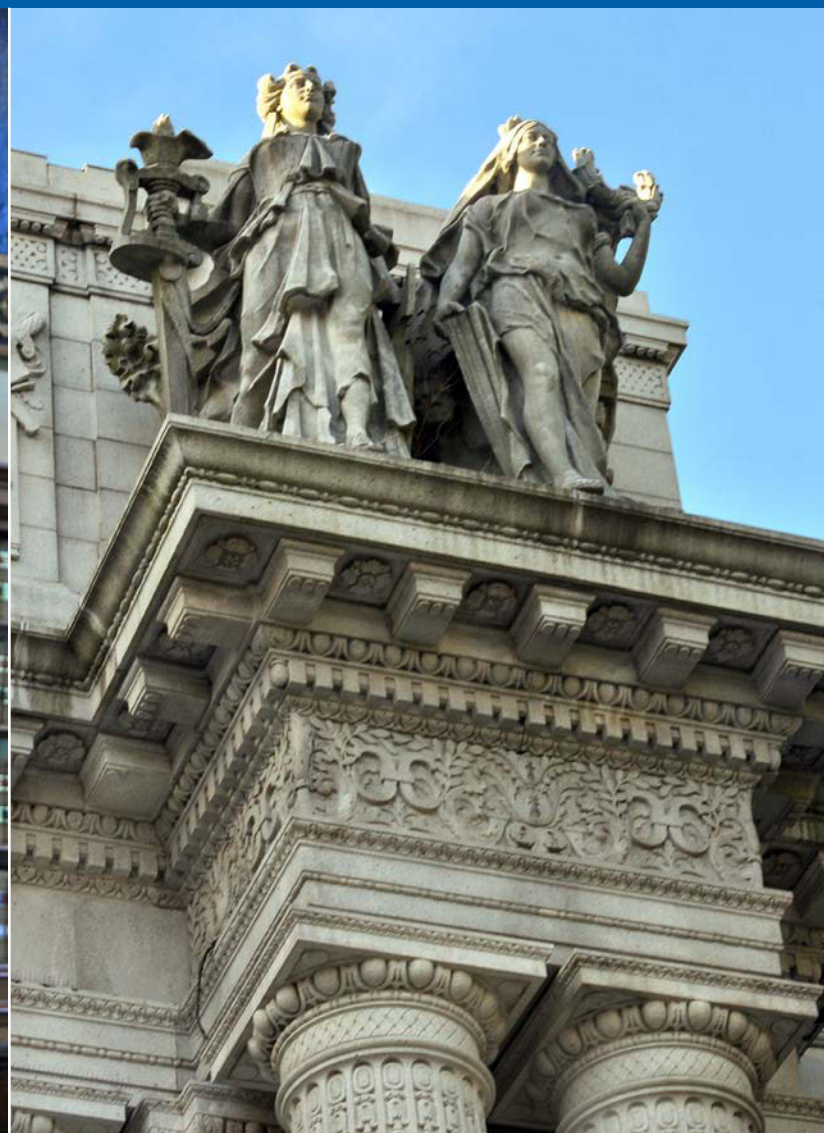




# Keeping Courts Relevant in a Changing Society

CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BRANCH BIENNIAL REPORT AND STATISTICS ❖ 2012–2014







## 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.

**Front Cover:** Artwork at the Geographical Area Courthouse No. 11 at Danielson  
Chief Justices Chair, Connecticut Supreme Court  
Supreme Court Building, Hartford

**Inside Front Cover:** Supreme Court Courtroom, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford

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**Top:** Artwork outside of Geographical Area No. 14 Courthouse  
101 Lafayette Street, Hartford

**Bottom:** Hartford Judicial District Courthouse  
95 Washington Street, Hartford



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

As it has been in previous years, it is again my pleasure to present to you this Biennial Report on the Connecticut Judicial Branch for the years 2012-2014. We have dedicated this edition to “Keeping Courts Relevant in a Changing Society.”

