

SAFEGUARDING

Fair and Impartial Courts
During Turbulent Times

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.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson | 2

Letter from Judge Patrick L. Carroll III | 3
Chief Court Administrator

Connecticut Court Structure | 4

Supreme Court | 5

Appellate Court | 12

Superior Court | 17
Chief Court Administrator
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Chief Administrative Judges | 18

Administrative Judges | 19

Theme | 20

Administrative Organization | 22

Administrative Divisions | 23

Administrative Services Division | 24

Court Support Services Division | 26

External Affairs Division | 29

Information Technology Division | 32

Superior Court Operations Division | 36

Superior Court Division Maps | 40
Judicial Districts
Geographical Areas
Juvenile Matters Courts

Statistical Overview | 41

CT Judicial Branch Basic Facts | 42



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



It is my pleasure to present to you the 2020-2022 Biennial Report of the Connecticut Judicial Branch. Our very appropriate title for this most recent edition is: *Safeguarding Fair and Impartial Courts During Turbulent Times*.

The pandemic created situations that the Judicial Branch could not have envisioned, and from that experience springs a fervent hope that we never go through such a crisis again. If we do, however, I am certain that the Judicial Branch will meet the challenge head on, stronger and better positioned to serve the people of this great state.

We all owe a great deal to Chief Court Administrator Judge Patrick L. Carroll III and Deputy Chief Court Administrator Judge Elizabeth A. Bozzuto for their leadership during those frightening first months. Working around the clock against time and a foe never encountered before, they quickly put in motion the actions we needed to meet our constitutional responsibilities. Our state court system never shut down and continued to process cases that could not be postponed. I should note as well that Judge Carroll and Judge Bozzuto would be the first ones to thank those courageous employees who worked on the front lines, as we worked feverishly to get protections in place.

More information on the work we achieved during the pandemic will be highlighted in Judge Carroll's letter to you and throughout the Biennial Report. Other accomplishments, unrelated to the pandemic, will be noted as well, and I have one that I would like to share.

In the previous Biennial Report, I reported to you the creation of the Jury Selection Task Force, which was the direct result of a 2019 Connecticut Supreme Court ruling in *State v. Evan Jaron Holmes*. The Court gave a clear charge: study the issue of racial discrimination in the selection of juries and propose changes, either by court rule or legislation, to ensure that diverse juries are selected.

Because of the task force's hard work, we implemented several initiatives that we are confident will reduce racial disparity during jury selection. Among the most visible is the creation of a short video that addresses the issue of implicit bias. The video is now part of our juror orientation process and is shown to prospective jurors summoned for jury service. More initiatives are outlined in this Biennial Report, and we hope that you find the time to read about the other steps we have taken.

It has been quite an experience these past two years, and the Judicial Branch continues to make progress on all fronts – accomplishments that we could not have completed without your support.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Richard A. Robinson". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson

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

The Connecticut Judicial Branch is proud to share with you in its 2020-2022 Biennial Report our success stories on many fronts, including the reduction of pending caseloads in civil, family, criminal, and juvenile matters.

I am particularly pleased with the Judicial Branch's dexterity in quickly building and deploying modified processes that ensured we could meet our constitutional responsibilities during the pandemic. Connecticut's state courts never shut down; during the earliest days of the pandemic judges and front-line employees handled in person cases that could not be postponed. At the same time, the Judicial Branch developed an extensive remote platform, including expanded capacity for electronic processing and disposition of matters. Thus, we processed more cases without unduly risking public and staff health and safety.



Over time, our pending case inventory decreased. It's important to put this development in context – the Judicial Branch has always had a pending inventory of cases. Moreover, the number of pending cases during the pandemic never reached the highest number of pending cases we had experienced in the past. Add in the circumstances under which we worked, and the outcomes are remarkable. The pending caseloads for civil, criminal, and juvenile matters all were at pre-pandemic levels by September of 2022; family matters continued its decrease, just slightly more than its pre-pandemic inventory.

Regarding family matters, the Judicial Branch also implemented its “Pathways” program. This process uses a differential case management method that determines the needs and complexity of each case early on and assigns each case to one of three paths for a timely and efficient resolution. The results so far are promising, and we expect to see more positive results as the program evolves.

Our goal is to further reduce the pending inventory of cases through a combination of in-person and remote hearings. We fully understand that remote technology is not one-size-fits-all; to the contrary, jury trials, complex courtside trials, evidentiary hearings, and most arraignments should be in person. But under the right circumstances, technology provides the Judicial Branch with more options to meet its mission to resolve matters before it in a fair, timely, efficient, and open manner. The use of technology by the Judicial Branch to move business is here to stay.

I hope you will take the time to review this Biennial Report, as it highlights many other achievements. They are worth celebrating given the obstacles COVID-19 presented, and I am grateful to our judges, family support magistrates, and staff for all that they did.

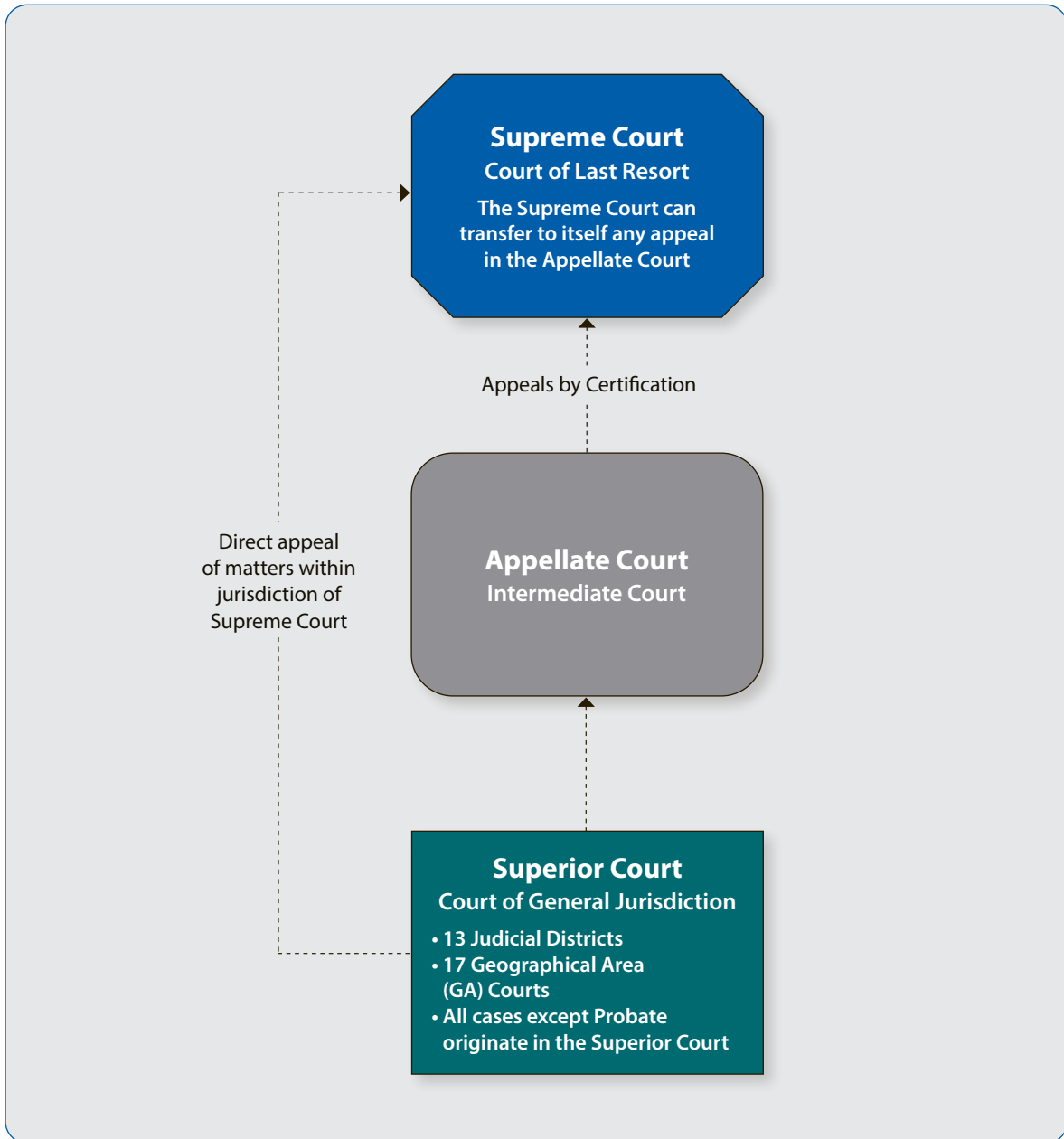
Thank you for your support, and we look forward to working with you in the future.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Patrick L. Carroll III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Chief Court Administrator

CONNECTICUT COURT STRUCTURE



SUPREME COURT



Seated from left to right: Justice Andrew J. McDonald, Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson and Justice Gregory T. D'Auria

Standing from left to right: Justice Joan K. Alexander, Justice Maria Araujo Kahn, Justice Raheem L. Mullins, Justice Steven D. Ecker and Senior Justice Christine E. Keller

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. Throughout much of the biennium, it consisted of the chief justice, six associate justices and one senior justice. Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson leads the court and is Connecticut's first Black chief justice.

The Supreme Court reviews rulings made in the Appellate and Superior courts to determine if any errors have occurred. The court generally sits *en banc* – in panels of seven.

Justices heard arguments in cases remotely during much of the pandemic, with the goal of continuing to move business while at the same time reducing the physical footprint in the Supreme Court building. It was the first time in the Supreme Court's history that oral argument occurred via videoconference. The Court

then livestreamed the arguments via its YouTube page, ensuring public access to the proceedings. The setup allowed the Court to assign appeals for hearings for the eight terms of court and complete its respective court years.

The Supreme Court suspended its popular "On Circuit" program during the pandemic, preventing it from hearing actual arguments at a university or college. However, in the spring of 2022, the Court started planning for the resumption of the program in October 2022 at Eastern Connecticut State University.

During the biennial the Court also welcomed a new justice, the Hon. Joan K. Alexander. She replaced Justice Christine E. Keller, who became a senior justice.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM



***Fay v. Merrill*, 338 Conn. 1 (2021).**

The plaintiffs in this case, four candidates for the Republican Party's nomination for United States Congress for Connecticut's First and Second Congressional Districts, brought an action

seeking declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to the defendant Secretary of the State's change of the absentee ballot application for the August 11, 2020 primary election to add the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic as a reason for requesting an absentee ballot pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order No. 7QQ. The trial court rendered judgment in favor of the defendant and the Chief Justice granted the plaintiffs' application for certification to appeal to the Supreme Court pursuant to General Statutes § 52-265a. The Supreme Court rejected the defendant's claim on appeal that the plaintiffs lacked standing to bring the action because they had not alleged any specific interest that had been injured by the defendant's conduct, and it declined to address the defendant's claim that the action was barred by the doctrine of laches because the trial court had not addressed that issue. Addressing the merits of the plaintiff's claims on appeal, the court concluded that their claim that Governor Lamont had no authority to issue executive order No. 7QQ was moot because the legislature had ratified the action. The court further concluded that, as used in article sixth, § 7, of the Connecticut constitution, authorizing the legislature to pass legislation allowing voting by "voters of the state who are unable to appear at the polling place on the day of election because of . . . sickness," the term "sickness" includes an infectious disease affecting the community at large even if the voter in question does not suffer from the disease.

***State v. Komisarjevsky*, 338 Conn. 526 (2021).**

The defendant, Joshua Komisarjevsky, was convicted of numerous crimes, including six counts of capital felony, in connection with the sexual assaults and murders of a woman and her two young daughters during the infamous 2007 Cheshire home invasion. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the defendant raised numerous claims, including the claim that the trial court had improperly

denied his motion for a change of venue, in which he argued that juror prejudice should be presumed as the result of the adverse effects of extensive pretrial publicity. After considering the size and characteristics of the community in which the crimes occurred, the nature of the media coverage, whether the passage of time had alleviated the impact of any prejudicial publicity and whether the jury's actions and verdict, along with the jury selection procedures utilized, were consistent with finding a presumption of prejudice, the court concluded that the defendant had not met his high bar of establishing a presumption of prejudice. The court also concluded after a review of the individual voir dire process that the pretrial publicity did not result in actual jury prejudice. The court therefore concluded that the trial court had not abused its discretion when it denied the defendant's motion for a change of venue.

***Casey v. Lamont*, 338 Conn. 479 (2021).**

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Governor Lamont declared a public health emergency and a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to General Statutes §§ 19a-131a and 28-9 and issued a series of executive orders restricting the operations of bars and restaurants. The plaintiffs in this case, Kristine Casey and Black Sheep Enterprise, LLC, who owned an establishment known as Casey's Irish Pub, were unable comply with the executive orders and were required to close the pub. They commenced an action against Governor Lamont requesting a declaration that he acted without statutory or constitutional authority when he issued the orders and that § 28-9 constitutes an unconstitutional delegation of powers from the legislature to the governor. The trial court rendered judgment in favor of Governor Lamont and the Chief Justice granted the plaintiffs' application for certification to appeal to the Supreme Court pursuant to General Statutes § 52-265a. The Supreme Court concluded that, for purposes of § 28-9, the COVID-19 pandemic was a "serious disaster" justifying the governor's civil preparedness emergency proclamation and the issuance of the related executive orders. The court also concluded that the authority delegated to the governor by § 28-9 was neither standardless nor limitless and was not an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

***Gonzalez v. O&G Industries, Inc.*, 341 Conn. 644 (2021).**

This case arose from an explosion at a power generating facility in Middletown on February 7, 2010, that took the lives of six employees and injured thirty more. The plant, which was under construction, was powered by natural gas. The explosion occurred as various subcontractors attempted to clear construction debris from the gas pipelines by discharging gas through the pipelines at an abnormally high pressure, a procedure known as a gas blow. The plaintiffs, two employees who were injured by the explosion and the wife of one of the employees, brought an action against the owner of the plant, O&G Industries, Inc. (O&G), the general contractor in charge of the construction, Kleen Energy Systems, LLC (Kleen Energy) and Kleen Energy's project manager, Power Plant Management Services, LLC (PPMS), claiming that the defendants were strictly liable for the plaintiffs' injuries because they were engaged in an ultrahazardous activity. The plaintiffs also claimed that the defendants were liable under a theory of negligence. The trial court granted O&G's motions for summary judgment and rendered judgment in its favor, and this court affirmed that judgment in *Gonzalez v. O&G Industries, Inc.*, 322 Conn. 291 (2016). After conducting an evidentiary hearing, the trial court also rendered judgment in favor of Kleen Energy and PPMS. The plaintiffs appealed from that judgment to the Appellate Court and the appeal was transferred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court concluded that Kleen Energy and PPMS were not strictly liable for the plaintiffs' injuries because the gas blow procedure is not abnormally dangerous if carried out with reasonable care. The court also concluded that the defendants were not vicariously liable for the negligence of O&G's subcontractors in conducting the gas blow because they did not retain contractual control over the procedure, and they did not in fact exercise control over it.

***State v. Belcher*, 342 Conn. 1 (2022).**

In the early 1990's, the defendant in this case, Keith Belcher, was convicted of sexual assault, robbery in the first degree and burglary in the first degree and was sentenced to a total effective sentence of sixty years of incarceration. The defendant was fourteen years of age

when he committed the offenses. In the decades following the defendant's conviction, juvenile law underwent significant developments as courts came to realize that children and adolescents are different from adults and that certain characteristics of youth are inherently mitigating. In light of these developments, the defendant filed a motion to correct an illegal sentence claiming that the sentencing court had failed to consider his youth and that his sentence was disproportionate in violation of the eighth amendment to the United States constitution and article first, §§ 8 and 9, of the Connecticut constitution. The defendant further claimed that his sentence was imposed in an illegal manner because the sentencing court relied on materially false information, namely, a baseless and subsequently discredited theory involving the alleged rise of teenage "superpredators" who would terrorize society. The trial court denied the motion. The defendant then appealed to the Appellate Court and the appeal was transferred to the Supreme Court. After extensively reviewing the social research conducted in the years following the emergence of the "superpredator" theory, the Supreme Court concluded that the theory was based on dehumanizing racial stereotypes and had perpetuated systemic racial inequities in the criminal justice system. In addition, the court concluded that the theory could not be reconciled with the recent developments in juvenile law recognizing that the defining characteristics of youth, such as impulsivity, submission to peer pressure, and deficient judgment, should be treated as mitigating factors in sentencing, not aggravating factors. Because the sentence court had substantially relied on the discredited "superpredator" theory when it imposed the sentence, the Supreme Court concluded that the sentence was imposed in an illegal manner, in violation of the defendant's right to due process. Accordingly, the court reversed the judgment and remanded the case to the trial court with direction to correct an illegal sentence and for resentencing.

