and training needs for marshals; and
- ADA sensitivity and problem-solving training was developed as a pilot program for the Judicial Marshal Services Unit.



Middlesex Judicial District & Geographical Area 9 Courthouse
1 Court St., Middletown



Administrative Divisions

Administrative Organization

Administrative Services

Court Support Services

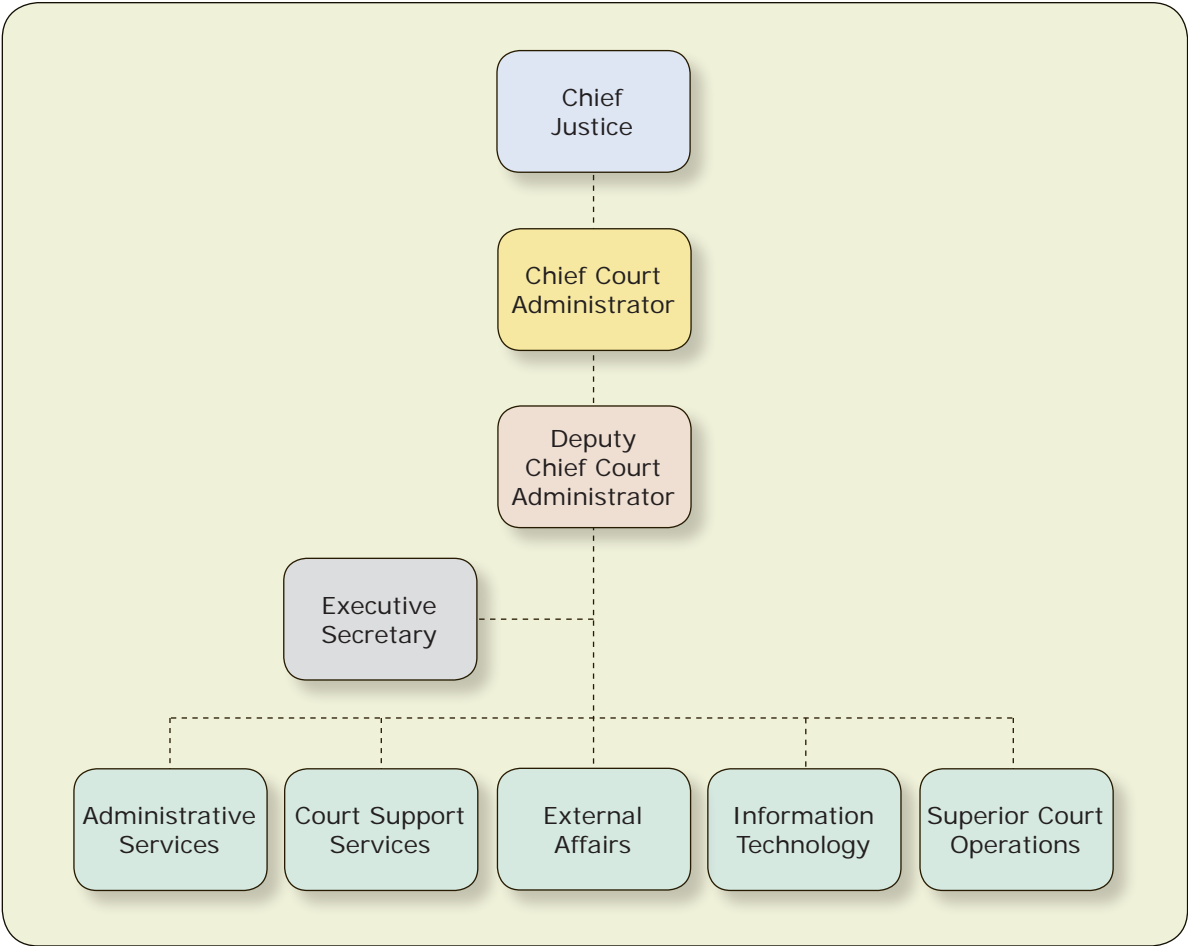
External Affairs

Information Technology

Superior Court Operations

Hartford Judicial District Courthouse, 95 Washington St., Hartford

Administrative Organization



Administrative Services

**Executive Director
Administrative Services**
Thomas A. Siconolfi

**Director, Internal
Audit Unit**
Joyce P. Santoro

**Director, Budget and
Planning**
Constantinos 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; materials management; purchasing and warehousing and internal auditing.

Highlights of the past two years include:

- ❖ **Bridgeport Geographical Area 2 Courthouse:** A roof and clock tower replacement began in March 2011 on the historic 1888 courthouse. The new slate roof, copper gutters and brick masonry repairs, completed in summer 2012, will remedy numerous leaks that had plagued the old courthouse.
- ❖ **Fairfield Judicial District Courthouse at Bridgeport:** The facade panel project was completed in May 2012 and secured potentially loose granite panels, thus eliminating the need for pedestrian protection scaffolding along the south sidewalk.



Hartford Judicial District Courthouse, 95 Washington St., Hartford

The Judicial Branch relocated its Danielson Adult Probation Office in April 2012 to a better suited location that allows for better ADA accessibility.

- ❖ **Danbury Judicial District/Geographical Area 3 Courthouse:** Construction was completed in 2012 on the front entrance plaza.
- ❖ **Derby Geographical Area 5 Courthouse:** Construction was completed on a new pedestrian ramp, allowing for easier ADA accessibility. The updated front entrance plaza portion of the project included new stairs, plantings and benches.
- ❖ **Hartford Criminal Courthouse Garage:** Construction began in March 2010 to repair extensive deterioration to the deck and structural elements; the project was completed in April 2011.
- ❖ **New Haven Judicial District Courthouse:** The roof was replaced during the summer of 2011.
- ❖ **New London Geographical Area 10 Courthouse window restoration:** All windows were replaced in the historic 1896 courthouse. The Department of Construction Services administered the project, which began in August 2010 and was completed in October 2011. The project maintained the integrity of the historical facade, while the new windows will allow for greater energy efficiency.
- ❖ **New London Judicial District Courthouse exterior restoration:** The historic courthouse, originally built in 1784, is the oldest operating court in the country. The exterior restoration began in August 2011 and was near completion in September 2012 when a fire broke out in the attic. Extensive damage occurred, and completion of the project is delayed while repair work is being designed and implemented. Included in the project is the replacement of the slate roof, repairing the cupola, installing a replica of the original weathervane, structural repairs and replacing the clapboards.

❖ **Leasing:** The Judicial Branch relocated its Danielson Adult Probation Office in April 2012 to a better suited location that allows for better ADA accessibility. In addition, the Branch terminated two leases in cost-saving measures – the Danbury parking lease in September 2011 and an administrative office lease in Hartford a month later. Also, the Middletown Juvenile Courthouse lease expired in June 2012; cases and personnel transferred to the Middlesex Judicial District Courthouse.

❖ **Branchwide Learning Management System (LMS):** This initiative was rolled out after approximately two years of development. The system provides scheduling and evaluation tools for training, notifications to staff and supervisors and also electronic transcripts. LMS has a centralized electronic database for training histories of employees and has proven an integral tool for staff pre-service and continuing education requirements.



New London Judicial District Courthouse
70 Huntington St., New London

Court Support Services Division

**Executive Director
Court Support Services**
William H. Carbone

**Director, Family and
Juvenile Services**
Stephen R. Grant

**Director, Adult
Probation and
Bail Services**
Greg Halzack

**Deputy Director,
Administration**
Brian Hill

**Deputy Director,
Juvenile Probation
Services**
Julia O'Leary

**Deputy Director,
Juvenile Residential
Services**
Karl A. Alston

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) oversees pretrial services, family services and probation supervision of adults and juveniles as well as juvenile detention services. CSSD also prepares pre-sentence investigation reports, which judges may order for use when sentencing defendants. In addition, CSSD administers a network of statewide contracted community providers that deliver services to court-ordered clients.

