



Opportunity Amid Crisis

Responding to the Challenge
of COVID-19 and Beyond

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

It is my pleasure to present to you this Biennial Report of the Connecticut Judicial Branch for the years 2018-2020. We have titled this edition, *Opportunity Amid Crisis: Responding to the Challenge of COVID-19 and Beyond*.

Since COVID-19 first reached our state, the Branch's top priorities have been preserving the health and safety of the public, the bar, our staff, our judges and family support magistrates. At the same time, we have continued to uphold the rule of law and to live up to our constitutional and statutory obligations of providing a responsive system of justice for the people of the state of Connecticut. The year 2020 was not the interruption that we wanted, but in some ways, it was the interruption that we needed. As a result of confronting the many challenges that the year has brought us, significant changes have been made regarding how the Branch operates, from having to temporarily close some courthouses, to moving many court functions to virtual platforms. I am pleased to report that through the tremendous efforts of the Branch – as well as our state of Connecticut government partners and numerous stakeholders – we have adapted well to this new environment and, in fact, are better positioned to handle our business more efficiently, more cost-effectively and in a manner that provides more transparency and better access to justice than before the pandemic. We fully expect to build upon the new infrastructure we have in place, both for the more immediate purpose of responding to the pandemic and our longer-term goal of changing how we do business.

Despite the progress that has been made, we must keep up the fight against societal ills that prevent us from living up to America's promise, which is inscribed on the front of the United States Supreme Court Building, "EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW." However, I am proud to say that many good and decent Connecticut citizens, including those in law enforcement and in the community at large, have stepped up to make a real and positive difference. But there is still much more work to be done by all of us – and the Branch must be part of the solution as well.

As such, I convened a Jury Selection Task Force in 2020 as a direct result of a 2019 Connecticut Supreme Court ruling in *State v. Evan Jaron Holmes*. According to the Court's ruling, the task force's mission is "to study the issue of racial discrimination in the selection of juries, to consider measures intended to promote the selection of diverse jury panels, and to propose necessary changes, to be implemented by court rule or legislation, to the jury selection process in Connecticut."

The task force is now well underway and addressing several critical areas, such as: the process by which the Judicial Branch summons prospective jurors to ensure that prospective jurors are chosen from a fair cross section of the community; potential changes to the questionnaire prospective jurors receive; model jury instructions about implicit bias; and the promulgation of new substantive standards that will eliminate Batson's requirement of showing purposeful discrimination.

I fully expect to have recommendations to present to stakeholders early in 2021, and we look forward to your assistance in bringing about meaningful change.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Richard A. Robinson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson



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



Although this Biennial Report covers two years, it is since March 2020 that the Branch has produced its most significant and long-term accomplishments in response to the life-altering reach of the COVID-19 pandemic. We faced unprecedented challenges and seized unprecedented opportunities.

In the early days of the pandemic, we limited court business to the most essential functions to ensure the health and safety of Judicial Branch staff and all those who entered our courthouses. This entailed suspending operations in many of our courthouses, while simultaneously working to expand our remote functionality. Our judges and employees met these challenges with ingenuity, flexibility and a commitment to ensuring access to justice.

As COVID-19's initial surge abated, we resumed operations in all but a few courthouses and continued expanding our remote capabilities. For example, applicants for domestic violence temporary restraining orders may now file their petitions electronically rather than coming to court to do so. In addition, parties seeking approval of non-adversarial divorces or temporary agreements in most family matters may now ask that those agreements be approved and ordered remotely. Meanwhile, civil pretrials, status conferences, and even mediations have also moved online, and similar initiatives have occurred regarding criminal and juvenile matters. Many of these remote procedures will remain – the days of multiple lawyers and parties gathering in a courtroom or lobby waiting for their cases to be called are over. In place now is a leaner, more efficient and cost-effective Connecticut Judicial Branch.

I should note that the pandemic also brought great sorrow to the Branch with the tragic death of Adult Probation Officer Jonathan Coelho from COVID-19. As we continue to mourn Jonathan's passing, we recommit daily to protecting the health and safety of every single person who either uses or works in our courthouses.

Over the past several months, we have also seen a monumental nationwide movement toward ensuring racial justice. I can assure our fellow branches of government and the residents of the state that fair and equal justice for all always has been, and remains, a top priority for the Connecticut Judicial Branch. We will continue our rigorous cultural competency training for judges and staff, while at the same time focusing on such critical matters as diverse jury pools and a diverse workforce that truly represents the people we serve.

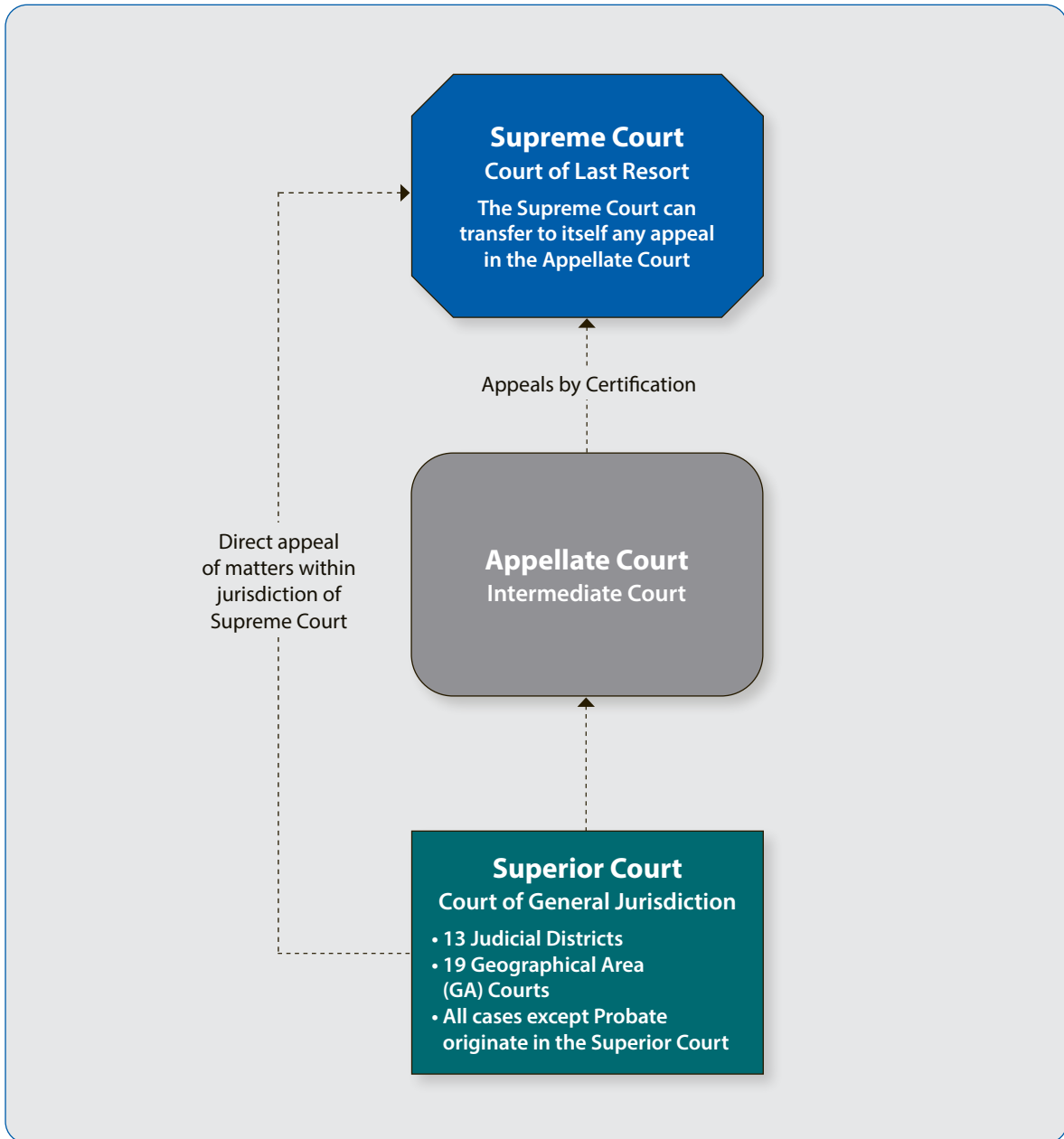
As we anticipate 2021, our optimism is tempered by realism. While we hope that the impact of the pandemic will soon subside, we acknowledge that things will never return to the way they were prior to the pandemic. In cooperation with the other branches of government, we will continue to meet, adapt to and overcome new challenges.

Finally, I extend my gratitude and appreciation to all Judicial Branch employees and judges for their courage and commitment. I could not be prouder of them and their dedication during an extraordinarily difficult time.

Very truly yours,

Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Chief Court Administrator

CONNECTICUT COURT STRUCTURE



SUPREME COURT



Front row, L-R: Justice Richard N. Palmer, Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson, Justice Andrew J. McDonald

Back row, L-R: Senior Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille, Justice Maria Araujo Kahn, Justice Gregory T. D'Auria, Justice Raheem L. Mullins, Justice Steven D. Ecker

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of the chief justice, six associate justices and one senior justice. In February 2018, Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers retired and was succeeded by Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson, Connecticut's first African-American 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.

The Supreme Court goes “on circuit” annually and schedules actual arguments at a university or college, where students get a first-hand look at how an appellate level court works.

The sessions are held in the same way as they would be held in the Supreme Court's courtroom. Educators and students receive advance materials, including briefs, prior to the arguments. Afterward, students have the opportunity to ask questions of the attorneys who argued the cases.

Over the biennium, the Supreme Court visited Trinity College in October 2018, the University of Hartford in October 2019 and the University of Connecticut School of Law in February 2020.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM



***In re Ava W., ___ Conn. ___* (August 10, 2020).**

The petitioner in this case, the Commissioner of Children and Families, filed a petition to terminate the respondent mother's parental rights. During trial, the respondent asked the

trial court to consider an order of post-termination visitation between the respondent and her child. The trial court granted the petition for termination but denied the request for post-termination visitation on the ground that it lacked authority to issue such an order. The respondent then filed an appeal in the Appellate Court, which was transferred to the Supreme Court. The petitioner claimed that the appeal should be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because, among other reasons, the termination of the respondent's parental rights completely severed the parental relationship, rendering the visitation issue moot. The court concluded that the appeal was not moot because the request for visitation was not premised on the respondent's rights as a parent, but on the welfare, protection, proper care and suitable support of the child. The court further concluded that the trial court had the authority under General Statutes § 46b-121 (b) (1) to order post-termination visitation to protect the interests of the child. Accordingly, the court reversed the judgment of the trial court.

***Lafferty v. Jones, ___ Conn. ___* (July 23, 2020).**

The plaintiffs in these cases, a first responder and family members of those killed in the December, 2012 mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, brought these actions against the defendants, Alex Emeric Jones and several of his affiliated corporate entities, claiming that statements made on Jones' radio show advancing certain conspiracy theories about the shooting were tortious in nature. The defendant filed special motions to dismiss the complaints pursuant to Connecticut's anti-SLAPP statute, General Statutes § 52-196a (b). The plaintiffs then sought limited discovery pursuant to § 52-196a (d), which the trial court granted in part. After the defendants filed multiple motions for extension of time, the trial court warned them it would

consider appropriate sanctions if they failed to comply with the court's discovery orders. Thereafter, Jones and his attorney, Norman A. Pattis, appeared on Jones' radio broadcast to discuss the case. Jones explained to the audience that someone had embedded child pornography in emails that had been turned over to the plaintiff. Jones then engaged in a long and threatening invective against the individuals who he believed had planted the child pornography, including the plaintiffs' attorney. The plaintiffs requested that the trial court sanction the defendants for Jones' statements, and the court granted the request. The Chief Justice then granted the defendants application for certification to appeal pursuant to General Statutes § 52-265a. On appeal, the defendants claimed, among other things, that the sanctions ordered by the trial court violated their first amendment rights. The Supreme Court concluded that Jones' threats created a hostile atmosphere that could discourage individuals from participating in the litigation, thereby posing an imminent and likely threat to the administration of justice. Accordingly, it affirmed the trial court's ruling.

***Boone v. Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 335 Conn. 547* (2020).**

The plaintiff, GERALYNN BOONE, the executrix of the estate of the decedent, Mary Boone, brought this action against the defendants, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Boehringer Ingelheim International, GmbH, alleging that the oral anticoagulant medication Pradaxa, which the defendants manufactured, had wrongfully caused the decedent's death. Before trial, the plaintiff filed a motion requesting that the trial court instruct the jury that the defendants had improperly failed to maintain certain relevant materials for the purpose of discovery. The plaintiffs indicated that, if the court gave a spoliation instruction, she would not seek to introduce evidence on that issue. The court granted the plaintiff's request, and it also granted the defendants' motion in limine seeking to exclude evidence and argument regarding spoliation. The trial court instructed the jury that the defendants had failed to preserve certain evidence at a time when they were on notice of a legal duty to preserve it and that the jury could draw an adverse inference from that fact. Also before trial, the defendants filed a motion for summary

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

judgment contending that the plaintiff's design defect claim relating to the defendants' failure to develop and market a reversal agent for Pradaxa was preempted by federal law, which the trial court granted. After the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants, the plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Court and the appeal was transferred to the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claimed, among other things, that the trial court improperly had barred her from presenting evidence and arguments on the issue of spoliation and granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment. The court concluded that the plaintiff's claim related to the spoliation issue was barred by the doctrine of induced error. The court further concluded that the trial court properly had determined that the plaintiff's design defect claim was preempted by federal law.

***State v. Kosuda-Bigazzi*, 335 Conn. 327 (2020).**

In this case, the police discovered the body of the decedent in the basement of the residence that he shared with the defendant, Linda Kosuda-Bigazzi, during a wellness check. After obtaining a search warrant, the police searched the residence and seized several files from a file cabinet, including a narrative that appeared to describe the events leading to the decedent's death. The defendant was charged with murder and tampering with physical evidence. She filed a motion to dismiss the charges claiming that the files that the police had seized contained material protected by the attorney-client privilege. The trial court concluded that some of the materials were privileged and ordered remedial actions to prevent any prejudice to the defendant. The court then denied the motion to suppress. Thereafter, the Chief Justice granted the defendant's application for certification to appeal to the Supreme Court pursuant to General Statutes § 52-265a. After reviewing the principles governing whether materials are subject to the attorney-client privilege, the court concluded that the trial court correctly had determined that several documents contained in the seized file were not privileged. With respect to the privileged materials, the court concluded that the trial court's remedial orders, which included the appointment of a new prosecutor who had not been exposed to the privileged materials and an order that

the police officers with knowledge of the materials not discuss their substance with any law enforcement agency or prosecutor, were sufficient to prevent prejudice to the defendant. In a concurring opinion, Justice McDonald contended that the trial court's ruling that certain seized materials were not privileged would not bar the defendant from seeking to preclude the state from presenting the materials as evidence at trial.

***Karas v. Liberty Ins. Corp.*, 335 Conn. 62 (2019); *Vera v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co.*, 335 Conn. 110 (2019); *Jemiola v. Hartford Casualty Ins. Co.*, 335 Conn. 117 (2019).**

These three cases arose from the use of defective concrete manufactured by the J.J. Mottes Concrete Company to construct the foundations of the plaintiffs' residences, an issue that has affected thousands of Connecticut homes. The concrete contained significant amounts of pyrrhotite, which expands in the presence of water, thereby cracking and destabilizing the concrete and causing its premature deterioration. In each case, the plaintiff homeowners filed claims against the issuer of their homeowner's insurance policy for losses caused by their residences' crumbling foundations, which the insurance companies denied. In *Karas*, which came before the court on certification from the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut pursuant to General Statutes § 51-199b, the primary issue before the court was the meaning of the word "collapse" as used in the plaintiff's insurance policy. In *Beach v. Middlesex Mutual Assurance Co.*; 205 Conn. 246, 252 (1987), the Supreme Court held that, in the absence of a specific exclusion, the use of the term "collapse" in a homeowner's insurance policy is not limited to a sudden falling or flattening of a home into a mass of rubble, but includes a substantial impairment in the building as the result of settling or cracking. The court concluded that, although the insurance policy at issue in *Karas* excluded losses caused by mere settling and cracking, it did not exclude losses caused by settling or cracking that would result in substantial impairment. The further court concluded that substantial impairment meant an impairment so severe as to materially impair the building's ability to remain upright. Finally, the court concluded that the word "foundation" as used in

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

the policy included the basement walls. In *Jemiola*, the insurance policy at issue defined “collapse” to exclude a building or part of a building that was in danger of falling down, even if it showed cracking or settling. The court concluded that the Superior Court had correctly determined that the policy excluded losses caused by damage to the foundation of the plaintiff’s home. In *Vera*, which also came before the court on certification from the United States District Court, the insurance policy at issue was substantially similar to the policy at issue in *Karas*. Accordingly, the court concluded that its decision in *Karas* was controlling and the definition of “collapse” that the court had adopted in *Beach* applied to the policy.

State v. Holmes, 334 Conn. 202 (2019).

The defendant in this case, Evan Jaron Holmes, asked the court to overrule a line of cases in which the court had held that a prospective juror’s negative views about the police and the fairness of the criminal justice system constitute a race neutral reason under *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986), for the use of a peremptory challenge to strike that juror. The court concluded that the defendant’s *Batson* claim was foreclosed by binding federal precedent. In light of *Batson*’s widely recognized ineffectiveness in addressing the adverse effects of implicit bias and disparate impact, however, the court concluded that it was necessary to consider ways to reform the jury selection process and referred the consideration of such reforms to a Jury Selection Task Force to be appointed by the Chief Justice and consisting of a diverse array of stakeholders. Justice Mullins authored a concurring opinion, joined by Justice D’Auria, in which he argued that it was necessary not only to reconsider the framework of the *Batson* challenge in order to eliminate discrimination in jury selection, but also to consider substantially restricting the use of peremptory challenges altogether.

Osborn v. Waterbury, 333 Conn. 816 (2019).