***O.A. v. J.A.*, 342 Conn. 45 (2022).**

After the parties in this case were married, they entered into a postnuptial agreement governing the distribution of marital property and the defendant's alimony obligations in the event of a divorce. The postnuptial agreement did not clearly address the issue of pendente lite alimony.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

Thereafter, the plaintiff initiated a divorce action. The defendant filed a cross complaint seeking enforcement of the postnuptial agreement, and the plaintiff filed a reply seeking avoidance of the agreement. The defendant then filed a motion to bifurcate the trial, arguing that the trial court should determine the enforceability of the postnuptial agreement before awarding the plaintiff pendente lite alimony and litigation expenses to which the plaintiff might not be entitled. The trial court disagreed and awarded the plaintiff temporary alimony and attorney's fees and expert fees. The defendant appealed to the Appellate Court and the appeal was transferred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court concluded that the trial courts are free to award pendente lite alimony and expenses before deciding the enforceability of a postnuptial agreement if circumstances and equity so require. Because the complexity of the defendant's finances would require considerable discovery and expert assistance, a process that could take a good deal of time during which the plaintiff would be unable to support herself or pay attorneys or experts, the court concluded that the trial court properly awarded the plaintiff pendente lite alimony and expenses without first deciding whether the postnuptial agreement was enforceable.

***State v. Gore*, 342 Conn. 129 (2022); *State v. Bruny*, 342 Conn. 269 (2022).**

At the defendant's trial on charges of murder and criminal possession of a firearm in *State v. Gore*, a police officer testified that a close friend of the defendant, Anton Gore, had identified him as the person depicted in a still photograph taken from video surveillance footage of the shooting. The defendant had objected to the admission of the evidence on the ground that it was prohibited lay opinion on an issue to be decided by the trier of fact. The defendant was convicted and appealed directly to the Supreme Court challenging the admission of the testimony. The Supreme Court observed that, in the context of lay witness identifications of a person in surveillance video or photographs, the prohibition against opinion testimony on an ultimate issue set forth in § 7-3 (a) of the Connecticut Code of Evidence had created multiple difficulties for the trial courts. Specifically, the courts were required to draw tortuous distinctions between fact testimony and opinion testimony, and to make the equally difficult distinction between testimony that embraces an ultimate issue and testimony that is

simply material. The court held that opinion testimony related to the identification of persons depicted in surveillance video or photographs is not inadmissible solely because it embraces an ultimate issue, but may be admitted if it is rationally based on the perception of the witness and is helpful to a clear understanding of the testimony of the witness or the determination of a fact in issue. The court amended rule § 7-3 (a) accordingly. The court further held that, when determining whether such identification testimony is admissible, courts must consider: (1) the witness' general level of familiarity with the defendant's appearance; (2) the witness' familiarity with the defendant's appearance at the time that the video or photographs were taken; (3) any change in the defendant's appearance between the time that the video or photographs were taken and trial; and (4) the quality of the video or photographs. Finally, the court held that, to provide such testimony, the witness must possess more than a minimal degree of familiarity with the defendant. Applying these principles, the Supreme Court held that the trial court had properly allowed the identification testimony. In *State v. Bruny*, the court considered how the change to rule § 7-3 (a) that the court made in *State v. Gore* affected the admissibility of expert opinion testimony relating to the identification of a defendant in surveillance video or photographs. The court held that such testimony is admissible if it will assist the trier of fact in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue.

***Allstate Ins. Co. v. Tenn*, 342 Conn. 292 (2022).**

After Donte Tenn was observed by several witnesses hitting Tailan Moscaritolo with a metal baseball bat, Tenn was arrested and charged with assault in the first degree. Tenn pleaded nolo contendere to the charges and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Moscaritolo brought a separate civil action against Tenn for personal injury in which he alleged that Tenn was liable for assault, negligent assault, intentional infliction of emotional distress and negligent infliction of emotional distress. Tenn's insurer, Allstate Insurance Company (Allstate), then commenced an action against Tenn and Moscaritolo in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut alleging that it had no duty to defend or to indemnify Tenn because any coverage for his actions was precluded by the insurance policy's criminal acts exclusion clause. Allstate filed a motion for summary

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

judgment contending that Tenn's plea of *nolo contendere* precluded any argument that he had not committed a crime. The District Court reserved decision on this issue and certified the following question to the Supreme Court: "Whether a plea of *nolo contendere* and the resulting conviction can be used to trigger a criminal acts exclusion in an insurance policy." A majority of the Supreme Court observed that, under the common law rule, which has been codified in § 4-8A (a) of the Connecticut Code of Evidence, a plea of *nolo contendere* in a criminal case is inadmissible to prove the occurrence of a criminal act in a subsequent proceeding. The majority further observed that the purpose of this rule is to facilitate the efficient disposition of criminal cases by encouraging plea bargaining. Although there are limited exceptions to the rule, the majority concluded that there was no need for an extended analysis of the permissible collateral impacts of convictions resulting from pleas of *nolo contendere* because the insurance policy at issue expressly provided that the criminal acts exclusion applied regardless of whether the insured was charged with or convicted of a crime. Allstate could therefore attempt to enforce the exclusion on the basis of the evidence that underlay Tenn's prosecution. For these reasons, the court answered "no" to the certified question. Justice D'Auria authored an opinion concurring in part and dissenting in part in which he agreed with the majority to the extent that it concluded that a plea of *nolo contendere* is not dispositive of whether the criminal acts exclusion applies, but disagreed that the plea was inadmissible. Justice D'Auria argued that, because Moscaritolo would not be able to use the *nolo* plea to establish Tenn's liability in the underlying tort action, and because Allstate's declaratory judgment action was not, in its essence, an action against Tenn, the public policy considerations underlying the evidentiary rule precluding the use of *nolo* pleas in subsequent actions carried little weight in this context.

***Saunders v. Commissioner*, 343 Conn. 1 (2022).**

The petitioner, Willie A. Saunders, was convicted of sexual assault in the first degree and risk of injury to a child, and his conviction was upheld on appeal. Thereafter, the petitioner filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus claiming that his constitutional due process rights were violated because he was mentally incompetent to be prosecuted and to stand trial. The respondent,

the commissioner of corrections, moved to dismiss the habeas petition on the ground that the petitioner's claims were procedurally defaulted because he did not raise his due process claims at trial or on direct appeal. The habeas court granted the motion to dismiss and the petitioner appealed to the Appellate Court claiming that the defense of procedural default does not apply to competency claims. The Appellate Court upheld the judgment of the habeas court, and the Supreme Court then granted the petitioner's petition for certification to appeal. The Supreme Court concluded that the same interests in finality and uniformity that apply to other constitutional claims that are subject to the procedural default defense apply to a petitioner's claim that he was incompetent to stand trial. Accordingly, the court concluded that the habeas court properly determined that the petitioner's claims were procedurally defaulted. The court further concluded that a claim of incompetence can constitute cause and prejudice sufficient to overcome the defense of procedural default if the petitioner makes a conclusive showing that mental illness interfered with his ability to appreciate his or her position and to make rational decisions regarding his or her case at trial. Because the petitioner had been precluded from making this showing at the habeas court, the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the habeas court and remanded the case so that the court could address that issue.

***Maldonado v. Flannery*, 343 Conn. 150 (2022).**

The plaintiffs, William Maldonado and Geovanni Hernandez, brought a negligence action against the defendant, Kelly C. Flannery, alleging that they were injured when the car that Flannery was driving rear-ended their vehicle. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs and awarded economic damages to both plaintiffs for their medical expenses. The jury did not award any noneconomic damages for pain and suffering. The plaintiffs filed a joint motion to set aside the verdicts and for a new trial, arguing that the failure to award noneconomic damages was inconsistent with the award of economic damages for medical expenses. They also filed a joint motion for additurs. The trial court granted the motions for additurs and to set aside the verdicts, reasoning that the nature of the medical treatment for which the plaintiffs were compensated necessarily implied that they had suffered physical pain as the result of Flannery's negligent conduct. The defendants appealed

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

to the Appellate Court in lieu of accepting the additurs, and the Appellate Court reversed the judgment. The Supreme Court then granted the plaintiffs' petition for certification to appeal. After reviewing the law limiting a trial court's authority to overturn a jury verdict and the principles governing the application of that law to split verdicts, a majority of the Supreme Court concluded that the trial court reasonably concluded that the inherent purpose of the medical treatment that the plaintiffs had received was to treat pain, and the jury's failure to award damages for pain and suffering was therefore inconsistent with the award of economic damages. Accordingly, the court concluded that the Appellate Court had improperly reversed the judgment of the trial court. Chief Justice Robinson authored a dissenting opinion in which he argued that the trial court has discretion to overturn a jury verdict only in a striking case where the verdict was indubitably wrong. Because, in his view, a reasonable factfinder would not be compelled to find that the injuries for which the plaintiffs received medical treatment caused compensable pain and suffering, he contended that the trial court abused its discretion when it granted the motion for additurs.

State v. Police, 343 Conn. 274 (2022).

While investigating a robbery and shooting, Norwalk police officers recovered a sweater, a sweatshirt, a cell phone case and a revolver and sent the items to the state forensic science laboratory for testing. The laboratory issued a DNA report concluding that the items had on them mixtures of DNA from multiple contributors. Approximately six months before the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, the police applied for a John Doe arrest warrant alleging that there was probable cause for the statute of limitations to be tolled pending the arrest of an unknown male who was allegedly identifiable through the DNA samples and general descriptions given by the victim and other witnesses. After the statute of limitations expired, the police received additional information implicating the defendant, Terrence Police, in the crimes. The police then obtained a search warrant for the defendant's DNA. After a comparison of the defendant's DNA profile with profiles obtained from retesting the seized items

showed that it was highly likely that the defendant was a contributor to the DNA found on the items, the defendant was arrested and charged with robbery and assault in the first degree. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the information, claiming that a John Doe arrest warrant that identifies the suspect on the basis of a general physical description and several mixed partial DNA profiles does not satisfy the particularity requirement of the fourth amendment to the United States constitution for purposes of commencing a prosecution within the applicable statute of limitations. After the trial court denied the motion to dismiss, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere conditioned on his right to appeal. The trial court accepted the plea and sentenced the defendant to ten years of imprisonment. The defendant then appealed to the Appellate Court and the appeal was transferred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court concluded that because the DNA profiles on which the arrest warrant was based were not positively known to include the suspect's profile, and because the warrant failed to specify the statistical rarity of any of the profiles, the warrant did not satisfy the particularity requirement of the fourth amendment and, therefore, did not commence a prosecution for purposes of satisfying the statute of limitations. The court therefore reversed the judgment of the trial court.

State v. Smith, 344 Conn. 229 (2022).

The defendant, Rodney Smith, and several associates committed a series of crimes over five days in southwestern Connecticut, during which they robbed two food deliverymen, shot one of the deliverymen, stole a motor vehicle, set a motor vehicle on fire and stalked and ultimately shot a rival gang member. Several days later, a Bridgeport police officer stopped a vehicle in which the defendant was a passenger after learning that the vehicle had been stolen and had been used in a carjacking and robbery. The defendant was arrested and his cell phone was seized. The police obtained a search warrant to search the cell phone and another search warrant for phone records and cell site location information (CSLI) to be obtained from the cell phone's service provider. The defendant was charged with multiple crimes, including first degree robbery, first degree assault, larceny in the

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

third degree, second degree arson and attempt to commit murder. Before trial, the trial court denied the defendant's motion to suppress the evidence obtained pursuant to the search warrants. The jury found the defendant guilty of all charges. The defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court claiming that both search warrants were not supported by probable cause and lacked sufficient particularity. With respect to the search warrant to search the cell phone, the Supreme Court concluded that the warrant was not supported by probable cause because the search warrant affidavit's allegation that the defendant was in the stolen vehicle failed to establish any nexus between the crimes and the defendant or his cell phone. The court also concluded that the search warrant lacked sufficient particularity because it did not specify the particular types of data that the affiants sought to search and seize and did not specify any particular time parameters to cabin the scope of the search. With respect to the search warrant for phone records and CSLI, the Supreme Court rejected the state's claim that the search warrant affidavit was supported by probable cause because it referred to the signed arrest warrant for the defendant, which contained sufficient evidence to support probable cause. The court reasoned that the findings necessary to establish probable cause to arrest are entirely different than the findings necessary to establish probable cause to believe that particular items are connected to the alleged crime or will be found in the place to be searched. Finally, the court concluded that the improper admission of the CSLI evidence was harmful with respect to the convictions for robbery in the first degree and assault in the first degree with respect to one of the deliverymen, larceny in the third degree with respect to the theft of the vehicle and arson in the second degree, but was otherwise harmless. The court therefore affirmed the judgment in part and reversed it in part.

***State v. Rogers*, 344 Conn. 343 (2022).**

The defendant, Roderick Rogers, and his codefendant, Raashon Jackson, were convicted of murder, conspiracy to commit murder and four counts of first degree assault after they approached a group of men at the Beardsley Terrace housing complex in Bridgeport and started shooting at them, killing one of the men and injuring four

others. Jackson appealed from his conviction claiming that the trial court abused its discretion when it denied his request for a continuance to investigate the state's untimely disclosure of an expert witness on cell site location information. The Supreme Court agreed, and reversed the judgment of conviction in *State v. Jackson*, 334 Conn. 793 (2020). The defendant also appealed from his conviction to the Appellate Court claiming that the trial court improperly had admitted into evidence maps depicting the location of his and Jackson's cell phones and related expert testimony without first conducting a hearing pursuant to *State v. Porter*, 241 Conn. 57 (1997), cert. denied, 523 U.S. 1058, 118 S. Ct. 1384, 140 L. Ed. 2d 645 (1998). The Appellate Court affirmed the judgment of conviction, and the Supreme Court granted the defendant's petition for certification to appeal. On appeal, the defendant conceded that he had not preserved his claim for review by raising it in the trial court, but argued that exceptional circumstances warranted review of the claim. Specifically, he argued that it would be unfair for the court to reverse Jackson's conviction, but not his, when both he and Jackson were similarly harmed by the admission of the cell phone evidence and related expert testimony. The Supreme Court noted that it previously had held that a defendant is not entitled to the benefits of a codefendant's properly preserved objection if it would not be anomalous to treat the review of each of the defendants' claims differently. The court further noted that the defendant and Jackson were not similarly situated and would not have suffered the same prejudice from the admission of the evidence because, unlike with Jackson, the evidence did not place the defendant near the crime scene at the time of the shooting. The court therefore concluded that the defendant was not entitled to the benefits of Jackson's preserved claim. The court also rejected the defendant's claim that this court should overrule its recent decision in *State v. Turner*, 334 Conn. 660 (2020), holding that a claim that the trial court improperly admitted expert testimony regarding cell phone data without holding a *Porter* hearing must be properly preserved to obtain appellate review. Accordingly, the court declined to review the defendant's claim and affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Court.

APPELLATE COURT



Seated from Left to Right: Judge Nina F. Elgo, Judge Bethany J. Alvord, Chief Judge William H. Bright, Jr., Judge Eliot D. Prescott and Judge Ingrid L. Moll

Standing from Left to Right: Senior Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, Judge Robert W. Clark, Judge Melanie L. Cradle, Judge José A. Suarez and Judge Hope C. Seeley

The Appellate Court reviews decisions of the Superior Court to determine if errors have occurred. There are nine Appellate Court judges, one of whom is designated by the chief justice to be the chief judge. Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson appointed Chief Judge William H. Bright, Jr., effective August 1, 2020. Judge Bright replaced Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, who took senior status.

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 the Appellate Court decides an appeal, 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 heard arguments in cases remotely during much of the pandemic, with the goal of continuing to move business while at the same time reducing the

physical footprint in the Appellate Court building. It was the first time in the Court's history that oral argument occurred via videoconference. The Court then livestreamed the remote arguments via YouTube, ensuring public access to the proceedings. The setup allowed the Court to assign appeals for hearings for the eight terms of court and complete its respective court year.

As with the Supreme Court, the pandemic forced the Appellate Court to suspend its popular "On Circuit" program, during which students hear actual arguments before the court. However, the Court resumed planning for the next visit during the biennium.