It goes without saying that it's imperative for our state courts to remain relevant for the people we serve. Thus, the Judicial Branch is amid an ambitious restructuring of how civil matters are processed. Additionally, we are currently examining existing processes in our family court, with the goal of better meeting the needs of the people we serve.



Our focus on civil matters has already led to substantial improvements that this year's biennial report will highlight. I should also note that the issues we face in this area are mirrored across the country, as other state court systems grapple with the increasing costs of litigation, the greater complexity of substantive issues in cases, the growing number of self-represented parties and the challenges of providing the appropriate type of dispute resolution. Moreover, we've learned that despite the good that technology has brought about – electronic filing, for example – it is not a “fix-all” solution and more often than not creates new challenges.

The Judicial Branch, however, will meet the challenge, assisted by its excellent judges and staff. I look forward to working with the Legislative and Executive branches as we move forward.

Very truly yours,

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

Chase T. Rogers  
*Chief Justice*

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

At the direction of Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers, the Judicial Branch has spent much of the past two years re-engineering how we process civil matters. I'm pleased to report that we already have seen many improvements from this ongoing effort and vision for the future.

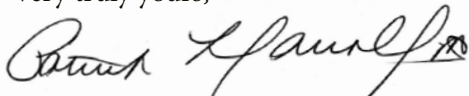
The Branch – through a series of focus groups with the bar and judges – identified four areas that are the focus of our civil re-engineering efforts. They are: improving civil litigation management; confronting current discovery issues; enhancing alternative dispute resolution options; and addressing the needs and impact of self-represented parties.

I draw your attention to one initiative in particular: individual calendaring. We believe that this method of processing civil matters will not only improve consistency and predictability but will also reduce the costs of litigation. With individual calendaring, one judge is assigned to a case from start to finish. We've implemented this process in Waterbury, New Britain and Stamford and hope to have it statewide by the end of the year. The advantages are many: to start with, we anticipate that the cost to parties will be reduced. In addition, individual calendaring will increase the possibility of settlement at an earlier stage of the proceedings. Granted, some disputes cannot be resolved short of trial but in those cases where it is reasonable and feasible, an earlier resolution benefits everyone involved.

The Judicial Branch also continues to address the increase of self-represented parties. These efforts are an integral part of the re-engineering efforts because it is imperative that we ensure access to justice for self-represented litigants. At the same time, we must ensure that court officials and employees do not provide legal advice to these litigants. Specific accomplishments in this area will be highlighted in this report.

We will continue to make improvements to the court system, always guided by our mission to resolve disputes in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner. I hope that you find this report to be useful.