Highlights of the past two years include:

- ❖ In concert with the rollout of Results Based Accountability in 2009, CSSD set risk reduction performance goals for each operating unit, with the primary goal of reducing re-arrest rates. Since 2010, the 24-month adult probationer re-arrest rate has dropped by two percentage points and six percentage points since 2007. Similarly, the 24-month juvenile probationer re-arrest rate has dropped three percentage points. In the domestic violence area, CSSD continues to see re-arrest rates for offenders hold steady at 12 to 13 percent in the 12 months following supervision, which is low compared with other states and published literature. Alternative in the Community (AIC) re-arrest rates in the 12 months following services have dropped two percentage points since 2010 and by more than five percentage points since 2007.
- ❖ The transfer of 16- and 17-year-olds to the juvenile justice system was completed in two phases; 16-year-olds entered effective Jan. 1, 2010, and 17-year-olds, July 1, 2012. With funding from the Legislature, additional juvenile probation officers, detention officers and clinical coordinators were hired, and CSSD also expanded community-based services.
- ❖ CSSD partnered with the Center for Children's Law and Policy of Washington, D.C. and the Center for Children's Advocacy at the University of Connecticut School of Law to initiate disproportionate minority contact reduction efforts in Hartford and Bridgeport. This resulted in decreases in school-based arrests and the implementation of a revised graduated response system that includes both sanctions and incentives, and increased diversion from court.
- ❖ CSSD created a pilot program to help address the increased involvement of youth in gang-related activities. "Reaching, Engaging, Strengthening Teens to Build Opportunities and Relationship to End Violence" (RESTORE) will be piloted in the New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford areas.

- ❖ Adult Probation established domestic violence units in every office. Probation officers assigned to these units received specialized training and work closely with the court locations that have DV dockets. These officers also work closely with victim advocates and domestic violence treatment programs.
- ❖ The Alert Notification/GPS program was piloted in three court locations (Bridgeport, Danielson and Hartford). The goal of the Alert Notification/GPS pilot was to enhance the surveillance of high-risk family violence cases in Connecticut. The court ordered a total of 172 defendants to participate in the program, and results demonstrated increased victim safety. The program includes 24/7 monitoring of the defendant, increased case management service and enhanced response regarding violations of court-ordered conditions. The Legislature in turn has appropriated continued funding for the project.
- ❖ In the spring of 2012, CSSD established an automated process for real-time entry of bail no contact orders into the protective order registry. This information can be accessed 24/7 by local and state police and enhances victim safety.
- ❖ In response to legislation, new intensive probation alternatives have been implemented in every adult probation office. This program facilitates the release of inmates from the Department of Correction and includes three programs: intensive pretrial supervision, alternative sentencing plans and sentence modifications. More than 300 individuals have been released from DOC to one of these programs.
- ❖ Due to the success of CSSD's Women Case Management model in four pilot sites, the model has been expanded and implemented in all adult probation offices. This gender responsive approach to supervision has been well received and has been very successful in meeting the needs of women on probation.
- ❖ CSSD expanded its specialized mental health units to all probation offices in the state. These clients have benefited greatly from the supervision and treatment plans created with their probation officers.
- ❖ Adult probation offices in Hartford and New Haven have partnered with state, local and federal law enforcement agencies to address gun violence occurring in these communities. Weekly meetings are held with local law enforcement officials and with probation officers assigned to monitor high-risk probationers who have a history of gun violence. Reporting sites have been established in the affected neighborhoods and home visits are regularly conducted with the police. These units have been effective in helping reduce gun violence in these cities.
- ❖ Bail Services in 2011 implemented a pilot video conferencing project at the Enfield Police Department. This pilot allows staff to conduct interviews for individuals held on bond at the Enfield Police Department from either the Hartford or New Britain bail offices. This process eliminates hours of travel time and allows bail staff to interview more individuals held on bond during evening and weekend shifts. This pilot program has been expanded to the Manchester and West Haven police departments as well as a number of Department of Correction facilities.
- ❖ The American Correctional Association reaccredited the Hartford and Bridgeport juvenile detention centers, and also reaccredited adult probation.

CSSD expanded its specialized mental health units
to all probation offices in the state.

External Affairs

Executive Director**External Affairs**

Melissa A. Farley

Director

Deborah J. Fuller

Deputy Director

Stephen N. Ment

**Program Manager of
Communications**

Rhonda J. Stearley-Hebert

**Program Manager
Intern/Volunteer
Program**

Robyn N. Oliver

Court Planner I

Alison Zawadski

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, schools and the news media. The division also manages the volunteer and intern, job shadow and court aide programs and oversees the design of Judicial Branch publications.

Highlights of the past two years include:

- ❖ The review of thousands of bills, many of which affect the Judicial Branch. Provisions of note that passed include:
 - An increase in certain court filing fees; 70 percent of the funds generated will be used to provide legal services to the poor and the remaining 30 percent will be used to fund technology projects within the Judicial Branch.
 - The establishment of a commission to make recommendations regarding judicial compensation.
 - Authorization for the use of electronic communication of court orders.
 - Indemnification for attorneys who are appointed by the court to act as trustees to handle the pending cases of attorneys who have been suspended or disbarred, or who have resigned.
 - Authorization to expand the use of video conferencing to conduct bail interviews of persons who have been arrested and are being held at a police station.
 - Elimination of the \$100 deductible that had been required before a crime victim can benefit from the compensation program.
- ❖ The External Affairs Division assisted a total of 49 judges and judge trial referees through the legislative reappointment process.
- ❖ The External Affairs Division has played an integral role in implementing rules adopted by the Superior Court judges in 2011 regarding the use of electronic devices in courtrooms by the news media. The Hartford Pilot Program, which had been in effect since January 1, 2008, was expanded statewide effective January 1, 2012. In the first half of 2012, External Affairs processed more than 400 media requests to have cameras in the courts.
- ❖ The biennium marked the highest number of camera requests submitted by the media and granted by judges. In the last biennium, during 2008 and 2009, for example, judges granted 491 requests throughout the state. This biennium, judges granted a total of 994 requests, nearly doubling the amount of requests granted from the previous two years.

- ❖ Over the past two fiscal years, the External Affairs Division has addressed nearly 5,000 media inquiries. The division also provided a staff liaison to the Judicial Media Committee and assisted the Branch's second *Journalism School for Judges* in 2011, and the Branch's third *Law School for Journalists* in 2012.
- ❖ The External Affairs Division established a Twitter account for the Judicial Branch; the account has more than 1,100 followers. Information is sent out regularly about new initiatives as well as courthouse closings and delayed openings.
- ❖ The Speakers Bureau remains the Branch's primary outreach effort to civic organizations, senior groups and other community groups. Judges spoke about the role of the Judicial Branch, their experiences on the bench and other relevant topics at more than 250 Speakers Bureau events over the biennium.
- ❖ The External Affairs Division provides students and members of the public with the opportunity to visit the Supreme Court courtroom and to learn about its role in our democracy. More than 300 tours and presentations have been conducted over the biennium including the popular summer program entitled *Day Trips with Kids*. This program is co-sponsored by the State Capitol, the Museum of Connecticut History and the Old State House, and provides families with the opportunity to visit all three branches of government.



Supreme Court, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford

Over the past two fiscal years, the External Affairs Division has addressed nearly 5,000 media inquiries.

- ❖ The External Affairs Division enhanced the Branch's outreach to schools by participating in *Read Across America Day*, the national celebration of reading, which takes place each year on Dr. Seuss' birthday. In 2012, a total of 44 justices, judges, family support magistrates and probate court judges read to more than 2,600 students in 43 schools.
- ❖ The Intern Program administered by the External Affairs Division continues to be an integral part of the Judicial Branch's outreach to students. In calendar year 2010, 369 college students successfully completed their internships; in calendar year 2011, 327 college students successfully completed their internships. These students collectively provided 115,986 hours to the Judicial Branch with a net value of just under \$2.5 million.

The External Affairs Division established a Twitter account for the Judicial Branch; the account has more than 1,100 followers.

- ❖ The External Affairs Division provides opportunities for high school students to learn about the Judicial Branch through a variety of programs and recently developed a brochure to promote these programs. They include the Court Aide Program, where high school seniors can volunteer to work in the courts and accumulate community service hours that can be put toward graduation requirements. Additionally, the Job Shadow Program provides high school students with the opportunity to shadow a Judicial Branch employee for one day with the goal of enhancing students' understanding of the court system.

Information Technology Division

Executive Director

Elizabeth A. Bickley

Director, Information Systems

Terry Walker

Director, Commission on Official Legal Publications

Richard J. Hemenway

Deputy Director, Financial Management

Mary K. Sitaro

Deputy Director, Standards and Architecture/Technical and HelpDesk Services

Darryl B. Hamblett

Deputy Director, Internet Development Services

Donald Turnbull

Deputy Director, Project Planning and Management

Diana Varese

Deputy Director, Network and Systems Services

James H. Vogel

The Information Technology Division (ITD) is responsible for the Judicial Branch's data processing and publication services through the implementation and support of a statewide network and computing platform, enterprise class data storage systems, desktop resources and a full-service printing and publications office. The division also manages a technology services HelpDesk and performs a crucial role in the development and maintenance of the Branch's website.