The plaintiffs, Tatayana Osborn, a minor child, and her mother, Tacarra Smith, brought this negligence action alleging that the defendants, the city of Waterbury and the Waterbury Board of Education, were liable

for injuries incurred by Osborn during an altercation with other students during recess at a Waterbury public school playground. The defendants then appealed to the Appellate Court, which reversed the judgment and directed a judgment in their favor. The Supreme Court granted certification to appeal. On appeal, the plaintiff contended that the Appellate Court had incorrectly concluded that, without expert testimony, the trial court could not have concluded that the defendants had breached their duty of care to Osborn by failing to provide adequate supervision in the playground. A majority of the court concluded that the supervision of children is not an issue that requires scientific or specialized knowledge because it is a matter of common knowledge and is a task that laypeople routinely perform. Accordingly, the majority concluded that the Appellate Court had incorrectly determined that expert testimony on the issue was required, and reversed the judgment of that court. Justice Kahn authored a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Robinson and Justice Ecker joined, contending that the question of whether the ratio of supervisors to children was sufficient to satisfy the defendants’ duty of care was not within the realm of a factfinder’s ordinary knowledge, but required expert guidance.

Cenatiempo v. Bank of America, 333 Conn. 759 (2019).

After the defendant in this case initiated a foreclosure action against the plaintiffs, Sandra and Carmine Cenatiempo, the plaintiff repeatedly attempted to obtain a loan modification from the defendant under a federal program known as the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP). In response to these efforts, the defendants allegedly engaged in systematic misrepresentations, delays and evasiveness over the course of several years. The defendant eventually provided the plaintiffs with a modification plan under HAMP, but the terms of the modification increased the principal and accrued interest in excess of what the plaintiffs would have paid if their initial loan modification application had been properly evaluated. The plaintiffs then initiated this action against the defendant alleging violations of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA)

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

and negligence. The defendant filed a motion to strike the claims, which the trial court granted. On appeal, the Supreme Court concluded that the defendant's alleged violations of HAMP and related federal law, if proven at trial, could be found to violate public policy, to be immoral, unethical, oppressive or unscrupulous and to have substantially injured the plaintiffs. Accordingly, the court held that the trial court had improperly granted the motion to strike the CUTPA claim. The court also held that the trial court correctly determined that the defendant had no common-law duty to use reasonable care in the review and processing of a mortgagor's loan modification application.

***State v. Walker*, 332 Conn. 678 (2019).**

The defendant, Eugene L. Walker, was convicted of felony murder and other offenses in Connecticut with the shooting death of the victim, Neville Malacai Registe. At his trial, the state had presented testimony by Heather Degnan, a forensic analyst with the Division of Scientific Services of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, that a DNA sample obtained from the defendant matched DNA found on a bandana worn by the shooter, and her written report to that effect was admitted into evidence. Degnan testified that she had personally analyzed the DNA from the bandana, but that she had not analyzed the DNA sample taken from the defendant. The defendant appealed to the Appellate Court, which affirmed the judgment of conviction, and the Supreme Court then granted certification to appeal. The defendant claimed on appeal that the admission evidence regarding his DNA sample violated his sixth amendment right to confront witnesses under *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 124 S. Ct. 1354, 158 L. Ed. 2d 177 (2004), because the evidence was hearsay, it was testimonial and the defendant's cross-examination of Degnan was insufficient to satisfy the confrontation clause. The court concluded that, because the evidence pertaining to the defendant's DNA sample was offered for its truth, and Degnan had not personally analyzed the DNA, it was hearsay. The court further concluded that the DNA profile of the sample taken from the defendant was generated for the primary purpose of creating a record for use at his criminal trial and, therefore, the evidence

was testimonial in nature. Finally, the court concluded that the opportunity to cross-examine Degnan was not an adequate substitute for the cross-examination of the analysts who generated the DNA profile. Accordingly, the court concluded that the admission of the DNA evidence violated the defendant's constitutional right to confrontation and ordered a new trial.

***Boisvert v. Gavis*, 332 Conn. 115 (2019).**

The plaintiffs, Diane Boisvert and Thomas Boisvert, filed a verified petition for visitation with their grandson, B., pursuant to General Statutes § 46b-59. The defendant, B.'s father, opposed the petition. After a hearing, the trial court found by clear and convincing evidence that the plaintiffs had a parent-like relationship with B. and that a denial of visitation would cause B. real and significant harm and granted the petition. The defendant appealed from the ruling to the Appellate Court and, shortly thereafter, filed a postjudgment motion for order asking the trial court to order the plaintiffs to allow no contact with Regina Riddell, Diane Boisvert's daughter. The trial court denied the motion and the defendant then filed an application for certification to appeal from the denial pursuant to General States § 52-265a, which Chief Justice Rogers granted. Thereafter, the appeal to the Appellate Court was transferred to the Supreme Court and consolidated with the appeal pursuant to § 52-265a. While the appeals were pending, the defendant filed a motion to open and terminate the visitation order claiming that, because he had offered meaningful visitation to the plaintiffs, the trial court no longer had jurisdiction. Two months later, the plaintiffs filed a motion for contempt alleging that the defendant had failed to comply with the visitation order. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the motion for contempt. The trial court denied the defendant's motion to dismiss, granted the plaintiffs' motion for contempt and rendered remedial orders. When the defendant failed to comply with the remedial orders, the plaintiffs filed a second motion for contempt, which the trial court granted. The defendant then filed an amended appeal challenging the denial of his motion to dismiss and the contempt orders. The Supreme Court concluded that the defendant's voluntary offer of visitation did not deprive the trial court

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

of jurisdiction because the defendant had not established that his wrongful behavior would not recur. Addressing the defendant's claim that he had a constitutional right to dictate the conditions of visitation, the court concluded that: (1) the trial court should give special weight to parental preferences that pertain to the most fundamental aspects of the child's life, such as education, health, religion and association; (2) the parental request must be in good faith; and (3) the request must specifically identify the nature of the parent's concern; and (4) the request must be timely. The court held that, because the defendant's no-contact request regarding Riddell was untimely and unaccompanied by any explanation regarding its origin or basis, the trial court properly denied the defendant's postjudgment motion.

***Feehan v. Marcone*, 331 Conn. 436 (2019).**

These appeals pursuant to General Statutes § 52-265a arose from an apparent mix-up at the Bunnell High School polling place in the town of Stratford, where it was alleged that approximately seventy-six voters who should have received ballots for the 120th assembly district election were instead given ballots for the 122nd assembly district, rendering those voters unable to vote for their assembly district's state representative. The plaintiff, Jim Feehan, who was the Republican Party's candidate for state representative in the 120th assembly district, brought an action seeking, among other things, a new election and an injunction prohibiting the defendants, Secretary of the State Denise W. Merrill, Treasurer Denise L. Nappier and Comptroller Kevin Lembo (state defendants), from declaring the intervening defendant, Phillip L. Young III, the Democratic Party's candidate, as the winner of that election. On appeal, the plaintiff challenged the trial court's dismissal of the complaint as barred by the elections clause contained in article third, § 7, of the Connecticut constitution, and the defendants appealed from the grant of the plaintiff's application for a temporary injunction enjoining the state defendants from canvassing the votes or declaring the winner of the election. With respect to the plaintiff's appeal, the court concluded that the elections clause, which makes "each house... the final judge of the election returns and

qualifications of its own members," afforded the state House of Representatives exclusive jurisdiction over the plaintiff's election challenge. In addition, the court concluded that the office of state representative is not a "municipal office" for purposes of raising an election claim pursuant to General Statutes § 9-238. Finally, the court concluded that, because the plaintiff had not made a colorable claim that the mix-up at the polling place had violated his constitutional rights, there was no need to decide whether the trial court would have jurisdiction over such a claim. Accordingly, the court upheld the trial court's dismissal of the plaintiff's claims. With respect to the defendant's appeal, the court concluded that because the court lacked jurisdiction over the plaintiff's claims, it also lacked jurisdiction to order the temporary injunction.

***State v. Purcell*, 331 Conn. 318 (2019).**

After the defendant in this case, Robert John Purcell, was charged with sexual assault and risk of injury to a child, he filed a motion to suppress certain statements that he had made during a police interrogation, claiming that the statements had been elicited after he invoked his right to have counsel present in violation of *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 469–73 (1966), and the due process provisions of the Connecticut constitution. The trial court denied the motion and the Appellate Court affirmed that ruling. The defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court, which concluded that the defendant's ambiguous statements referring to his lawyer during the interrogation did not constitute a clear and unequivocal invocation of his right to counsel and, therefore, the police were not required to stop the interrogation under the federal constitution. The court further concluded that the state constitution requires that if a suspect makes an equivocal statement that can be construed as a request for counsel, the police must stop the interrogation and clarify whether the suspect desires counsel. Applying that standard to the defendant's statements, the court concluded that the police should have stopped the interrogation and the trial court improperly had denied the defendant's motion to suppress.

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***Soto v. Bushmaster Firearms International, LLC*, 331 Conn. 53 (2019).**

This case arose from the mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown on December 14, 2012, during which Adam Lanza used a Bushmaster SM15-E2s semiautomatic rifle that his mother had purchased to kill twenty first grade children and six staff members and to wound two additional staff members. The plaintiffs, administrators of the estates of nine of the decedents, brought an action contending that the manufacturers, distributors and retailers of the rifle should be held liable for the wrongful deaths of the victims under the theories that: (1) the defendants negligently entrusted to civilian consumers an assault rifle that is suitable for use only by military and law enforcement personnel; and (2) the defendants violated the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA) through the sale and/or wrongful marketing of the rifle. The defendants contended that the claims were precluded by a federal statute, the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act. A majority of the court concluded that the plaintiff's claim with respect to the sale of the rifle to Lanza's mother did not give rise to negligent entrustment and was time barred under CUTPA. The majority further concluded that the plaintiffs' claim that the marketing of the rifle to promote its use in an illegal offensive manner constituted a viable CUTPA claim and was not precluded by the federal statute. Chief Justice Robinson authored a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Vertefeuille and Judge Elgo joined, contending that the plaintiff's claim that the marketing of the rifle violated CUTPA was precluded by the federal statute.

***In re Jacob W.*, 330 Conn. 744 (2019).**

After the respondent father and his wife were incarcerated, the petitioners, the parents of the wife, filed petitions to terminate their parental rights. The wife consented to the termination of her rights. In support of their petition with respect to the respondent, the petitioners alleged abandonment and the lack of an ongoing parent-child relationship between the respondent and the children as grounds for termination. The trial

court rejected the abandonment claim and concluded that the petitioners were barred from claiming the lack of an ongoing relationship between the respondent and children because they had interfered with his efforts to maintain that relationship. The court also found that there was no evidence that would support a finding that additional time to reestablish a relationship with the children would be detrimental. Accordingly, the court denied the petition. The petitioners appealed to the Appellate Court which reversed the judgment of the trial court. The Supreme Court then granted the respondent's application for certification to appeal. A majority of the court adopted a two-part inquiry to be applied by the court when considering whether to terminate a parent's rights on the basis of no ongoing parent-child relationship. First, the petitioner must prove the lack of an ongoing parent-child relationship by presenting clear and convincing evidence that the child has no present memories or feelings for the parent that are positive in nature. Second, if the petitioner meets this burden of proof, the petitioner must then prove by clear and convincing evidence that allowing further time for the establishment of such a relationship would be contrary to the best interests of the child. The majority also concluded that the court need not consider the present feelings and memories of the child when applying the first part of the test: (1) when the child is an infant; (2) when the petitioner has prevented the maintenance of an ongoing parent-child relationship between the respondent and the child. The majority concluded that the trial court had improperly applied the second exception and that its finding that there was no evidence that allowing additional time to establish a parent-child relationship would be detrimental was clearly erroneous. Accordingly, the court affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Court. Justice D'Auria authored a dissenting opinion, joined by Justices McDonald and Ecker, in which he contended that the trial court had considered the evidence relating to the issue of allowing additional time to establish a parent-child relationship and that that evidence supported the trial court's ruling that doing so would not be detrimental.

APPELLATE COURT



Front row, L-R: Judge Christine E. Keller, Judge Douglas S. Lavine, Chief Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, Judge Bethany J. Alvord, Judge Eliot D. Prescott

Back row, L-R: Judge Ingrid L. Moll, Judge Nina F. Elgo, Judge William H. Bright, Jr., Judge Robert J. Devlin, Jr.

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, if three justices of the Supreme Court vote for certification.

The Appellate Court also goes “on circuit” annually and schedules actual arguments at a school, where students get a first-hand look at how an appellate level court works. The sessions are held in the same way as they would be held in the Appellate Court’s courtroom. Educators and students receive advance materials, including briefs, prior to the arguments. Afterward, students have the opportunity to ask questions of the attorneys who argued the cases.

Over the biennium, the Appellate Court visited Wethersfield High School in April 2019 and Greenwich High School in March 2020.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM



Lance Lamberton et al. v. Rearden Lamberton et al., 197 Conn. App. 240 (2020).

The plaintiffs appealed from a Superior Court judgment awarding the defendant, the nominated executor, legal fees incurred in the defense of a will

in Probate Court. Plaintiffs argued that the Superior Court erroneously found that a nominated executor in a will not yet admitted to probate has standing to seek reimbursement of fees prior to being appointed as an executor by the Probate Court while a will contest is pending, and that the Superior Court abused its discretion in awarding fees prior to the conclusion of a hearing on the merits of an objection to the writing submitted to probate.

The decedent passed away in December of 2016. The defendant, a grandson, was named in her will as the executor of the estate. Plaintiffs, the son of the decedent and a second grandson, filed various objections to the will. While litigation remained ongoing, the defendant filed a motion for payment of attorney's fees and costs associated with defending the will in the Probate Court. The Probate Court ordered the payment of attorney's fees and a trial retainer to be paid to defendant's counsel from the assets of the estate. The plaintiffs then appealed to the Superior Court from the probate order granting the fees. The Superior Court affirmed the Probate Court's order.

The plaintiffs first claimed that the defendant lacked standing to seek reimbursement of legal fees, because he had not yet been officially appointed as executor by the Probate Court. Connecticut General Statutes § 45a-294 gives the Probate Court the jurisdiction to award reasonable expenses in defending a will to "the executor," whether or not the will is admitted to probate. Accordingly, the appeal turned on the interpretation of the term executor, with the defendant arguing that the distinction between a nominated and court-appointed executor is immaterial for the purposes of the statute.

The Appellate Court agreed with the defendant, noting that if an unappointed executor could not seek reimbursement of legal fees, it would render meaningless the critical portion of the statute that reads

"whether or not the will is admitted to probate." The Court further explained that the language of the statute explicitly provides that, even if the defense of the will is unsuccessful and the will is not admitted to probate, the nominated executor who defended the will is still entitled to reimbursement of legal fees. Since the defendant had actively been defending the will and incurring the necessary legal fees to do so, pursuant to his fiduciary responsibilities, reimbursement under the Statute was a practical and preferable alternative to expecting unappointed executors to spend personal funds to perform their fiduciary duties.

The plaintiffs also argued that the Superior Court erred in awarding legal fees to the defendant before conducting an evidentiary hearing on the merits upon an objection to the validity of the will, and that the Superior Court erred by not determining that the fees were just and reasonable. The Appellate Court held that the plaintiffs had failed to apprise the Superior Court that reasonableness of the fees was at issue in their appeal or that a hearing on the reasonableness of such fees was sought by the plaintiffs, and, thus, the Superior Court appropriately did not reach that issue. The judgment awarding fees and trial retainer was affirmed.

Kateri Streifel v. William R. Bulkley, 195 Conn. App. 294, cert. denied, 335 Conn. 911 (2020).

The defendant was a patient in the radiation oncology department of the hospital where the plaintiff worked. During the procedure that the defendant was undergoing, the defendant was lying in a supine position. While attempting to transition from a supine to a seated position on the examining table, the defendant grabbed hold of the plaintiff, who was the registered nurse assisting him. As a result of the defendant's physical contact with her, the plaintiff suffered several physical injuries. The plaintiff thereafter filed a complaint sounding in negligence, alleging that the injuries she suffered were proximately caused by the defendant's negligence. The trial court granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment, concluding that the plaintiff failed to demonstrate that there was a genuine issue of material fact that the defendant, as a patient at the hospital, owed a duty of care to the plaintiff, who was the nurse providing him medical care. The plaintiff then appealed to the Appellate Court.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

On appeal, the Appellate Court considered, *inter alia*, as an issue of first impression in Connecticut, whether a patient may be liable under a theory of negligence for causing physical injuries to a medical provider while that provider was furnishing medical care to the patient. In concluding that the law does not impose such a duty of care, the court considered the factors set forth in *Murillo v. Seymour Ambulance Assn., Inc.*, 264 Conn. 474, 479-480 (2003) to determine if recognizing a duty of care contradicts public policy. Specifically, the court first considered the normal expectations of the participants in the activity under review, and concluded that it was reasonable for the defendant, as a patient, to expect that he could receive assistance from the nurse attending to him and that if the nurse required help, she could request it from another hospital staff member. Conversely, it was reasonable for the plaintiff to expect that her patient, whom she described as having a “large body habitus” and who may have been suffering from an illness or disease, would require assistance and, if she were unable to assist him on her own, then she could have requested help from a hospital staff member. The court next considered the second and third factors, namely, the public policy of encouraging participation in the activity, while weighing the safety of the participants and the avoidance of increased litigation. After considering the arguments of the parties and various public policy considerations, the court concluded the costs of imposing a duty of care on a patient while receiving medical care outweigh the benefits. The court stated that “the prospect of chilling patients from seeking medical care due to potentially higher expenses and concern for the loss of confidentiality of their medical information, both of which are a consequence of increased litigation, weigh heavily against recognizing a duty. Also weighing against a duty is that medical providers can be compensated for injuries sustained while providing medical care through workers’ compensation.” The fourth factor the court considered was the law of other jurisdictions on the issue. However, because the cases cited by the parties were readily distinguishable and no other jurisdiction appeared to recognize a duty of care on a patient who is receiving medical treatment, the court concluded that the fourth factor weighed against recognizing a duty.

In conclusion, the court stated that “recognizing that a patient owes to a medical provider giving him or her

medical treatment a duty to avoid negligent conduct is inconsistent with the public policy of this state. Our decision is predicated on our conclusion that uninhibited access to medical care for all prospective patients, the goal of encouraging patients to share sensitive information with their providers without fearing the loss of confidentiality, and the safety of patients and providers alike are vitally important to the integrity of the health care system in Connecticut”.