Four new judges, all from the Superior Court, were elevated to the Appellate Court during the biennium. They are: Judge Melanie L. Cradle; Judge José A. Suarez, Judge Robert W. Clark, and Judge Hope C. Seeley.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM



***Adams v. Aircraft Spruce & Specialty Co.*, 215 Conn. App. 428 (2022)**

The appeal arises out of an accident involving two eighteen year old students at Colgate University who died when the airplane in which they

were flying, piloted by the newly licensed daughter of the defendant, crashed in Morrisville, New York. The plaintiffs, the coadministrators of the estate of their son, who was a passenger on the airplane, brought this action against the defendant, the father of the deceased pilot, sounding in negligence and negligent entrustment. The trial court granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment. As to the count alleging negligent entrustment, the trial court concluded that the defendant had met his burden of demonstrating that there was no genuine issue of material fact that he lacked the requisite control over the aircraft piloted by his daughter on the day of the crash to be liable under a theory of negligent entrustment. The plaintiffs appealed the summary judgment rendered in favor of the defendant.¹

On appeal, the Appellate Court considered whether the father of the pilot could be held individually liable on a claim of negligent entrustment because the father facilitated the airplane's rental from an entity operating out of a small airport near Colgate University. More particularly, the court considered whether there were genuine issues of material fact as to whether the father's actions could constitute sufficient control over the airplane, a potentially dangerous instrumentality, so that he could be deemed a supplier or entrustor of that instrumentality under the law regarding negligent entrustment. In its opinion, the Appellate Court first reviewed the elements of a cause of action for negligent entrustment as discussed in *Soto v. Bushmaster Firearms International, LLC*, 331 Conn. 53, 78-81, 202 A.3d 262, cert. denied sub nom. *Remington Arms Co., LLC v. Soto*, ___ U.S. ___, 140 S. Ct. 513, 205 L. Ed. 2d 317 (2019), namely, that (1) the defendant has entrusted a potentially dangerous instrumentality to a third person (2) whom the entrustor knows or should know intends or is likely to use the instrumentality in a manner that involves unreasonable risk of physical harm, and (3) such use does

in fact cause harm to the entrustee or others. Consistent with §§ 308 and 390 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, and the commentary thereto, the Appellate Court then interpreted the first *Soto* requirement to require a plaintiff to show that the potentially dangerous instrumentality supplied or entrusted by the defendant was under the control of the defendant at the time possession was transferred.

Applying these principles to the present case, the Appellate Court agreed with the trial court that the defendant was entitled to summary judgment on the count of negligent entrustment because there was no genuine issue of material fact that he lacked the necessary control over the airplane to have "entrusted" it to his daughter. It was undisputed that Richard O. Bargabos, who owned and operated Bargabos Earthworks, Inc., which was doing business as Eagle View Flight, always had possession and control of the airplane prior to it being flown by the defendant's daughter, including on the day of the crash. Accordingly, they, not the defendant, had the right and ability, regardless of any prior dealing or agreement with the defendant, to determine whether the defendant's daughter would be permitted to fly on the day of the crash, in what airplane, and under what restrictions. The defendant did nothing more than facilitate his daughter's access to the airplane, which was not enough to establish control for the purposes of establishing a claim of negligent entrustment.

¹ The plaintiffs did not raise any challenge on appeal regarding the court's rendering of summary judgment in favor of the defendant on the negligence count.

***Robert Belevich v. Renaissance I, LLC*, 207 Conn. App. 119 (2021)**

The plaintiff, Robert Belevich, an HVAC controls mechanic employed by intervening plaintiff Yale University (collectively, plaintiffs), brought this premises liability action seeking damages for personal injuries sustained when Belevich slipped and fell on untreated ice on premises possessed, controlled, managed, and maintained by the defendants. The trial court granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment based on the ongoing storm doctrine. This doctrine, adopted by the Supreme Court in *Kraus v. Newton*, 211 Conn. 191 (1989),

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

provides, in relevant part, that, “in the absence of unusual circumstances, a property owner, in fulfilling the duty owed to invitees upon his property to exercise reasonable diligence in removing dangerous accumulations of snow and ice, may await the end of a storm and a reasonable time thereafter before removing ice and snow from outside walks and steps.” *Id.*, 197–98.

The plaintiffs appealed from the summary judgment rendered by the trial court in favor of the defendants. On appeal, the Appellate Court considered the application of the ongoing storm doctrine in the context of summary judgment and its attendant burden-shifting. Specifically, the court considered what a movant for summary judgment must demonstrate to satisfy its initial burden when relying on the doctrine and any burden shifting that may follow. Noting the scant authority from other jurisdictions on the issue of the ongoing storm doctrine in the context of summary judgment, the Appellate Court adopted, as a matter of Connecticut common law, the approach taken by the New York Appellate Division in *Meyers v. Big Six Towers, Inc.*, 85 App. Div. 3d 877, 925 N.Y.S.2d 607 (2011). The court in *Meyers* held that “[a]s the proponent of the motion for summary judgment, the defendant ha[s] to establish, prima facie, that it neither created the snow and ice condition nor had actual or constructive notice of the condition [T]he defendant [may sustain] this burden by presenting evidence that there was a storm in progress when the plaintiff fell [Upon the defendant meeting its burden], the burden shift[s] to the plaintiff to raise a triable issue of fact as to whether the precipitation from the storm in progress was not the cause of his accident To do so, the plaintiff [is] required to raise a triable issue of fact as to whether the accident was caused by a slippery condition at the location where the plaintiff fell that existed prior to the storm, as opposed to precipitation from the storm in progress, and that the defendant had actual or constructive notice of the preexisting condition” (Citations omitted.) *Id.*, 877–78.

Applying these principles to the present case, the Appellate Court concluded that the defendants had satisfied their initial burden to demonstrate that there was no genuine issue of material fact that there was an ongoing storm when Belevich allegedly fell. Accordingly,

the burden shifted to the plaintiffs to demonstrate the existence of a genuine issue of fact as to whether Belevich’s fall was caused by a slippery condition that existed prior to the ongoing storm and whether the defendants had actual or constructive notice of the allegedly preexisting condition. Because the plaintiffs failed to sustain this burden, the Appellate Court concluded that the trial court properly granted the defendants’ motion for summary judgment.

***William Ghio v. Liberty Insurance Underwriters, Inc.*, 212 Conn. App. 754 (2022), cert. denied, 345 Conn. 909 (2022)**

In this writ of error, the plaintiffs in error, four individual insureds, challenged a discovery order issued in the underlying action, which was brought by William Ghio and Janet Ghio (collectively, the Ghios) against the defendant in error, Liberty Insurance Underwriters, Inc. (Liberty). In a prior action, the Ghios had settled their claims against the insureds and brought the underlying action against Liberty, which had issued an insurance policy to the insureds. In the underlying action, the Ghios sought the production of all communications between Liberty and the attorney who represented the insureds in the prior action, and the insureds instructed Liberty as to which of those communications to withhold as protected by the attorney-client privilege. Liberty, wishing to use certain of the designated privileged documents to defend itself in the underlying action, claimed that the insureds had waived the privilege as to all communications concerning the merits of the Ghios’ claims by selectively disclosing to the Ghios privileged communications on that subject. The trial court agreed and found that the insureds had waived the privilege as to all communications concerning the merits of the Ghios’ claims, thereby allowing Liberty to use those communications in the underlying action. In this writ of error, the insureds claimed, inter alia, that the trial court had abused its discretion in finding that the privilege was waived without holding an evidentiary hearing or reviewing the relevant communications. The Appellate Court agreed with the insureds as to this claim, granted the writ of error and remanded this case for an evidentiary hearing.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

In its opinion, the Appellate Court considered whether the subject matter waiver rule, which provides that the voluntary disclosure of the content of a privileged attorney communication constitutes waiver of the privilege as to all other such communications on the same subject, applies in Connecticut. Because the subject matter waiver rule is consistent with this state's precedent and is based on the same fairness principle supporting the implied waiver rule, the Appellate Court adopted it as the law in this state. The court specifically held that the voluntary disclosure of a privileged attorney-client communication constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to all other communications concerning the same subject matter when the trial court determines that the waiver was intentional, and that fairness dictates that the disclosed and undisclosed communications be considered together. If the trial court finds that the subject matter waiver rule applies, it must determine the scope of the waiver, which necessarily involves a fact intensive inquiry into the nature of the disclosed communications, as well as those communications withheld as privileged. Consequently, where a party asserts that the subject matter waiver rule applies on the basis of disclosed communications, a court must review the relevant disclosed and undisclosed communications to determine whether a subject matter waiver has occurred and, upon finding waiver, to determine the scope of the waiver.

In the present case, the Appellate Court concluded that the trial court had abused its discretion because it failed to conduct an evidentiary hearing or in camera review of the claimed privileged communications before finding that the insureds had waived the privilege as to those documents. The Appellate Court granted the writ of error and remanded the case to the trial court with direction to hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether to apply the subject matter waiver rule and, if the rule applies, to identify specifically which documents must be produced.

***State of Connecticut v. Rickie Lamont Knox*, 201 Conn. App. 457 (2020), cert. denied, 336 Conn. 905 (2021) and cert. denied, 336 Conn. 906 (2021)**

Following an argument outside a café between the victim and some friends and another group that included the defendant, the defendant withdrew a handgun. The victim

appeared to reach for a gun in his waistband and the defendant shot the victim, who fell to the ground, injured. The victim discharged his gun while on the ground. The defendant then fled the scene with his gun. After a jury trial, the defendant was found guilty of criminal possession of a firearm and tampering with physical evidence. The court thereafter granted the defendant's motion for judgment of acquittal with respect to the charge of tampering with physical evidence. The state and the defendant both appealed.

The state argued in its appeal that it had produced sufficient evidence that the defendant had removed his gun from the crime scene with the intent to impair its availability in a criminal investigation by a law enforcement agency. The Appellate Court disagreed, concluding that the state had failed to produce any evidence that, at the time the defendant departed the crime scene, he removed the gun with the intent to impair its availability in a subsequent criminal investigation.

In the defendant's appeal, the defendant argued, *inter alia*, that the court should have excluded his statements from evidence as they were obtained after a violation of the prophylactic rule established by our Supreme Court in *State v. Purcell*, 331 Conn. 318, 203 A.3d 542 (2019), which held that, pursuant to the state constitution, if a suspect makes an equivocal statement that arguably can be construed as a request for counsel, interrogation must cease except for narrow questions designed to clarify the earlier statement and the suspect's desire for counsel. The dispositive issue before the Appellate Court was whether an exchange between the defendant and a police detective constituted an ambiguous or equivocal request so as to trigger the requirement of *Purcell* that any further questioning was limited to clarifying whether the defendant, in fact, wanted to have an attorney present. In considering this issue, the Appellate Court considered the following additional facts. Approximately one month after the shooting, the police took the defendant into custody. During a brief custodial interview, the defendant unambiguously asserted his right to have a lawyer present, and the interview ended. The next day, the defendant asked to speak with the detective he had spoken with the prior day. During the second interview, the detective informed the defendant of his rights pursuant to *Miranda*

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE APPELLATE COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 478-79, 86 S. Ct. 1602, 16 L. Ed. 2d 694 (1966). The defendant expressly stated that he understood and waived those rights. During the second interview, the defendant admitted to being outside the café at the time of the shooting. During the defendant's second interview, the defendant stated that he had changed his mind about speaking with the detective because a lawyer had not come to see him following conclusion of the first interview, and that he had felt "left for dead." After a careful review of the facts and circumstances of the case, the Appellate Court concluded that the defendant's explanation as to why he had changed his mind about speaking with the detective did not constitute an ambiguous or equivocal request for counsel.

***State of Connecticut v. Stephanie U.*, 206 Conn. App. 754 (2021), cert denied, 343 Conn. 903 (2022) and 343 Conn. 904 (2022)**

The defendant appealed from her conviction of various offenses in connection with her actions while attempting to pick up her child from day care while allegedly under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. During cross-examination, the prosecutor asked the defendant whether she had the opportunity to sit in court, listen to the witnesses and figure out what she was going to say. The prosecutor also asked her if she had a lot riding on this case. During the rebuttal portion of her closing argument, the prosecutor pointed out that the defendant was the only witness to have sat in on the testimony of the other witnesses. The prosecutor stated that "[t]he defendant knew what everyone said and had that knowledge when she testified. She has a vested interest in the outcome of this case. And that can also be taken into account when you're deliberating this case." On appeal, the defendant argued that the prosecutor's generic tailoring arguments violated both her right of confrontation and her right to testify on her own behalf.

In its analysis, the court noted that generic tailoring arguments do not violate the federal constitution; see *Portuondo v. Agard*, 529 U.S. 61, 73, 120 S.Ct. 1119, 146 L. Ed. 2d 47 (2000); but considered the issue previously left open by the Connecticut Supreme Court in *State v. Weatherspoon*, 332 Conn. 531, 549-50, 212 A.3d 208 (2019), namely, whether the prosecutor's generic tailoring questions and argument violated the defendant's

state constitutional rights to confront witnesses and to testify on her own behalf in violation of article first, § 8. Analyzing the factors set forth in *State v. Geisler*, 222 Conn. 672, 684-85, 610 A.2d 1225 (1992), the Appellate Court concluded that the defendant could not prevail on her claim, as it was not persuaded that article first, § 8 of the state constitution afforded greater protection than its federal counterparts, the fifth and sixth amendments to the United States constitution, on the issue of generic tailoring as to the defendant's right of confrontation and her right to testify on her own behalf.

The Appellate Court, however, exercised its supervisory authority over the administration of justice to prohibit such questions and arguments because they are likely to implicate the perceived fairness of the judicial system and they could give rise to a danger of juror misunderstanding. Recognizing that the line between generic and specific tailoring arguments is not always clear, the court set forth a new procedure to be followed if the state wishes to make a tailoring argument. The new policy provides, in relevant part, that prior to asking questions on cross-examination of the defendant that suggest that the defendant has tailored his or her testimony or before making such comments in closing argument, the prosecutor shall alert the defendant and the court of its intention to do so. If the defendant objects, the court must determine whether the proposed questions or comments constitute generic or specific tailoring. If they constitute specific tailoring because they are tied to specific evidence that gives rise to an inference that the defendant has tailored his or her testimony, the questions or comments, unless otherwise improper, should be permitted. If the court concludes that the questions or comments constitute generic tailoring, they should be prohibited. In addition, to the extent that the court permits a specific tailoring argument to be made, the defendant may request that the court instruct the jury during its final charge that the defendant had an absolute right to be present throughout the entire trial and that the jury may not draw an inference that the defendant's testimony is not credible simply because the defendant was present during the trial. The trial court shall include such a charge in its final charge to the jury if it is requested.

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 Attorney Assistance Advisory Committee; the Judges' Education Committee (ex-officio); and the Judicial-Media Committee (ex-officio).

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES – 2020-2022 BIENNIUM



Hon. James W. Abrams
Civil Division



Hon. Michael A. Albis
Family Division



Hon. David P. Gold
Criminal Division



Hon. Dawne G. Westbrook
Juvenile Division



Hon. Michael L. Ferguson
Chief Family Support Magistrate

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

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 – 2020-2022 BIENNIUM



Ansonia-Milford
Hon. Peter L. Brown



Danbury
Hon. Robin Pavia



Fairfield
Hon. Thomas J. Welch



Hartford
Hon. David M. Sheridan



Litchfield
Hon. John D. Moore



Middlesex
Hon. Vernon D. Oliver



New Britain
Hon. Lisa K. Morgan



New Haven
Hon. James W. Abrams



New London
Hon. Karen A. Goodrow



Stamford-Norwalk
Hon. John F. Blawie



Tolland
Hon. Dawne G. Westbrook



Waterbury
Hon. Anna M. Ficeto



Windham
Hon. Jack W. Fischer

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.



Safeguarding Fair and Impartial Courts During Turbulent Times

The biennium spanning the time period of July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2022, presented challenges unlike any that the Connecticut Judicial Branch has experienced before. The primary culprit was the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the pandemic also served as the primary catalyst for changes that further ensure the safeguarding of fair and impartial courts during turbulent times.

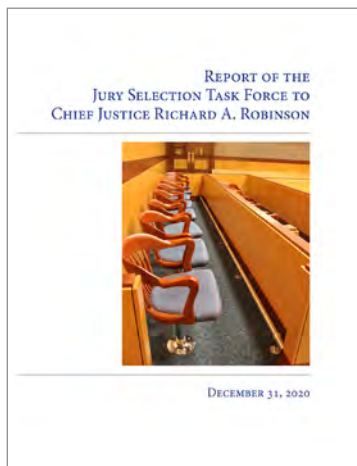
From the beginning of the pandemic, through its peak and its downward turn, the Judicial Branch quickly built, deployed, maintained, and strengthened processes that would keep it steadily moving forward. Above all was the Judicial Branch's commitment to fulfilling its constitutional duties, and as a determined Chief Court Administrator Judge Patrick L. Carroll III said at the start of this public health crisis, "The courts of the State of Connecticut are open and will remain open."

True to that promise, the Connecticut state court system never shut down. Strategically located courthouses in the largest judicial districts remained open throughout the

crisis, handling those cases that could not be postponed. Simultaneously, the Judicial Branch developed an extensive remote platform, including expanded capacity for electronic processing and disposition of matters, as well as an entirely remote virtual hearing platform that allowed for more cases to be processed, heard, and resolved without unduly risking public and staff health and safety. As important, the Judicial Branch reconfigured courtrooms and office space so that it could safely increase in-person volume at court facilities. Never has there been such an extraordinary turn-around to meet the needs of those the court serves and to preserve and safeguard fair and impartial courts.

As the pandemic moved into the current biennium, the Judicial Branch continued to process more and more criminal, civil, family, and juvenile cases. The goal is to further reduce the pending inventory of cases through a judicious combination of in-person and remote hearings. Such flexibility provides the Branch with more options to meet its mission to serve the interests of justice and the public by resolving matters before it in a fair, timely, efficient, and open manner.