Very truly yours,



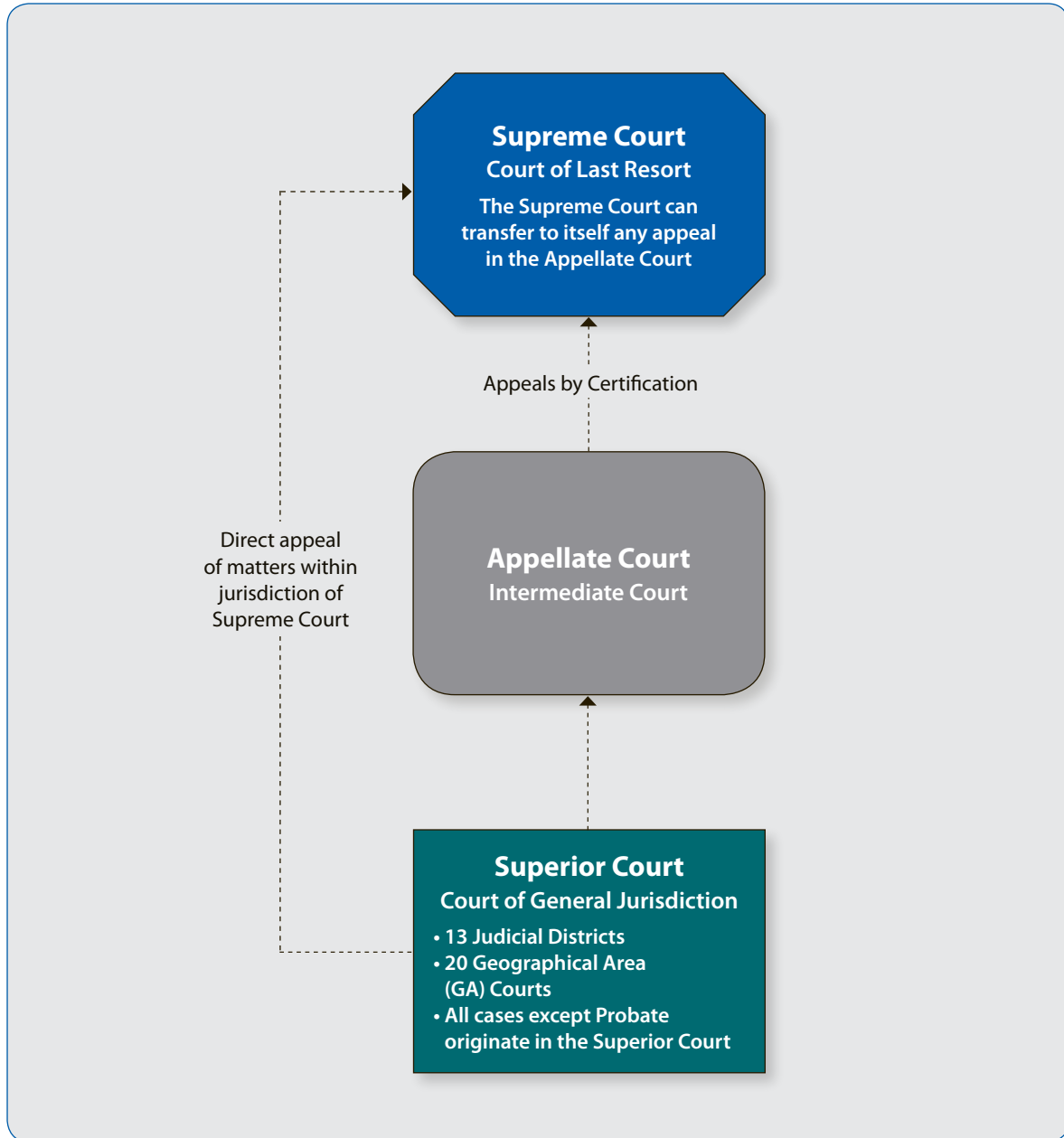
Judge Patrick L. Carroll III  
*Chief Court Administrator*



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# Connecticut Court Structure

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# Supreme Court

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**Front L-R:** Justice Richard N. Palmer, Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers, Justice Peter T. Zarella

**Back L-R:** Justice Carmen E. Espinosa, Justice Andrew J. McDonald, Justice Dennis G. Eveleigh, Justice Richard A. Robinson, Senior Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille

**T**he Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of the chief justice, six associate justices and one senior justice.

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

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

During the biennium, the Court visited New Haven’s Wilbur Cross High School in October 2012 and Tolland High School in October 2013.