Highlights over the past two years include:

- ❖ During this biennium, the division continued improving the Branch's For the Record (FTR) digital equipment recording system, which provides accurate and timely recordings of court proceedings. For example, FTR was upgraded in 30 juvenile and 108 adult courtrooms. In June of 2012, the State Bond Commission approved \$1.48 million in bond funding for the FTR project. This funding provides the resources necessary to complete the rollout of FTR technology to 85 more courtrooms, to purchase emergency backup FTR systems for every courthouse and to purchase software that will allow for centralized interpreting and the monitoring of multiple courtrooms from one FTR device. An innovative development using the FTR technology is the current pilot program at the Middletown Child Protection Session that makes digital audio recordings and log notes of court proceedings available over the Internet to attorneys associated with the case – including lawyers from the Attorney General's and Department of Children and Families' offices – after they have securely logged into e-services.
- ❖ In the continuing effort to move from paper to electronic files, one significant milestone reached was the completion of a nearly two-year project in June 2012 that enabled the permanent shutdown of the 40-year old Civil/Family Case Management System. All of that legacy system's remaining data and functionality was moved into the current state-of-the-art Civil/Family Case Management and e-filing system. As a result, for example, restrictive barriers on the number of parties involved in a case and the number of motions and orders that can be accommodated were eliminated. Equally significant, all case updates happen in real time and are available for online viewing immediately by the public as well as attorneys and others associated with the case.
- ❖ The addition of Small Claims e-filing for attorneys and self-represented parties to e-services has improved the processing of those cases in a relatively short time. Expanding e-filing to self-represented parties also lays the foundation for a similar expansion in civil and family e-filing.
- ❖ Significant technology improvements have been implemented for the appellate courts including the creation of a Public Web Inquiry application that provides case information for Supreme and Appellate Court cases filed after Jan. 1, 1991.

- ❖ A major technology refresh is underway to replace near-obsolete electronic data storage equipment with new equipment capable of meeting the Judicial Branch's growing needs and providing crucial fault-tolerant capabilities. This new technology delivers 10 times more storage capacity and can copy critical data to the Alternate Processing Center (APC) in Waterbury so it is available in the event of a Data Center disaster. The new technology is also more efficient and compact requiring less physical space, but providing a higher degree of performance. This technology refresh is expected to be complete by early 2013.
- ❖ The Judicial Branch continues to expand its use of video conferencing technology; almost every Judicial Branch facility now has video conferencing capabilities. These range from the full-featured, large screen systems with high definition monitors and state-of-the-art audio equipment found in all Judicial Districts and juvenile courts, and selected other locations, to the PC-based systems at smaller sites. Video conferencing technology also is used by Support Enforcement Services for hearings and the Court Support Services Division for interviews and proceedings with inmates.
- ❖ The fully operational Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB) E-Pay website not only allows the payment of infraction tickets online, but also was upgraded to accept "Not Guilty" pleas and to process multiple infraction tickets with one transaction. Currently, CIB E-Pay is averaging 390 payments per week for an average of \$63,000.
- ❖ ITD also implemented a system to process electronic citations instead of paper tickets. There are currently 40-plus state and local agencies participating, including the State Police and the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG). The average ticket issue-to-entry (for electronic tickets) has been reduced from 32.4 days to 7.5 days. Over 70,000 tickets have been processed via e-citations to date.
- ❖ The division participated with other Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) agencies in the creation and launch of the Connecticut Impaired Driving Records Information System (CIDRIS). CIDRIS provides electronic information on OUI (operating under the influence) arrests from law enforcement to court personnel for the electronic creation of court cases in the Criminal Motor Vehicle System.
- ❖ ITD created and implemented the Child Protection Docket Access web application that allows real time access to information maintained by the legacy Child Protection application for attorneys and other agencies associated with a child's case.

ITD also implemented a system to process electronic citations instead of paper tickets.

- ❖ Between June 2010 and April 2011, ITD Desktop and Field Technicians, along with technicians from the Superior Court Operations and Court Support Services Divisions, formed an expanded team for a statewide refresh of desktop computers. During this time, the team replaced over 2,000 of the Branch's oldest computers with the latest technology available. The refresh, which represents one-third of the Branch's desktop computers, will ensure that those Judicial Branch personnel have the technology needed to support critical business functions today and many years into the future.



Supreme Court, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford

Superior Court Operations Division

**Executive Director
Superior Court
Operations**

Joseph D. D'Alesio

Deputy Director

Vicki Nichols

**Director,
Administration**

James R. Maher

**Director, Judge
Support Services**

Deirdre McPadden

Director, Legal Services

Carl E. Testo

**Director, Court
Operations Unit**

Tais C. Ericson

**Director, Support
Enforcement**

Administration

Charisse E. Hutton

**Director, Office of
Victim Services**

Linda J. Cimino

**Director, Judicial
Marshal Services**

O'Donovan Murphy

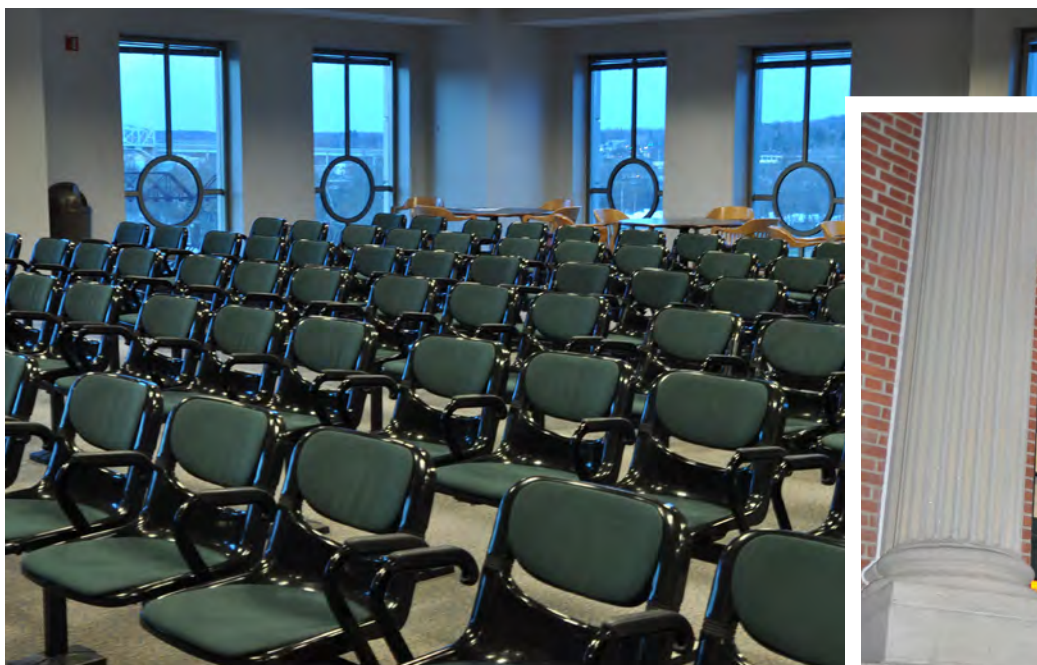
The Superior Court Operations Division assists the Judicial Branch in the administration of justice by providing quality services and information to the court, its users and the community in an effective, professional and courteous manner. The division provides judges and support staff with the resources needed to process cases.

Highlights of the past two years include:

- ❖ Beginning in November 2011, notices sent by the court on most civil cases became available to the public via the Internet. This amounts to approximately 1.5 million notices.
- ❖ In 2012, a Land Use Litigation Docket was established in the Hartford Judicial District. The following land use case types are considered for transfer to the docket: planning, zoning, inland, wetlands, environmental enforcement and miscellaneous land use litigation.
- ❖ Backlogs in small claims cases have been eliminated, and attorneys and self-represented parties can take advantage of e-filing.
- ❖ The short calendar system was enhanced to streamline notices mailed to self-represented parties and to provide clerks with more accurate information regarding motions scheduled for upcoming calendars.
- ❖ Orders to incarcerate, issued by judges for willful non-payment of fines, were added to the Paperless Rearrest Warrant Network (PRAWN). Additionally, orders to incarcerate, failure to appear and violation of probation warrants are now available to the public through the Judicial Branch's website.
- ❖ Staff assigned to the six Housing Session court locations were fully trained on the use of the Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS) for processing criminal cases that are prosecuted in these courts. These previously had been processed manually.
- ❖ A short calendar pilot program has been implemented in family matters to reduce delays and improve case management. Self-represented parties now appear in court at later times than the attorneys to allow the self-represented parties sufficient time to prepare for their hearings.
- ❖ Juror confirmations are now available via the Judicial Branch's website, and approximately 60 jurors per day access the website to confirm their service dates. Additionally, jurors may now postpone their jury service via the Judicial Branch's website at any time – day or night.