Civil and criminal trials by jury have picked up as well after resuming in June 2021. While the Judicial Branch discussed the possibility of remote jury trials, the decision



ultimately was not to proceed, as jury trials do not lend themselves to remote proceedings. Yet, even though jury trials were suspended for a little over one year, they were very much in focus during the pandemic, as evidenced by the outstanding work of the Jury Selection Task Force and resulting improvements that occurred during the biennium.

Never has there been such an extraordinary turn-around to meet the needs of those the court serves and to preserve and safeguard fair and impartial courts.

The Connecticut Supreme Court in 2019 ordered in *State v. Evan Jaron Holmes* that a task force be convened “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.”

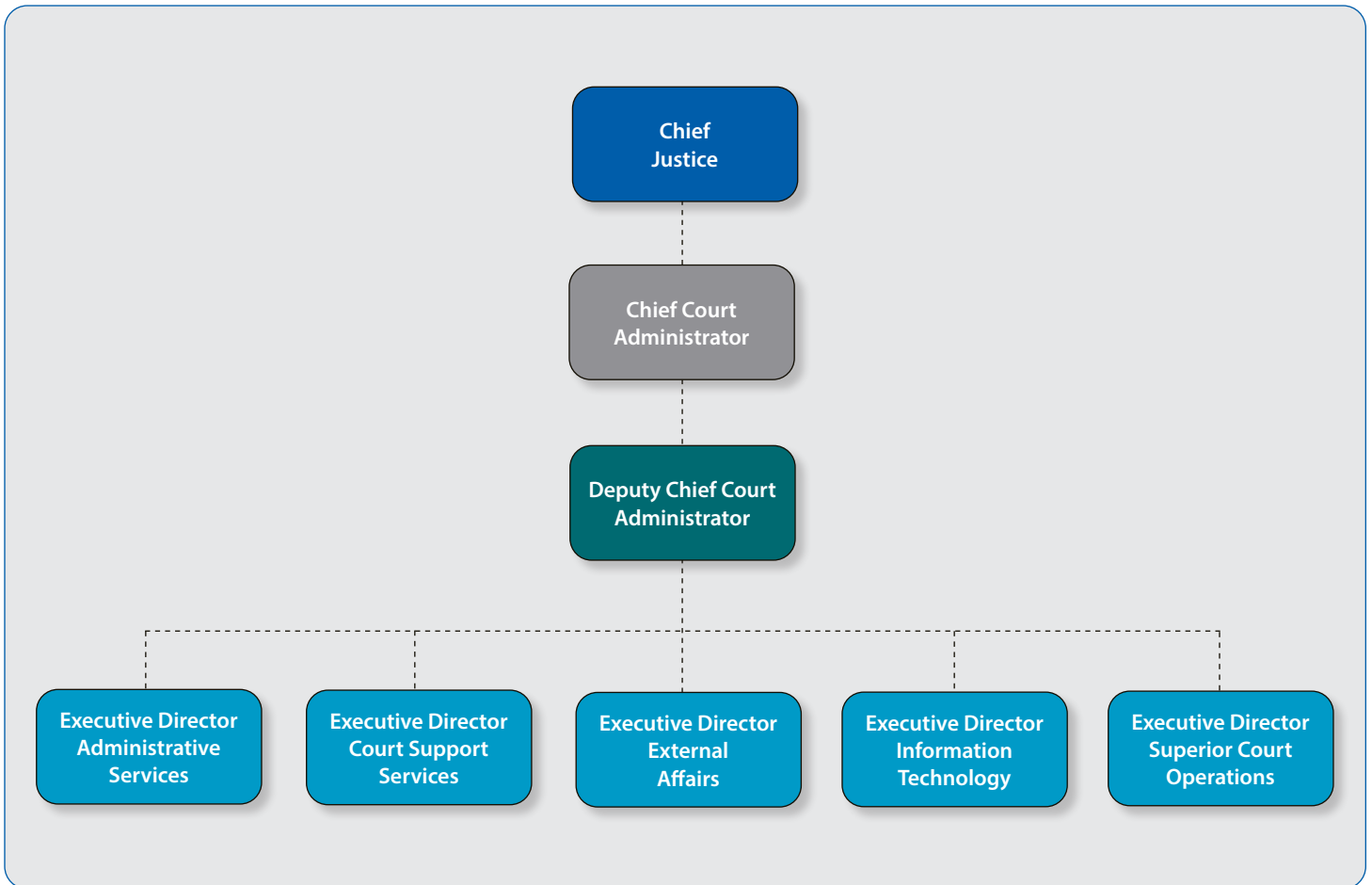
Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson appointed a diverse and talented group of people to serve on the task force, and they did not disappoint. The General Assembly in 2021 subsequently enacted several of the task force’s

recommendations in Public Act 21-170, all of which promise long-term benefits. For example, juror eligibility is greatly expanded, in that it: allows legally permanent residents who are not citizens to serve; shortens from seven to three years the timeframe for barring someone with a felony conviction from serving; and increases the minimum age from 70 to 75, for when someone may claim an exemption from being summoned. In addition, Public Act 22-26 requires the jury administrator to calculate proportional representation for the requirement that the number of jurors chosen from each town reflect the proportional representation of each town’s population using a formula that incorporates the town’s “yield ratio.”

Meanwhile, the Judicial Branch, again based on a recommendation from the task force, created a short video explaining implicit bias. The video is shown to prospective jurors following the jury orientation video. This educational and insightful video will go a long way toward encouraging jurors to recognize the implicit biases that everyone has.

Clearly – and despite immense difficulty – the Judicial Branch emerged stronger than ever during the 2020-2022 biennium, with long-lasting benefits for generations to follow.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

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



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

**Executive Director
Administrative Services**
Brian J. Hill

**Director
Financial Services**
Ronald Woodard

**Director
Facilities Unit**
Laura Jovino

**Director
Human Resource
Management Unit**
Gary Biesadecki

**Director
Materials Management Unit**
Dawn M. Ashley

**Director
Internal Audit Unit**
Stacey S. Franklin

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; daily operation of state-owned courthouses statewide; 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 2021 and FY2022 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. The Judicial Branch exceeded the goals in each year and continues to pursue opportunities to increase this even further.

Various Projects

Various exterior projects were completed during the biennium including façade repairs to the Geographical Area No. 11 at Danielson Courthouse and the New Britain Court Complex, and repairs to the Stamford Court Complex public garage. The slate roof at the historic 1896 Geographical Area No. 10 New London Courthouse also was replaced. Interior projects included the replacement of high-efficiency boiler replacements in the Danbury Judicial District/Geographical Area No. 3 Courthouse and the Willimantic Adult Probation office, as well as elevator modernizations in the New Britain Court Complex and elevator cylinder replacements in Milford Judicial District/Geographical Area No. 22 and Norwich Judicial District/Geographical Area No. 21 Geographical Area courthouses.

Electronic Bid Submittal

In response to the COVID pandemic, Purchasing Services implemented an electronic bid response process for the health and safety of its employees as well as its vendors. This process allowed for continued timeliness as it pertains to public procurements. The feedback from the public was mostly positive, indicating the process saved both time and money when submitting bids. Discussions will occur regarding the continued use and possible expansion of this system.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION



Retirements and Workforce Planning

Similar to most of state government, and due to a significant change in pension rules, the Judicial Branch had 676 employees retire during this time period. While assisting these employees successfully transition to retirement, Human Resources was also busy ensuring recruitment efforts would allow the Judicial Branch to refill the resulting vacancies and plan for the next generation workforce.

COVID-19 Response

While the world grappled with the effects of the pandemic, the Judicial Branch never ceased operations. Human Resource Management coordinated employee testing and vaccination plans, responded to employee

and judge concerns, and provided public health guidance regularly to internal and external stakeholders. Materials Management ordered, stored, and distributed PPE supplies, including thousands of masks and rapid test kits. Financial Services ensured financial resources were available, capably managing both state and federal funds allocated for COVID purposes. Facilities staff members assessed 38 owned and 31 leased facilities in accordance with CDC guidelines. HVAC systems were equipped with higher quality filters and operated 24/7 to ensure optimal ventilation. Cleaning protocols were enhanced, including deployment of electrostatic sprayers in many locations. In addition, the Judicial Branch outfitted courthouses, Juvenile Residential Centers and reporting offices with hand sanitizer stations and Plexiglas barriers.

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

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

**Director
Administration**
Julie Revaz

**Deputy Director
Bail – Pretrial Services**
Michael Hines

**Deputy Director
Adult Probation Services**
Mark White

**Deputy Director
Family Services**
Joseph DiTunno

**Deputy Director
Juvenile Probation Services**
Tasha Hunt

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

**Deputy Director
Information Technology**
Bryan Sperry

The Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division (JB-CSSD) oversees pretrial services, family services and probation supervision of adults and juveniles, along with pretrial detention services for juveniles. In addition, it provides post-adjudicatory juvenile justice services. Also, JB-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:

Pretrial Services Unit:

- ❖ The JB-CSSD Pretrial Services Unit is the only statewide pretrial bail system fully accredited by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies. Pretrial 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. These recommendations assist the court daily with ordering appropriate releases and promoting community safety. During 2021, 73 percent of all arraignment cases that scored zero or higher in the Weighted Release Point Criteria were recommended for non-financial release.
- ❖ The Jail Re-Interview Program has grown significantly since its establishment in the early 1990s to assist the Department of Correction (DOC) with prison and jail overcrowding. The program provides a secondary screening for defendants held on bonds of \$150,000 or less at DOC facilities, post arraignment. This screening assists defendants with the bond process, and if appropriate, a community release plan for the court to consider. During FY 2022, 8,790 defendants were interviewed, resulting in 2,348 releases. Sixty-eight percent of those released successfully completed the program and were not incarcerated as part of their sentence.
- ❖ The Treatment Pathways Program (TPP) started in 2015 as a pilot program in Bridgeport and has expanded to New London, Torrington, and Waterbury. This successful pretrial diversionary program targets individuals charged with non-violent crimes who are suffering from opiate addiction. Pretrial staff identifies these clients at arraignment, and treatment continues throughout the pretrial process. On September 29, 2019, JB-CSSD was awarded a U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant, which will sustain contracted clinical services across all four locations through September 30, 2023.

Adult Probation Services:

- ❖ Adult Probation Services continued its partnership with Central Connecticut State University in implementing risk-based supervision. This evidence-based practice seeks to change a client's problematic thinking pattern through a supervision strategy that relies on multiple theoretical models. Working with the university, Adult Probation Services also developed a validated risk/needs assessment tool specific to young adults aged 18-24, PrediCT YA. The instrument is designed to more effectively assess the risk that young males present to reoffend.

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

- ❖ Adult Probation Services collaborated with the state Department of Housing for rapid rehousing programs in New Haven, Hartford, and forthcoming in Bridgeport to assist very low-income adult probation clients obtain stable and affordable housing.
- ❖ JB-CSSD, in collaboration with the state Department of Social Services (DSS), continued to screen clients sentenced to a term of probation for Medicaid eligibility and to work with DSS to expedite coverage for eligible clients. This initiative has provided clients with improved access to behavioral and medical health services, which research indicates creates better outcomes for justice-involved persons, and also saves money that can be used for other programming that is ineligible for Medicaid reimbursement.

Family Services:

- ❖ As part of the Family Civil Court Pathways model, Family Services conducts screenings as directed by the court or as scheduled in each Judicial District. This early intervention process is the initial meeting for a family entering in the system and is the forum for litigants to obtain information about the process and the most effective pathway to resolution. As part of the screening, a comprehensive discussion is held with the parties relative to the case/filing and their communication about the major components of the case. When the process concludes, the litigants have a clear direction regarding the next steps in the court process. Family Services also recommends a specific track to the court and any services necessary to resolve parenting/financial disputes. In 2021, Family Services completed 8,317 Resolution Plan Date screenings with a corresponding 64 percent agreement rate, allowing many cases to go to judgment early in the court process.
- ❖ Connecticut Juvenile Probation Services became the first juvenile jurisdiction in the country to implement a five-tiered risk approach, which has historically been limited to the adult system. This homegrown, validated model provides a holistic approach to supervision and services.
- ❖ In 2021, Juvenile Probation Services assisted in the development of Connecticut's first Minor Community Care Team model in the Stamford Judicial District, which provides a coordinated team response to minors experiencing homelessness and housing instability. Youth are connected to housing assistance and services within the community and provided with the necessary tools to maintain stability and well-being. This effort, along with other initiatives aimed at tackling homelessness for justice-involved youth and adults, resulted in JB-CSSD receiving the Diane Randall Leadership Award. This award recognizes an individual or group that demonstrates exemplary leadership in the public or private sector by promoting systems change, policies, and funding that create solutions to prevent and end homelessness.
- ❖ Juvenile Probation Services earned its fourth consecutive national reaccreditation from the American Correctional Association, which unanimously granted reaccreditation based on 100 percent compliance with the 190 applicable practice standards.

Juvenile Residential Services:

- ❖ In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, medical personnel worked with residential staff to implement the everchanging CDC guidelines for corrections and congregate settings. Procedures for on-site admission and exposure quarantines and medical isolation were created, along with new procedures related to housing, meals, large muscle activities, education, contractor access, and facilitation of mental health care. Juvenile Residential Services developed protocols that addressed screening and access to the sites for visits by parents/guardians, outside professionals, outside contractors, and other relevant parties. Juvenile Residential Services also created a weekly report summarizing the status of youth testing, illness, and exposures. Decisions on access to facilities continue to be made on a week-by-week basis in response to community and internal COVID-19 factors.

Juvenile Probation Services

- ❖ Juvenile Probation Services, in collaboration with Connecticut academia, has developed and validated a new comprehensive, objective risk assessment tool called the PrediCT (Prospective Risk Evaluation for Delinquency in Connecticut). The new tool informs case handling decisions, allows juvenile probation officers to more accurately target areas likely to reduce recidivism, and classifies clients into one of five supervision tiers based on their risk and needs.

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

- ❖ In January 2022, the American Correctional Association awarded reaccreditation for the seventh time to the Bridgeport and Hartford Juvenile Residential Centers. The auditors' reports note the immaculate condition of the centers, the robust staffing levels, the quality of the mental health and medical services, the extensive positive youth programming, the use of Dialectical Behavior Therapy as "the gold standard," the cultural diversity of food, and the positive feedback from client and staff interviews.
- ❖ The Hartford Residential Center won the 2022 Performance based Standards (PbS) Barbara Allen-Hagen Award. This national award is given to a detention program that best exemplifies the commitment of PbS to implement strategic plans aimed at creating positive outcomes for young people, staff, and families.

Fiscal Administration:

- ❖ In FY21, JB-CSSD's Fiscal Administration managed approximately \$106 million in funding for contracted goods and services involving over 200 contracts, processing over 6,000 invoices for payments to vendors. The unit managed approximately 155 legislatively identified contracts totaling over \$7.6 million. In addition, the unit collected and disbursed approximately \$4.1 million in restitution payments to victims. It opened 1,542 new restitution cases totaling \$5.4 million and closed 2,239 restitution cases that were paid in full. Work continued during FY21 on the development and testing of an online credit card payment portal for restitution payments.
- ❖ In FY22, Fiscal Administration managed approximately \$113 million in funding for contracted good and services involving over 220 contracts, processing over 6,000 invoices for payments to vendors. The unit also managed approximately 183 legislatively identified contracts totaling over \$9.6 million. In addition, the unit collected and disbursed approximately \$3.8 million in restitution payments to victims. It opened 2,692 new restitution cases totaling \$8.8 million and closed 2,649 restitution cases that were paid in full. Since the online credit card payment portal went live in December 2021, the number of clients using this option to pay restitution continues to grow.

Information Technology:

- ❖ JB-CSSD's IT unit quickly adapted to a remote business model during the COVID-19 pandemic, providing

critical information to judges and other court officials to facilitate the non-financial release of low-risk pretrial detainees. The unit also modified case management systems to facilitate and account for virtual visits with probation clients and other parties.

- ❖ The IT unit collaborated with Family Services and the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence to develop technology to streamline the flow of information between Family Services and the family violence victim advocate. Training and implementation statewide occurred in September 2021.
- ❖ The IT unit worked with Adult Probation Services, Pretrial Services, Family Services, and Juvenile Probation Services to create a consolidated electronic referral process for electronic monitoring requests to external vendors. This unified solution, completed in December 2021, reduces installation times for RF and GPS monitoring orders across CSSD's supervision units and improves oversight with better access to data.

Computer Support, Facilities, And Materials Management:

- ❖ In 2021 and 2022, JB-CSSD's Computer Support, Facilities and Materials Management unit facilitated the purchase of video conferencing equipment to enhance staff communications at JB-CSSD locations. Similar videoconferencing equipment was deployed to several local police departments. This sharing of equipment allows Pretrial Services staff to interview clients via video conferencing from police lockups.

Training Academy:

- ❖ Staff and contracted service staff completed 78,931 training hours in 2021, with JB-CSSD staff completing 55,514 of those hours. Trainings from 2020 to 2021 increased by over 25,000 training hours due to the switch from in-person to virtual and web-based models.