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# Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

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## **Ulbrich v. Groth, 310 Conn. 375 (2013).**

The named plaintiff purchased certain real estate and personal property at a combined foreclosure sale and secured party auction conducted pursuant to Article 9 of the Connecticut Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Thereafter, the plaintiffs discovered that there were conflicting claims to the ownership of the property and that they would not receive many of the items that they had believed were included in the sale. The plaintiffs brought an action against the owners of the property, the bank that had held security interests in the property and the company that had conducted the auction of the property, claiming, among other things, that the defendants knew, but had failed to inform the plaintiffs, of the conflicting claims. The plaintiffs alleged that this failure constituted negligence and negligent misrepresentation, breach of the warranty of title in violation of the UCC and a violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA). The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs and awarded substantial damages. On appeal, the defendants claimed, among other things, that the plaintiffs' tort and CUTPA claims were barred by the economic loss doctrine, which bars negligence claims for commercial losses arising from the defective performance of contracts; a secured party seller and an auctioneer at a secured party sale owe no common-law duty of care to the buyer; the plaintiffs could not prevail on the breach of warranty of title claim when the bank had disclaimed any warranty of title; the trial court had improperly instructed the jury on the standard for CUTPA claims; and the evidence was insufficient to support a finding of a CUTPA violation. In an opinion authored by Justice Vertefeuille, a majority of the court concluded that (1) the defendants had no common law duty to ensure that they had the authority

to sell the property that was separate and distinct from their warranty of title obligations under the UCC; (2) because the plaintiffs' tort claims were premised on the same alleged conduct as their contract claims pursuant to the UCC, the tort claims were barred by the economic loss doctrine; (3) the economic loss doctrine did not bar the plaintiffs' CUTPA claims; (4) quitclaim language in the bills of sale was inadequate to constitute a disclaimer of the warranty of title under Article 9 of the UCC; (5) the defendants' claim that the trial court improperly had instructed the jury on the standard for CUTPA claims was unpreserved; and (6) evidence that the defendants had known about the conflicting claims to the property, that they believed that they had an obligation to disclose the conflicting claims and that they deliberately chose not to disclose what they knew was sufficient to support the finding of a CUTPA violation. The court ordered the trial court to grant the defendants' motion to set aside the verdict on the tort counts, but affirmed the verdicts on the other counts. Justice Zarella authored a concurring and dissenting opinion, in which Justice Palmer joined, contending that the language in the bills of sale was adequate to disclaim the warranty of title under the UCC, that the defendant's claim that the trial court improperly had instructed the jury on CUTPA was preserved and that the court should modify its CUTPA jurisprudence by bringing into alignment with the approach taken by federal authorities.

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## **Dowling v. Szymczak, 309 Conn. 390 (2013).**

This state's child support guidelines reflect the principle that the proportion of household income spent on children declines as household income increases. Specifically, the guidelines' schedule of basic child support obligations supplies presumptive levels of support on





Supreme Court Courtroom

the basis of the parents' combined net weekly income, but only up to \$4,000 of such income. The minimum weekly combined child support obligation for one child at that income level is \$473 per week and the maximum proportion of total net income is 11.83 percent. The primary issue presented in this case was whether the family support magistrate properly determined that the parties' total child support obligation was 11.83 percent of the parties' combined net weekly income of \$14,154, or \$1,674 per week. The defendant claimed that this determination violated the principle that, as income level rises, the proportion of income dedicated to child-related spending decreases. The court concluded, in an opinion authored by Justice McDonald, that, while the guidelines provide the presumptive minimum amount of the award in high income cases, they do not address the

maximum permissible amount that may be awarded. On the basis of the principle that the percentage of income spent on children declines as income rises, however, the court previously had held that child support payments for households with net weekly incomes exceeding \$4,000 presumptively should not exceed the maximum percent for households with income at that level. Because the family support magistrate's calculation of the total child support obligation did not exceed that percentage, the court concluded that the magistrate had not abused his discretion.

### **Lopez v. Board of Education, 310 Conn. 576 (2013).**

The plaintiffs, taxpayers of the city of Bridgeport, brought a quo warranto action against the defendant, the acting superintendent of the city's public schools, claiming that he was not qualified to act as superintendent because he was not certified as a school superintendent and he had failed to satisfy certain statutory requirements that would allow the commissioner of education to waive the certification requirement. The defendant contended that action must be dismissed because a quo warranto action cannot be used to challenge a state administrative agency's licensing determination that serves as a prerequisite for a particular public office. After the trial court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, the defendant appealed. In an opinion authored by Justice Flemming L. Norcott, Jr.\*, the court concluded that a quo warranto action may not be used to attack a licensing decision that is committed by the legislature to a state agency. Rather, the proper way to attack the agency's decision was in an administrative forum. Accordingly, the court ordered that the action be dismissed.