MTGLQ Investors, L.P. v. Kevin Hammons, et al., 196 Conn. App. 636, cert. denied, 335 Conn. 950 (2020).

The plaintiff commenced this action seeking to foreclose on certain real property owned by the defendant. After the plaintiff moved for summary judgment as to liability only, the defendant filed an objection arguing, in part, that the plaintiff failed to comply with General Statutes § 8-265ee (a), the notice provision of the Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (EMAP), General Statutes § 8-265cc et seq., thus depriving the court of subject matter jurisdiction over the foreclosure action. In response, the plaintiff argued that § 8-265ee (a) was satisfied and relied on the notice sent prior to the commencement of a previous foreclosure action brought by its predecessor in interest that was later dismissed for failure to prosecute. Although noting “the glaring exception of compliance with the requirement of EMAP notification,” the court granted the plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment, concluding that the defendant’s challenge to the plaintiff’s compliance with the EMAP notice requirement was dilatory in nature and that the absence of an EMAP notice by the plaintiff was not prejudicial to the defendant.

On appeal, the Appellate Court concluded, as a matter of first impression, that the EMAP notice requirement contained in § 8-265ee (a), when applicable, is a subject matter jurisdictional condition precedent to the commencement of a foreclosure action, such that the failure of the plaintiff (as the original plaintiff in the present action) to mail an EMAP notice to the defendant (as the mortgagor) deprived the court of subject matter jurisdiction. The Appellate Court, therefore, reversed the judgment of the trial court and remanded the case to the trial court with direction to dismiss the action.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

***State of Connecticut v. Kevan Simmons*, 188 Conn. App. 813 (2019).**

During the course of a fight, the defendant shot two individuals, Joaquin Cedeno and George Harris, his friend. Harris was arrested a few weeks after the shooting on drug charges. While incarcerated on the drug charges, Harris made a phone call to his mother, during which he implicated the defendant as his shooter. That call was recorded by the correctional facility. After Harris invoked his fifth and fourteenth amendment privilege against self-incrimination at the defendant's trial, Harris was promised that he would not be prosecuted for perjury even if he lied during his testimony. Harris then testified that he could not recall the details of the night he was shot because he had been intoxicated, and he did not name the defendant as his shooter. The state then attempted to impeach Harris' testimony with the earlier telephone call with his mother when he identified the defendant as the person who shot him. The court admitted the earlier statement as a prior inconsistent statement and instructed the jury that it could consider the evidence only as it related to Harris' credibility, and not as substantive evidence. During closing argument, however, the prosecutor attempted to use Harris' statement to his mother as substantive evidence that the defendant was the shooter. Thereafter, the defendant was convicted of two counts of assault in the first degree, criminal possession of a pistol or revolver and carrying a pistol without a permit.

On appeal, the defendant argued that the state's agreement not to prosecute Harris for any act of perjury he committed while testifying for the state constituted plain error because it clearly violated a public policy against immunizing perjured testimony. The defendant contended that the improper grant of immunity constituted structural error that obviated the need to engage in harmless error analysis and warranted a new trial. The defendant further argued that the Appellate Court should exercise its supervisory authority over the administration of justice to reverse the conviction and order a new trial.

The Appellate Court, in an opinion authored by Judge Prescott, first held that the immunity obtained by Harris, which included immunity from prosecution for any perjury that Harris might commit while testifying, plainly violated the strong public policy reflected in the General

Statutes § 54-47a (b) against immunizing perjured testimony. Without any knowledge of the improper immunity agreement, the jury presumably believed that Harris was testifying under the sanction of the oath that he took "upon the penalty of perjury." The Appellate Court concluded that a fraud was perpetrated on the jurors by permitting Harris to swear to a meaningless oath that gave his testimony an indicium of reliability that was not present. The improper grant of immunity, therefore, violated public policy and undermined the perception of and confidence in our system of justice.

The Appellate Court next considered, as a question of first impression, whether the impropriety constituted structural error that obviated the need to engage in harmless error analysis to determine whether the defendant suffered a manifest injustice. In light of the dearth of authority on the question of whether the error in this case was structural in nature, and consistent with the court's practice of not deciding thorny constitutional questions when possible, the court concluded that it was unnecessary to decide whether the defendant's constitutional rights were violated by the improper immunity agreement or whether the structural error doctrine applied in this case. Rather, the court exercised its supervisory powers over the administration of justice to order a new trial in the case. Because it was exercising its supervisory powers over the administration of justice to remand the case for a new trial, the court likewise concluded that it was unnecessary to decide the difficult and close question of whether the defendant suffered a manifest injustice as a result of the state's improper promise of immunity to Harris.

The court concluded that it was appropriate to exercise its supervisory powers for a number of reasons. First, the improper immunity agreement directly implicated the perception of the integrity of our criminal justice system. Second, the existence of the sanction for perjury plays a critical role in the truth seeking process and helps to secure the defendant's right to confront the witnesses against him. Third, the reversal of the conviction will help to ensure that such an unlawful promise will not be made by prosecutors in the future. Fourth, the exercise of the court's supervisory authority was necessary to send a clear message to the trial courts that they have an affirmative obligation to intercede in circumstances where it appears that the state has offered a witness a license to lie during

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

the trial. Finally, the court pointed out that the ability to grant immunity to a witness is a power that belongs only to the state and is not shared by the defendant.

Judge Bear authored a separate opinion concurring in part and concurring in the judgment. Although agreeing with the majority that the state's illegal and improper agreement with Harris, and the trial court's knowing acceptance and implementation of that illegal and improper agreement, warranted a reversal of the defendant's conviction and a remand for a new trial, he disagreed with the majority's invocation of the court's supervisory authority. Judge Bear indicated that he would reverse the defendant's conviction on the ground that the trial court's acceptance and implementation of the agreement for the illegal and improper immunization of Harris' anticipated testimony, including any testimony that would constitute the crime of perjury, constituted plain error that was structural error in the context of the defendant's criminal trial.

The state did not file a petition for certification to the Supreme Court from this opinion.

***Toby A. Berthiaume v. State of Connecticut*, 192 Conn. App. 322 (2019).**

Following his conviction of burglary in the first degree, the petitioner filed a motion for a new trial pursuant to Practice Book § 42-53 on the basis of newly discovered evidence regarding a witness' alleged ulterior motives in testifying. The criminal court denied the motion for a new trial, concluding that the evidence, though newly discovered, was immaterial, cumulative, and unlikely to produce a different result at trial. The petitioner then commenced the present action by filing a petition for a new trial pursuant to General Statutes § 52-270 in the civil trial court. Like the motion previously filed in the criminal court, this petition alleged that the new information regarding the witness' testimony constituted newly discovered evidence that warranted a new trial. The trial court rendered summary judgment in favor of the state, concluding that the claim of newly discovered evidence had been fully and fairly litigated in the criminal proceeding such that the petition was barred by res judicata. The petitioner then appealed to the Appellate Court.

On appeal, the petitioner claimed that, because Practice Book § 42-55 requires that petitions for new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence may be brought only in the civil court, the criminal court lacked either the authority or jurisdiction to rule on a petition for a new trial and, consequently, its ruling could have no res judicata effect on the civil proceeding. After concluding that the criminal court had jurisdiction, but not the authority to hear the petitioner's claim of newly discovered evidence, the Appellate Court considered whether the lack of authority in the criminal court, in which the petitioner's claim for a new trial undisputedly was fully litigated, deprived the petitioner of the opportunity to bring the same claim in a second court with the authority to decide the petition. In reversing the judgment of the trial court, the Appellate Court concluded that, because the criminal court lacked the authority to rule on such a claim, it could not have issued a valid final decision, and, thus, the court's rendering summary judgment on the basis of the preclusive effect of that proceeding was improper.

***State of Connecticut v. Nirone Hutton*, 188 Conn. App. 481 (2019).**

The defendant appealed his conviction of murder, claiming, among other things, that the trial court violated his rights under the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Specifically, the defendant argued that the court violated his confrontation rights by improperly admitting a witness' prior videotaped statement to the police after the witness refused to provide verbal responses to any questions on direct or cross examination. Additionally, the defendant argued that the admission did not constitute harmless error.

The alleged murder occurred in February of 2007, but after the victim was unable to identify the shooter from a photo lineup and subsequently died of complications from his gunshot wounds, the matter was classified as a cold case and was dormant until July of 2013. On July 4, 2013, Lenworth Williams, who was allegedly involved in the altercation and drove the defendant away from the scene after the shooting, was arrested on unrelated charges. Williams told the police that he had information about the 2007 shooting and gave a videotaped statement. Williams explained that he was present when the

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

defendant confronted and shot the victim because he had been selling fake drugs in territory controlled by the defendant. The statement corroborated other evidence that the police collected that implicated the defendant.

The defendant later testified at his own trial and admitted to shooting the victim, advancing a defense that he had shot the victim to protect his friend, who was being pistol-whipped by the victim. The state's theory at trial was that the defendant confronted the victim to resolve the dispute over drug territory, and that the defendant's action could not be justified as defense of others. The state informed the court that it intended to call Williams as a witness, but warned the court that he might be a difficult witness. The court first attempted to confirm that Williams did not intend to invoke the Fifth Amendment and questioned Williams outside of the presence of the jury on his willingness to testify. Williams repeatedly told the court that he would not answer any questions posed by the state or defense counsel, even after threat of contempt and jail time. The court found Williams in criminal contempt and ordered him to return to court the next day, indicating that the contempt conviction would be vacated if he chose to testify.

The next day, in the presence of the jury, the state again called Williams to testify. The witness refused to testify, and offered no verbal response when the state questioned him. The court excused the jury and the state requested that the jury be allowed to hear Williams videotaped statement, arguing that the hearsay statement was admissible under *State v. Whelan* for substantive purposes. Defense counsel argued that availability is a prerequisite to any admission of a statement under *Whelan*. The court made an oral ruling admitting Williams' statement to the police, concluding that the statement met the *Whelan* criteria. The court stressed that as long as the witness is physically present on the stand, and the jury is able to assess his demeanor, his body language, his gestures, and his omissions in responding to questions, he is deemed available for cross-examination and confrontation. The court then explained to Williams that he would be given another opportunity to answer questions, and if he continued to refuse to respond the court would play his statement. Williams continued to provide no verbal response. His statement was then played for the jury. The court noted for the record the physical responses that Williams made during

defense counsel's forty minutes of questioning. The jury subsequently found the defendant guilty of murder and the court sentenced him to fifty-five years of incarceration.

On appeal, the defendant argued that, among other things, the admission of the videotaped statement violated his constitutional right to confrontation because Williams refused to answer a single question when called to testify, making him functionally unavailable for purposes of cross-examination. The Appellate Court first reviewed the history of confrontation clause jurisprudence and stressed the importance of cross-examination as a tool that is indispensable to the discovery of truth. The Appellate Court noted that no Connecticut case had squarely addressed whether a witness is available for cross-examination if they refuse outright to answer any questions, but reviewed cases from several other state Supreme Courts that had come to the conclusion that such a witness is functionally unavailable. The Court ultimately concluded that if a witness does not provide a single answer while on the stand, the defendant is deprived of any opportunity to probe and expose infirmities in the witness' prior statement or the reasons behind the witness' recalcitrance or lack of memory. A criminal defendant is entitled to answers, not just the ability to pose questions. In so doing, the court distinguished a scenario where a witness refuses to answer questions from one where a witness invokes memory loss. In such cases, whether the memory loss is feigned or real, a witness still provides verbal responses, providing some relevant information from which the jury can still evaluate whether they should believe the witness' trial testimony or the prior statement. The Court also noted that the demeanor and body language that Williams exhibited in response to questions was too ambiguous and speculative to be considered the equivalent of testimony.

After concluding that admission of the statement violated the defendant's confrontation rights, the Appellate Court held that the state had failed to meet its burden of showing that the admission of the statement constituted harmless error beyond a reasonable doubt. Williams' statement was the only other eyewitness evidence presented to the jury other than the defendant's own testimony, and it directly contradicted the defendant's theory of defense of others. The judgment was reversed and remanded for a new trial. The state chose to not seek certification to appeal to the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT



Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Chief Court Administrator



Judge Elizabeth A. Bozzuto
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Chief Court Administrator

The chief justice 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 responsibilities outlined in Section 51-5a of the *General Statutes of Connecticut*.

In addition, the deputy chief court administrator represents the Judicial Branch on commissions and committees including: the Minimum Continuing Legal Education Commission; the Strategic Plan Implementation Committee; the Crisis Intervention and Referral Assistance Advisory Committee; the Education Committee – Connecticut Center for Judicial Education (ex-officio); and the Judicial-Media Committee (ex-officio).

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES – 2018-2020 BIENNIUM



Hon. Joan K. Alexander
Criminal Division



Hon. Bernadette Conway
Juvenile Division



Hon. Michael A. Albis
Family Division



Hon. James W. Abrams
Civil Division



Hon. Michael L. Ferguson
Chief Family Support Magistrate

The chief court administrator appoints chief administrative judges to oversee the following Superior Court divisions: criminal, juvenile, family and civil.

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 judges and others on matters affecting their respective divisions, including legislation, and to advise the chief court administrator on such matters.
- ❖ To advise and assist administrative judges in the implementation of policies and caseload programs.

Under the direction of the chief court administrator, the chief family support magistrate supervises the Family Support Magistrate Division and performs other duties as provided by state statute.

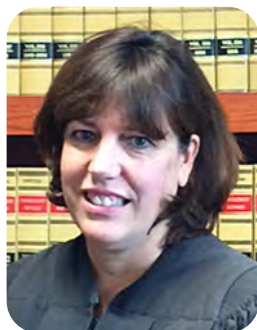
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES – 2018-2020 BIENNIUM



Ansonia-Milford
Hon. Peter L. Brown



Danbury
Hon. Robin Pavia



Fairfield
Hon. Joan K. Alexander



Hartford
Hon. David M. Sheridan



Litchfield
Hon. John D. Moore



Middlesex
Hon. José A. Suarez



New Britain
Hon. Lisa K. Morgan



New Haven
Hon. James W. Abrams



New London
Hon. Hillary B. Strackbein



Stamford-Norwalk
Hon. Robert L. Genuario



Tolland
Hon. Dawne G. Westbrook



Waterbury
Hon. Anna M. Ficeto



Windham
Hon. Edward C. Graziani

The chief court administrator appoints administrative judges to oversee operations in 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 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.

Opportunity Amid Crisis

Responding to the Challenge of COVID-19 and Beyond

When the pandemic struck Connecticut, the crisis immediately presented a two-fold challenge: the speed with which changes had to occur and the difficulty in deployment because of the rapidly evolving and unpredictable nature of COVID-19.

From the start, the Judicial Branch's overarching goal in any action it took was the safety of the public, the bar, employees, judges, family support magistrates and other stakeholders. With this goal in mind – and fully understanding the judiciary's constitutional obligations – the Branch developed a three-prong strategy:

- ❖ To carefully consider what facilities must remain open and to ensure that all safety measures were in place, in accordance with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health;
- ❖ To greatly expand the Branch's ability to conduct business remotely, thus reducing the risk of contracting the virus; and,
- ❖ To leverage the actions taken amid the crisis and create opportunities to better serve the interests of justice and the public by resolving matters brought before the Judicial Branch in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner.

Facilities

It is important to note that the Judicial Branch never stopped operations or fully closed all of its facilities. However, it quickly became clear in the early days of the pandemic that only a handful of courthouses should remain open. This not only reduced the risk of infection, but also allowed the Branch to: acquire sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) for critical staff and judges; install protective barriers, social distancing markers and signage; and implement other safety precautions, such as fully enforcing reduced capacities in courthouses and courtrooms.

At one point, six Superior Court buildings were open for critical business only, as defined in the Judicial Branch's *Continuity of Operations Plan*. As it became safe to do so, more courthouses resumed operations over the next several months, as the Branch incrementally expanded its operations across all four divisions. All types of court matters, unless precluded by executive order or federal moratorium, have been transacted since then, across two remote platforms as well as in-person proceedings. The exception is jury trials, and the Jury Restoration Committee is focusing on the possibility of virtual jury selection and trials, with the understanding that it will be easier to conduct civil virtual jury trials than criminal jury trials.

It is important to note that the Judicial Branch never stopped operations or fully closed all of its facilities.

OPPORTUNITY AMID CRISIS: RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE OF COVID-19 AND BEYOND

Remote Capability

The Branch was fortunate to already have in place the ability to handle some cases remotely. For example, the Judicial Branch has for some time conducted a wide range of videoconferenced proceedings from Department of Correction facilities, including habeas, family and some civil proceedings. As is often the case with a crisis, the pandemic created the opportunity to expand these remote capabilities, and the Branch set about quickly to do so. With a mix of Cisco and Microsoft Teams platforms, the Branch is now handling a variety of criminal, civil, family and juvenile matters remotely. This remote capability is especially essential as it allowed the Branch to quickly adapt to COVID-19's changing circumstances.

It is safe to say that the Judicial Branch before the pandemic is not the Judicial Branch that has emerged.

A Look to the Future

The pandemic has brought with it a wide array of significant challenges. However, from these challenges have come opportunities, and it is safe to say that the Judicial Branch before the pandemic is not the Judicial Branch that has emerged. While still evolving, an already nimbler Branch will continue to become more efficient, more accessible and more relevant. In addition, changes will not only impact the Branch's physical infrastructure, such as the introduction of new remote platforms, but also custom and practice. For example, the days of dozens of parties and attorneys gathering in a courthouse lobby for the morning call are likely gone for good. As the Judicial Branch continues to lead this transformation, with safety and access as its top priorities, it does so with a renewed commitment to enhancing the services it offers to all Judicial Branch users, both now and into the future.