Multicultural Affairs:

- ❖ JB-CSSD's Multicultural Affairs Unit has designed, facilitated, and coordinated the delivery of cultural competency training. Over the biennium, the unit maintained a minimum of 19 different cultural competency training offerings that are available as electives with a requirement that all staff take a minimum of four hours annually.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

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

**Deputy Director
Legislative Affairs**
Lee Ross

**Program Manager
Communications**
Rhonda J. Hebert

**Program Manager
Education and Outreach**
Alison Chandler

**Staff Attorney
Legislative Affairs**
Brittany Kaplan

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 Program.

Legislative/Governmental Relations

During the 2021 and 2022 Legislative Sessions, 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. Toward that end, representatives of External Affairs:

- ❖ Drafted and shepherded the Branch's legislative proposals through the General Assembly. Among other issues, these proposals addressed: access to juvenile records by law enforcement officials seeking an order to detain a juvenile; legislation effectuating the recommendations of the Jury Selection Task Force; and legislation allowing the court to make certain findings in family cases without requiring the physical presence of the parties in court.
- ❖ Provided both written and oral testimony on 85 pieces of legislation, tracked over 600 bills and produced 12 *Legislative Updates* for distribution.
- ❖ Facilitated and participated in meetings with legislators, the Governor's staff, trade associations, and advocacy organizations on a number of proposals such as: *An Act Concerning Responsible and Equitable Regulation of Adult-Use Cannabis*; *the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act*; *An Act Concerning the Provision of Protections for Persons Receiving and Providing Reproductive Health Care Services in the State* and *Access to Reproductive Health Care Services in the State*; and juvenile justice legislation.
- ❖ Resolved over 150 constituent matters brought to the Division's attention.
- ❖ Assisted with the elevation of one new justice of the Supreme Court; the reappointment of a sitting Supreme Court justice; the appointment of four new Appellate Court judges; the reappointment of a sitting Appellate Court judge; the reappointment of 53 Superior Court judges, senior judges, and judge trial referees; as well as the reappointment of three family support magistrates and a family support referee.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Media Relations, Social Media and the Judicial Branch Website

Over the course of the biennium, External Affairs handled well over 2,000 media inquiries, including requests for documents and audio recordings, as well as permission to videotape and audio record court proceedings. External Affairs contributed to lessening the footprint at courthouses throughout the state by providing documents and audio to journalists so that they did not have to go to a courthouse during the height of the pandemic. External Affairs also played a pivotal role in ensuring livestreaming of public meetings, so that the public had access.

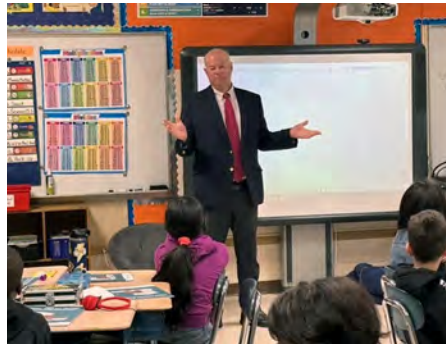
The Judicial Branch's YouTube page, which was established in 2013 and is managed by External Affairs, currently hosts 111 videos. As of Nov. 7, 2022, these videos had been viewed nearly 375,000 times, and the Branch's channel had 1,660 subscribers. The Judicial Branch's Twitter account, also managed by the division, continues to grow with 4,154 followers as of Nov. 7, 2022.

Throughout the biennium, the division continued to enhance its communication tools, so that it may effectively provide news from the Judicial Branch not only to the media but to the public as well. The Judicial Branch website, at www.jud.ct.gov, is an integral part of this effort, and the division had an active role during the biennium in keeping it relevant, user-friendly and up to date. The division also has two representatives on the Web Board, one of whom serves as chair. Other Web Board members include representatives from the Branch's other four divisions and a representative from the appellate system as well.

Calendar Call Podcast

Calendar Call, a podcast hosted by Statewide Bar Counsel Michael Bowler, resumed in March 2021, after being suspended in March 2020 due to the pandemic. The podcast, which launched in January 2019, qualifies as free MCLE credits for Connecticut attorneys. Since resuming, the podcast has covered several issues, including: Succession Planning; Code of Evidence Materiality and Relevance; the Jury Selection Task Force; Social Media Do's and Don't's; Conservatorships in Connecticut;

Organizing Your Practice for Maximum Success; How to Avoid Common Mistakes Made by Appellate Attorneys; Having Difficult Conversations with Clients; Rule 1.15 Liens and Other Interests in Personal Injury Cases; Conducting a Residential Real Estate Closing in CT; Housing Court During the Pandemic and Executive Order 12D; Identifying and Using Expert Witnesses; Collaborative Divorce; Divorce Mediation; and Workers Compensation.



Judges Speakers Bureau

During this biennial, justices and judges spoke to a variety of audiences. Remote events also made possible the opportunity for judges to address groups without having to attend in person. In addition, External Affairs coordinated two Law Day ceremonies during the biennium. The 2021 ceremony was held virtually via Microsoft Teams; the 2022 ceremony returned live to the Supreme Court courtroom. There were also community outreach engagements conducted by judges and justices including judges reading to elementary school students as part of *Read Across America*.

Supreme Court Tours

External Affairs offers tours of the historic Supreme Court courtroom as well as an explanation of the appellate process. The tours resumed in June 2021 after the pandemic forced their suspension. With students fully returned to the classroom, requests for tours are increasing.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Graphic Design/Publications

From July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2022, the division's graphic designer oversaw the design and production of 189 projects. Some of these projects included: the *2018-2020 Biennial Report*; celebration materials for Diversity Week; Law Day posters for the Law Libraries Services Unit; the virtual internship syllabus for the Experiential Learning Programs; the Tolland Judicial District Chief Clerk Roy Smith, Jr. GA 19 Jury Assembly Room Dedication booklet and e-vite; *The Five Pillars of Connecticut's Temporary Restraining Order Process* information sheet; and the Polish version of the *Crime Victims' Guide to the Adult Criminal Court*.

Judicial Branch Experiential Learning Programs Internship Program

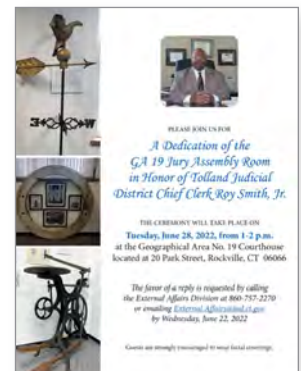
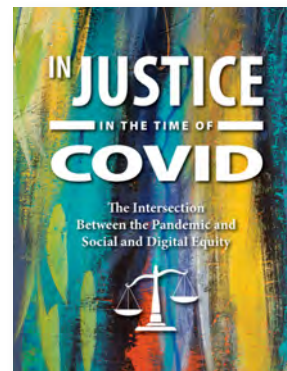
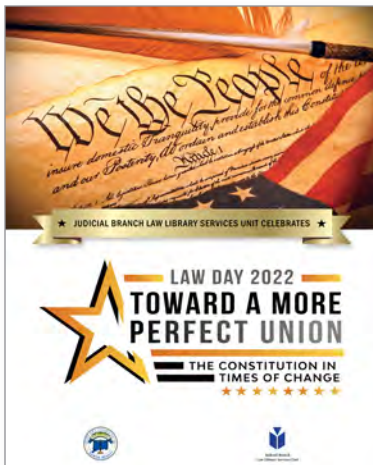
In March 2020, the pandemic forced the Judicial Branch to suspend its widely recognized Internship Program for college students. However, staff at External Affairs quickly pivoted to develop a virtual internship program, the first ever offered by the Judicial Branch and an initiative that sustained the program until it became in-person again in the Fall of 2021. The remote 10-week program featured a virtual orientation followed by weekly lessons on specific topics including adult probation, bail, and the role of the Supreme and Appellate courts. Each week included a mix of live virtual presentations by subject matter experts, independent work and virtual office hours provided by intern coordinators. In all, 180 students participated in the remote program.



Job Shadow and Court Aide Programs

The Job Shadow Program is designed to provide high school students with the opportunity to explore career interests and vocational skills by “shadowing” a Judicial Branch employee. Although the Branch suspended this program due to the pandemic, intern coordinators in 2021 and 2022 hosted a virtual job shadow, which allowed 207 students from area high schools to hear from a Supreme Court justice and an Appellate Court judge before learning about jobs within the Judicial Branch. Also in 2022, the program hosted Job Shadow students in person at Judicial Branch offices.

The Court Aide Program for high school seniors provides participants with the opportunity to learn about the Judicial Branch and the services it offers. Students may also complete community service hours, explore career interests and learn some vocational skills.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Executive Director
Information Technology Division
Lucio DeLuca, J.D.

Director
Judicial Information Systems
Applications Development
& Support
Diby Kundu

Director
Judicial Information Systems
Infrastructure, Cloud & Network
Shams Akberzai

Director
Judicial Information Systems
User Support Services
David Smail

Chief Technical Officer
Judicial Information Systems
Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing
& Identity Management
Ratish Nair

Chief Technical Officer
Judicial Information Systems
Applications Support
& Maintenance
Paranda Rangaswamy

Deputy Director
Judicial Information Systems
Legacy Migrations
Margarita Perez

Deputy Director
Commission on Official
Legal Publications (COLP)
Joseph DiBenedetto

Deputy Director
Judicial Information Systems
Risk Management
Christopher Duryea

Manager, Administrative Services
Judicial Information Systems
Financial Management
Maria Mennella

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. ITD staff continues to deliver to the Judicial Branch a commitment of public service by engaging in the design, development and maintenance of a sophisticated, secure and reliable network, computing and printing infrastructure. This infrastructure provides for the gathering, transmission, storage, retrieval, backup, display and publication of data and information processed most often through automated systems developed in-house and deployed to support the Branch's operating and administrative divisions. This includes providing public information access, enhanced "self-service" support for self-represented parties, as well as access to interactive forms, technological improvements in courtrooms and an improved ability to interact with the courts remotely.

Highlights of the biennium include:

❖ Throughout the pandemic, ITD worked tirelessly to implement remote connectively and virtual court technology for all Judicial Branch stakeholders, including the public, attorneys, employees, and others. With the rapid implementation of Microsoft Teams and Azure Windows Virtual Desktop, the "Remote Justice" platform was born. These and other new technologies were crucial for the continuation of justice, making it possible for virtual hearings to occur. In addition, the new technology allowed Judicial Branch employees to be extremely productive in a "remote workforce" environment. As the pandemic wound down during this biennium, the Judicial Branch resumed operations at shuttered courthouses and expanded the Remote Justice platform to include additional virtual calendars that now total more than 150.



With the rapid implementation of Microsoft Teams and Azure Windows Virtual Desktop, the "Remote Justice" platform was born.

❖ The Judicial Branch in 2021 finally received bond funds requested two years earlier to finance courtroom sound amplification upgrades. There are approximately 310 courtrooms and hearing rooms statewide, and the sound systems in many of them are decades old and in poor condition. Work

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

began shortly after the Branch received the funds. Considering the number of courtrooms and hearing rooms involved, ITD will most likely complete this project over a five-year period. The courtroom sound amplification project also will allow for the capture of better-quality audio recordings, as well as adding the capability of conducting court proceedings in a hybrid environment using the Microsoft Teams video conferencing equipment.

- ❖ ITD in 2021 enhanced the hybrid environment for parties without access to technology by installing special equipment in lockups and public facing areas of the courthouse. This equipment allowed those with no access to computer technology to easily appear in court proceedings.



- ❖ During the pandemic, the Judicial Branch started livestreaming certain types of remote Superior Court proceedings on its YouTube page. On February 1, 2021, the Judicial Branch expanded its livestreams on YouTube to include civil and housing virtual court proceedings that were on the record and conducted remotely on the Microsoft Teams platform. Separate YouTube channels for each civil and housing virtual courtroom throughout the state are now available via the Judicial Branch's website. The public may view a proceeding by visiting the YouTube channel for the virtual courtroom in which the proceeding will occur. The livestreams are viewable only for the duration of the proceeding and are unavailable for playback.
- ❖ Pre-pandemic, court monitors used a stand-alone "For the Record" LogNotes application to accompany the FTR audio being captured during court proceedings. During the pandemic, ITD realized that FTR LogNotes lacked the ability to annotate and associate the FTR LogNotes with the docket number during virtual court proceedings. In turn, ITD in late 2020 successfully

added that functionality to eCourt Startup, an application that ITD developed a few years earlier. ITD is currently enhancing the eCourt Startup, so that it will associate FTR LogNotes with the actual audio file of a virtual proceeding. This association is now done manually, causing delays when transcripts are ordered. The project is scheduled for completion in 2024.

- ❖ Audio from virtual court proceedings is successfully captured by a vendor-based cloud system. However, a backup is necessary, as it is imperative to maintain the integrity of the official record. So, in April 2022, ITD started developing a system that will maintain a separate copy of the captured audio in case any mishaps occur with the vendor-based system. This project is anticipated for completion in 2024.
- ❖ ITD in April 2022 began replacing the manual process of ordering, paying and retrieving court audio. Currently under construction is an online system where attorneys, litigants, the media, and members of the public can easily request, pay for and obtain audio from court proceedings. This application is being developed in conjunction with other related projects and is anticipated for completion in 2024.
- ❖ During this biennium, ITD began developing a single, central system to manage and schedule case events for virtual and in-court proceedings. This new system will ensure continued access to justice for individuals involved in remote court proceedings, along with promoting the most efficient use of court resources. Under the new system, litigants and others connected to a proceeding will have a safe and secure method of accessing remote join links without requiring an email. In addition, the new system will include a module for remote interpreter services. Finally, the centralized system will replace multiple similar existing systems such as the Civil/Family system, Child Protection and Juvenile system, and CRMVS (Criminal Motor Vehicle System). This project is estimated to require approximately two years to complete.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

- ❖ ITD during the biennium reprogrammed the interface for the Judicial Branch's Protection Order Registry system. The reprogramming aligns the registry with a new federal process regarding the availability of emergency risk protection orders, or court proceedings where a person is found to pose an imminent risk of personal injury.
- ❖ ITD is enhancing two current web applications that eliminate the need for probation officers and police officers to hand deliver documents to a judge for an order to take a person into custody. One application, eTIC (Electronic Take into Custody), allows judges to accept security electronic requests from juvenile probation officers for "take into custody." The second application, ePAW (Electronic Probable Cause Warrant) allows state and municipal police officers to submit a secure electronic probable cause determination request. Once the enhancements are completed, eTIC and ePAW will have the ability to 1) fully automate the probable cause duty rotational judges' assignments into the new applications; and 2) provide on-duty judges with notifications (text messages & emails) whenever an eTic or ePaw application has been uploaded into the system and is awaiting the judge's review.
- ❖ Throughout the biennium, ITD has continued updating and enhancing the Judicial Branch's decades-old Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS). CRMVS is a statewide criminal and motor vehicle court case management application that serves as an integrated data source system for multiple agencies. ITD is amid converting CRMVS from a legacy, flat-file, COBOL-based system to a dynamic web-based design (CrimWeb). As such, dozens of function modules from CRMVS have been converted over to CrimWeb and placed into production. ITD also is adding enhancements to CrimWeb, including the ability to print an inmate number and special conditions on an electronic mittimus (eMITT). In addition, ITD expanded E-services to private attorneys and public defenders, so that they receive different notifications based on whether attendance in court is required.
- ❖ ITD expanded eServices during the biennium. For example, ITD in 2021 implemented a new functionality that allows attorneys and self-represented parties to electronically request court transcripts. ITD also expanded the eServices Inbox to now include notices for the criminal and child protection systems, along with notices for the civil/family and appellate systems. Before last year, the eServices inbox included only notices from the civil/family and appellate systems.

In addition attorneys and self-represented parties can now look at the notices from their cases on the web rather than wait for them to arrive via U.S. mail. During this biennium period, a total of 3,783,784 eServices account holders received 2,564,375 varied notices in their eServices inboxes.

ITD also developed a module for the submission of electronic exhibits. This followed the Judicial Branch's decision in November 2020 to require attorneys and law firms without an exemption from electronic services to submit electronically in PDF format all exhibit documents on paperless civil and family matters.

The Judicial Branch substantially increased its cybersecurity efforts to ensure the integrity and continuity of operations.