\* Justice Norcott became a judge trial referee during the biennium, having reached the mandatory retirement age of 70.

**Blumberg Associates Worldwide, Inc. v. Brown & Brown of Connecticut, Inc., 311 Conn. 123 (2014).**

In this case, the court was required to determine the circumstances under which a reviewing court, on its own initiative, may raise and decide an issue that was not raised by the parties on appeal. The plaintiff had brought a breach of contract action against the defendants, alleging, among other things, that the named defendants' termination of a contract between the parties was a breach of contract because (1) the defendants' conduct had prevented the plaintiff from satisfying a contractual condition, on which failure the defendants had relied in terminating the contract and (2) the defendants had breached a contractual provision requiring the parties to cooperate with each other. The trial court rendered summary judgment for the defendants on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved that the defendants had prevented the plaintiff from satisfying the contractual condition and that, even if the defendants' conduct had contributed to the plaintiff's breach, that conduct could not constitute a breach of the contractual cooperation requirement because it had occurred before the parties entered into the contract. The plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Court, which, on its own initiative, ordered supplemental briefs on the question of whether the plaintiff's breach of contract claim based on its prevention theory should fail because the defendants' conduct had occurred prior to the execution of the contract. The plaintiff contended that the Appellate Court should not address that issue because the defendants had not raised it. The Appellate Court ultimately addressed the issue and concluded that plaintiff's claim under the prevention theory must fail because the alleged conduct by the named defendants had occurred before the contract was executed. The plaintiff then appealed to the Supreme Court alleging that the Appellate Court improperly had resolved the appeal on the basis of an issue that the defendants had not raised. In an opinion authored by Justice Palmer, the court first reviewed the jurisprudential

principles underlying the court's reluctance to address claims that have not been raised by the parties below or on appeal and the numerous cases in which appellate courts had, nevertheless, reviewed such claims. The court concluded that a reviewing court is justified in raising an unpreserved issue on its own initiative when the issue implicates subject matter jurisdiction, plain error or constitutional error, as long as the reviewing court provides the parties with an opportunity to brief the issue. The court further concluded that, if none of these circumstances is present, the reviewing court may raise an unpreserved issue on its own initiative only if (1) exceptional circumstances exist that would justify review of the issue if raised by a party, (2) the court provides an opportunity for the parties to be heard on the issue and (3) no party would be unduly prejudiced by review of the issue. Applying these principles to the plaintiff's claim that the Appellate Court had improperly raised and addressed the issue on its own, the court concluded that the Appellate Court had not abused its discretion because the issue implicated the Appellate Court's subject matter jurisdiction, because the issue likely would have arisen on remand had the plaintiff prevailed on appeal and because the failure to raise the issue could have resulted in confusion in the law. Addressing the merits of the issue, the court concluded that the Appellate Court properly had determined that the plaintiff's prevention claim failed as a matter of law.

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**Greenwald v. Van Handel, 311 Conn. 370 (2014).**