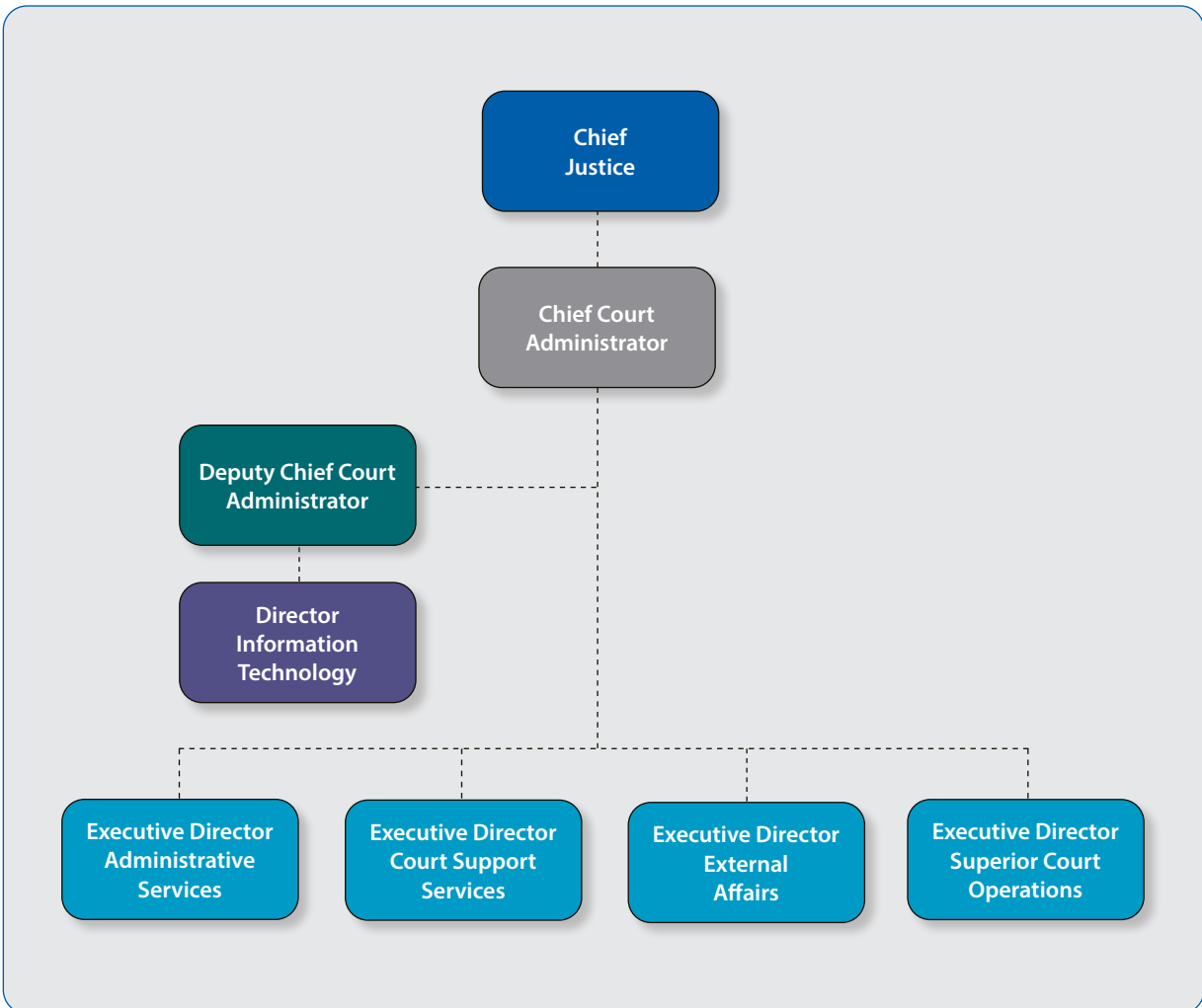


ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

- ❖ ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
- ❖ ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
- ❖ COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION
- ❖ EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
- ❖ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
- ❖ SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION



ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

**Executive Director
Administrative Services**
Elizabeth K. Graham

**Director
Financial Services Unit**
Joyce P. Santoro

**Director
Facilities Unit**
Patrick M. O'Brien

**Director
Human Resource
Management Unit**
Brian J. Hill

**Director
Materials Management Unit**
Cortez G. White

The Administrative Services Division provides centralized services to assist judges and Judicial Branch employees. Such services include: management 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 biennium include:

Set-aside Purchases for Small Business Enterprises (SBE) and Minority Owned Business Enterprises (MBE)

The Judicial Branch exceeded its FY 2019 purchasing goals for set-aside purchases with Department of Administrative Services certified SBEs and MBEs. MBEs include ethnic minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses and businesses owned by individuals with disabilities. The goal, according to C.G.S. 4a-60, requires 25 percent of all approved procurement categories to be awarded to set-aside contractors, and, additionally, 25 percent of those set-aside purchases must be made from minority-owned businesses. Preliminary information for FY 2020 indicates an even stronger performance.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Judicial Branch continues to promote ADA compliance at its owned locations. During this reporting period, the Branch successfully renovated jury assembly restrooms to make them ADA compliant at G.A. 14 in Hartford (101 Lafayette Street), New Haven J.D. (235 Church Street), Fairfield J.D. (1061 Main Street in Bridgeport), Danbury J.D. (146 White Street), New London J.D. (70 Huntington Street) and Waterbury J.D. (300 Grand Street). In addition, an employee restroom in Stamford-Norwalk J.D. (123 Hoyt Street in Stamford) was also renovated in accordance with the ADA standards.

HVAC Improvements & Energy Savings

Numerous HVAC improvements were completed during the biennium, including the replacement of rooftop HVAC units at G.A. 4 in Waterbury (400 Grand Street); and the replacement of the cooling towers at both New Haven Juvenile Court (239 Whalley Avenue) and G.A. 7 in Meriden (54 West Main Street). In addition, boilers were replaced at G.A. 19 in Rockville (20 Park Street); and a successful PILOT project for window tinting was completed at the Hartford Community Court (80 Washington Street), which will save the Branch approximately \$2,000 per month during the summer months.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

The Administrative Services Division creatively applied technology, sometimes at no cost, to address the challenges brought on by the coronavirus.

Various Projects

Various projects were completed during the biennium including window and masonry repairs at G.A. 14 in Hartford (101 Lafayette Street); exterior masonry retaining walls and stair replacement at G.A. 3 in Danbury/Danbury J.D. (146 White Street); replacement of the south plaza at Fairfield J.D. (1061 Main Street in Bridgeport); modernization of four elevators at Fairfield J.D. (1061 Main Street in Bridgeport); abatement of lead and asbestos of the cell block at G.A. 23 in New Haven (121 Elm Street); and stabilization of entry stairs at the Supreme Court Building in Hartford (231 Capitol Avenue) and at the Hartford J.D. (95 Washington Street).

Workforce Planning

The Judicial Branch expanded its retirement workshops in anticipation of retirements expected in 2022, when

many of the Branch's workforce will be eligible to retire. These workshops, primarily e-workshops, have and will continue to help existing employees make informed decisions about their future. Targeted data analysis that allows leaders to quickly identify potential future staffing and organization vulnerabilities will assist in shaping workforce needs in 2022 and beyond.



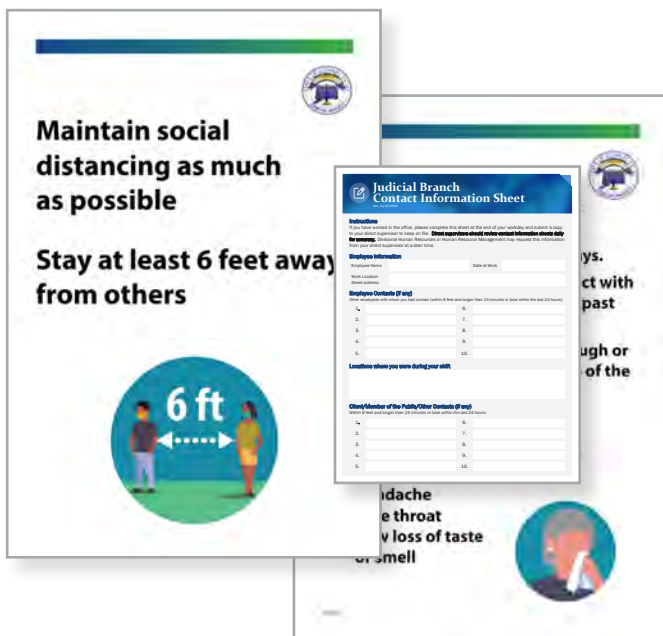
COVID-19 Response

The Judicial Branch responded vigorously to the pandemic within the framework of its constitutional mandate. The court never closed. It reduced operations to priority business only in March 2020, and then incrementally, and with safety the upmost concern, resumed services.

The division took all necessary precautions to protect the public, employees and judges in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and guidelines issued by the Departments of Administrative Services and Public Health.

The division, with assistance from the State Emergency Operation Center and other Judicial Branch divisions, also implemented protective measures, including: supply chain sourcing and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE); installation of protective barriers, social distancing markers, and signage promoting good hygiene, masks and social distancing practices; enhanced cleaning and disinfecting including high touchpoint areas; and use of an employee contact information form.

In addition, the division creatively applied technology, sometimes at no cost, to address the challenges brought on by the coronavirus. The division established a daily electronic employee wellness check-in procedure; utilized free "cloud" telephone services to redirect courthouse callers to telephone numbers that were answered remotely by approximately 100 Branch employees using cellular devices; and deployed over 380 cellular devices statewide that allowed probation officers and family services employees to continue to interact with their clients amid office closures.



COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

**Executive Director
Court Support Services**
Gary A. Roberge

**Director
Juvenile and Family Services**
Deborah J. Fuller

**Director
Administration**
Julie Revaz

**Deputy Director
Bail Services**
Michael Hines

**Deputy Director
Adult Probation**
Tyrone Abrahamian

**Deputy Director
Family Services**
Joseph DiTunno

**Deputy Director
Juvenile Probation Services**
Tasha Hunt

**Deputy Director
Juvenile Residential Services**
Catherine Foley Geib

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) oversees pretrial services, family services and probation supervision of adults and juveniles, along with pretrial detention services and post-adjudicatory treatment services for juveniles. Also, CSSD prepares presentence investigation reports and administers a network of statewide contracted community providers that deliver services to court-ordered clients.

Highlights of the biennium include:

Bail Services

- ❖ The CSSD Bail Services Unit is the only statewide pretrial bail system fully accredited (successfully reaccredited in 2018) by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies. Bail Services continues to utilize a validated risk assessment tool, the Case Data Record, to make release decisions in police holding facilities and recommendations to the court.
- ❖ The Jail Re-Interview Program (JRIP), has grown significantly. The JRIP staff provide a secondary screening for any defendants held on bond of \$150,000 or less at any Department of Correction (DOC) facility post arraignment. This secondary screening assists defendants with the bond process, or where appropriate, a community release plan for the court to consider. During FY 18-19, the JRIP interviewed 11,199 defendants, with 3,948 being released. Seventy percent of those released successfully completed and did not receive a term of incarceration as part of their sentence. Though reduced by the COVID-19 pandemic, the numbers for FY 19-20 show 8,332 defendants interviewed and 3,244 released.
- ❖ The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted Bail Services Unit operations. During the beginning of the pandemic, the Branch prioritized criminal arraignments of defendants held in lieu of bond and all arraignments of domestic violence cases. Bail Services developed creative means to interview and assess clients, report to the court, and divert appropriate defendants from DOC. The use of tablets allowed the Night Bail Services Operations to effectively and efficiently screen defendants at local police stations and lock-ups without interruption. The unit relied heavily upon videoconferencing technologies, such as Microsoft Teams to conduct meetings and Cisco Meeting Rooms to present cases for arraignment or bond modification hearings. In addition, the unit conducted virtual screenings of defendants detained in lockup or DOC facilities.
- ❖ The Treatment Pathways Program remains a success. Initially started as a pilot program in 2015 in Bridgeport, it has expanded to New London, Torrington, and Waterbury. This pretrial diversionary program targets individuals charged with non-violent crimes who are suffering from opiate addiction; who otherwise were not likely to be released from pretrial incarceration via bond or another diversionary mechanism; and who may benefit from access to immediate behavior health and other care in the community. Bail staff identifies these defendants at arraignment, and

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

treatment continues throughout the entire pretrial process. The contracted agency provides ongoing case review and case management, and access to other services, such as housing and medication-assisted treatment. The most recent results show significant success. Seventy percent of all clients accepted into the program are engaged in treatment within one day. Seventy eight percent of those who are admitted to the program receive a sentence that does not include incarceration. The most telling number involves those with an opiate dependency diagnosis: 68 percent of those in the program who received Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) successfully completed the program compared to only 37 percent who did not receive MAT. On September 29, 2019, CSSD was awarded a U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant. The award will sustain contracted clinical services across all four locations through September 30, 2023. Adult probation officers will work in collaboration with the Bail Services Unit to provide intensive pretrial oversight.

Family Services

Early Intervention Program: In 2019, Family Services implemented a program emphasizing strategies to assist litigants at the early stage of the Family Court process. To meet this objective, a two-pronged approach is utilized with the goal of: 1) ensuring parents have access to educational opportunities regarding the court process and impact of separation/divorce on children; and 2) providing families with a structured intervention centering on case management and the short-term stabilization of parenting interactions. In addition, Family Services in each Judicial District offers informational sessions to provide an orientation of the court process, the dispute resolution interventions offered by Family Services, and an overview of some common myths regarding the court system.

Adult Criminal Court Risk Assessment Modification: In 2019, the Judicial Branch, along with a national expert in risk assessment, significantly revised the two family violence risk assessment tools utilized by Family Services and Adult Probation. The DVSI-R (risk to recidivate for family violence in the near future) and the Supplemental Risk Indicators SRI (estimates the likelihood of danger) were both modified and combined into one comprehensive assessment. This new dual assessment protocol will be piloted by Family Services in early 2021 to ensure predictive validity prior to statewide implementation.

Adult Probation

❖ In response to homelessness among clients, CSSD:

- Developed a survey to query clients about their housing status, in collaboration with the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness and the Partnership for Strong Communities. The data is archived in CSSD's case management system and will be shared with CSSD's housing-related partners. If the client is homeless or unstably housed, the data will be used to make referrals for housing assistance.
- Entered into an agreement with the Department of Housing for a rapid rehousing pilot program in New Haven to assist very low-income adult probation clients obtain stable and affordable housing.

Juvenile Services – Probation

Effective July 1, 2018, legislation transferred all juvenile justice functions from the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to the Judicial Branch. This resulted in a major restructuring of the juvenile justice system in Connecticut. Full implementation of this change continued into the biennium and was a primary focus of Juvenile Services' work during this time period.

- ❖ Throughout the biennium, the Juvenile Probation Services Unit worked with internal and external stakeholders to implement the new juvenile justice framework, which included new disposition and treatment options for youth adjudicated delinquent. Under the new structure:
 - Juvenile probation services were enhanced to include on-call coverage after business hours by a team of juvenile probation supervisors and officers to respond to after-hours calls regarding any issues requiring an immediate probation response or notification.
 - Juvenile probation's responsibility for the interstate movement of juveniles expanded to include oversight of the administrative functions of Connecticut's Interstate Compact for Juveniles. In addition to managing the day-to-day operations of the compact, juvenile probation officers provide cooperative supervision for juveniles who move across state lines and assist in the return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped, fled to avoid prosecution, or run away from their home state.

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

- ❖ In the spring of 2019, CSSD's Juvenile Probation Services Unit earned its third consecutive national reaccreditation from the American Correctional Association (ACA). Following an audit of policies and procedures over a three-year period, the accrediting body voted unanimously to grant reaccreditation based on 100 percent compliance with all applicable best practice standards.

Juvenile Services – Residential

- ❖ The functions of the Juvenile Residential Services Unit also greatly expanded as it took on the additional responsibilities of providing court-ordered assessments for secure and staff-secure residential treatment and a system of secure and staff-secure treatment programs for juveniles sentenced to a period of probation with residential placement. This includes:
 - The development of a new forensic assessment model that evaluates risk for violence, treatment amenability, and risk of absconding in order to provide recommendations to the court regarding juvenile treatment needs and the appropriate treatment setting (e.g., community-based, in-home, staff-secure residential, hardware-secure residential).
 - The establishment of a residential treatment model incorporating Dialectical Behavior Therapy, known as REGIONS, for juveniles sentenced to Probation with Residential Placement, which is provided in both secure and staff-secure environments.
 - REGIONS Secure: Given the length of time required to establish contracted programs, the programs for boys were initially sited in the Branch's two juvenile detention centers. However, the Judicial Branch is working toward the goal of providing this service in the community through contracted providers. A new REGIONS Secure program operated by a contracted provider opened in November 2020.
 - The capacity to provide secure treatment for girls was transitioned smoothly from DCF to the Judicial Branch, resulting in continuity of services.
 - REGIONS Staff-Secure: Through the RFP process, CSSD has now established three contracted REGIONS Staff-Secure programs in Hartford, Milford and

Waterbury. These programs have a combined capacity to serve 28 boys.

Reaccreditation of Juvenile Residential Services

In December 2019, the Juvenile Residential Services Unit earned its fifth consecutive reaccreditation of the juvenile detention centers by the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare (NCCHC). The meeting of NCCHC standards supports the proper management of a correctional health services delivery system.

In August 2018, the Judicial Branch received The Lucy Webb Hayes Award from the American Correctional Association (ACA). This award is presented to an agency that has achieved both ACA full accreditation and PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act) compliance for every component within its area of responsibility.

Administrative Services

- ❖ **Fiscal Administration:** In August 2019, CSSD completed a restitution escheatment catch-up exercise that resulted in \$504,494 escheated to the Office of Victim Services. Ongoing escheatment through February 2020 yielded an additional \$36,521. The total number of escheatments processed through June 2020 was 2,599 items and \$541,015.
- ❖ During the summer of 2019, CSSD began a collaborative project with DOC's Parole and Community Service Division. Funding from a Statewide Recidivism Reduction grant awarded through the U.S. Department of Justice has allowed CSSD and DOC's Parole and Community Service Division to begin sharing a data system called the Contractor Data Collection System. The goal is to electronically share parole referrals and reports with contracted treatment providers.
- ❖ The CSSD Multicultural Affairs Unit has designed, facilitated and coordinated the delivery of cultural competency training for all CSSD and other Branch employees. Over the past two years the unit has maintained a minimum of 20 different training offerings that are available to staff as electives. In 2019, CSSD held 55 cultural training sessions and 16 cultural events recognizing either Black History Month, Women's History Month, LGBT Pride Month, Hispanic Heritage Month and Year-end holidays that included Bodhi Day, Christmas, Hanukkah, Kwanza, Pongal and Three Kings Day.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

**Executive Director
External Affairs**
Melissa A. Farley

**Program Manager
Communications**
Rhonda Hebert

Staff Attorney
Brittany E. Kaplan

Court Planner
Alison M. Chandler

The mission of the External Affairs Division is to promote public trust and confidence in the Judicial Branch by fostering relationships with the Legislative and Executive Branches, the media and the community at large; informing students, community groups, professional organizations and the public about the role and mission of the Judicial Branch; and providing high school and college students with the opportunity to explore careers within the Judicial Branch through its Experiential Learning Programs.