- ❖ The biennium saw enhanced features for the child protection e-filing system, including a new functionality allowing the Department of Children and Families to e-file Termination of Parental Rights petitions. In another area, ITD is enhancing the appellate eFile application to allow incarcerated self-represented parties to e-file appeals; completion is tentatively scheduled for some time in 2023.
- ❖ The Judicial Branch substantially increased its cybersecurity efforts to ensure the integrity and continuity of operations. ITD significantly hardened

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

the Branch's infrastructure to prevent, detect and recover from threats and/or other risks. Initiatives include:

- Deploying a third data center in the Azure Government cloud and replicating backups to this site in case a disaster recovery renders both on-premises data centers unusable.
- Strengthening a team of ITD employees who are skilled in Endpoint Management, a risk detection application deployment and patching system. This is just one of a few devoted teams that are vital to keeping the Branch's cybersecurity as risk-free as possible.
- In 2020, ITD engaged the services of 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. The Branch also conducted a simulated cyber-attack to test its incident response capabilities, while implementing advanced authentication capabilities to protect certain systems and accounts that are often targeted by malicious actors.
- The Judicial Branch is required to secure and safeguard any federal tax information data that is stored, processed, transmitted, or received. The IRS Office of Safeguards conducts checks to evaluate the security of systems. During a recent compliance check, the Judicial Branch's computer systems received a score of 95 percent, making it one of the most compliant government agencies in the country.

- ❖ ITD in 2021 initiated an ongoing project to upgrade the operating systems on hundreds of servers that host all the Judicial Branch non-legacy applications, databases and web servers. The project is expected to be completed in 2023. In addition, ITD replaced all Windows servers older than Version 2008 with Windows 2016 or a higher version.

In 2020, ITD engaged the services of an internationally certified firm to assist with developing policy, analyzing potential vulnerabilities, and implementing an overall information security risk management framework.

- ❖ During the summer of 2021, ITD implemented a new PC/laptop replacement strategy. As part of the remote work initiative, employees who were approved for remote work had their older office desktops removed and replaced with new laptops and docking stations. This allows the employees to use the laptop as their primary device at the office and remotely. This highly successful initiative will continue whenever possible.
- ❖ The Commission on Official Legal Publications (COLP) produced and distributed continuous updates to pandemic-related signage that kept Branch staff and the public apprised of current guidelines and procedures required while in Judicial Branch buildings and offices. Despite a reduced workforce amid social distancing and staggered shift protocols, COLP ensured timely publication of the weekly *Connecticut Law Journal*, the *Connecticut Practice Book*, the *Judicial Branch Directory*, and the *Infractions Schedule*. Also, in collaboration with the Probate Court, a revised issue of the Probate Court Rules of Procedure went to print.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

Executive Director
Superior Court Operations
Tais C. Ericson

Director
Project Management
and Administration
Roberta Palmer

Director
Project Management
and Legislation
Stephen N. Ment

Director
Judge Support Services
Deirdre M. McPadden

Director
Legal Services
Joseph J. Del Ciampo

Director
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

Deputy Director
Employee Education and
Development Unit
Janice Calvi-Ruimerman

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:

Court Operations

- ❖ Through a grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration, the Centralized Infractions Bureau implemented a separate remote docket for licensed commercial drivers who receive infractions. Federal law prohibits certain dispositions in these matters, and the docket assists in identifying those drivers for accurate processing by the prosecutors, the court, and the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- ❖ With the assistance of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding, the Branch has responded proactively to pandemic-related needs. Current funding supports additional mediation specialists for court-based housing and foreclosure mediation programs, family relations counselors, and Clerk's Office staff to provide efficient services to court patrons.
- ❖ Court Operations expanded statewide the successful Small Claims Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) pilot program. Parties in contested small claims matters participate in a remote settlement conference, allowing them to reach resolution in lieu of trial, thereby reducing trial dockets.
- ❖ In 2021 the Judicial Branch, in conjunction with Connecticut Information Sharing System and police departments, launched a pilot program in which police departments send arrest information to the courts electronically. The process is more efficient for law enforcement, court clerk's offices, and other agencies; three police departments currently participate in the pilot, with plans to expand.
- ❖ The Family Division in 2021 transitioned to "Pathways," a new process for family cases that gives each case the level of court resources it needs and reduces the number of court appearances by setting a schedule early on in each case. Pathways is designed to better assist parties in resolving their cases by agreement, rather than engaging in lengthy litigation.
- ❖ A new Jury Management System (JMS) by Tyler Technologies is being implemented to enhance the overall process of jury service in Connecticut.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

The new JMS includes a newly designed jury summons, a user-friendly online juror questionnaire, and Wi-Fi enabled kiosks in jury assembly rooms to facilitate the checking in of jurors.

- ❖ The Juvenile Matters Unit partnered with the Department of Children and Families to continue implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act.

ADA

- ❖ Between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2022, the Centralized ADA Office and local ADA contacts fulfilled approximately 1,400 requests for accommodations. Requests included: the provision of American Sign Language and Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) services; 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.

The Employee Education and Development Unit (EEDU) focused on creating educational opportunities in a virtual format to meet the needs of employees while providing cost savings to the Judicial Branch.

Employee Education and Development Unit

- ❖ The Employee Education and Development Unit (EEDU) focused on creating virtual educational opportunities to meet the needs of employees while providing cost savings to the Judicial Branch. EEDU has offered over 25 unique courses in a virtual instructor-led format, reducing mileage costs to zero and eliminating travel time. The unit has also brought in guest speakers to discuss topics concerning mental health and well-being. In addition, a mandatory Active Shooter in-person course was converted to a

web-based offering, and a new virtual instructor-led program, *Active Shooter Personal Protection Plan*, was created in collaboration with Judicial Marshal Services and the Safety and Security Committee. This offering provides location-specific information to all 66 Branch facilities.



Support Enforcement Services

- ❖ The Support Enforcement Services (SES) unit in partnership with the Department of Social Services collected and disbursed over \$250 million in child support during the Fiscal Year 2022. SES has seen a steady increase in post-pandemic child support activity, and in April 2022 all child support proceedings returned to in-person hearings statewide.

Judicial Marshal Services

- ❖ Operations at the new Centralized Monitoring and Records Center, located at 61 Woodland St., Hartford, began after months of planning. Specially trained Judicial Marshals staff the center, which is outfitted with the latest in monitoring and control center technology. This equipment allows Judicial Marshals to: monitor courthouse and branch facilities; monitor and communicate with prisoner transportation vehicles; and perform criminal and threat assessment checks through various databases. Centralizing these functions improves security and significantly reduces the number of Judicial Marshals who would be required to perform the tasks at a local level.

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

- ❖ From July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022, judicial marshals conducted 2,828,391 screenings at the metal detectors and transported 46,904 prisoners.

Project Management and Administration Unit:

- ❖ The Project Management and Administration Unit opened the Superior Court Clerk's Call Center in August 2020. The centralized office located at 80 Washington Street in Hartford answers calls from civil, criminal, family, and housing clerks' offices across the state. During the past two years, the Call Center has handled over 650,000 phone calls and, on any given day, the office clerks may answer as many as 150 phone calls each. By diverting these calls to the centralized office, clerk's office staff can devote their time to case processing and helping visitors at the window.
- ❖ During the biennium, 612 requests for audio were made, with 573 being provided. This service, which enhances access to justice, took effect November 1, 2018, when the Judicial Branch began selling copies of audio recordings of open, on-the-record court proceedings occurring on or after November 1, 2018.

On January 3, 2022, Court Transcript Services launched an online transcript ordering system.

- ❖ On January 3, 2022, Court Transcript Services launched an online transcript ordering system. The online ordering system is easy to use and mirrors the paper form. This system allows for the more efficient ordering and processing of transcript requests.
- ❖ During this biennial, the Judicial Branch provided in-person interpreter services to limited English



proficient (LEP) individuals on 48,925 occasions, in 73 different languages and dialects. The Judicial Branch also contracts with telephonic interpreter vendors to provide interpreter services outside of the courtroom. During this biennium, 38,431 calls were placed, utilizing interpreters in 65 different languages and dialects. Those calls equate to 432,955 minutes, or nearly 7,216 hours, or almost 300 days of continued telephonic interpretation. Additionally, 584 documents were translated.

Legal Services

- ❖ Legal Services assisted the chief court administrator, the deputy chief court administrator, the chief administrative judges, and the executive directors and managers in coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Branch's initial and ongoing pandemic response and in unwinding, modifying, and calibrating that response to the ebb and flow of the pandemic.
- ❖ Among other legislative initiatives, Legal Services worked extensively on the implementation of Public Act 21-15, *An Act Concerning Adoption and Implementation of the Connecticut Parentage Act*, and on the Clean Slate legislation, Public Act 21-32, *An Act*

SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

Concerning the Board of Pardons and Parole, Erasure of Criminal Records for Certain Misdemeanor and Felony Offenses, Prohibiting Discrimination based on Erased Criminal History Record Information and Concerning the Recommendations of the Connecticut Sentencing Commission with Respect to Misdemeanor Sentences. Besides working on necessary rule, form, policy, and legal issues, Legal Services provided extensive support and counsel to multiple divisions of the Branch and to the chief court administrator on this important legislation.

- ❖ Legal Services led a Branch-wide initiative to convert approximately 1,000 Judicial Branch forms to a format that would ensure the compatibility of those forms with external technology changes that took effect in June 2022. This initiative had major internal and external impact. A team of individuals from all divisions throughout the Branch collaborated and fulfilled its goal of seamlessly converting the entire Branch forms library.
- ❖ The Connecticut Bar Examining Committee (CBEC) administered the February 2021 and July 2021 bar examinations remotely due to the pandemic. In-person examinations resumed in February 2022 with appropriate pandemic protocols in place. Additionally, judges approved a pandemic-related process created by the CBEC whereby candidates for admission to the bar may be sworn in in absentia. This option will remain a part of the admissions process.

Office of Victim Services (OVS)

- ❖ OVS in June 2022 concluded a three-phase statewide comprehensive victimization assessment, with the assistance of a contracted firm. The assessment had three goals: establishing a statewide baseline for crime victimization; understanding barriers preventing victims from receiving services; and focusing on



understanding victims needs so that limited funds are directed toward the most significant and pressing needs. As a result, OVS has started a victim needs assessment workgroup, identifying opportunities and making recommendations to address challenges and trends identified in the assessment to better meet the needs of Connecticut crime victims.

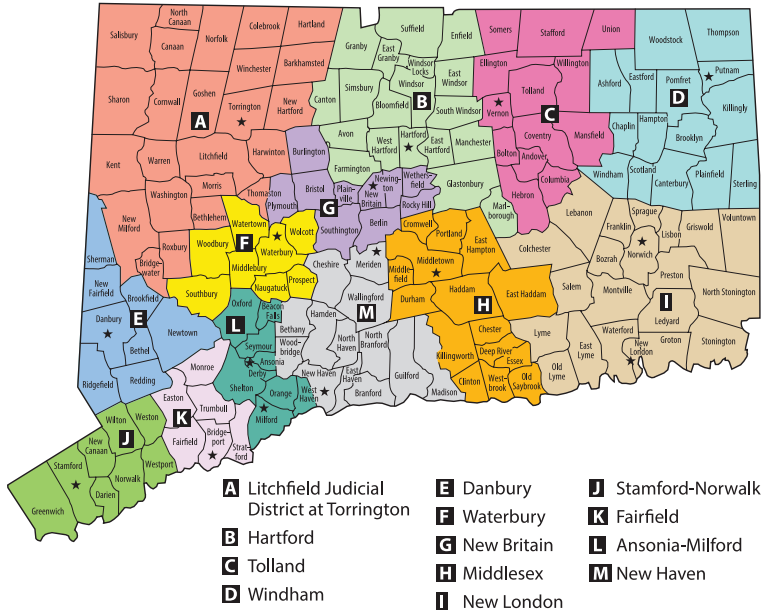
Judge Support Services (JSS)

- ❖ The Judicial Branch through its Judge Support Services Unit continued to provide quality educational opportunities for judges and family support magistrates during the biennium, including several regarding domestic violence programs and resources. Among the topics covered were coercive control and its effects, recognizing coercive control abuse and the changes brought about by Jennifer's Law, Public Act-21-78.
- ❖ JSS presented 29 courses at Connecticut Judges' Institute (CJI) in June 2021 and June 2022. Topics included: access to justice and procedural fairness; domestic violence; civil protection orders; restorative justice; and the impact of mental illness in criminal and juvenile court. Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson also presented *All Rise: The Effect of Blind Justice on Procedure Fairness*. This plenary session stressed the importance of judges and family support magistrates understanding and acknowledging explicit and implicit biases, thus improving access to justice for and removing barriers pertaining to race, age, access, gender, sexuality, and abilities.
- ❖ The Judicial Branch's law librarians continued to assist patrons remotely, by phone and email, and through its *NewsLog*. This subscription service provides notice of advance release decisions and up-to-date information about Connecticut legislative developments; the weekly publication of the *Connecticut Law Journal*; online legal research tools; new law library resources; and other topics of interest to the Connecticut legal community. As of June 2022, this service had over 800 subscribers, representing a steady increase over the biennium.

SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

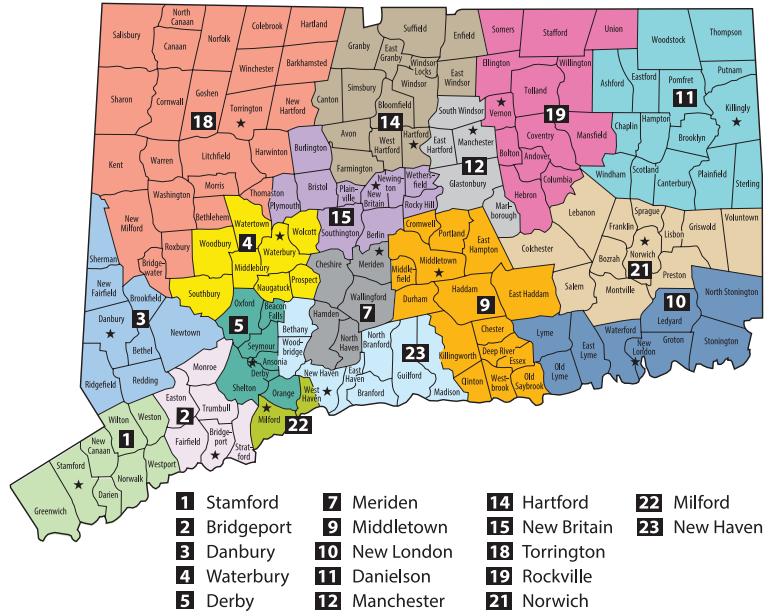
13 Judicial Districts and 17 Geographical Areas

Connecticut Judicial Districts



★ Indicates town where Judicial District Courthouse is located

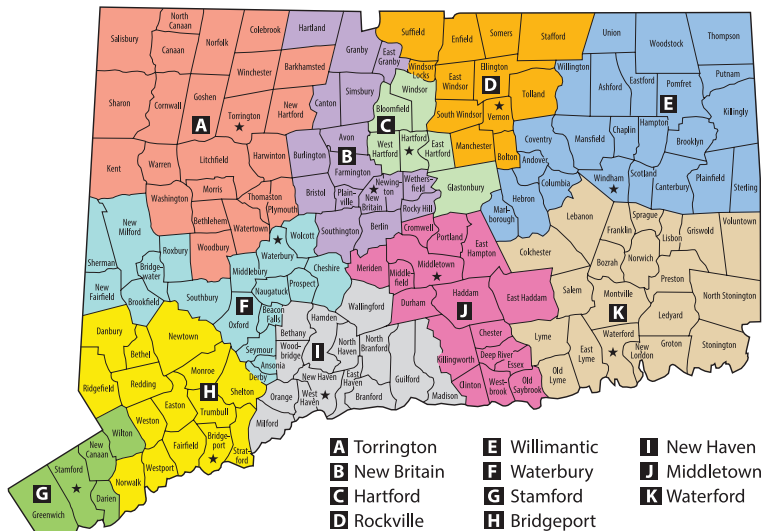
Judicial Branch Geographical Areas



★ Indicates town where Geographical Area Courthouse is located

11 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts



★ Indicates town where Juvenile Matters Courthouse is located

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 2021 - 2022

Summary - Added

Total Cases Added¹ For the Superior Court Division

		FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
Criminal²	Total Criminal	57,971	57,128
	Judicial District	2,267	2,387
	Geographical Area	55,704	54,741
Motor Vehicle²		35,067	39,100
Civil		42,713	42,549
Small Claims³		44,705	35,066
Family	Total Family	22,763	26,625
	Family	21,331	23,591
	Family Support Magistrate	925	2,370
	Family Support Magistrate UIFSA	507	664
Juvenile	Total Juvenile	14,310	14,525
	Delinquency	4,274	5,357
	Family With Service Needs	6	0
	Child Protection	10,030	9,168
Housing Matters (Summary Process)		7,040	18,062
Total Cases Added		224,569	233,055