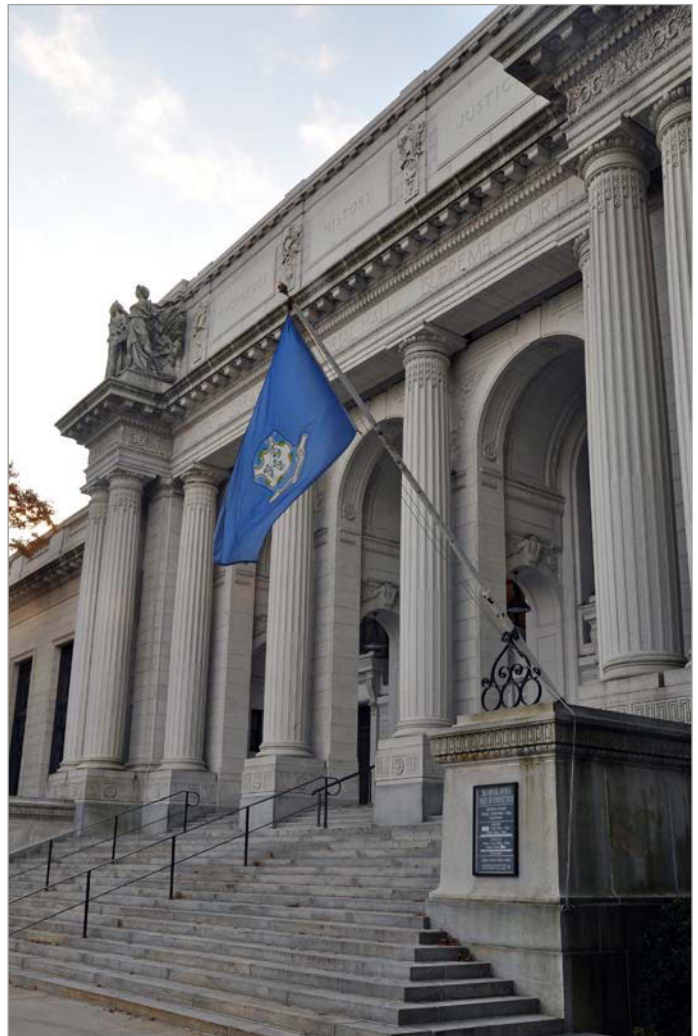
The plaintiff brought a professional negligence action against a licensed clinical social worker alleging that the defendant had negligently failed to treat the plaintiff after he disclosed to the defendant that he had viewed child pornography. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant's failure to treat him had caused him to be subjected to a police task force raid and had led to emotional distress and other injuries due to potential criminal prosecution.

Justice McDonald authored an opinion in which a majority of the court concluded that the trial court properly had struck the plaintiff's complaint pursuant to the common-law principle that a plaintiff cannot maintain a tort action for injuries that are sustained as the direct result of the plaintiff's knowing and intentional participation in a criminal act. The court declined to consider certain limitations on this rule applied in other jurisdictions, as none of them permitted recovery under the facts of the present case, wherein the plaintiff admitted to conduct constituting a serious felony, the conduct had a direct causal connection to the alleged injuries, the defendant had not participated in the illegal conduct, and no statute allowed persons similarly situated to the plaintiff to recover for the alleged injuries. Justice Eveleigh authored a dissenting opinion in which he contended that the wrongful conduct rule is ill suited to tort actions, undermines the comparative negligence statute and is outdated. Accordingly, he would have concluded that the trial court improperly had struck the plaintiff's complaint.

#### **Sarrazin v. Coastal, Inc., 311 Conn. 581 (2014).**

The plaintiff brought an action against his employer pursuant to a state statute seeking payment of overtime wages for, among other things, time spent commuting between his home and job sites in a company vehicle. The trial court concluded that a federal law governing travel time and overtime preempted the applicable state law and that, under the federal law, the plaintiff was not entitled to overtime compensation. On appeal, a majority of the court concluded, in an opinion authored by Justice Espinosa, that, because the applicable federal law required compensation for an employee's regular commute under certain circumstances and the applicable state law did not, the federal law was more generous than the state law and, therefore, preempted it. In reaching this determination, the court concluded that the state Department of Labor's

interpretation of a regulation implementing the applicable state law as providing greater benefits than federal law was not entitled to deference by the court because the interpretation was not time-tested, reasonable or the result of formal rule-making. Applying the federal law to the plaintiff's claim, the court concluded that the trial court properly had determined that the plaintiff was not entitled to compensation for his commuting time. Justice McDonald authored a concurring opinion, in which Justice Palmer joined, in which he argued that the applicable federal law was not more generous than state law and, therefore, did not preempt state law. Justice McDonald would have concluded, however, that the plaintiff was not entitled to compensation under state law.