The Branch's Office of Victim Services hosted an innovative daylong conference entitled "Social Networking: Changing the Rules."

- ❖ Telephonic Bilingual Services (TBS) continues to expand with more than 20,000 Language Line calls made last year in 51 languages. Translation of written documents and forms also continues to expand, with more than 200 translations completed over the past year.
- ❖ The Judicial Branch developed a training program to increase employee's awareness of federal non-discrimination rights as well as the Branch's obligations to provide meaningful access and services. The program also offers cultural sensitivity education and provides information to employees on how to obtain language assistance when needed.
- ❖ The Connecticut Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification service (CT SAVIN) was expanded to provide automated notifications to registered crime victims and others regarding the status of protective orders and standing criminal protective orders. The CT SAVIN home page was also translated into Spanish. Notifications are available in Polish, English and Spanish.
- ❖ The Branch's Office of Victim Services hosted an innovative daylong conference entitled "Social Networking: Changing the Rules." The program focused on the evolution of social networking sites and the impact on services to crime victims.



Above: Middlesex Judicial District & Geographical Area 9 Courthouse, 1 Court St., Middletown

Right: Geographical Area 19 Courthouse, 20 Park St., Rockville



- ❖ The Assistance to Family Members of Homicide Victims Program was expanded to include three new nonprofit victim service agencies that are providing expanded coverage throughout the state. Previously, services were limited to the greater Hartford and New Haven areas.
- ❖ The Judicial Performance Evaluation Program's electronic High Volume Pilot Project was completed in all geographical area (GA) court locations and is being implemented statewide. Based upon established criteria, attorneys who appeared before judges in GA courts between March 2012 and August 2012 were provided the opportunity to access electronic questionnaires in September 2012.
- ❖ Judicial Marshal Services developed a strategic plan that focuses on three critical areas: pride, professionalism and preparedness.
- ❖ A computer-based system to monitor prisoners and prisoner transportation was developed and implemented statewide by Judicial Marshal Services. This has resulted in greater security and substantially fewer serious prisoner-related incidents. The system is being expanded to share data with other units including Support Enforcement Services and the clerks' offices.
- ❖ Judicial Marshal Services reduced overtime costs to its lowest levels since 2001, when the Judicial Branch took over the responsibility of providing courthouse security from the sheriffs. The reduction has occurred through a combination of scheduling changes, reorganizing prisoner transportation and tighter fiscal controls.

Judicial Marshal Services developed a strategic plan that focuses on three critical areas: pride, professionalism and preparedness.



Middlesex Judicial District & Geographical Area 9 Courthouse, 1 Court St., Middletown

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

General Fund Expenditures:	FY 2010-2011	FY 2011-2012
	\$496,366,332	\$481,961,021

Number Of Authorized Judgeships: 201 including the justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the Appellate and Superior Courts

Permanent full-time employment positions authorized (including judges): 4,217

Total Cases Filed During The Biennium 2010-2012

Supreme Court Cases Filed: 302

Appellate Court Cases Filed: 2,400

Superior Court Cases Filed: 1,004,365

Summary of Total Cases Filed For the Superior Court Division During the 2010–2012 Biennium

		FY 2010-2011	FY 2011-2012
Criminal	Judicial Districts	3,301	3,266
	Geographical Areas	110,226	105,882
	Total Criminal	113,527	109,148
Motor Vehicle		203,054	184,705
Civil		68,931	65,606
Small Claims (housing and non-housing)		60,267	50,023
Family		34,926	34,061
Juvenile	Delinquency	11,970	10,386
	Family With Service Needs	2,892	3,149
	Youth in Crisis	470	450
	Child Protection	9,454	8,187
	Total Juvenile	24,786	22,172
Housing Session		16,496	16,663
TOTAL CASES ADDED		521,987	482,378

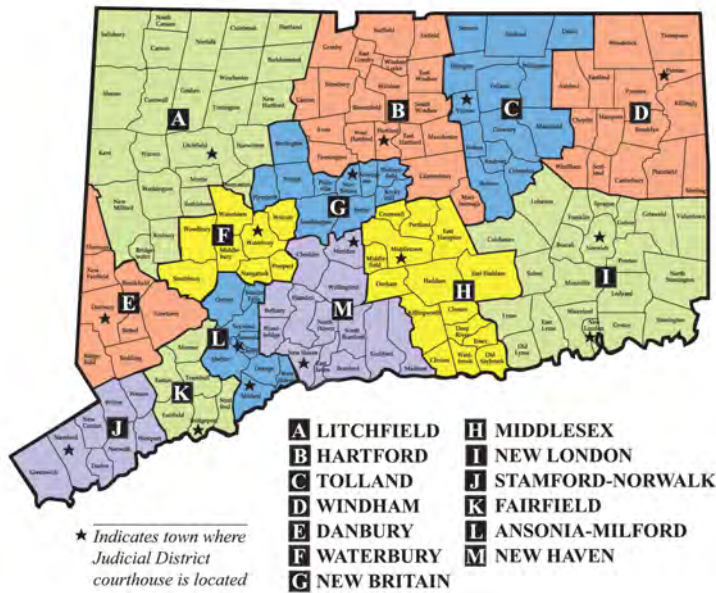
**Summary of Total Superior Court Cases Disposed of
During the 2010–2012 Biennium**

		FY 2010-2011	FY 2011-2012
Criminal	Judicial Districts	3,450	3,386
	Geographical Areas	111,651	108,734
	Total Criminal	115,101	112,120
Motor Vehicle		200,872	189,810
Civil		77,924	70,412
Small Claims (housing and non-housing)		77,706	51,269
Family		35,881	34,303
Juvenile	Delinquency	12,370	10,922
	Family With Service Needs	2,864	3,230
	Youth in Crisis	486	481
	Child Protection	9,311	9,029
	Total Juvenile	25,031	23,662
Housing Session		16,470	16,778
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED		548,985	498,354
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED BY PAYMENT Through Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)		200,727	227,135
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED Superior Court and CIB		749,712	725,489