¹ Added includes re-opened and transferred cases

² Does not include infractions or payable violations

³ Includes small claims housing

CT Judicial Branch

-continued
BASIC FACTS

General Fund Appropriation

FY 2020-2021

\$549,433,072

FY 2021-2022

\$558,805,239

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

FY 2020-2021

4,229

FY 2021-2022

4,229

Total Cases Added During The Biennium 2020-2022

Supreme Court Cases
220

Appellate Court Cases
1,479

Superior Court Cases
457,624

Disposed Cases 2021 - 2022

Summary - Disposed

Total Cases Disposed¹ For the Superior Court Division

		FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
Criminal²	Total Criminal	45,239	67,759
	Judicial District	1,643	1,994
	Geographical Area	43,596	65,765
Motor Vehicle²		33,297	45,608
Civil		36,548	49,971
Small Claims³		45,896	44,660
Family	Total Family	20,715	28,067
	Family	19,341	24,925
	Family Support Magistrate	866	2,448
	Family Support Magistrate UIFSA	508	694
Juvenile	Total Juvenile	15,693	15,026
	Delinquency	5,410	5,084
	Family With Service Needs	20	0
	Child Protection	10,263	9,942
Housing Matters (Summary Process)		8,406	15,011
Total Cases Disposed		205,794	266,102

¹Disposed includes re-opened and transferred cases

²Does not include infractions or payable violations

³Includes small claims housing

Supreme Court

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	108	77	52	1	1	2	0	14	114	6
Criminal	102	24	40	2	0	0	0	0	84	(18)
Total	210	101	92	3	1	2	0	14	198	(12)

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	114	95	74	0	2	13	12	15	93	(21)
Criminal	84	24	45	0	2	0	1	7	53	(31)
Total	198	119	119	0	4	13	13	22	146	(52)

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

Appellate Court

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	884	615	342	135	72	36	153	86	675	(209)
Criminal	160	50	60	14	3	8	16	3	116	(44)
Total	1,044	665	402	149	75	44	169	89	791	(253)

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed						Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other		
Civil ¹	675	756	386	111	99	36	153	69	575	(100)
Criminal	116	58	65	7	6	5	12	17	62	(54)
Total	791	814	451	118	105	41	165	86	637	(154)

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

Delinquency

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	352	128	12	492	695	999	144	22	22	188	(304)
Hartford	188	82	22	292	625	753	107	43	14	164	(128)
Middletown	45	38	16	99	156	208	41	3	3	47	(52)
New Britain	143	47	21	211	432	507	91	27	18	136	(75)
New Haven	289	79	7	375	879	1,035	184	27	8	219	(156)
Rockville	93	49	13	155	239	256	88	26	24	138	(17)
Stamford	84	69	34	187	176	282	42	11	28	81	(106)
Torrington	43	30	3	76	120	133	41	8	14	63	(13)
Waterbury	250	87	24	361	501	664	140	41	17	198	(163)
Waterford	105	61	15	181	283	348	67	20	29	116	(65)
Willimantic	82	55	43	180	168	225	50	25	48	123	(57)
Total	1,674	725	210	2,609	4,274	5,410	995	253	225	1,473	(1,136)

Delinquency

FY22

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

	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	144	22	22	188	908	885	181	23	7	211	23
Hartford	107	43	14	164	456	483	93	26	18	137	(27)
Middletown	41	3	3	47	219	169	74	19	4	97	50
New Britain	91	27	18	136	537	543	107	19	4	130	(6)
New Haven	184	27	8	219	1,062	931	287	55	8	350	131
Rockville	88	26	24	138	259	312	51	13	21	85	(53)
Stamford	42	11	28	81	252	209	75	31	18	124	43
Torrington	41	8	14	63	168	165	45	19	2	66	3
Waterbury	140	41	17	198	858	827	158	57	14	229	31
Waterford	67	20	29	116	426	339	130	41	32	203	87
Willimantic	50	25	48	123	215	220	74	20	24	118	(5)
Total	995	253	225	1,473	5,360	5,083	1,275	323	152	1,750	277

Family with Service Needs

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	1	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	(1)
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Britain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rockville	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1)
Stamford	3	1	2	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	(6)
Torrington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterbury	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	(4)
Waterford	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	(1)
Willimantic	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1)
Total	10	1	3	14	6	20	0	0	0	0	(14)

Family with Service Needs

FY

	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											
Hartford											
Middletown											
New Britain											
New Haven											
Rockville											
Stamford											
Torrington											
Waterbury											
Waterford											
Willimantic											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pursuant to P.A.19-187 Family With Service Need statutes have been repealed, effective June 30, 2020.

Child Protection Petitions¹

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	301	129	62	492	1,282	1,319	275	89	91	455	(37)
Hartford	273	96	116	485	1,361	1,529	256	41	20	317	(168)
Middletown	98	36	12	146	522	505	136	19	8	163	17
New Britain	226	70	26	322	1,074	1,099	201	53	43	297	(25)
New Haven	272	63	9	344	1,489	1,532	237	40	24	301	(43)
Rockville	113	62	24	199	473	563	75	12	22	109	(90)
Stamford	46	14	2	62	246	218	64	11	15	90	28
Torrington	52	50	13	115	398	368	100	17	28	145	30
Waterbury	282	132	29	443	1,442	1,393	298	88	106	492	49
Waterford	186	114	67	367	1,002	990	228	49	102	379	12
Willimantic	194	56	17	267	741	747	135	65	61	261	(6)
Total	2,043	822	377	3,242	10,030	10,263	2,005	484	520	3,009	(233)

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

FY22

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

	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	275	89	91	455	1,264	1,420	210	58	31	299	(156)
Hartford	256	41	20	317	1,293	1,364	198	28	20	246	(71)
Middletown	136	19	8	163	487	507	101	22	20	143	(20)
New Britain	201	53	43	297	863	946	177	25	12	214	(83)
New Haven	237	40	24	301	1,322	1,311	242	55	15	312	11
Rockville	75	12	22	109	461	452	97	9	12	118	9
Stamford	64	11	15	90	209	232	47	8	12	67	(23)
Torrington	100	17	28	145	409	466	67	7	14	88	(57)
Waterbury	298	88	106	492	1,219	1,473	180	31	27	238	(254)
Waterford	228	49	102	379	1,032	1,072	229	39	71	339	(40)
Willimantic	135	65	61	261	609	699	108	23	40	171	(90)
Total	2,005	484	520	3,009	9,168	9,942	1,656	305	274	2,235	(774)

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

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	202	120	1	121	51	0	6	1	0	58	267	65
Danbury	643	251	0	251	267	0	2	0	0	269	620	(23)
Fairfield	441	329	0	329	143	6	6	4	0	159	604	163
Hartford	409	263	2	265	158	5	10	7	2	182	492	83
Litchfield	312	166	0	166	179	3	8	1	0	191	266	(46)
Middlesex	100	76	3	79	54	0	1	1	0	56	117	17
New Britain	276	204	7	211	105	0	6	3	0	114	368	92
New Haven	287	144	6	150	115	6	8	4	0	133	308	21
New London	240	136	0	136	113	2	4	0	1	120	255	15
Stamford	294	152	0	152	98	1	6	0	0	105	332	38
Tolland	113	113	3	116	39	0	2	0	1	42	185	72
Waterbury	445	240	1	241	153	3	5	1	0	162	527	82
Windham	143	50	0	50	49	1	0	1	1	52	137	(6)
Total	3,905	2,244	23	2,267	1,524	27	64	23	5	1,643	4,478	573

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, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22

	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	268	263	0	263	82	0	8	3	0	93	414	146
Danbury	621	132	1	133	253	3	0	2	0	258	506	(115)
Fairfield	611	335	2	337	189	8	6	1	0	204	725	114
Hartford	492	316	3	319	230	8	4	4	0	246	562	70
Litchfield	269	183	3	186	160	0	1	4	0	165	292	23
Middlesex	117	74	5	79	57	5	1	3	0	66	124	7
New Britain	368	178	4	182	161	1	5	7	0	174	373	5
New Haven	307	210	2	212	155	9	6	1	0	171	341	34
New London	256	129	0	129	136	4	8	0	0	148	234	(22)
Stamford	331	179	1	180	85	2	7	1	0	95	409	78
Tolland	185	59	0	59	66	3	2	0	0	71	175	(10)
Waterbury	529	236	7	243	221	1	5	2	0	229	534	5
Windham	137	65	0	65	67	2	5	0	0	74	128	(9)
Total	4,491	2,359	28	2,387	1,862	46	58	28	0	1,994	4,817	326

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

FY21

Pending June 30, 2021

	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	240	8	4	15	267	16.1	19	43
Danbury	260	144	138	78	620	12.8	19	26
Fairfield	510	15	47	32	604	11.3	68	152
Hartford	422	14	33	23	492	11.2	66	136
Litchfield	213	28	12	13	266	11.5	22	33
Middlesex	97	8	3	9	117	8.8	19	19
New Britain	332	12	16	8	368	10.9	37	87
New Haven	239	12	42	15	308	10.8	32	54
New London	220	14	3	18	255	10.9	26	46
Stamford	183	28	36	85	332	10.4	28	51
Tolland	146	6	21	12	185	9.6	28	32
Waterbury	463	4	20	40	527	16.6	51	138
Windham	110	4	11	12	137	23.0	9	38
Total	3,435	297	386	360	4,478	12.7	424	855

Judicial District Criminal

FY22

Pending June 30, 2022

	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	354	27	9	24	414	11.8	29	75
Danbury	183	91	145	87	506	14.8	13	32
Fairfield	609	13	54	49	725	13.5	77	163
Hartford	471	19	33	39	562	11.6	95	134
Litchfield	236	26	11	19	292	11.0	28	45
Middlesex	97	3	5	19	124	9.9	17	14
New Britain	327	8	13	25	373	13.5	53	73
New Haven	286	8	43	4	341	8.8	50	60
New London	201	13	3	17	234	12.2	25	36
Stamford	220	34	38	117	409	14.0	32	63
Tolland	68	8	26	73	175	10.4	3	9
Waterbury	445	18	23	48	534	14.8	58	108
Windham	91	5	12	20	128	28.2	6	24
Total	3,588	273	415	541	4,817	13.0	486	836

Geographical Area Criminal¹

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	2,436	497	1,724	2,256	6,913	4,664	2,634	4,531	123	1,980	2,336	8,970
Danbury	687	279	790	769	2,525	1,334	1,456	722	131	849	715	2,417
Danielson	868	86	791	708	2,453	1,489	1,226	1,045	141	737	773	2,696
Derby	582	483	710	391	2,166	1,667	1,029	436	1,161	750	480	2,827
Enfield	825	71	728	496	2,120	1,822	1,233	1,533	124	586	470	2,713
Hartford	3,909	703	1,821	1,705	8,138	7,736	4,745	6,883	468	2,219	1,587	11,157
Manchester	1,871	450	1,405	338	4,064	3,101	2,407	2,979	256	1,210	335	4,780
Meriden	1,636	113	1,036	305	3,090	3,154	2,552	1,968	118	1,143	496	3,725
Middletown	804	369	801	314	2,288	1,934	1,816	1,256	69	650	459	2,434
Milford	979	96	464	418	1,957	1,767	1,574	1,023	183	476	473	2,155
New Britain	2,782	207	2,029	1,037	6,055	5,333	4,941	3,721	153	1,588	1,032	6,494
New Haven	2,964	420	1,962	2,294	7,640	6,450	4,409	4,577	802	2,102	2,217	9,698
New London	1,401	419	1,388	1,969	5,177	2,582	1,684	404	2,258	1,342	2,097	6,101
Norwalk	759	699	885	1,351	3,694	1,256	1,386	999	924	517	1,129	3,569
Norwich	838	186	739	458	2,221	2,022	1,267	1,487	262	733	527	3,009
Rockville	881	77	863	337	2,158	1,284	1,362	924	88	685	376	2,073
Stamford	1,060	613	1,490	1,560	4,723	1,875	2,616	1,225	508	1,367	897	3,997
Torrington	839	121	712	291	1,963	1,566	1,450	928	123	633	394	2,078
Waterbury	3,107	309	1,884	1,558	6,858	4,668	3,809	3,653	231	2,134	1,662	7,680
Total	29,228	6,198	22,222	18,555	76,203	55,704	43,596	40,294	8,123	21,701	18,455	88,573

¹ Excludes Criminal Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

Geographical Area Criminal¹

FY22

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

	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	4,602	228	1,873	2,224	8,927	4,884	5,454	3,701	205	1,883	2,594	8,383
Danbury	719	243	828	637	2,427	1,644	1,747	599	246	781	665	2,291
Danielson	1,023	178	717	761	2,679	1,678	1,765	804	253	756	804	2,617
Derby	419	1,197	721	476	2,813	1,598	1,880	536	813	652	537	2,538
Enfield	1,530	130	558	469	2,687	1,833	2,214	772	118	698	740	2,328
Hartford	6,896	723	2,192	1,398	11,209	6,879	9,033	3,982	827	2,072	2,151	9,032
Manchester	3,041	313	1,187	201	4,742	3,235	4,807	1,524	116	1,122	406	3,168
Meriden	1,966	163	1,093	479	3,701	2,943	3,851	1,182	178	1,067	379	2,806
Middletown	1,272	91	621	449	2,433	1,929	2,279	937	57	592	477	2,063
Milford	1,027	140	449	457	2,073	1,677	1,928	744	89	480	519	1,832
New Britain	3,730	194	1,509	1,016	6,449	5,383	5,710	3,105	232	1,751	1,061	6,149
New Haven	4,638	885	1,988	2,188	9,699	6,080	8,428	2,396	572	1,885	2,523	7,376
New London	407	2,287	1,321	2,097	6,112	2,497	2,950	1,579	374	1,342	2,353	5,648
Norwalk ²	308	431	260	44	1,043	322	1,101	71	135	52	13	271
Norwich	1,452	383	701	475	3,011	1,834	2,347	717	252	945	585	2,499
Rockville	935	89	674	376	2,074	1,328	1,542	592	231	684	387	1,894
Stamford	1,891	1,065	1,587	1,979	6,522	2,865	2,080	1,588	1,809	1,664	2,275	7,336
Torrington	922	137	611	394	2,064	1,607	1,658	808	163	639	415	2,025
Waterbury	3,621	330	2,048	1,628	7,627	4,525	4,991	2,999	303	2,007	1,875	7,184
Total	40,399	9,207	20,938	17,748	88,292	54,741	65,765	28,636	6,973	21,072	20,759	77,440

¹ Excludes Criminal Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

² Judicial began the process of consolidating operations between Norwalk and Stamford Geographical Area courts in Fiscal Year 2022

Geographical Area Motor Vehicle¹

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	1,645	584	430	2,765	5,424	2,370	2,002	2,536	133	409	2,757	5,835
Danbury	589	141	431	1,330	2,491	833	940	597	82	371	1,338	2,388
Danielson	712	46	296	1,959	3,013	1,358	1,071	704	69	435	2,057	3,265
Derby	739	642	255	2,083	3,719	1,338	1,933	349	518	250	2,066	3,183
Enfield	872	90	452	1,584	2,998	1,578	1,566	1,142	110	183	1,569	3,004
Hartford	3,461	574	534	15,502	20,071	4,050	3,036	5,040	250	284	15,507	21,081
Manchester	2,242	535	524	2,359	5,660	2,648	2,594	2,860	160	359	2,370	5,749
Meriden	1,638	377	407	7,017	9,439	2,506	1,956	1,842	412	401	7,343	9,998
Middletown	713	161	410	1,760	3,044	1,304	1,320	788	33	327	1,889	3,037
Milford	541	56	131	1,857	2,585	735	923	356	61	117	1,858	2,392
New Britain	2,144	132	796	5,645	8,717	3,596	3,837	2,281	58	529	5,618	8,486
New Haven	1,800	216	410	7,497	9,923	2,666	1,657	2,706	461	279	7,493	10,939
New London	1,120	477	695	3,635	5,927	1,804	1,343	607	1,640	463	3,703	6,413
Norwalk	596	293	377	1,714	2,980	883	1,046	898	230	249	1,459	2,836
Norwich	732	149	474	1,355	2,710	1,349	1,023	1,174	107	372	1,401	3,054
Rockville	842	143	470	1,248	2,703	1,090	1,158	911	63	386	1,282	2,642
Stamford	771	524	390	2,029	3,714	982	2,149	615	100	340	1,529	2,584
Torrington	795	50	392	302	1,539	1,176	1,277	611	67	368	380	1,426
Waterbury	2,124	154	433	3,684	6,395	2,801	2,466	2,290	98	399	3,916	6,703
Total	24,076	5,344	8,307	65,325	103,052	35,067	33,297	28,307	4,652	6,521	65,535	105,015