Highlights of the biennium include:

Legislative/Governmental Relations

Despite the shortened 2020 Legislative Session due to COVID-19, External Affairs worked to ensure that the Judicial Branch's budgetary and legislative concerns were heard and addressed by the members of the General Assembly in the 2019 and 2020 Legislative Sessions. Toward that end, representatives of External Affairs:

- ❖ Drafted and shepherded the Branch's 2019 legislative proposals through the legislative process. Among other issues, these proposals addressed: continued streamlining of dissolution of marriage processes; modernizing the sexual assault forensic examiners statutes; and helping ensure the continuation of the Foreclosure Mediation Program.
- ❖ Provided both written and oral testimony on 86 pieces of legislation, tracked over 250 bills and produced and distributed 12 *Legislative Updates*.
- ❖ Facilitated and participated in meetings with the Governor's staff, Executive Branch officials and advocacy organizations on a number of legislative issues such as The Uniform Parentage Act, "Clean Slate" legislation, domestic violence initiatives, juvenile justice reform and the Trust Act.
- ❖ Resolved over 300 constituent matters brought to the division's attention.
- ❖ Assisted with the appointment of a new justice of the Supreme Court, the appointment of four new Appellate Court Judges, the reappointment of a sitting Appellate Court judge; the reappointment of 33 Superior Court judges, senior judges and judge trial referees; the appointment of two family support magistrates, and the appointment of two judges and three family support magistrates to the Judicial Review Council.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Media Relations

Between March and June 2020, COVID-19 overwhelmingly dictated the division's interactions with the public and the media. Over the past two years, External Affairs responded to approximately 3,400 requests from the media (including camera requests) a 36 percent increase in media requests from the prior biennial period.

Camera Requests

From July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2020, the division handled 814 requests from the media to photograph or to videotape a court proceeding. Of those numbers, judges approved 683 requests, which represent 84 percent of all requests. Noncompliance with the Connecticut Practice Book rules prompted the majority of denials.

Social Media

The Judicial Branch's YouTube page, which was established in 2013 and is managed by External Affairs, currently hosts 84 videos. As of November 30, 2020, these videos had been viewed more than 280,000 times, and the Branch's channel had 862 subscribers. Additionally, the Judicial Branch's Twitter account, also managed by the division, continues to grow with nearly 4,000 followers as of November 30, 2020.

Calendar Call Podcast

In 2018, External Affairs produced the Judicial Branch's first podcast, "Calendar Call," which qualifies as free MCLE credits for Connecticut attorneys. Attorney Michael Bowler, Statewide Bar Counsel and counsel to the Minimum Continuing Legal Education Commission, hosts the show. The podcast launched in January 2019, and until the pandemic, a new episode was released every other week via the Judicial Branch website, as well as Apple Podcast and other distributors. Since its launch, 38 episodes have been published.

Interview subjects expanded to include judges in 2020. Notably, Appellate Court Judge Eliot Prescott served as the guest for an ongoing series on the Connecticut Code of Evidence. Although the podcast has been on hiatus since March 2020, it is expected to return when interviews may be conducted safely in person.

Judges Speakers Bureau

The Speakers Bureau is the Branch's primary outreach effort to civic organizations, senior groups and other community groups. In 2019, 50 justices, judges and family support magistrates participated in the Judicial Branch's Speakers Bureau, speaking at 49 events and to more than 2,500 people. In 2020, 37 justices, judges and family support magistrates spoke at 17 events to more than 600 people.

Read Across America, a national celebration of reading held annually on March 2, Dr. Seuss's birthday, is very popular among students, teachers and the justices and judges. In 2019, 82 justices, judges and family support magistrates visited 101 schools to read to more than 8,100 students as part of *Read Across America*. In 2020, 57 judges, justices and family support magistrates read to more than 4,000 students at 69 schools throughout the state.

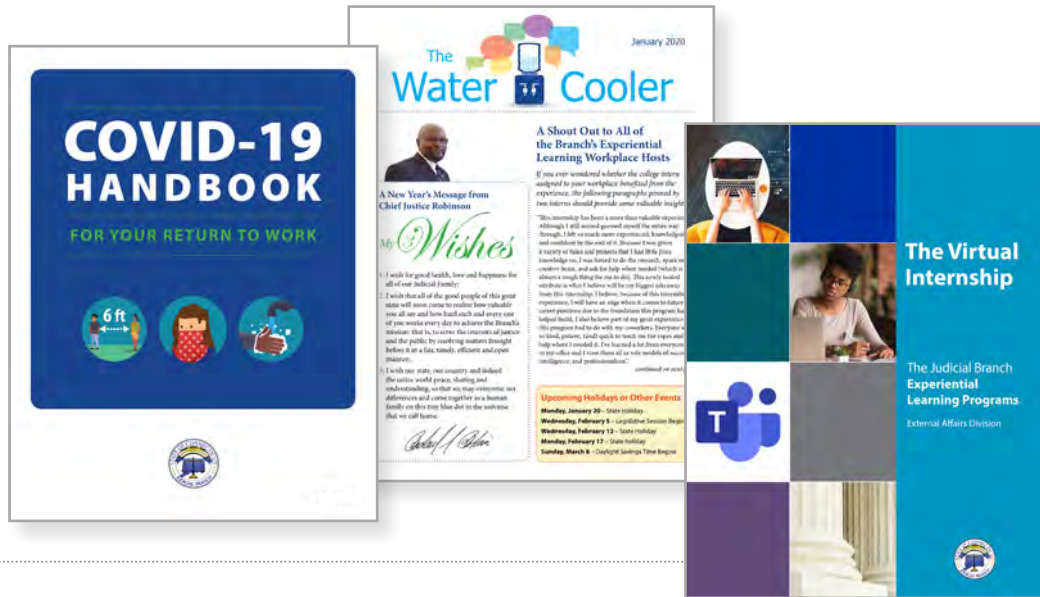
Supreme Court Tours

External Affairs offers tours of the historic Supreme Court courtroom and an explanation of the appellate process. The division provided 66 tours of the Supreme Court to about 2,500 people in 2019, and 40 tours to 1,900 people in 2020. Due to the pandemic, the External Affairs Division is offering virtual tours of the Supreme Court courtroom.

In 2018, External Affairs produced the Judicial Branch's first podcast, "Calendar Call," which qualifies as free MCLE credits for Connecticut attorneys.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION



Graphic Design/Publications

From July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020, the division's graphic design staff oversaw the design and production of 274 projects. Some of these projects included: a *Visitor's Guide to the Connecticut Supreme Court*, artwork for the Judicial Branch MCLE podcast, the *2016-2018 Biennial Report*, celebration materials for Diversity Week, the *COVID-19 Handbook for Your Return to Work*, and numerous posters regarding coronavirus safety procedures.

External Affairs also supported the Strategic Plan Phase II initiative. This included creating the quarterly Watercooler newsletter, developing the BeneTips masthead, revamping the Strategic Plan logo, creating the Zeus desktop icon and redesigning the Zeus homepage.

Judicial Branch Experiential Learning Programs

The External Affairs Division, through its Judicial Branch Experiential Learning Programs, offers students from high school to law school a variety of meaningful placement opportunities to gain valuable experience, and to develop appropriate career skills.

Internship Program

During 2019, 337 students successfully completed internships with the Judicial Branch, and in 2020, 154 students successfully completed an internship with the Judicial Branch.

As a result of the pandemic, the division in the fall of 2020 launched its first ever virtual internship. Sixty students participated and learned about various aspects of the Judicial Branch.

Job Shadow Program

External Affairs also manages the Job Shadow Program, which is designed to provide an opportunity for high school students to explore career interests and vocational skills by "shadowing" a Judicial Branch employee. Students are matched with a mentor at a location as near as possible to their school. The Job Shadow Program is offered annually in the month of February. Due to the pandemic the Job Shadow program was put on hold until 2022.

Court Aide Program

The Court Aide Program is designed for high school seniors to allow them an expanded opportunity to: learn about the Judicial Branch and the services it provides; complete school mandated community service hours required for graduation; contribute to the community; further explore career interests and vocational skills; and to gain valuable experience and references. This program is offered annually in the month of May. Due to the pandemic, the Court Aide Program was put on hold until 2022.

As a result of the pandemic, the division in the fall of 2020 launched its first ever virtual internship.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Director
Information Systems
Donald Turnbull

Director
**Infrastructure &
User Support Services**
Lucio DeLuca

Publications Director
**Commission on
Official Legal Publications**
Richard J. Hemenway

Deputy Director
**Applications Development
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Diana Varese

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Christopher Duryea

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Shams Akberzai

Deputy Director
User Support Services
David Smail

The Information Technology Division (ITD) is dedicated to providing state-of-the art data processing and publication services to the Judicial Branch and its customers in the legal community, outside agencies and the public. Being responsive to the public is a key initiative of the Judicial Branch and, with enhanced public service and safety as its goals, ITD accomplishes this through the design, development, and maintenance of a sophisticated, secure, and reliable network, computing and printing infrastructure.

Highlights of the biennium include:

COVID-19 Response

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, ITD worked tirelessly to implement remote connectivity and virtual court technology for the public, attorneys, employees, judges and others. Rapid implementation of Microsoft Teams for video conferencing and Azure Windows Virtual Desktop was crucial for court staff to function. Cisco Meetings and “For the Record” (FTR) Remote Justice software with Microsoft Teams was also introduced for various purposes, including criminal proceedings with the Department of Correction. Working with the FTR vendor, ITD set up 100 “Virtual Courtrooms” with the ability to record a proceeding exactly as it would have happened in a traditional courtroom.

ITD also substantially increased its efforts regarding cybersecurity in order to enhance the integrity of the Branch’s operations during this time. The division ensured continuity of operations by hardening the Branch’s security infrastructure and expanding capabilities to prevent, detect and recover from any inadvertent computer security event.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, ITD worked tirelessly to implement remote connectivity and virtual court technology for the public, attorneys, employees, judges and others.

Production and Distribution of Signage Regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic

Beginning in early March 2020, when the pandemic reached Connecticut, the Commission on Official Legal Publications produced signage quickly and efficiently to notify the public of any information pertaining to the COVID-19 outbreak.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

E-Services continues to be used by attorneys and self-represented parties for a number of functions, including e-filing for Appellate, Civil, Family, Housing and Juvenile courts.

Civil/Family/Housing/Small Claims e-filing

- ❖ Developed and implemented paperless UIFSA matters (Uniform Interstate Family Support Act) for Support Enforcement Services users to ensure UIFSA matters receive the same level of service and public access to files and information as other family matters.
- ❖ Implemented a new process whereby habeas corpus cases are scanned into the Civil/Family e-filing system by the clerk's office and become paperless after case initiation.

CIB, Jury Filenet and DataCap Replacement

In June 2020, the third-party scanning and document processing applications used by both the Centralized Infractions Bureau and Jury Administration were replaced with a customized suite of applications that ITD developed in-house.

Criminal Applications

The division successfully implemented the Criminal Web Arrest Processing module in January 2020. This is part of the migration from the older OVMS/CRMVS application to a more modern, web-based application. Additionally, a new electronic daybook replaced the manual daybook that had been used for years.

The criminal applications team also assisted the Superior Court Operations team with tasks related to closing the Bristol G.A. 17 courthouse. This included the electronic transfer of all pending cases to the New Britain Superior Court, as well as running special queries and reports.

COVID-19 projects included:

- ❖ The criminal unit's utilization of the Judicial E-Services Inbox to send electronic notices to defense attorneys informing them that their appearance is not required for certain types of disposition hearings.

- ❖ The development of an online batch scheduling module to quickly handle the high volume of cases needing to be rescheduled at a time when resources were scarce.
- ❖ The creation of a new web-based e-Mittimus process to send electronic notifications to the Department of Correction instead of having to print and handle paper.

E-Services

E-Services continues to be used by attorneys and self-represented parties for a number of functions, including e-filing for Appellate, Civil, Family, Housing and Juvenile courts. The E-Services Inbox capability was expanded to include notices for the Criminal and Child Protection systems, along with notices for the civil and family system. Additionally, ITD set up a new web service for the Probate Court to validate attorney email addresses during first-time enrollment to the Probate Court's new e-filing system (TurboCourt).

Electronic Take Into Custody (eTIC)

The Electronic Take Into Custody (eTIC) web application enables judges to view and approve affidavit and application documents submitted by juvenile probation officers. Judges can now do this electronically from home. After the documents and forms are sworn to by the officer, the judge electronically signs each document. This application then allows judges to fill out, electronically sign and submit the Take Into Custody order for processing. This application allowed contactless processing of orders during the pandemic, and also minimized juvenile probation officers having to travel to a judge's home to process TIC orders late at night or on the weekend.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Forms Workflow & Inventory Management System (FWIMS)

The warehouse team uses the FWIMS web application for distributing materials and forms to Judicial Branch divisions and state and private agencies. This application replaced the legacy Microsoft Access application, which could not be maintained on Windows 10, and also provides new features and security to meet current needs of the warehouse team. During the COVID-19 period, added features addressed high frequency distribution of personal protective equipment.

Appellate Applications

ITD created a new process for clerks to upload an electronic version of the trial court criminal file and trial court juvenile/child protection file to the Supreme and Appellate Case Management system. This provided clerks with a full electronic version of the file for reference with the related appeal.

Additionally, new functionality was developed for the clerks to automate returned, rejected or withdrawn items that users e-filed. It also automates the creation of the return notice listing all of the reasons for the return, rejection or withdrawal, as well as the ability to add custom reasons. An automated inbox notice is in place for all parties in the case who have an inbox account. Previously, this entire process was paper-based and sent via mail.

Oral Arguments Audio

In October 2018, a new service was created for members of the public to access audio recordings of Supreme and Appellate Court oral arguments. The recordings are available for each term of the court year. The service is free and available on the Branch's website.

Infrastructure & Security

❖ Information Security and Risk Management

A number of improvements have enhanced the availability, confidentiality, and integrity of the Branch's IT systems. First, the Branch engaged an internationally certified firm to assist with developing policy, analyzing potential vulnerabilities and implementing an overall information security risk management framework. With guidance from the firm and various national organizations, the Branch

continued to implement new configurations on various workstations in field offices, data centers and throughout the internal computer network to safeguard against both common and advanced threats.

❖ Microsoft Office 365 – Microsoft Teams

ITD implemented Microsoft Teams during the COVID-19 crisis to assist in the facilitation of court business. From conducting remote court proceedings to allowing employees working remotely to continue to collaborate, the implementation of Microsoft Teams has changed the way the Judicial Branch conducts its business.



❖ Microsoft Azure

ITD Implemented Microsoft Azure government cloud computing platform during the COVID-19 crisis in order to allow for a more flexible work environment. The Azure platform has allowed the Judicial Branch to better manage and more efficiently run remote work environments. As of October 2020, over 2,200 employees were accessing the Microsoft Azure cloud using either Judicial owned or personally owned devices to remotely conduct day-to-day business. This environment allowed the Judicial Branch to continue to be productive while also taking COVID-19 precautionary measures by minimizing the number of employees entering the workplace.



❖ Backup, Recovery and Temperature Monitoring

In a continuing effort to increase the speed and reliability of the Branch's backup and recovery environment, ITD replaced the virtual backup appliances in two environments with hardware-based backup and recovery systems. Remote environmental monitoring in both data centers has also been deployed.

❖ SQL Server 2016 Migration/Upgrade

This major and required initiative allowed the Judicial Branch to continue obtaining support and security patches from Microsoft for its database servers. The initiative began in 2018 and will be complete early next year. The scope of this upgrade includes 2,500 databases in all environments.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

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Superior Court Operations
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Roberta Palmer

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Court Operations Unit
Krista Hess

Director
Support Enforcement Services
Paul Bourdoulous

Director
Office of Victim Services
Linda J. Cimino

Director
Judicial Marshal Services
O'Donovan Murphy

Director
Performance Management,
Quality Assurance and
Judicial Branch Statistics
Joseph P. Greelish

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, the largest in the Judicial Branch, also provides judges and support staff with the resources needed to process cases in a timely and efficient manner.

Highlights of the biennium include:

- ❖ The Centralized Infractions Bureau launched its online dispute resolution system, which allows the public to be heard on infractions and payable violations without coming to court. In recognition of this new system, the Judicial Branch in August 2019 received the Peter K. O'Rourke Special Achievement Award for innovations in highway safety by the Governor's Highway Safety Association. As the pandemic shuttered court buildings, the Branch leveraged the system to increase the number of remote transactions for these case types, alleviating the backlog created by court closures.
- ❖ In January 2019, the Judicial Branch launched a pilot program for online dispute resolution (ODR) in contract collections cases. ODR is now being expanded to small claims matters, and a pilot program began in three judicial districts in December 2020.
- ❖ As the pandemic severely limited on-site staffing, the Branch responded by providing judges and staff with software that allowed them to review and process civil matters remotely. Additionally, using Microsoft Teams, court staff began scheduling remote court events in civil matters. These included off-the record judicial conferences, pretrials, and mediations, and expanded to court hearings and court trials on the record. Courts statewide also began accepting applications for civil protection orders by email or fax, eliminating the need for applicants to come to the courthouse.
- ❖ With the assistance of federal funds, the Branch continued to roll out a new automated system to process the disposition of criminal and motor vehicle matters. The Branch continues to work collaboratively with other agencies on the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS), a comprehensive, statewide criminal justice information technology system that allows Connecticut's criminal justice community to electronically share information.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

As the pandemic severely limited on-site staffing, the Branch responded by providing judges and staff with software that allowed them to review and process civil matters remotely.