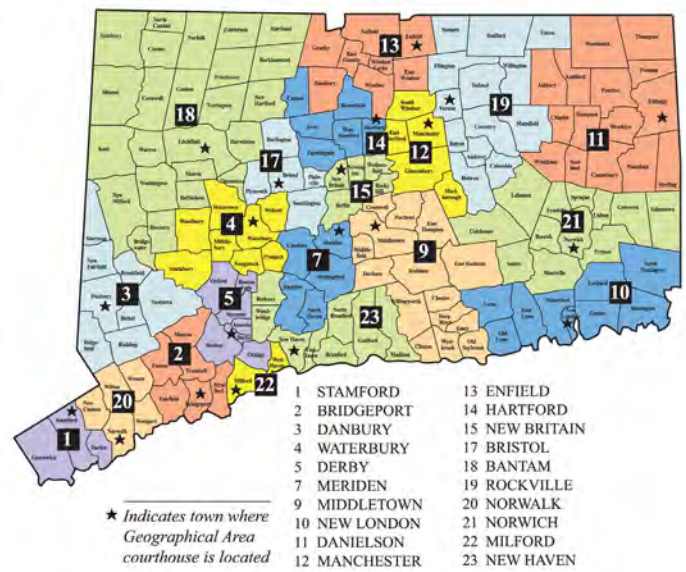
Superior Court Division

13 Judicial Districts and 20 Geographical Areas

Connecticut Judicial Districts

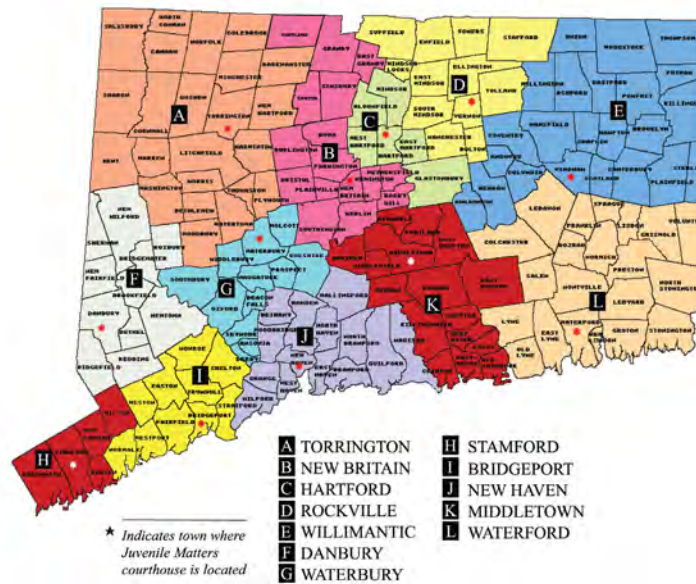


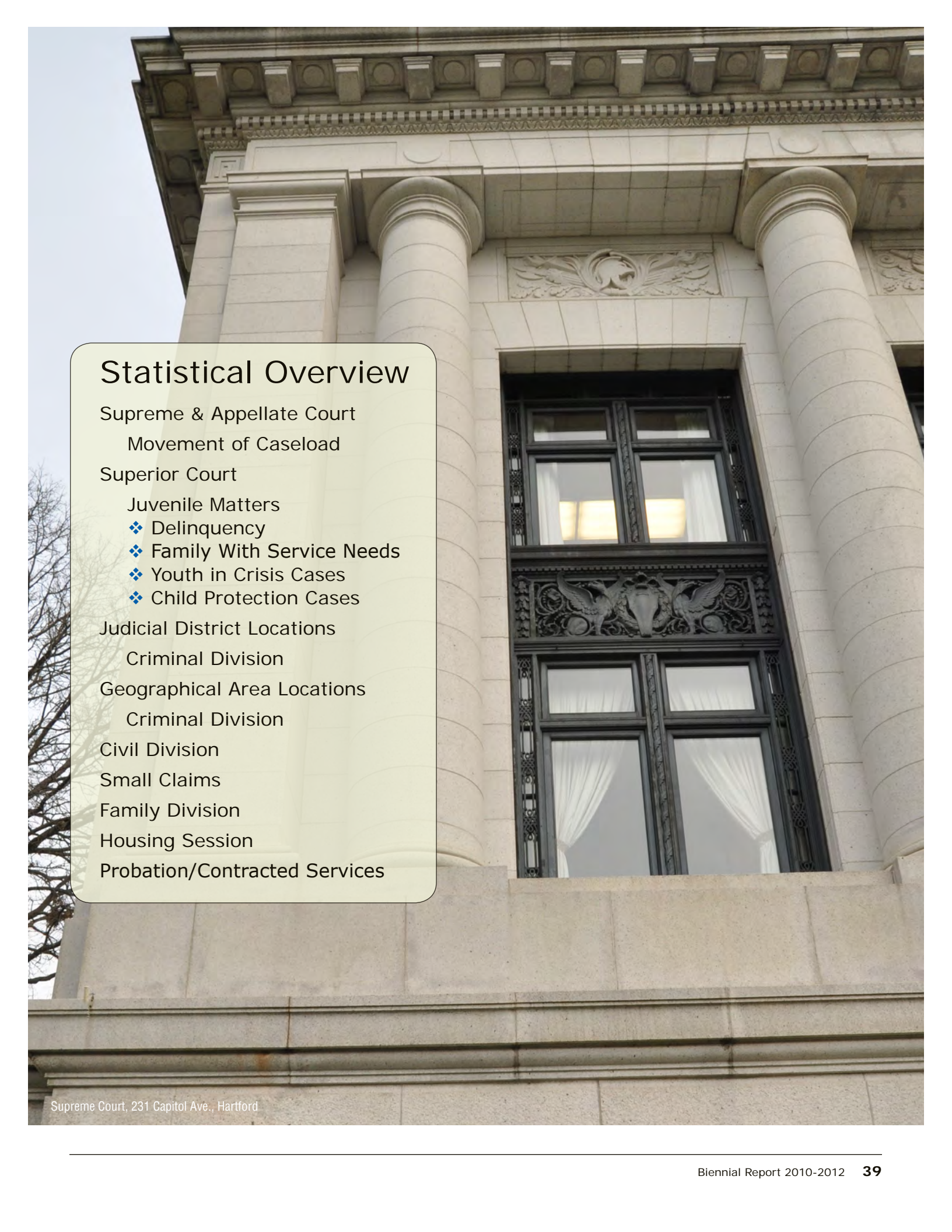
Judicial Branch Geographical Areas



13 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts





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

Small Claims

Family Division

Housing Session

Probation/Contracted Services

Supreme Court, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford

**SUPREME COURT
MOVEMENT OF CASELOAD
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2012**

	July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011			July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Appeals Pending Start of Period	138	81	219	97	76	173
Appeals Added During Period	90	55	145	94	63	157
Total Caseload for Period Covered	228	136	364	191	139	330
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	97	37	134	95	43	138
All Other Dispositions	34	23	57	39	22	61
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	131	60	191	134	65	199
Appeals Pending End of Period	97	76	173	57	74	131

**APPELLATE COURT
MOVEMENT OF CASELOAD
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2012**

	July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011			July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Appeals Pending Start of Period	953	225	1,178	925	201	1,126
Appeals Added During Period	1,022	192	1,214	1,022	164	1,186
Total Caseload for Period Covered	1,975	417	2,392	1,947	365	2,312
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	489	161	650	462	101	563
All Other Dispositions	561	55	616	487	51	538
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	1,050	216	1,266	949	152	1,101
Appeals Pending End of Period	925	201	1,126	998	213	1,211

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2011**

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	33	7	411	1,462	1,592	252	24	5	281	(130)
Danbury	93	1	-	94	478	478	84	6	4	94	-
Hartford	500	62	10	572	1,775	1,712	508	98	29	635	63
Middletown	186	23	4	213	760	835	117	18	3	138	(75)
New Britain	335	25	3	363	1,003	1,093	237	28	8	273	(90)
New Haven	639	55	7	701	2,059	2,218	463	64	15	542	(159)
Rockville	194	7	-	201	780	789	172	19	1	192	(9)
Stamford	110	9	2	121	349	333	95	31	11	137	16
Torrington	97	8	-	105	463	446	93	21	8	122	17
Waterbury	417	48	8	473	1,427	1,487	351	56	6	413	(60)
Waterford	195	32	12	239	932	892	223	41	15	279	40
Willimantic	170	19	2	191	482	495	152	25	1	178	(13)
TOTAL	3,307	322	55	3,684	11,970	12,370	2,747	431	106	3,284	(400)

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
JULY 1, 2011 to JUNE 30, 2012**

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	252	24	5	281	1,267	1,342	178	16	12	206	(75)
Danbury	84	6	4	94	401	451	42	1	1	44	(50)
Hartford	508	98	29	635	1,356	1,589	326	50	26	402	(233)
Middletown	117	18	3	138	674	658	131	23	-	154	16
New Britain	237	28	8	273	1,076	1,088	200	54	7	261	(12)
New Haven	463	64	15	542	1,721	1,698	472	72	21	565	23
Rockville	172	19	1	192	581	638	120	15	-	135	(57)
Stamford	95	31	11	137	317	337	85	14	18	117	(20)
Torrington	93	21	8	122	352	396	61	15	2	78	(44)
Waterbury	351	56	6	413	1,354	1,352	353	56	6	415	2
Waterford	223	41	15	279	783	839	181	32	10	223	(56)
Willimantic	152	25	1	178	504	534	122	25	1	148	(30)
TOTAL	2,747	431	106	3,284	10,386	10,922	2,271	373	104	2,748	(536)

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2011**

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	171	20	15	206	429	480	136	17	2	155	(51)
Danbury	24	-	-	24	88	105	5	-	2	7	(17)
Hartford	158	39	46	243	458	400	217	30	54	301	58
Middletown	33	7	1	41	194	198	32	5	-	37	(4)
New Britain	59	7	-	66	255	275	38	3	5	46	(20)
New Haven	99	19	15	133	417	344	133	23	50	206	73
Rockville	30	1	1	32	128	118	39	1	2	42	10
Stamford	13	4	-	17	113	98	29	3	-	32	15
Torrington	19	2	-	21	123	123	16	5	-	21	-
Waterbury	77	3	3	83	263	277	55	13	1	69	(14)
Waterford	72	14	2	88	283	280	78	12	1	91	3
Willimantic	42	5	1	48	141	166	22	1	-	23	(25)
TOTAL	797	121	84	1,002	2,892	2,864	800	113	117	1,030	28