¹ Excludes Motor Vehicle Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

Geographical Area Motor Vehicle¹

FY22

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

	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	2,587	182	416	2,648	5,833	2,818	2,840	2,176	66	605	2,987	5,834
Danbury	600	124	385	1,311	2,420	1,077	1,175	348	119	454	1,381	2,302
Danielson	752	104	431	1,991	3,278	1,544	1,667	569	77	447	2,098	3,191
Derby	485	1,375	255	1,072	3,187	1,786	2,562	530	450	324	1,120	2,424
Enfield	1,223	87	174	1,476	2,960	1,603	1,592	720	81	456	1,761	3,018
Hartford	5,767	648	296	14,402	21,113	3,409	4,835	2,518	785	900	15,502	19,705
Manchester	3,078	202	361	2,107	5,748	2,816	3,947	1,137	138	677	2,639	4,591
Meriden	2,066	688	407	6,837	9,998	2,643	3,593	1,092	246	424	7,317	9,079
Middletown	865	69	324	1,784	3,042	1,542	1,579	617	36	410	1,945	3,008
Milford	391	55	108	1,824	2,378	916	997	319	19	115	1,856	2,309
New Britain	2,460	95	507	5,414	8,476	3,774	4,083	1,637	99	866	5,585	8,187
New Haven	2,926	513	271	7,237	10,947	2,996	4,321	1,258	217	496	7,669	9,640
New London	648	1,721	466	3,581	6,416	2,349	2,513	1,284	259	783	3,920	6,246
Norwalk ²	431	109	141	36	717	530	1,088	95	27	42	5	169
Norwich	1,325	259	379	1,107	3,070	1,491	1,641	774	216	532	1,382	2,904
Rockville	915	88	394	1,246	2,643	1,289	1,529	455	173	447	1,356	2,431
Stamford	1,110	247	457	2,927	4,741	2,066	1,117	1,346	363	759	3,225	5,693
Torrington	610	88	361	360	1,419	1,531	1,391	614	110	384	441	1,549
Waterbury	2,550	122	392	3,615	6,679	2,920	3,138	1,645	150	481	4,190	6,466
Total	30,789	6,776	6,525	60,975	105,065	39,100	45,608	19,134	3,631	9,602	66,379	98,746

¹ Excludes Motor Vehicle Infractions and Payable Violation Cases

² Judicial began the process of consolidating operations between Norwalk and Stamford Geographical Area courts in Fiscal Year 2022

Civil Case Movement¹

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	2,426	2,038	279	41	2,358	28	2,002	38	2,068	2,716
Bridgeport	6,368	5,532	764	45	6,341	100	5,227	230	5,557	7,152
Danbury	2,127	1,755	33	26	1,814	105	1,273	61	1,439	2,502
Hartford	11,474	7,283	166	110	7,559	204	5,785	146	6,135	12,898
Litchfield	1,378	1,179	62	13	1,254	21	935	59	1,015	1,617
Meriden	842	1,028	47	9	1,084	13	832	28	873	1,053
Middlesex	1,541	1,448	41	24	1,513	17	1,131	59	1,207	1,847
New Britain	3,540	2,760	82	552	3,394	99	3,034	66	3,199	3,735
New Haven	9,767	5,968	447	51	6,466	55	5,302	103	5,460	10,773
New London ²	2,979	2,590	48	52	2,690	12	2,232	174	2,418	3,251
Stamford	3,968	2,796	44	95	2,935	52	2,273	122	2,447	4,456
Tolland ³	2,229	1,256	74	19	1,349	84	1,326	31	1,441	2,137
Waterbury	4,693	2,859	68	125	3,052	66	2,354	30	2,450	5,295
Windham	748	840	55	9	904	17	812	10	839	813
Total	54,080	39,332	2,210	1,171	42,713	873	34,518	1,157	36,548	60,245

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, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	2,717	2,007	173	35	2,215	65	2,366	50	2,481	2,451
Bridgeport	7,156	5,223	507	50	5,780	99	5,420	380	5,899	7,037
Danbury	2,502	1,784	34	18	1,836	167	1,887	25	2,079	2,259
Hartford	12,896	7,701	212	130	8,043	351	11,324	286	11,961	8,978
Litchfield	1,617	1,172	79	8	1,259	76	1,288	33	1,397	1,479
Meriden	1,053	954	38	10	1,002	32	976	64	1,072	983
Middlesex	1,856	1,335	43	21	1,399	44	1,681	35	1,760	1,495
New Britain	3,732	2,605	86	819	3,510	131	3,869	63	4,063	3,179
New Haven	10,772	6,009	395	56	6,460	116	6,571	116	6,803	10,429
New London ²	3,251	2,682	68	72	2,822	52	2,788	106	2,946	3,127
Stamford	4,456	2,884	72	37	2,993	137	3,315	101	3,553	3,896
Tolland ³	2,137	1,167	102	15	1,284	89	1,457	43	1,589	1,832
Waterbury	5,295	2,770	89	73	2,932	56	3,241	35	3,332	4,895
Windham	813	948	58	8	1,014	17	1,014	5	1,036	791
Total	60,253	39,241	1,956	1,352	42,549	1,432	47,197	1,342	49,971	52,831

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 and from 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, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	16	39	6	0	0	46	15
Bridgeport Housing	89	74	1	0	0	22	142
Danbury	14	77	1	0	0	72	20
Hartford Housing	178	236	10	19	18	299	126
Litchfield	21	41	0	1	0	6	57
Meriden	12	41	0	0	3	20	30
Middlesex	13	19	0	0	1	25	6
New Britain Housing	36	134	3	23	18	133	45
New Haven Housing	86	179	3	5	6	28	239
New London	22	104	0	2	0	49	79
Norwalk Housing	41	89	0	51	51	23	107
Tolland	16	19	4	2	6	33	2
Waterbury Housing	62	92	0	0	0	8	146
Windham	23	37	2	1	1	44	18
Total	629	1,181	30	104	104	808	1,032

Small Claims Housing

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	15	22	1	0	1	28	9
Bridgeport Housing	142	83	6	0	2	141	88
Danbury	20	64	3	0	1	80	6
Hartford Housing	126	229	10	7	10	296	66
Litchfield	57	26	1	1	1	73	11
Meriden	30	32	5	0	0	53	14
Middlesex	6	28	4	1	0	31	8
New Britain Housing	45	108	3	9	5	139	21
New Haven Housing	239	117	16	7	6	275	98
New London	79	75	4	1	0	113	46
Norwalk Housing	107	77	12	9	9	171	25
Tolland	2	24	1	2	0	25	4
Waterbury Housing	146	63	9	2	4	134	82
Windham	18	21	3	0	0	38	4
Total	1,032	969	78	39	39	1,597	482

Small Claims

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added		Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	From Legacy System		In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	1,064	2,440	345	61	48	25	3,381	552
Bridgeport	2,170	4,154	530	42	24	127	4,899	1,894
Danbury	554	1,370	135	10	54	13	1,784	326
Hartford	3,784	7,094	1,135	117	38	186	6,517	5,465
Litchfield	744	1,313	239	37	10	23	1,313	1,007
Meriden	760	2,353	231	38	6	6	3,042	341
Middlesex	732	1,361	214	24	9	15	2,013	312
New Britain	1,183	3,035	535	70	190	38	4,601	374
New Haven	2,453	3,839	382	50	42	13	4,397	2,355
New London	1,922	2,732	344	65	18	5	3,894	1,182
Stamford	1,002	2,038	292	40	16	20	2,538	830
Tolland	455	1,123	296	21	16	15	1,694	202
Waterbury	1,220	2,652	383	33	29	11	2,404	1,902
Windham	672	1,367	313	34	3	5	2,005	379
Total	18,715	36,871	5,374	642	503	502	44,482	17,121

Small Claims

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added		Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	From Legacy System		In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	552	1,943	96	48	54	13	2,194	486
Bridgeport	1,891	3,260	379	42	12	148	4,094	1,341
Danbury	326	1,179	43	39	42	4	1,385	240
Hartford	5,464	6,214	237	154	29	227	10,262	1,609
Litchfield	1,007	1,065	68	32	13	12	1,985	188
Meriden	341	1,955	60	51	5	2	2,145	265
Middlesex	312	1,153	71	30	12	6	1,413	159
New Britain	374	2,737	123	49	182	30	2,953	482
New Haven	2,351	3,126	101	98	44	2	4,953	765
New London	1,182	2,291	99	43	9	10	2,620	994
Stamford	828	1,849	113	76	8	9	2,385	479
Tolland	202	900	72	38	21	2	1,087	144
Waterbury	1,901	2,266	110	65	40	5	3,649	728
Windham	379	1,129	68	33	4	2	1,427	184
Total	17,110	31,067	1,640	798	475	472	42,552	8,064

Family Case Movement¹

FY21

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

	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	345	1,030	35	3	1,068	329	529	5	863	550
Bridgeport	769	2,070	84	5	2,159	588	1,191	6	1,785	1,143
Danbury	329	916	28	3	947	488	390	10	888	388
Hartford	1,132	3,344	96	9	3,449	1,242	1,908	10	3,160	1,421
Litchfield	228	681	20	3	704	327	329	11	667	265
Meriden	165	696	45	11	752	205	439	10	654	263
Middlesex	262	822	30	11	863	331	447	11	789	336
New Britain	513	1,773	61	19	1,853	614	1,014	15	1,643	723
New Haven	1,040	2,392	127	12	2,531	767	1,757	8	2,532	1,039
Norwich ²	599	1,826	41	62	1,929	724	1,119	71	1,914	614
Stamford	710	1,589	30	5	1,624	606	636	6	1,248	1,086
Tolland	291	871	28	3	902	371	428	1	800	393
Waterbury	457	1,517	92	18	1,627	586	965	9	1,560	524
Windham	293	897	16	10	923	239	598	1	838	378
Total	7,133	20,424	733	174	21,331	7,417	11,750	174	19,341	9,123

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

FY22

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

	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	550	1,157	44	4	1,205	471	742	10	1,223	532
Bridgeport	1,143	2,285	135	10	2,430	1,214	1,507	10	2,731	842
Danbury	388	1,021	37	9	1,067	525	508	6	1,039	416
Hartford	1,421	3,814	180	12	4,006	1,729	2,437	17	4,183	1,244
Litchfield	265	668	19	5	692	381	373	7	761	196
Meriden	263	842	66	8	916	304	625	16	945	234
Middlesex	336	930	38	10	978	472	543	11	1,026	288
New Britain	723	1,847	127	18	1,992	823	1,296	18	2,137	578
New Haven	1,039	2,593	136	27	2,756	1,138	1,690	7	2,835	960
Norwich ²	614	1,974	143	28	2,145	868	1,311	29	2,208	551
Stamford	1,087	1,598	115	6	1,719	910	880	11	1,801	1,005
Tolland	393	879	65	6	950	507	533	4	1,044	299
Waterbury	524	1,672	99	10	1,781	801	1,152	10	1,963	342
Windham	378	926	22	6	954	365	661	3	1,029	303
Total	9,124	22,206	1,226	159	23,591	10,508	14,258	159	24,925	7,790

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, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	16	15	3	0	18	22	0	22	12
Bridgeport	49	94	4	0	98	98	0	98	49
Danbury	14	24	0	0	24	24	0	24	14
Hartford	179	277	26	0	303	278	0	278	204
Litchfield	8	22	1	0	23	21	0	21	10
Meriden	24	32	0	1	33	34	0	34	23
Middlesex	14	13	0	0	13	18	1	19	8
New Britain	43	71	1	0	72	57	1	58	57
New Haven	85	67	5	0	72	68	0	68	89
Norwich	44	58	1	1	60	65	0	65	39
Stamford	21	50	0	0	50	42	0	42	29
Tolland	13	34	0	0	34	24	1	25	22
Waterbury	88	94	5	1	100	81	0	81	107
Windham	24	24	1	0	25	31	0	31	18
Total	622	875	47	3	925	863	3	866	681

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, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	12	71	1	0	72	72	0	72	12
Bridgeport	49	272	4	0	276	238	0	238	87
Danbury	14	57	0	0	57	53	0	53	18
Hartford	204	526	29	0	555	619	1	620	139
Litchfield	10	39	1	0	40	34	0	34	16
Meriden	23	106	2	0	108	111	0	111	20
Middlesex	8	66	1	0	67	61	0	61	14
New Britain	57	163	7	0	170	182	0	182	45
New Haven	89	414	11	0	425	447	0	447	67
Norwich	39	166	4	0	170	155	0	155	54
Stamford	28	96	2	0	98	108	0	108	18
Tolland	22	66	5	1	72	85	0	85	9
Waterbury	107	181	3	0	184	204	0	204	87
Windham	18	72	4	0	76	78	0	78	16
Total	680	2,295	74	1	2,370	2,447	1	2,448	602

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, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Bridgeport	8	64	0	0	64	59	0	59	13
Danbury	3	16	0	0	16	15	0	15	4
Hartford	16	76	1	1	78	75	0	75	19
Middlesex	1	19	0	0	19	17	0	17	3
New Britain	4	48	0	0	48	46	0	46	6
New Haven	25	73	2	0	75	87	0	87	13
Norwich	5	72	0	0	72	72	0	72	5
Putnam	6	25	1	0	26	30	0	30	2
Rockville	1	15	1	0	16	16	0	16	1
Stamford	9	29	1	0	30	32	0	32	7
Torrington	1	16	0	0	16	14	0	14	3
Waterbury	9	47	0	0	47	44	1	45	11
Total	88	500	6	1	507	507	1	508	87

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.

Family Support Magistrate UIFSA¹ Case Movement

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed			Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Reopened	Transferred In	Total	Disposed	Transferred Out	Total	
Bridgeport	13	79	1	0	80	88	0	88	5
Danbury	4	14	0	0	14	14	0	14	4
Hartford	19	120	0	0	120	119	0	119	20
Middlesex	3	13	0	0	13	16	0	16	0
New Britain	6	58	0	0	58	59	0	59	5
New Haven	13	125	1	0	126	135	0	135	4
Norwich	5	65	1	0	66	70	0	70	1
Putnam	2	35	0	0	35	35	0	35	2
Rockville	1	8	0	0	8	9	0	9	0
Stamford	7	40	0	0	40	46	0	46	1
Torrington	3	17	0	0	17	18	0	18	2
Waterbury	11	87	0	0	87	85	0	85	13
Total	87	661	3	0	664	694	0	694	57

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, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Bridgeport	294	842	83	7	1	1,010	215
Hartford	800	1,246	123	8	7	1,799	371
New Britain	190	595	40	13	3	749	86
New Haven	618	965	103	7	5	1,350	338
Norwalk	247	396	41	36	6	604	110
Waterbury	302	684	83	2	4	838	229
Total	2,451	4,728	473	73	26	6,350	1,349

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Bridgeport	215	1,828	148	11	6	1,736	460
Hartford	371	3,871	190	14	22	3,081	1,343
New Britain	86	1,457	79	25	8	1,438	201
New Haven	338	2,826	213	23	16	2,515	869
Norwalk	110	1,179	52	10	14	1,014	323
Waterbury	229	1,640	126	20	5	1,504	506
Total	1,349	12,801	808	103	71	11,288	3,702

Non-Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	118	140	13	10	4	219	58
Danbury	116	140	7	0	0	184	79
Litchfield	67	225	10	3	5	247	53
Meriden	154	160	12	3	1	251	77
Middlesex	129	175	8	1	0	234	79
New London	115	260	29	4	9	321	78
Norwich	73	238	14	7	4	219	109
Tolland	59	132	17	0	0	178	30
Windham	59	147	9	2	0	154	63
Total	890	1,617	119	30	23	2,007	626

Non-Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia/Milford	58	342	15	12	15	299	113
Danbury	80	413	20	2	1	356	158
Litchfield	53	436	17	3	7	403	99
Meriden	77	311	30	6	6	287	131
Middlesex	79	406	28	3	2	343	171
New London	78	711	63	14	22	637	207
Norwich	109	612	48	23	13	539	240
Tolland	30	291	29	3	1	308	44
Windham	63	493	17	2	4	409	162
Total	627	4,015	267	68	71	3,581	1,325

Adult Probation Summary of Clients

July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

FY21

	Total Incoming		Total Outgoing		Probation at Start		Probation at End	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
Summary	7,594	8,153	14,577	15,463	35,020	38,325	28,353	31,052
Accelerated Rehabilitation	1,986	1,987	4,317	4,347	6,048	6,061	3,702	3,705
Drug Dependency	46	48	65	67	265	271	241	246
Youtful Offender	2	2	36	36	80	81	34	35
Total	2,034	2,037	4,418	4,450	6,393	6,413	3,977	3,986

July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

FY22

	Total Incoming		Total Outgoing		Probation at Start		Probation at End	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
Summary	15,671	16,694	13,438	14,274	28,353	31,052	30,147	32,971
Accelerated Rehabilitation	5,453	5,455	4,101	4,110	3,702	3,705	5,118	5,121
Drug Dependency	42	42	66	66	241	246	219	223
Youtful Offender	18	18	27	27	34	35	25	25
Total	5,513	5,515	4,194	4,203	3,977	3,986	5,362	5,369

Contracted Services

FY21
FY22

Adult Programs	Referrals	
Adult Behavioral Health Services	10,464	16,564
Alternative in the Community	5,288	6,853
Residential Services	2,270	3,004
Sex Offender Services	497	614
Women and Children Services	20	21
Drug Intervention Program	1	0

Family Services	Referrals	
Domestic Violence-Evolve	399	532
Domestic Violence-Explore	1,722	3,005
Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)	2,514	6,244
Bridgeport Domestic Violence Intervention Services	68	202

Community Service Programs	Referrals	
Community Court ¹	0	755

¹ There were no referrals to Community Court during Fiscal Year 2021. Community Court cases were handled in their respective Geographical Area courts

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





www.jud.ct.gov