- ❖ Criminal courts continue to utilize remote technology using Microsoft Teams and Cisco platforms to hold a wide range of matters including arraignments, pretrial conferences, plea hearings, and sentencing hearings. All probable cause requests and orders are now conducted electronically. The law enforcement agency emails the finding of probable cause request to the on-call judge. The judge makes his/her finding on the form electronically and emails the form back to the law enforcement agency.
- ❖ Throughout the pandemic, family courts continued in-person hearings of critical matters, including applications for temporary restraining orders and applications for emergency orders of custody. Under the authority of an executive order, the Judicial Branch began accepting restraining order applications by email and fax in April 2020. Also under the authority of an executive order, final agreements in family matters began being ruled on without a court hearing. In addition, the division established a new procedure for parties to request the approval of gestational carrier agreements, and for the court to issue the resulting pre-birth orders, electronically and without a court appearance. Finally, by the end of June 2020, the Family Division commenced the use of video proceedings to enable cases to progress without the physical presence of parties and counsel in court, beginning with remote judicial and family relations pretrials and status conferences, and progressing to almost all types of family proceedings, including trials.
- ❖ The Family Division also took steps toward implementing the revised family court process it has been developing since 2018 with the assistance of the National Center for State Courts. Health and safety concerns required the cessation of family short calendar. Rather than continuing to accumulate a backlog of short calendar matters with no end in sight, the decision was made to replace family short calendar by accelerating the use of the scheduling methods of the new process, which are much more conducive to remote hearings. Under the new process, cases are given dedicated time slots called “Case Dates,” upon which the court may consider any pertinent motions or issues, rather than having each motion receive a separate date on a short calendar. As 2020 drew to a close, court operations staff and family relations counselors were scheduled to receive the final training necessary to put in place the complete Pathways/Triage approach to family matters.
- ❖ Individuals who have been summoned for jury service can now enroll online to be notified by text if the court cancels their jury service date. This is more convenient as it eliminates the need to call in and listen to the “standby message” the night before. To date, 146,792 individuals have signed up to receive a text notification, and 78,929 text messages have been sent to notify individuals that their jury service date was cancelled.
- ❖ Child Protection e-filing was deployed statewide, allowing the Department of Children and Families and attorneys to file child protection petitions, motions and other supporting documents electronically. The e-filing system is integrated with the previously deployed Child Protection Memo of Hearing program.
- ❖ Judicial Marshal Services continues to perform its core function of providing a safe and secure environment for all stakeholders of the Connecticut court system. In FY 19, judicial marshals safely screened approximately 6.5 million visitors into state courthouses, transported approximately 158,000 prisoners and responded to 1,700 incidents.
- ❖ In FY 20, Judicial Marshal Services developed plans to address the COVID-19 virus and its potential spread through screening and issuance of personal protective equipment to detainees and judicial marshals. Judicial Marshal Services assisted in commodity delivery to all state courts and judicial facilities.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

- ❖ In FY 19, the Judicial Marshal Services Academy provided pre-service training for five academy classes, totaling 142 new judicial marshals, and one training class in FY20.
- ❖ During the pandemic, Legal Services assisted the chief court administrator, the deputy chief court administrator and the chief administrative judges in anticipating, coordinating, and implementing all aspects of the Judicial Branch's pandemic response. This assistance included advising the Rules Committee on the procedures by which to call a special meeting to undertake its special emergency authority to: 1) adopt on an interim basis any new rules; and 2) amend or suspend any existing rules, in light of the governor's emergency declarations.
- ❖ Legal Services worked extensively on the implementation of Public Act 18-31, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee and Concerning the Transfer of Juvenile Services from the Department of Children and Families to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch*. In addition to working on necessary rule, form and policy issues, Legal Services provided extensive support to CSSD on contracts for services to adjudicated juveniles as well as litigation arising out of the legislation.
- ❖ The pandemic prompted the postponement of the July 2020 bar exam until Fall 2020, when the Bar Examining Committee administered the exam remotely, using specialized software from ExamSoft. Reciprocity was brokered with 13 other jurisdictions that are administering the same remote exam. Additionally, due to the pandemic, the committee created a process to allow candidates to be sworn in *in absentia* due to the pandemic.
- ❖ Support Enforcement Services (SES) redesigned its review and adjustment procedures to better assist parents who need a court modification of their child support. SES significantly reduced the number of reviews that were cancelled or dismissed, and observed a 20 percent increase in the number of SES

modifications reporting a successful outcome in court. In addition, SES utilized Public Act 17-57, which authorized SES to expeditiously modify a child support order where the obligated parent is incarcerated for more than 90 days. Since January 2018, SES conducted over 4,000 case reviews and initiated the expedited modification process in over 2,300 cases.

- ❖ SES and Family Court designed a new referral program to expand the options and ability for individuals to apply for Connecticut Title IV-D child support services. Under the new program, individuals seeking help with child support may go to any Judicial Branch SES office to request IV-D child support services.



- ❖ SES made numerous adjustments during COVID-19 to ensure critical child support services continued for families. SES managers, supervisors, and staff worked remotely to process thousands of new income withholdings, respond to over 6,000 public email inquiries, manage payment application and distribution, electronically file new interstate actions, and perform important case reviews. During COVID-19, SES collected over \$52 million in current child support collections and secured over \$9 million in unemployment offsets.

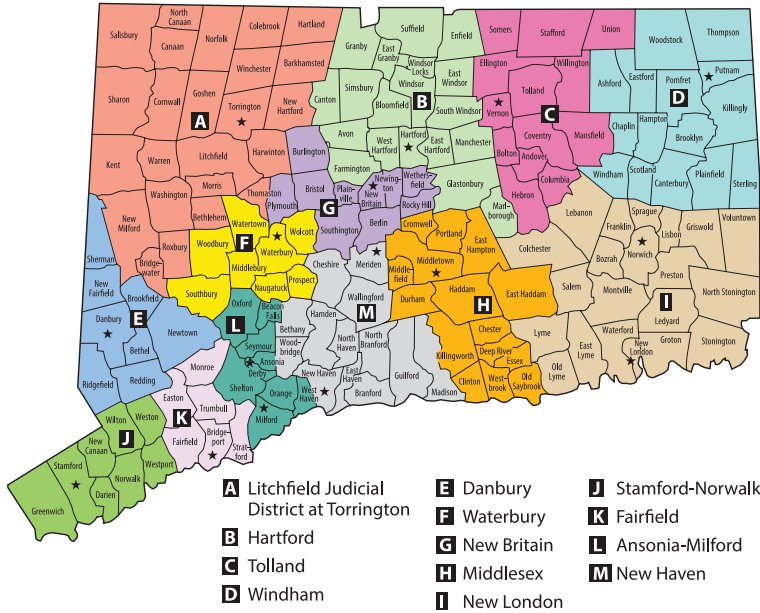
SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

- ❖ The Project Management and Administration Unit opened the Superior Court Clerks' Call Center in August 2020. The centralized call center answers calls from the civil, criminal, family and housing clerks' offices. During its first month, the call center answered approximately 11,000 calls for the Hartford, Litchfield and Windham judicial districts. The remaining judicial districts will be phased in through February 2021.
 - ❖ Beginning in November 2018, the Judicial Branch began selling audio recordings of its court proceedings. Since then, nearly 500 requests for audio have been made, with 440 being provided.
 - ❖ During this biennium, the Judicial Branch provided in-person interpreter services on 75,066 occasions, in 84 different languages and dialects. The Judicial Branch also contracts with telephonic interpreter vendors to provide interpreter services outside of the courtroom. During this biennium, 30,756 calls were placed, utilizing interpreters in 60 different languages and dialects. Those calls equate to 258,746 minutes, or 4,312 hours, or almost 180 days of continued telephonic interpretation. Additionally, 498 documents were translated during the biennium.
 - ❖ The Judicial Branch is committed to maintaining its compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by identifying and eliminating barriers to its programs, processes, and procedures. Between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2020, the Judicial Branch's Centralized ADA Office and local ADA contacts fulfilled more than 1,800 ADA requests for specific accommodations. These requests included the provision of American Sign Language and Computer Assisted Realtime Transcription (CART) services, as well as requests for copies of audio recordings of proceedings, support people in proceedings, continuances, earlier or later start times for people with hidden disabilities, video and teleconferencing, and equipment, such as Frequency Modulator assistive listening kits (FM Kits) and portable amplifiers for people with hearing loss.
 - ❖ Between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2020, the Branch offered 17 distinct ADA training courses. The cumulative participation for these courses totaled nearly 4,300 individuals.
- During this biennium, the Judicial Branch provided in-person interpreter services on 75,066 occasions, in 84 different languages and dialects.**
- ❖ During the previous biennium, the U.S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division conducted an audit of the Judicial Branch's continued compliance with the ADA. As part of its review, it was recommended that the Branch create an internal ADA database to track every request made by a member of the public to any Branch employee. In July 2018, the Branch launched this new database, which is available to all Branch employees via an icon placed on every computer desktop.
 - ❖ Jury Assembly restrooms in the Branch's six busiest courthouses were renovated to accommodate people with disabilities. Additionally, the Administrative Division's Facilities Unit has retained an engineer to conduct ADA compliance checklists and generate reports for facilities in Hartford, Milford, Middletown, and New Haven.
 - ❖ Prior to the pandemic, the Employee Education and Development Unit had already started switching a large number of training sessions from in-person to web-based, to better meet the needs of the Branch's diverse workforce and demographically distant audiences. So when the pandemic struck, the unit was well positioned to continue providing essential education to Judicial Branch employees, despite restrictions on in-person gatherings. The unit also integrated the Franklin Covey All Access Pass curricula into two learning journeys designed specifically for supervisor and manager development and for ready now leadership development. The Franklin Covey All Access Pass provides the highest level of managerial, supervisory, and leadership curriculum in an efficient, effective, and convenient online manner.

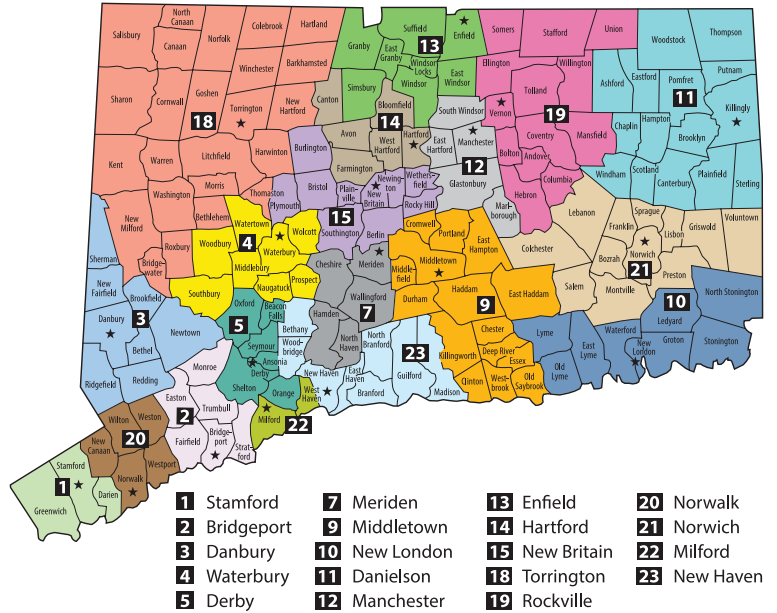
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

13 Judicial Districts and 19 Geographical Areas

Connecticut Judicial Districts

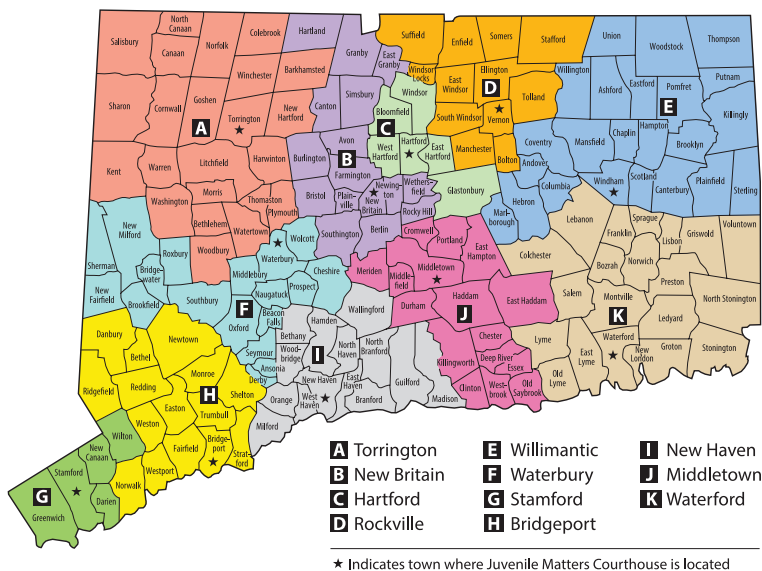


Judicial Branch Geographical Areas



11 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts



STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

CT JUDICIAL BRANCH BASIC FACTS

SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURT MATTERS

❖ MOVEMENT OF CASELOAD

SUPERIOR COURT

❖ JUVENILE MATTERS

- DELINQUENCY
- FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
- CHILD PROTECTION PETITIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

❖ CRIMINAL MATTERS

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS

❖ CRIMINAL MATTERS

CIVIL MATTERS

SMALL CLAIMS

FAMILY MATTERS

HOUSING SESSION

NON-HOUSING SESSION

ADULT PROBATION/CONTRACTED SERVICES

Data Produced by: The Performance Management and Judicial Branch Statistics Unit

Please note that underlined words are “hyperlinked” to statistics pages in this biennial report.



CT Judicial Branch

BASIC FACTS

Courts

Supreme Court
Appellate Court
Superior Court

Number of Judgeships

201 including the justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the Appellate and Superior Courts

Method of Appointment

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

Term in Office

Eight years

Added Cases 2019 - 2020

Summary - Added

Total Cases Added¹ For the Superior Court Division

		FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
Criminal²	Total Criminal	70,966	62,909
	Judicial District	2,730	1,939
	Geographical Area	68,236	60,970
Motor Vehicle²		52,921	43,986
Civil		54,910	47,553
Small Claims³		59,802	48,598
Family	Total Family	29,082	23,155
	Family	24,066	19,873
	Family Support Magistrate	3,617	2,538
	Family Support Magistrate UIFSA	1,399	744
Juvenile	Total Juvenile	20,954	16,631
	Delinquency	7,908	6,515
	Family With Service Needs	311	210
	Child Protection	12,735	9,906
Housing Matters (Summary Process)		21,669	16,257
Total Cases Added		310,304	259,089

¹Added includes re-opened and transferred cases

²Does not include infractions or payable violations

³Includes small claims housing

CT Judicial Branch

BASIC FACTS *-continued*

General Fund Appropriation

FY 2018-2019

\$530,779,488

FY 2019-2020

\$549,433,072

Permanent full-time authorized employment positions *(including judges)*

FY 2018-2019

4,229

FY 2019-2020

4,229

Total Cases Added During The Biennium 2018-2020

Supreme Court Cases
316

Appellate Court Cases
2,300

Superior Court Cases
569,393

Disposed Cases 2019 - 2020

Summary - Disposed

Total Cases Disposed¹ For the Superior Court Division

		FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
Criminal²	Total Criminal	73,719	50,704
	Judicial District	2,575	1,903
	Geographical Area	71,144	48,801
Motor Vehicle²		52,802	38,255
Civil		56,467	45,934
Small Claims³		66,540	38,144
Family	Total Family	29,308	23,012
	Family	24,309	19,623
	Family Support Magistrate	3,714	2,619
	Family Support Magistrate UIFSA	1,285	770
Juvenile	Total Juvenile	21,468	15,857
	Delinquency	8,521	5,811
	Family With Service Needs	313	226
	Child Protection	12,634	9,820
Housing Matters (Summary Process)		21,919	15,738
Total Cases Disposed		322,223	227,644

¹Disposed includes re-opened and transferred cases

²Does not include infractions or payable violations

³Includes small claims housing

Supreme Court

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	147	121	76	1	1	18	10	33	134	(13)
Criminal	76	67	20	4	1	22	2	3	91	15
Total	223	188	96	5	2	40	12	36	225	2

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	134	75	80	1	4	13	8	19	89	(45)
Criminal	91	53	30	1	0	15	1	4	93	2
Total	225	128	110	2	4	28	9	23	182	(43)

¹ Civil category includes: Civil, Family, and Juvenile cases

Appellate Court

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	918	1,140	388	163	198	34	241	120	914	(4)
Criminal	270	142	103	15	8	8	19	16	243	(27)
Total	1,188	1,282	491	178	206	42	260	136	1,157	(31)

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	914	926	325	137	148	29	211	104	884	(30)
Criminal	243	92	103	12	NULL	9	32	11	166	(77)
Total	1,157	1,018	428	149	148	38	243	115	1,050	(107)

¹ Civil category includes: Civil, Family, and Juvenile cases

Delinquency

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19

	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	297	10	3	310	1,363	1,404	237	30	2	269	(41)
Hartford	271	41	49	361	938	1,058	181	33	27	241	(120)
Middletown	99	12	2	113	438	427	98	25	1	124	11
New Britain	263	31	9	303	779	933	121	17	11	149	(154)
New Haven	255	23	3	281	1,218	1,296	190	13	0	203	(78)
Rockville	96	43	11	150	337	391	75	16	5	96	(54)
Stamford	114	35	10	159	382	398	87	30	26	143	(16)
Torrington	71	10	4	85	241	245	67	9	5	81	(4)
Waterbury	314	53	12	379	1,312	1,370	246	54	21	321	(58)
Waterford	165	57	10	232	583	657	128	21	9	158	(74)
Willimantic	88	41	16	145	317	342	94	16	10	120	(25)
Total	2,033	356	129	2,518	7,908	8,521	1,524	264	117	1,905	(613)