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
JULY 1, 2011 to JUNE 30, 2012**

LOCATION	Pending, Start of Period			Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period			Change Pending
	0 TO 6 Months	7 TO 12 Months	OVER 12 Months			0 TO 6 Months	7 TO 12 Months	OVER 12 Months	
Bridgeport	136	17	2	426	463	98	16	4	118 (37)
Danbury	5	-	2	95	95	7	-	-	7 -
Hartford	217	30	54	509	490	211	57	52	320 19
Middletown	32	5	-	219	208	39	9	-	48 11
New Britain	38	3	5	291	301	30	5	1	36 (10)
New Haven	133	23	50	432	469	108	24	37	169 (37)
Rockville	39	1	2	116	131	24	3	-	27 (15)
Stamford	29	3	-	183	176	36	3	-	39 7
Torrington	16	5	-	100	114	2	-	5	7 (14)
Waterbury	55	13	1	290	312	43	3	1	47 (22)
Waterford	78	12	1	294	285	79	20	1	100 9
Willimantic	22	1	-	194	186	25	6	-	31 8
TOTAL	800	113	117	3,149	3,230	702	146	101	949 (81)

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2011**

LOCATION	Pending, Start of Period			Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period			Change Pending
	0 TO 6 Months	7 TO 12 Months	OVER 12 Months			0 TO 6 Months	7 TO 12 Months	OVER 12 Months	
Bridgeport	12	1	5	31	44	5	-	-	(13)
Danbury	1	-	-	7	5	3	-	-	2
Hartford	28	25	11	118	109	45	11	17	9
Middletown	-	-	-	24	21	2	1	-	3
New Britain	6	3	-	35	41	3	-	-	(6)
New Haven	11	4	2	77	83	8	1	2	(6)
Rockville	4	-	-	22	23	1	-	2	(1)
Stamford	3	-	-	6	7	2	-	-	(1)
Torrington	3	3	-	18	14	6	4	-	4
Waterbury	6	2	3	50	56	3	-	2	(6)
Waterford	2	2	-	63	63	4	-	-	-
Willimantic	2	1	-	19	20	2	-	-	(1)
TOTAL	78	41	21	470	486	84	17	23	(16)

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
JULY 1, 2011 to JUNE 30, 2012**

LOCATION	Pending, Start of Period			Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period			Change Pending
	0 TO 6 Months	7 TO 12 Months	OVER 12 Months			0 TO 6 Months	7 TO 12 Months	OVER 12 Months	
Bridgeport	5	-	-	53	42	15	1	-	16
Danbury	3	-	-	11	12	2	-	-	2
Hartford	45	11	17	84	122	17	9	9	35
Middletown	2	1	-	26	29	-	-	-	-
New Britain	3	-	-	38	38	3	-	-	3
New Haven	8	1	2	75	78	7	-	1	8
Rockville	1	-	2	18	17	2	2	-	4
Stamford	2	-	-	19	17	4	-	-	4
Torrington	6	4	-	11	18	1	1	1	3
Waterbury	3	-	2	42	37	8	-	2	10
Waterford	4	-	-	41	41	4	-	-	4
Willimantic	2	-	-	32	30	4	-	-	4
TOTAL	84	17	23	450	481	67	13	13	93
									(31)

**SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
CHILD PROTECTION CASES*
JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011**

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2011
Bridgeport	331	940	1,015	256
Danbury	60	200	220	40
Hartford	489	1,814	1,599	704
Middletown	216	721	673	264
New Britain	326	881	896	311
New Haven	366	1,403	1,395	374
Rockville	172	603	591	184
Stamford	44	202	181	65
Torrington	91	416	365	142
Waterbury	342	1,038	1,065	315
Waterford	349	809	879	279
Willimantic	149	427	432	144
STATE	2,935	9,454	9,311	3,078

* 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, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012**

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2012
Bridgeport	256	735	830	161
Danbury	40	165	175	30
Hartford	704	1,568	1,788	484
Middletown	264	610	727	147
New Britain	311	703	796	218
New Haven	374	1,319	1,397	296
Rockville	184	487	530	141
Stamford	65	162	175	52
Torrington	142	394	389	147
Waterbury	315	854	964	205
Waterford	279	710	789	200
Willimantic	144	480	469	155
STATE	3,078	8,187	9,029	2,236

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

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET
JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011**

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed			Pending June 30, 2011	Net Change During Period
			Without Trial	With Trial	Total Disposed		
Ansonia/Milford	123	72	93	5	98	97	(26)
Danbury	645	562	515	11	526	681	36
Fairfield	307	285	266	19	285	307	-
Hartford	387	398	326	31	357	428	41
Litchfield	262	229	288	3	291	200	(62)
Middlesex	79	53	57	2	59	73	(6)
New Britain	252	208	180	14	194	266	14
New Haven	486	474	463	39	502	458	(28)
New London	303	201	255	6	261	243	(60)
Stamford	284	201	192	8	200	285	1
Tolland	127	125	114	8	122	130	3
Waterbury	354	390	399	24	423	321	(33)
Windham	183	103	125	7	132	154	(29)
TOTAL	3,792	3,301	3,273	177	3,450	3,643	(149)

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET
JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012**

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed			Pending June 30, 2012	Net Change During Period
			Without Trial	With Trial	Total Disposed		
Ansonia/Milford	97	110	70	1	71	136	39
Danbury	681	507	575	6	581	607	(74)
Fairfield	307	386	289	21	310	383	76
Hartford	428	480	439	27	466	442	14
Litchfield	200	277	240	3	243	234	34
Middlesex	73	38	70	2	72	39	(34)
New Britain	266	162	203	9	212	216	(50)
New Haven	458	491	419	37	456	493	35
New London	243	143	178	8	186	200	(43)
Stamford	285	180	179	2	181	284	(1)
Tolland	130	73	114	4	118	85	(45)
Waterbury	321	334	348	39	387	268	(53)
Windham	154	85	98	5	103	136	(18)
TOTAL	3,643	3,266	3,222	164	3,386	3,523	(120)

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES
JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011**

LOCATION	Total Cases Pending as of 6/30/2011	Inactive Cases	Cases Awaiting Disposition	Active Cases	Median Age of Active Cases (in Months)	Number of Cases for Confined Defendants	
						6 to 12 Months	12+ Months
Ansonia/Milford	97	9	11	77	9.4	17	17
Danbury	681	390	49	242	3.0	10	7
Fairfield	307	64	55	188	6.6	38	37
Hartford	428	48	87	293	5.2	40	56
Litchfield	200	28	33	139	7.1	10	16
Middlesex	73	6	7	60	6.7	5	12
New Britain	266	19	34	213	5.9	31	37
New Haven	458	72	61	325	4.9	40	46
New London	243	26	45	172	7.0	26	24
Stamford	285	88	37	160	6.5	29	29
Tolland	130	19	5	106	4.3	7	5
Waterbury	321	25	67	229	5.2	34	16
Windham	154	18	18	118	8.6	21	18
TOTAL	3,643	812	509	2,322	5.6	308	320

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES
JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012**

LOCATION	Total Cases Pending as of 6/30/2012	Inactive Cases	Cases Awaiting Disposition	Active Cases	Median Age of Active Cases (in Months)	Number of Cases for Confined Defendants	
						6 to 12 Months	12+ Months
Ansonia/Milford	136	9	30	97	5.2	7	14
Danbury	607	369	37	201	3.9	14	7
Fairfield	383	61	82	240	4.6	38	26
Hartford	442	47	48	347	5.8	67	67
Litchfield	234	25	47	162	5.3	19	6
Middlesex	39	4	5	30	5.3	2	3
New Britain	216	17	27	172	7.6	24	43
New Haven	493	76	84	333	7.2	37	77
New London	200	27	18	155	6.9	26	23
Stamford	284	79	16	189	7.6	19	46
Tolland	85	20	8	57	6.4	11	6
Waterbury	268	29	23	216	3.4	23	19
Windham	136	22	17	97	9.8	12	19
TOTAL	3,523	785	442	2,296	5.7	299	356

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/10				FISCAL YEAR 10-11			CASES PENDING ON 6/30/11			
	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL
BANTAM	474	1,562	134	2,170	3,129	222	3,268	445	1,246	118	1,809
BRIDGEPORT	1,442	3,643	1,522	6,607	8,231	277	8,007	1,248	3,648	1,658	6,554
BRISTOL	494	1,421	562	2,477	3,300	61	3,430	607	1,126	553	2,286
DANBURY	365	2,331	829	3,525	3,407	562	2,941	425	2,152	852	3,429
DANIELSON	1,184	1,584	520	3,288	3,480	100	3,579	1,023	1,541	525	3,089
DERBY	447	1,273	299	2,019	2,651	32	2,769	415	1,148	306	1,869
ENFIELD	831	1,689	660	3,180	3,526	35	3,780	678	1,535	678	2,891
HARTFORD	4,439	5,653	2,024	12,116	17,208	275	19,133	3,537	4,520	1,859	9,916
MANCHESTER	2,002	1,652	465	4,119	5,226	91	5,121	2,004	1,605	524	4,133
MERIDEN	936	1,938	399	3,273	6,180	92	6,077	792	2,054	438	3,284
MIDDLETOWN	822	1,682	562	3,066	4,446	57	3,777	1,112	1,965	601	3,678
MILFORD	756	1,306	300	2,362	3,557	42	3,512	854	1,153	358	2,365
NEW BRITAIN	1,527	2,438	512	4,477	7,221	149	7,308	741	2,957	543	4,241
NEW HAVEN	2,713	3,419	1,930	8,062	12,830	356	11,734	2,996	3,691	2,115	8,802
NEW LONDON	809	2,448	1,377	4,634	5,328	95	5,079	872	2,479	1,437	4,788
NORWALK	561	2,181	1,242	3,984	3,498	86	2,885	678	2,552	1,281	4,511
NORWICH	966	1,565	377	2,908	4,431	104	4,268	871	1,671	425	2,967
ROCKVILLE	709	1,359	257	2,325	3,089	124	2,917	585	1,521	267	2,373
STAMFORD	827	2,080	1,605	4,512	3,622	113	3,265	904	2,172	1,680	4,756
WATERBURY	1,501	2,407	1,463	5,371	9,167	377	8,801	1,720	2,139	1,501	5,360
STATE	23,805	43,631	17,039	84,475	113,527	3,250	111,651	22,507	42,875	17,719	83,101

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/11				FISCAL YEAR 11-12			CASES PENDING ON 6/30/12			
	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL
BANTAM	445	1,246	118	1,809	3,193	242	2,834	553	1,212	161	1,926
BRIDGEPORT	1,248	3,648	1,658	6,554	8,456	390	7,747	1,310	3,848	1,715	6,873
BRISTOL	607	1,126	553	2,286	3,509	42	3,565	513	1,108	567	2,188
DANBURY	425	2,152	852	3,429	3,111	507	2,783	415	1,952	883	3,250
DANIELSON	1,023	1,541	525	3,089	3,265	82	3,104	891	1,737	540	3,168
DERBY	415	1,148	306	1,869	2,442	49	2,447	490	1,033	292	1,815
ENFIELD	678	1,535	678	2,891	2,911	33	3,518	541	1,267	443	2,251
HARTFORD	3,537	4,520	1,859	9,916	15,660	320	16,691	2,471	4,279	1,815	8,565
MANCHESTER	2,004	1,605	524	4,133	4,760	124	4,980	1,821	1,437	531	3,789
MERIDEN	792	2,054	438	3,284	6,160	83	5,907	1,002	2,046	406	3,454
MIDDLETOWN	1,112	1,965	601	3,678	3,965	32	3,999	1,113	1,863	636	3,612
MILFORD	854	1,153	358	2,365	3,508	54	3,651	938	857	373	2,168
NEW BRITAIN	741	2,957	543	4,241	7,296	111	7,107	909	2,820	590	4,319
NEW HAVEN	2,996	3,691	2,115	8,802	12,253	379	12,075	2,904	3,530	2,167	8,601
NEW LONDON	872	2,479	1,437	4,788	4,871	81	4,938	833	2,298	1,509	4,640
NORWALK	678	2,552	1,281	4,511	3,264	75	3,146	704	2,630	1,220	4,554
NORWICH	871	1,671	425	2,967	4,427	68	4,396	938	1,521	471	2,930
ROCKVILLE	585	1,521	267	2,373	3,106	65	3,146	697	1,308	263	2,268
STAMFORD	904	2,172	1,680	4,756	3,430	104	3,313	975	2,012	1,782	4,769
WATERBURY	1,720	2,139	1,501	5,360	9,561	327	9,387	1,786	1,997	1,424	5,207
STATE	22,507	42,875	17,719	83,101	109,148	3,168	108,734	21,804	40,755	17,788	80,347

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	During Period		Pending June 30, 2011
		Cases Added	Cases Disposed	
Stamford	2,594	8,681	9,410	1,865
Bridgeport	2,913	14,888	15,507	2,294
Danbury	1,749	8,784	7,808	2,725
Waterbury	1,500	11,069	10,256	2,313
Derby	1,677	8,174	8,452	1,399
New Haven	4,072	21,403	21,514	3,961
Meriden	1,837	11,208	10,370	2,675
Middletown	2,286	12,333	11,838	2,781
New London	712	3,773	3,874	611
Danielson	1,411	7,067	6,730	1,748
Manchester	1,362	4,160	4,281	1,241
Enfield	630	3,260	3,438	452
Hartford	3,689	8,629	9,371	2,947
New Britain	4,109	28,172	27,327	4,954
Bristol	310	2,472	2,483	299
Bantam	1,475	8,344	8,931	888
Rockville	1,760	15,050	15,141	1,669
Norwalk	1,308	7,420	6,445	2,283
Norwich	1,812	12,949	12,710	2,051
Milford	604	5,218	4,986	836
TOTAL	37,810	203,054	200,872	39,992

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	During Period		Pending June 30, 2012
		Cases Added	Cases Disposed	
Stamford	1,865	7,187	7,288	1,764
Bridgeport	2,294	13,256	12,558	2,992
Danbury	2,725	7,883	9,062	1,546
Waterbury	2,313	11,711	11,229	2,795
Derby	1,399	6,693	7,164	928
New Haven	3,961	20,708	22,073	2,596
Meriden	2,675	10,692	11,292	2,075
Middletown	2,781	9,691	11,064	1,408
New London	611	3,233	3,281	563
Danielson	1,748	7,542	7,268	2,022
Manchester	1,241	3,467	3,528	1,180
Enfield	452	3,043	3,074	421
Hartford	2,947	7,406	8,492	1,861
New Britain	4,954	25,597	25,210	5,341
Bristol	299	2,275	2,287	287
Bantam	888	7,319	6,812	1,395
Rockville	1,669	12,753	12,659	1,763
Norwalk	2,283	7,454	8,501	1,236
Norwich	2,051	11,910	12,318	1,643
Milford	836	4,885	4,650	1,071
TOTAL	39,992	184,705	189,810	34,887

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed During Year -			Pending June 30, 2011
			- By Trial Disposition	- By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	5,304	3,454	171	3,266	3,437	5,321
Danbury	4,451	3,199	261	3,688	3,949	3,701
Fairfield	15,050	8,951	455	9,486	9,941	14,060
Hartford	16,381	11,356	414	12,631	13,045	14,692
Litchfield	3,101	2,301	75	2,802	2,877	2,525
Meriden	2,026	2,417	160	2,205	2,365	2,078
Middlesex	2,515	2,653	78	2,493	2,571	2,597
New Britain	7,104	5,705	229	5,944	6,173	6,636
New Haven	17,729	9,586	686	9,717	10,403	16,912
New London	7,105	4,752	199	5,678	5,877	5,980
Stamford	8,597	4,813	252	5,193	5,445	7,965
Tolland	3,121	2,833	364	3,074	3,438	2,516
Waterbury	7,589	5,111	130	6,271	6,401	6,299
Windham	1,527	1,800	83	1,919	2,002	1,325
TOTAL	101,600	68,931	3,557	74,367	77,924	92,607

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed During Year -			Pending June 30, 2012
			- By Trial Disposition	- By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	5,321	3,481	242	2,889	3,131	5,671
Danbury	3,701	3,037	149	2,763	2,912	3,826
Fairfield	14,060	8,387	534	9,192	9,726	12,721
Hartford	14,692	10,459	332	11,545	11,877	13,274
Litchfield	2,525	2,107	79	2,145	2,224	2,408
Meriden	2,078	2,084	172	2,098	2,270	1,892
Middlesex	2,597	2,479	73	2,270	2,343	2,733
New Britain	6,636	5,597	261	5,241	5,502	6,731
New Haven	16,912	9,571	714	10,545	11,259	15,224
New London	5,980	4,458	230	4,607	4,837	5,601
Stamford	7,965	4,503	304	4,023	4,327	8,141
Tolland	2,516	2,755	389	2,552	2,941	2,330
Waterbury	6,299	4,957	153	5,075	5,228	6,028
Windham	1,325	1,731	47	1,788	1,835	1,221
TOTAL	92,607	65,606	3,679	66,733	70,412	87,801