Delinquency

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	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	237	30	2	269	1,269	1,046	352	128	12	492	223
Hartford	181	33	27	241	790	739	188	82	22	292	51
Middletown	98	25	1	124	254	279	45	38	16	99	(25)
New Britain	121	17	11	149	619	557	143	47	21	211	62
New Haven	190	13	0	203	1,056	884	289	79	7	375	172
Rockville	75	16	5	96	341	282	93	49	13	155	59
Stamford	87	30	26	143	292	248	84	69	34	187	44
Torrington	67	9	5	81	194	199	43	30	3	76	(5)
Waterbury	246	54	21	321	974	934	250	87	24	361	40
Waterford	128	21	9	158	469	446	105	61	15	181	23
Willimantic	94	16	10	120	257	197	82	55	43	180	60
Total	1,524	264	117	1,905	6,515	5,811	1,674	725	210	2,609	704

Family with Service Needs

FY19

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

	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	3	0	0	3	88	88	3	0	0	3	0
Hartford	2	1	0	3	28	27	4	0	0	4	1
Middletown	2	0	0	2	14	15	1	0	0	1	(1)
New Britain	3	0	0	3	36	39	0	0	0	0	(3)
New Haven	0	0	0	0	30	28	2	0	0	2	2
Rockville	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Stamford	2	0	1	3	16	13	4	1	1	6	3
Torrington	0	0	0	0	25	24	1	0	0	1	1
Waterbury	12	0	0	12	32	35	9	0	0	9	(3)
Waterford	4	0	1	5	24	26	2	0	1	3	(2)
Willimantic	0	0	1	1	12	12	1	0	0	1	0
Total	28	1	3	32	311	313	27	1	2	30	(2)

Family with Service Needs

FY20

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

	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	3	0	0	3	49	52	0	0	0	0	(3)
Hartford	4	0	0	4	23	26	1	0	0	1	(3)
Middletown	1	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	(1)
New Britain	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	2	0	0	2	9	11	0	0	0	0	(2)
Rockville	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	1	1
Stamford	4	1	1	6	17	17	3	1	2	6	0
Torrington	1	0	0	1	16	17	0	0	0	0	(1)
Waterbury	9	0	0	9	27	32	4	0	0	4	(5)
Waterford	2	0	1	3	22	24	0	0	1	1	(2)
Willimantic	1	0	0	1	6	6	1	0	0	1	0
Total	27	1	2	30	210	226	10	1	3	14	(16)

Child Protection Petitions¹

FY19

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

	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	346	74	34	454	1,581	1,613	310	59	53	422	(32)
Hartford	324	40	24	388	1,812	1,713	390	52	45	487	99
Middletown	177	20	16	213	693	755	113	30	8	151	(62)
New Britain	253	21	16	290	1,204	1,172	269	34	19	322	32
New Haven	299	17	8	324	1,795	1,794	291	30	4	325	1
Rockville	132	36	11	179	658	659	159	14	5	178	(1)
Stamford	36	10	7	53	255	252	45	9	2	56	3
Torrington	118	12	6	136	467	499	81	9	14	104	(32)
Waterbury	395	83	42	520	2,091	2,047	436	80	48	564	44
Waterford	220	54	22	296	1,341	1,288	249	71	29	349	53
Willimantic	171	26	5	202	838	842	169	25	4	198	(4)
Total	2,471	393	191	3,055	12,735	12,634	2,512	413	231	3,156	101

¹ Petition Types Include:

Neglect
Neglect, Uncared For
Neglect, Abused
Neglect, Uncared For, Abused
Uncared For
Uncared For, Abused

Abused
Emancipation
Contested Application Removal of Guardian
Contested Petition for Terminated Rights
Appeal from Probate
Revocation

Termination of Parental Rights
Motion for Review of Permanency Plan
Administrative Appeal
Reinstate Parent As Guardian
Adoption
OTC

Child Protection Petitions¹

FY20

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

	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	310	59	53	422	1,491	1,421	301	129	62	492	70
Hartford	390	52	45	487	1,336	1,338	273	96	116	485	(2)
Middletown	113	30	8	151	453	458	98	36	12	146	(5)
New Britain	269	34	19	322	973	973	226	70	26	322	0
New Haven	291	30	4	325	1,386	1,367	272	63	9	344	19
Rockville	159	14	5	178	485	464	113	62	24	199	21
Stamford	45	9	2	56	231	225	46	14	2	62	6
Torrington	81	9	14	104	398	387	52	50	13	115	11
Waterbury	436	80	48	564	1,525	1,646	282	132	29	443	(121)
Waterford	249	71	29	349	956	938	186	114	67	367	18
Willimantic	169	25	4	198	672	603	194	56	17	267	69
Total	2,512	413	231	3,156	9,906	9,820	2,043	822	377	3,242	86

¹ Petition Types Include:

Neglect
Neglect, Uncared For
Neglect, Abused
Neglect, Uncared For, Abused
Uncared For
Uncared For, Abused

Abused
Emancipation
Contested Application Removal of Guardian
Contested Petition for Terminated Rights
Appeal from Probate
Revocation

Termination of Parental Rights
Motion for Review of Permanency Plan
Administrative Appeal
Reinstate Parent As Guardian
Adoption
OTC

Judicial District Criminal

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19

	Pending, Start of Period	Added			Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
		Transferred from:		Total	Without Trial	With Trial	Transferred to:			Total		
		Part B ¹	Part A ²				Part B ³	Part A ⁴	Other			
Ansonia/Milford	168	132	0	132	96	1	12	2	0	111	179	39
Danbury	618	348	0	348	327	3	0	1	0	331	636	8
Fairfield	454	216	14	230	214	17	2	8	0	241	433	(10)
Hartford	367	363	4	367	263	25	16	11	2	317	400	52
Litchfield	302	311	1	312	247	2	0	9	1	259	335	43
Middlesex	92	81	12	93	72	6	3	2	0	83	96	4
New Britain	282	183	8	191	158	7	10	7	0	182	286	10
New Haven	376	212	7	219	206	24	5	13	0	248	340	(51)
New London	242	176	4	180	158	9	5	5	1	178	242	15
Stamford	394	189	1	190	167	6	3	6	0	182	382	(4)
Tolland	136	79	2	81	96	1	0	2	0	99	116	(17)
Waterbury	431	276	4	280	273	2	5	3	0	283	444	(9)
Windham	125	102	5	107	53	4	1	3	0	61	167	49
Total	3,987	2,668	62	2,730	2,330	107	62	72	4	2,575	4,056	129

¹ Part B - transferred from a GA location to the identified judicial district location

² Part A - transferred from a different judicial district location to the identified judicial district location

³ Part B - transferred to a GA location from the identified judicial district location

⁴ Part A - transferred to a different judicial district location from the identified judicial district location

Judicial District Criminal

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	Pending, Start of Period	Added			Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
		Transferred from:		Total	Without Trial	With Trial	Transferred to:			Total		
		Part B ¹	Part A ²				Part B ³	Part A ⁴	Other			
Ansonia/Milford	182	118	1	119	72	4	8	8	0	92	208	26
Danbury	636	272	3	275	276	5	1	0	0	282	637	1
Fairfield	430	202	20	222	127	13	4	5	0	149	474	44
Hartford	400	211	4	215	181	16	9	7	0	213	418	18
Litchfield	336	202	0	202	182	2	3	5	1	193	337	1
Middlesex	96	54	1	55	40	3	5	2	1	51	109	13
New Britain	285	136	4	140	123	7	4	0	0	134	306	21
New Haven	340	138	4	142	149	16	11	1	0	177	294	(46)
New London	241	115	1	116	95	4	3	1	0	103	265	24
Stamford	382	89	1	90	152	1	6	9	0	168	297	(85)
Tolland	117	69	0	69	66	1	0	4	0	71	128	11
Waterbury	446	238	7	245	190	4	11	7	0	212	462	16
Windham	167	46	3	49	55	2	1	0	0	58	153	(14)
Total	4,058	1,890	49	1,939	1,708	78	66	49	2	1,903	4,088	30

¹ Part B - transferred from a GA location to the identified judicial district location

² Part A - transferred from a different judicial district location to the identified judicial district location

³ Part B - transferred to a GA location from the identified judicial district location

⁴ Part A - transferred to a different judicial district location from the identified judicial district location

Judicial District Criminal

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19

	Pending, End of Period					Median Age of Cases (in months)	Cases for Confined Defendants	
	Active	Inactive			Total		6-12 months	12+ months
		Programs	Rearrests	Other				
Ansonia/Milford	148	23	2	6	179	7.3	16	8
Danbury	233	186	179	38	636	4.7	21	14
Fairfield	310	52	52	19	433	10.1	33	78
Hartford	321	24	34	21	400	6.5	66	55
Litchfield	225	74	20	16	335	4.2	23	19
Middlesex	71	16	7	2	96	5.0	9	2
New Britain	224	44	12	6	286	9.4	44	54
New Haven	240	47	41	12	340	7.4	46	26
New London	196	24	14	8	242	6.4	31	18
Stamford	233	66	62	21	382	10.6	30	54
Tolland	82	12	18	4	116	6.8	17	8
Waterbury	359	50	25	10	444	8.1	47	71
Windham	134	14	14	5	167	7.4	20	25
Total	2,776	632	480	168	4,056	7.2	403	432

Judicial District Criminal

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	Pending, End of Period					Median Age of Cases (in months)	Cases for Confined Defendants	
	Active	Inactive			Total		6-12 months	12+ months
		Programs	Rearrests	Other				
Ansonia/Milford	165	31	3	9	208	11.0	22	18
Danbury	216	200	173	48	637	7.2	10	15
Fairfield	346	57	49	22	474	12.4	41	121
Hartford	321	38	33	26	418	9.9	61	74
Litchfield	225	69	14	29	337	9.5	14	22
Middlesex	88	16	4	1	109	10.4	14	10
New Britain	243	43	14	6	306	9.9	45	54
New Haven	182	57	41	14	294	11.2	17	34
New London	208	31	12	14	265	12.2	28	30
Stamford	167	54	50	26	297	16.2	21	46
Tolland	97	13	18	0	128	8.8	13	5
Waterbury	388	32	24	18	462	12.2	64	99
Windham	121	13	11	8	153	15.1	7	36
Total	2,767	654	446	221	4,088	11.4	357	564

Geographical Area Criminal¹

FY19

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

	Pending, Start of Period					Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period				
	Active	Inactive			Total			Active	Inactive			Total
		Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140					Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140	
Bridgeport	1,407	552	1,732	2,134	5,825	5,798	5,682	1,533	475	1,659	2,259	5,926
Bristol	509	102	754	55	1,420	1,142	2,284	120	52	106	13	291
Danbury	554	237	931	854	2,576	1,673	1,890	492	188	847	839	2,366
Danielson	593	112	654	684	2,043	1,731	1,747	587	120	608	716	2,031
Derby	621	302	763	370	2,056	1,669	1,878	442	352	655	398	1,847
Enfield	659	105	657	480	1,901	2,121	2,317	580	50	572	502	1,704
Hartford	2,238	709	1,500	1,808	6,255	10,225	10,268	2,215	685	1,419	1,902	6,221
Manchester	1,478	218	1,240	591	3,527	3,141	3,311	1,226	225	1,316	586	3,353
Meriden	1,202	124	1,155	271	2,752	3,483	3,744	1,034	135	987	318	2,474
Middletown	712	145	655	459	1,971	2,522	2,590	666	137	655	435	1,893
Milford	610	104	523	399	1,636	2,082	2,096	659	99	461	405	1,624
New Britain	1,518	165	1,263	975	3,921	5,058	4,370	1,588	247	1,733	1,026	4,594
New Haven	1,742	412	1,592	2,254	6,000	7,527	7,835	1,727	261	1,384	2,301	5,673
New London	1,080	559	1,506	1,825	4,970	3,442	3,670	745	685	1,324	1,978	4,732
Norwalk	513	890	981	1,283	3,667	1,804	1,855	633	759	888	1,344	3,624
Norwich	640	132	721	413	1,906	2,099	2,158	596	119	660	459	1,834
Rockville	591	40	787	316	1,734	1,607	1,589	618	66	691	368	1,743
Stamford	880	591	1,401	1,495	4,367	2,704	2,639	954	675	1,231	1,576	4,436
Torrington	589	133	673	253	1,648	2,169	2,026	644	143	725	280	1,792
Waterbury	2,938	340	1,867	1,641	6,786	6,239	7,195	2,118	357	1,646	1,710	5,831
Total	21,074	5,972	21,355	18,560	66,961	68,236	71,144	19,177	5,830	19,567	19,415	63,989

¹ Excludes Criminal Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

Geographical Area Criminal¹

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	Pending, Start of Period					Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period				
	Active	Inactive			Total			Active	Inactive			Total
		Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140					Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140	
Bridgeport	1,570	477	1,651	2,258	5,956	4,978	3,958	2,449	499	1,727	2,277	6,952
Bristol ²	116	48	106	13	283	21	313	-	-	-	-	-
Danbury	498	162	824	882	2,366	1,531	1,363	687	196	766	881	2,530
Danielson	599	123	602	714	2,038	1,616	1,201	871	80	793	709	2,453
Derby	450	353	652	399	1,854	1,539	1,185	596	483	712	396	2,187
Enfield	594	50	568	501	1,713	1,948	1,486	862	67	730	503	2,162
Hartford	2,280	668	1,398	1,894	6,240	9,456	7,623	3,928	596	1,806	1,753	8,083
Manchester	1,245	212	1,307	607	3,371	2,893	2,498	1,648	196	1,316	587	3,747
Meriden	1,065	131	981	321	2,498	3,336	2,709	1,647	99	1,035	314	3,095
Middletown	682	144	654	435	1,915	2,137	1,750	797	276	786	424	2,283
Milford	658	98	459	407	1,622	1,852	1,542	970	90	466	417	1,943
New Britain	1,621	249	1,729	1,023	4,622	5,449	3,956	2,793	210	2,029	1,046	6,078
New Haven	1,736	264	1,370	2,306	5,676	6,764	4,858	2,928	413	1,960	2,317	7,618
New London	761	682	1,316	1,983	4,742	2,791	2,351	1,400	411	1,389	1,979	5,179
Norwalk	647	765	868	1,344	3,624	1,582	1,516	780	660	886	1,366	3,692
Norwich	618	119	655	456	1,848	1,861	1,465	841	182	738	460	2,221
Rockville	632	64	680	370	1,746	1,838	1,101	1,144	83	922	342	2,491
Stamford	951	676	1,226	1,576	4,429	2,184	1,898	1,108	508	1,485	1,635	4,736
Torrington	657	145	718	279	1,799	1,606	1,447	840	122	715	293	1,970
Waterbury	2,132	364	1,642	1,717	5,855	5,588	4,581	3,122	299	1,877	1,572	6,870
Total	19,512	5,794	19,406	19,485	64,197	60,970	48,801	29,411	5,470	22,138	19,271	76,290

¹ Excludes Criminal Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

² Bristol courthouse closed on August 31, 2019

Geographical Area Motor Vehicle¹

FY19

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

	Pending, Start of Period					Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period				
	Active	Inactive			Total			Active	Inactive			Total
		Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140					Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140	
Bridgeport	1,265	262	627	3,060	5,214	4,108	4,166	1,261	188	510	3,179	5,138
Bristol	749	231	378	64	1,422	1,069	1,721	539	150	73	11	773
Danbury	537	150	428	1,397	2,512	1,664	1,767	441	111	487	1,397	2,436
Danielson	468	88	395	1,903	2,854	1,457	1,505	398	53	396	1,958	2,805
Derby	891	544	370	2,071	3,876	2,057	2,166	604	689	342	2,117	3,752
Enfield	517	68	380	1,417	2,382	2,142	2,056	506	25	391	1,552	2,474
Hartford	2,891	538	603	14,277	18,309	5,754	5,174	2,507	461	567	15,361	18,896
Manchester	1,683	277	542	2,164	4,666	3,577	3,415	1,516	262	529	2,524	4,831
Meriden	1,158	625	438	6,711	8,932	3,815	3,658	1,102	400	454	7,126	9,082
Middletown	624	106	521	1,826	3,077	2,109	2,239	521	88	504	1,845	2,958
Milford	406	54	159	1,844	2,463	1,080	1,128	368	41	132	1,878	2,419
New Britain	1,438	129	499	5,331	7,397	4,188	3,591	1,263	204	876	5,650	7,993
New Haven	1,424	281	484	7,151	9,340	4,248	4,318	1,300	202	405	7,367	9,274
New London	917	509	795	3,502	5,723	2,849	2,910	560	642	768	3,664	5,634
Norwalk	472	361	496	1,838	3,167	1,511	1,567	482	320	464	1,844	3,110
Norwich	580	154	496	1,293	2,523	1,764	1,825	551	99	467	1,342	2,459
Rockville	473	76	582	1,214	2,345	1,846	1,814	549	58	479	1,276	2,362
Stamford	464	424	459	2,101	3,448	1,796	1,747	551	395	406	2,146	3,498
Torrington	370	134	380	274	1,158	1,950	1,803	488	95	416	299	1,298
Waterbury	2,273	133	415	3,490	6,311	3,937	4,232	1,537	207	463	3,833	6,040
Total	19,600	5,144	9,447	62,928	97,119	52,921	52,802	17,044	4,690	9,129	66,369	97,232

¹ Excludes Motor Vehicle Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

Geographical Area Motor Vehicle¹

FY20

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

	Pending, Start of Period					Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period				
	Active	Inactive			Total			Active	Inactive			Total
		Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140					Marked for Disposition	Programs	Rearrest or 14-140	
Bridgeport	1,253	193	504	3,183	5,133	3,110	2,817	1,587	196	421	3,224	5,428
Bristol ²	539	150	73	11	773	38	818	-	-	-	-	-
Danbury	441	103	484	1,401	2,429	1,316	1,264	576	107	419	1,390	2,492
Danielson	404	55	393	1,957	2,809	1,234	1,042	684	34	296	1,995	3,009
Derby	600	702	339	2,122	3,763	1,853	1,831	737	666	255	2,111	3,769
Enfield	507	26	388	1,555	2,476	2,014	1,484	864	18	453	1,671	3,006
Hartford	2,507	471	562	15,372	18,912	4,690	3,529	2,951	369	532	16,206	20,058
Manchester	1,451	227	529	2,622	4,829	2,938	2,348	1,632	213	511	3,050	5,406
Meriden	1,114	391	454	7,132	9,091	3,272	2,912	1,428	143	406	7,466	9,443
Middletown	523	91	503	1,846	2,963	1,654	1,581	668	49	409	1,909	3,035
Milford	372	40	132	1,880	2,424	1,040	891	513	41	130	1,893	2,577
New Britain	1,289	210	872	5,648	8,019	4,041	3,309	1,987	105	795	5,828	8,715
New Haven	1,320	198	403	7,368	9,289	3,481	2,853	1,645	188	411	7,671	9,915
New London	568	632	764	3,672	5,636	2,245	1,965	1,077	395	692	3,768	5,932
Norwalk	483	316	456	1,844	3,099	1,106	1,238	528	251	375	1,824	2,978
Norwich	573	97	468	1,337	2,475	1,650	1,409	716	88	468	1,439	2,711
Rockville	555	56	477	1,273	2,361	1,887	1,285	1,078	138	483	1,273	2,972
Stamford	549	390	402	2,148	3,489	1,501	1,305	734	419	391	2,161	3,705
Torrington	490	96	410	300	1,296	1,586	1,376	790	43	395	313	1,541
Waterbury	1,542	209	458	3,840	6,049	3,330	2,998	1,961	147	432	3,856	6,396
Total	17,080	4,653	9,071	66,511	97,315	43,986	38,255	22,156	3,610	8,274	69,048	103,088