SMALL CLAIMS - HOUSING MATTERS

JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2011

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2011
Housing Small Claims - Housing Session Locations				
Bridgeport	256	311	452	115
Hartford	344	598	772	170
New Britain	185	314	429	70
New Haven	289	333	515	107
Norwalk*	238	305	436	107
Waterbury	200	184	338	46
Housing Small Claims - Non-Housing Session Locations				
Ansonia - Milford	92	124	177	39
Bantam	75	114	152	37
Danbury	104	136	186	54
Danielson	77	97	137	37
Derby	69	94	140	23
Manchester	282	291	504	69
Middletown	202	287	422	67
New London	184	271	363	92
TOTAL - SMALL CLAIMS - Housing Matters				
	2,597	3,459	5,023	1,033

*Stamford JD Housing Small Claims are adjudicated in Norwalk

SMALL CLAIMS - HOUSING MATTERS

JULY 1, 2011 to JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2012
Housing Small Claims - Housing Session Locations				
Bridgeport	115	216	262	69
Hartford	170	562	584	148
New Britain	70	194	208	56
New Haven	107	245	271	81
Norwalk*	107	203	209	101
Waterbury	46	144	145	45
Housing Small Claims - Non-Housing Session Locations				
Ansonia - Milford	39	72	84	27
Bantam	37	72	86	23
Danbury	54	85	100	39
Danielson	37	64	76	25
Derby	23	63	59	27
Manchester	69	67	84	52
Middletown	67	162	178	51
New London	92	186	207	71
TOTAL - SMALL CLAIMS - Housing Matters	1,033	2,335	2,553	815

*Stamford JD Housing Small Claims are adjudicated in Norwalk

MOVEMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES
(EXCLUDES HOUSING MATTERS)
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2011

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2011
Ansonia - Milford	793	2,308	2,588	513
Bantam	1,105	2,581	3,226	460
Bridgeport	1,901	4,398	5,484	815
Danbury	2,104	5,032	6,209	927
Danielson	719	1,782	2,230	271
Derby	675	1,656	2,112	219
Manchester	6,045	11,034	15,213	1,866
Meriden	12	-	9	3
Middletown	2,574	5,381	7,244	711
New Britain	2,601	5,345	7,114	832
New Haven	1,589	4,761	5,457	893
New London	1,650	4,650	5,453	847
Norwalk	693	1,569	1,967	295
Stamford	951	2,051	2,581	421
Waterbury	2,279	4,260	5,796	743
TOTAL - SMALL CLAIMS (excludes Housing Matters)	25,691	56,808	72,683	9,816

MOVEMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES
(EXCLUDES HOUSING MATTERS)
JULY 1, 2011 to JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2012
Ansonia - Milford	513	1,863	2,025	351
Bantam	460	2,240	2,270	430
Bridgeport	815	3,582	3,780	617
Danbury	927	4,198	4,477	648
Danielson	271	1,521	1,558	234
Derby	219	1,505	1,425	299
Manchester	1,866	9,793	9,681	1,978
Meriden	3	1	3	1
Middletown	711	4,091	3,894	908
New Britain	832	4,562	4,677	717
New Haven	893	4,251	4,296	848
New London	847	3,794	4,027	614
Norwalk	295	1,261	1,265	291
Stamford	421	1,620	1,751	290
Waterbury	743	3,406	3,587	562
TOTAL - SMALL CLAIMS (excludes Housing Matters)	9,816	47,688	48,716	8,788

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed During Year -			Pending June 30, 2011
			- By Trial Disposition	- By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	642	1,636	770	857	1,627	651
Danbury	569	1,507	847	543	1,390	686
Fairfield	1,134	3,664	1,887	1,683	3,570	1,228
Hartford	2,515	6,086	3,478	2,948	6,426	2,175
Litchfield	616	1,175	752	539	1,291	500
Meriden	439	1,161	598	575	1,173	427
Middlesex	489	1,312	766	628	1,394	407
New Britain	1,015	2,838	1,114	1,886	3,000	853
New Haven	1,921	4,931	2,683	2,493	5,176	1,676
New London	1,218	2,931	1,415	1,598	3,013	1,136
Stamford	1,069	2,184	1,345	736	2,081	1,172
Tolland	617	1,527	791	775	1,566	578
Waterbury	1,055	2,600	1,510	1,272	2,782	873
Windham	490	1,374	584	808	1,392	472
TOTAL	13,789	34,926	18,540	17,341	35,881	12,834

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed During Year -			Pending June 30, 2012
			- By Trial Disposition	- By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	651	1,547	835	811	1,646	552
Danbury	686	1,424	961	587	1,548	562
Fairfield	1,228	3,514	1,730	1,717	3,447	1,295
Hartford	2,175	5,646	2,897	2,729	5,626	2,195
Litchfield	500	1,152	690	435	1,125	527
Meriden	427	1,097	552	583	1,135	389
Middlesex	407	1,416	727	646	1,373	450
New Britain	853	2,864	1,048	1,786	2,834	883
New Haven	1,676	4,792	2,407	2,461	4,868	1,600
New London	1,136	3,039	1,416	1,612	3,028	1,147
Stamford	1,172	2,140	1,525	811	2,336	976
Tolland	578	1,468	715	749	1,464	582
Waterbury	873	2,474	1,397	1,076	2,473	874
Windham	472	1,488	555	845	1,400	560
TOTAL	12,834	34,061	17,455	16,848	34,303	12,592

**HOUSING SESSION
MOVEMENT OF SUMMARY PROCESS CASES
JULY 1, 2010 to JUNE 30, 2011**

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2010	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2011
Bridgeport	420	2,666	2,625	461
Hartford	349	4,281	4,357	273
Meriden	143	571	598	116
New Britain	432	2,076	2,082	426
New Haven	167	3,628	3,619	176
Norwalk	211	1,220	1,194	237
Waterbury	117	2,054	1,995	176
STATE	1,839	16,496	16,470	1,865

HOUSING SESSION
MOVEMENT OF SUMMARY PROCESS CASES
JULY 1, 2011 to JUNE 30, 2012

LOCATION	Pending July 1, 2011	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2012
Bridgeport	461	2,729	2,749	441
Hartford	273	4,341	4,324	290
Meriden	116	569	574	111
New Britain	426	1,919	2,126	219
New Haven	176	3,583	3,447	312
Norwalk	237	1,327	1,354	210
Waterbury	176	2,195	2,204	167
STATE	1,865	16,663	16,778	1,750

ADULT PROBATION SUMMARY OF CLIENTS

	7/1/10 – 6/30/11		7/1/11 – 6/30/12	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
On Probation at Start	53,738	58,712	50,001	54,308
Total Incoming	26,135	27,785	26,427	28,190
Total Outgoing	29,597	31,577	27,690	29,461
Total at End	50,033	54,348	47,949	52,023
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER CLIENTS				
On Probation at Start	3,511	3,744	2,488	2,629
Total Incoming	961	998	782	807
Total Outgoing	1,907	1,990	1,397	1,451
Total at End	2,494	2,635	1,836	1,912
ACCELERATED REHABILITATION CLIENTS				
On Probation at Start	8,718	8,719	8,526	8,258
Total Incoming	7,287	7,289	7,625	7,629
Total Outgoing	7,595	7,596	7,066	7,071
Total at End	8,266	8,268	8,661	8,665
DRUG DEPENDENCY CLIENTS				
On Probation at Start	180	185	174	182
Total Incoming	98	101	107	112
Total Outgoing	91	93	80	83
Total at End	174	182	190	197

CONTRACTED SERVICES

	FY2011	FY2012
ADULT PROGRAMS		
Adult Behavioral Health Services	14,409	13,901
Alternative in the Community	14,099	15,592
Residential Services	1,477	2,285
Sex Offender Services	603	654
Women and Children Services	103	124
Drug Intervention Program	245	121
FAMILY SERVICES		
Domestic Violence-Evolve	567	665
Domestic Violence-Explore	1,622	1,462
Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)	5,335	4,794
Bridgeport Domestic Violence Intervention Services	168	218
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS		
Community Court	7,061	8,132



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