¹ Excludes Motor Vehicle Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

² Bristol courthouse closed on August 31, 2019

Civil Case Movement¹

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	2,823	2,398	403	134	2,935	111	2,880	76	3,067	2,691
Bridgeport	5,524	6,846	1,193	66	8,105	320	7,570	324	8,214	5,415
Danbury	1,860	1,849	71	42	1,962	63	1,805	77	1,945	1,877
Hartford	11,553	9,765	346	134	10,245	553	9,742	249	10,544	11,254
Litchfield	1,294	1,510	148	31	1,689	37	1,566	28	1,631	1,352
Meriden	808	1,006	33	16	1,055	31	979	52	1,062	801
Middlesex	1,530	1,794	81	26	1,901	45	1,874	64	1,983	1,448
New Britain	3,889	3,420	157	743	4,320	93	4,433	47	4,573	3,636
New Haven	10,161	7,791	776	95	8,662	529	8,894	119	9,542	9,281
New London ²	3,338	3,181	117	106	3,404	87	3,404	176	3,667	3,075
Stamford	3,723	3,319	131	55	3,505	145	2,725	266	3,136	4,092
Tolland ³	2,523	1,837	91	19	1,947	122	1,931	42	2,095	2,375
Waterbury	4,201	3,689	169	101	3,959	137	3,592	50	3,779	4,381
Windham	782	1,165	45	11	1,221	34	1,180	15	1,229	774
Total	54,009	49,570	3,761	1,579	54,910	2,307	52,575	1,585	56,467	52,452

¹ Does not include Housing or Small Claims

² Includes Norwich

³ Includes TSR - Rockville Habeas

Note: Discrepancies between Transferred In and Transferred Out figures result from transfers to housing session locations, which are reported separately

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Civil Case Movement¹

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	2,691	1,871	433	31	2,335	77	2,480	44	2,601	2,425
Bridgeport	5,416	5,918	1,133	49	7,100	143	5,856	150	6,149	6,367
Danbury	1,877	1,771	74	28	1,873	41	1,513	69	1,623	2,127
Hartford	11,254	8,372	304	98	8,774	379	8,008	167	8,554	11,474
Litchfield	1,352	1,248	127	13	1,388	62	1,283	17	1,362	1,378
Meriden	801	812	29	17	858	23	751	43	817	842
Middlesex	1,448	1,444	62	22	1,528	29	1,370	37	1,436	1,540
New Britain	3,636	2,878	117	577	3,572	88	3,379	201	3,668	3,540
New Haven	9,281	7,218	720	68	8,006	339	7,078	105	7,522	9,765
New London ²	3,075	2,758	97	77	2,932	72	2,812	146	3,030	2,977
Stamford	4,092	2,733	97	64	2,894	123	2,620	277	3,020	3,966
Tolland ³	2,375	1,485	103	13	1,601	130	1,603	14	1,747	2,229
Waterbury	4,381	3,291	168	264	3,723	143	3,226	41	3,410	4,694
Windham	774	902	52	15	969	23	939	33	995	748
Total	52,453	42,701	3,516	1,336	47,553	1,672	42,918	1,344	45,934	54,072

¹ Does not include Housing or Small Claims

² Includes Norwich

³ Includes TSR - Rockville Habeas

Note: Discrepancies between Transferred In and Transferred Out figures result from transfers to housing session locations, which are reported separately

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Small Claims Housing

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	22	72	6	0	5	81	14
Bridgeport Housing	52	147	2	0	5	119	77
Danbury	11	52	2	0	0	54	11
Hartford Housing	134	381	19	2	3	417	116
Litchfield	13	62	4	1	1	67	12
Meriden	21	67	9	0	0	86	11
Middlesex	19	43	1	0	0	58	5
New Britain Housing	37	134	7	0	0	145	33
New Haven Housing	44	261	13	12	1	230	99
New London	49	87	9	1	0	126	20
Norwalk Housing	47	157	6	5	0	173	42
Tolland	12	37	2	2	4	46	3
Waterbury Housing	30	130	18	3	0	134	47
Windham	9	43	2	3	2	47	8
Total	500	1,673	100	29	21	1,783	498

Small Claims Housing

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	14	57	2	0	1	56	16
Bridgeport Housing	77	117	6	0	2	110	88
Danbury	11	53	2	0	0	52	14
Hartford Housing	116	310	12	3	4	264	173
Litchfield	12	40	2	2	0	35	21
Meriden	11	41	6	1	1	46	12
Middlesex	5	36	2	1	2	29	13
New Britain Housing	33	104	7	1	2	110	33
New Haven Housing	100	174	4	2	0	195	86
New London	20	66	4	0	0	68	22
Norwalk Housing	42	104	3	0	0	110	39
Tolland	3	31	0	1	1	18	16
Waterbury Housing	47	105	6	0	0	96	62
Windham	8	30	3	2	0	20	23
Total	499	1,268	59	13	13	1,209	618

Small Claims

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added ¹	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed ¹	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	474	3,821	65	11	59	3,940	372
Bridgeport	2,817	6,934	91	29	17	8,404	1,450
Danbury	569	2,963	56	2	7	3,084	499
Hartford	3,506	10,518	325	22	20	12,887	1,464
Litchfield	773	2,229	62	15	6	2,602	471
Meriden	1,004	2,834	88	2	2	3,672	254
Middlesex	361	1,957	33	5	8	2,089	259
New Britain	675	4,743	63	20	15	4,992	494
New Haven	1,240	4,533	93	19	13	5,154	718
New London	1,265	3,938	174	14	3	4,817	571
Stamford	807	2,741	48	15	6	2,808	797
Tolland	273	2,845	48	4	17	2,939	214
Waterbury	826	4,317	63	16	11	4,677	534
Windham	537	2,214	28	2	1	2,486	294
Total	15,127	56,587	1,237	176	185	64,551	8,391

¹The Judicial Branch recently moved the Small Claims cases and related data to the Civil/Family Efile database. As a result, approximately 17,000 cases were assigned new docket numbers. From a system perspective, those 17,000 pending transferred cases look like newly added cases with a writ entry date within FY19. The cases are not newly added cases, as they were transferred cases initiated in a prior time frame. As consequence of this move, the added column depicts 56,587 added cases during FY19 of which approximately 17,000 cases were transferred cases from the old database and approximately 39,000 cases were newly added cases. The move also impacted disposed cases, as many of the cases were moved from centralized small claims to create financial and/or wage executions. During the process of creating a new case to generate an execution, a disposition date was entered during FY19.

Small Claims

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	372	2,980	151	32	22	2,449	1,064
Bridgeport	1,449	5,481	60	11	6	4,825	2,170
Danbury	499	2,284	56	4	8	2,281	554
Hartford	1,464	8,903	147	16	30	6,715	3,785
Litchfield	471	1,716	36	5	10	1,474	744
Meriden	254	2,307	95	8	35	1,872	760
Middlesex	259	1,733	28	8	4	1,291	733
New Britain	494	3,754	42	17	12	3,109	1,186
New Haven	718	4,680	48	19	11	2,996	2,455
New London	571	3,282	100	3	0	2,032	1,924
Stamford	797	2,366	45	3	7	2,200	1,003
Tolland	214	1,692	29	4	2	1,482	455
Waterbury	534	3,443	42	19	7	2,811	1,220
Windham	294	1,586	20	3	1	1,230	672
Total	8,390	46,207	899	152	155	36,767	18,725

Family Case Movement¹

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial ³	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	344	1,121	43	2	1,166	518	636	7	1,161	349
Bridgeport	672	2,309	93	5	2,407	1,001	1,220	4	2,225	854
Danbury	344	970	37	12	1,019	543	511	5	1,059	304
Hartford	1,019	3,941	92	20	4,053	1,667	2,422	13	4,102	970
Litchfield	260	819	38	2	859	407	493	4	904	215
Meriden	252	778	31	5	814	304	636	8	948	118
Middlesex	280	877	42	10	929	450	485	6	941	268
New Britain	479	1,817	74	5	1,896	847	1,078	15	1,940	435
New Haven	1,115	2,868	52	15	2,935	1,206	1,813	8	3,027	1,023
Norwich ²	553	2,202	55	62	2,319	890	1,313	62	2,265	607
Stamford	777	1,649	49	5	1,703	943	790	9	1,742	738
Tolland	280	1,005	29	10	1,044	506	550	12	1,068	256
Waterbury	410	1,749	67	16	1,832	730	1,092	14	1,836	406
Windham	341	1,058	28	4	1,090	391	694	6	1,091	340
Total	7,126	23,163	730	173	24,066	10,403	13,733	173	24,309	6,883

¹ Excludes Family Support Magistrate cases

² Includes New London

³ Judgment by hearing or trial

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Family Case Movement¹

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial ³	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	349	925	15	9	949	364	585	4	953	345
Bridgeport	854	1,857	69	2	1,928	780	1,228	5	2,013	769
Danbury	304	813	22	12	847	441	375	6	822	329
Hartford	970	3,377	82	12	3,471	1,270	2,023	16	3,309	1,132
Litchfield	215	630	19	7	656	288	349	6	643	228
Meriden	118	573	24	14	611	198	358	8	564	165
Middlesex	268	670	31	7	708	344	359	11	714	262
New Britain	435	1,581	73	17	1,671	585	998	10	1,593	513
New Haven	1,023	2,589	51	8	2,648	964	1,648	19	2,631	1,040
Norwich ²	607	1,787	34	81	1,902	773	1,044	93	1,910	599
Stamford	738	1,284	31	4	1,319	719	625	3	1,347	710
Tolland	256	787	37	11	835	366	431	3	800	291
Waterbury	406	1,422	53	7	1,482	505	905	21	1,431	457
Windham	340	814	16	16	846	296	595	2	893	293
Total	6,883	19,109	557	207	19,873	7,893	11,523	207	19,623	7,133

¹ Excludes Family Support Magistrate cases

² Includes New London

³ Judgment by hearing or trial

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Family Support Magistrate Case Movement

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	10	68	1	3	72	62	2	64	18
Bridgeport	70	386	4	1	391	410	0	410	51
Danbury	19	91	0	0	91	98	0	98	12
Hartford	226	825	10	4	839	882	0	882	183
Litchfield	8	52	0	0	52	52	0	52	8
Meriden	26	107	7	0	114	121	0	121	19
Middlesex	12	85	4	0	89	81	2	83	18
New Britain	70	380	7	1	388	401	1	402	56
New Haven	114	590	5	6	601	604	3	607	108
Norwich	42	190	2	1	193	193	1	194	41
Stamford	39	137	4	1	142	140	2	142	39
Tolland	14	88	3	0	91	87	0	87	18
Waterbury	117	401	1	0	402	409	5	414	105
Windham	33	150	2	0	152	157	1	158	27
Total	800	3,550	50	17	3,617	3,697	17	3,714	703

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Family Support Magistrate Case Movement

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	18	68	1	0	69	70	1	71	16
Bridgeport	51	277	1	2	280	282	0	282	49
Danbury	12	54	0	0	54	52	0	52	14
Hartford	183	595	21	1	617	621	0	621	179
Litchfield	8	36	2	0	38	38	0	38	8
Meriden	19	81	1	2	84	78	1	79	24
Middlesex	18	44	5	3	52	55	1	56	14
New Britain	56	235	9	0	244	256	1	257	43
New Haven	108	388	4	1	393	415	1	416	85
Norwich	41	181	0	0	181	176	2	178	44
Stamford	39	107	0	0	107	125	0	125	21
Tolland	18	76	3	0	79	84	0	84	13
Waterbury	105	241	3	1	245	259	3	262	88
Windham	27	93	2	0	95	98	0	98	24
Total	703	2,476	52	10	2,538	2,609	10	2,619	622

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Family Support Magistrate UIFSA¹ Case Movement

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period ²	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Bridgeport	-	159	2	0	161	150	0	150	11
Danbury	-	54	0	1	55	52	0	52	3
Hartford	-	245	3	3	251	215	0	215	36
Middlesex	-	44	0	0	44	43	0	43	1
New Britain	-	106	1	0	107	100	2	102	5
New Haven	-	223	1	0	224	199	1	200	24
Norwich	-	167	3	1	171	159	0	159	12
Putnam	-	80	0	0	80	77	0	77	3
Rockville	-	23	0	0	23	23	0	23	0
Stamford	-	92	0	0	92	88	0	88	4
Torrington	-	38	0	0	38	36	0	36	2
Waterbury	-	152	1	0	153	138	2	140	13
Total	-	1,383	11	5	1,399	1,280	5	1,285	114

¹Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

²UIFSA Matters were migrated to the Civil e-filing system in August 2018

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Family Support Magistrate UIFSA¹ Case Movement

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Bridgeport	11	79	0	2	81	84	0	84	8
Danbury	3	20	0	1	21	21	0	21	3
Hartford	36	140	1	1	142	162	0	162	16
Middlesex	1	32	1	1	34	34	0	34	1
New Britain	5	67	1	1	69	69	1	70	4
New Haven	24	140	0	2	142	138	3	141	25
Norwich	12	79	0	0	79	84	2	86	5
Putnam	3	46	0	0	46	43	0	43	6
Rockville	0	6	0	0	6	5	0	5	1
Stamford	4	32	0	0	32	27	0	27	9
Torrington	2	23	0	0	23	24	0	24	1
Waterbury	13	66	2	1	69	70	3	73	9
Total	114	730	5	9	744	761	9	770	88

¹Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

Note: Total Disposed and Reopened cases include all instances during the time frame. A single case can go to judgment then reopen and go to judgment again.

Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Bridgeport	480	2,426	139	18	7	2,666	390
Hartford	801	4,312	274	12	20	4,791	588
New Britain	151	1,853	176	24	8	2,046	150
New Haven	394	3,216	252	30	33	3,499	360
Norwalk	167	1,185	104	7	15	1,296	152
Waterbury	279	2,194	178	12	15	2,401	247
Total	2,272	15,186	1,123	103	98	16,699	1,887

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Bridgeport	390	1,801	67	14	7	1,969	296
Hartford	588	3,330	154	5	27	3,251	799
New Britain	150	1,314	105	26	7	1,399	189
New Haven	360	2,480	163	25	25	2,384	619
Norwalk	152	998	71	7	5	976	247
Waterbury	247	1,657	151	5	17	1,741	302
Total	1,887	11,580	711	82	88	11,720	2,452

Non-Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	117	469	31	12	16	457	156
Danbury	53	489	42	1	1	509	75
Litchfield	133	461	29	5	9	487	132
Meriden	66	448	44	13	6	460	105
Middlesex	100	525	20	2	0	548	99
New London	134	806	97	11	27	873	148
Norwich	85	709	69	28	16	742	133
Tolland	36	342	31	0	4	375	30
Windham	76	543	24	6	1	591	57
Total	800	4,792	387	78	80	5,042	935

Non-Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	156	348	16	10	13	399	118
Danbury	75	373	13	2	2	345	116
Litchfield	132	340	16	5	2	424	67
Meriden	105	319	33	13	6	310	154
Middlesex	99	379	7	5	0	361	129
New London	148	589	90	10	16	706	115
Norwich	133	526	43	13	12	630	73
Tolland	30	325	20	2	3	315	59
Windham	57	372	15	1	0	386	59
Total	935	3,571	253	61	54	3,876	890

Adult Probation Summary of Clients

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

FY19

	Total Incoming		Total Outgoing		Probation at Start		Probation at End	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
Summary	19,432	20,839	21,177	22,723	39,175	43,044	37,612	41,236
Accelerated Rehabilitation	5,504	5,509	7,063	7,067	7,508	7,513	6,681	6,691
Drug Dependency	92	93	79	82	255	264	272	278
Youtful Offender	56	57	55	55	110	111	98	100
Total	5,652	5,659	7,197	7,204	7,873	7,888	7,051	7,069

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

FY20

	Total Incoming		Total Outgoing		Probation at Start		Probation at End	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
Summary	14,993	16,105	16,782	17,912	37,612	41,236	35,020	38,325
Accelerated Rehabilitation	3,913	3,916	4,600	4,604	6,681	6,691	6,048	6,061
Drug Dependency	60	62	59	62	272	278	265	271
Youtful Offender	35	36	56	60	98	100	80	81
Total	4,008	4,014	4,715	4,726	7,051	7,069	6,393	6,413

Contracted Services

FY19
FY20

Adult Programs	Referrals	
Adult Behavioral Health Services	19,787	14,943
Alternative in the Community	11,433	8,325
Residential Services	4,314	3,561
Sex Offender Services	659	617
Women and Children Services	34	32
Drug Intervention Program	12	1

Family Services	Referrals	
Domestic Violence-Evolve	719	507
Domestic Violence-Explore	2,620	2,276
Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)	3,725	2,910
Bridgeport Domestic Violence Intervention Services	175	142

Community Service Programs	Referrals	
Community Court	3,042	1,692

Notes for future years:

Count is for referrals within the fiscal year

AIC is all referrals for all client categories for AIC + AIC-CS + AIC-JAMS

Residential is DMHAS, TH, DOC, and REACH. Excluded State Hospital, Community Beds, Womens and Children

ABHS counts all client categories





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