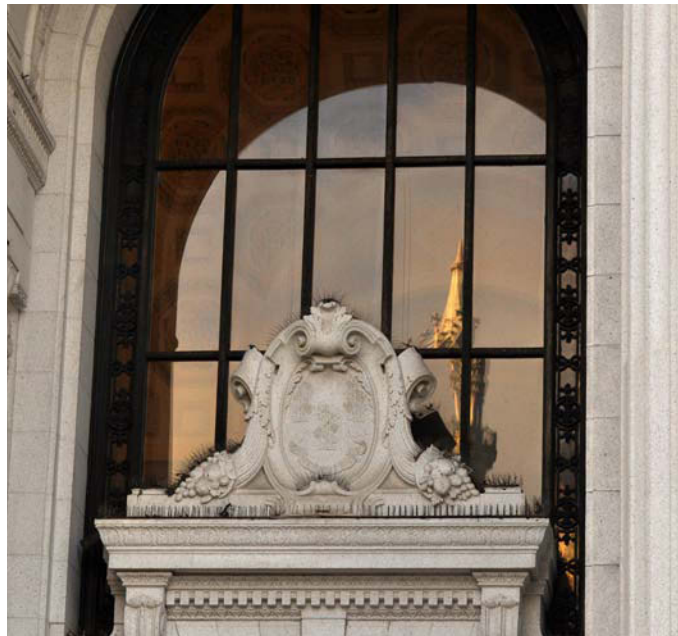


Front of Supreme Court Building, facing Capitol Avenue



**Robbins v. Physicians for Women's Health, LLC, 311 Conn. 707 (2014).**

The plaintiff brought a medical malpractice action against certain physicians, the professional corporation that employed the physicians and two corporate defendants who had purchased the professional corporation after the occurrence of the events that had led to the lawsuit. The plaintiff ultimately settled her claims against the physicians and the professional corporation, entered into two covenants not to sue them and withdrew the action against them. The corporate defendants then filed a motion for summary judgment arguing that they could not be liable to the plaintiff under a theory of successor liability because any such liability was purely derivative of the professional corporation's liability, and the covenant not to sue had completely discharged the professional corporation from liability. The trial court granted the motion, and the plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Court. A divided Appellate Court reversed the judgment of the trial court, and the corporate defendants appealed to the Supreme Court arguing that, unlike a release, a covenant not to sue does not release nonsettling parties and the covenant not to sue the professional corporation had been intended to preserve the claims against the corporate defendants. In an opinion authored by Justice Zarella, the court concluded that successor liability is limited to the existing liability of the predecessor corporation. Because a covenant not to sue terminates the liability of the party against whom a right of action could have been brought, the plaintiff's covenant not to sue the professional corporation in perpetuity foreclosed her right of action against the successor corporate defendants. In reaching this conclusion, the court distinguished cases holding that joint tortfeasors and employers who are vicariously liable for their employees' torts may be held liable even when the plaintiff has entered a covenant not to sue the active wrongdoer because joint tortfeasors and employers are directly connected to the wrongful conduct. Accordingly,



Supreme Court Building reflecting State Capitol dome

the court reversed the judgment of the Appellate Court and affirmed the judgment of the trial court in favor of the defendants.

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**State v. Elson, 311 Conn. 726 (2014).**

The defendant in this case appealed from his criminal conviction to the Appellate Court claiming that the trial court had deprived him of his constitutional right to due process when it considered certain improper factors at the time of sentencing, including the fact that he had not pleaded guilty to the charges against him, but had exercised his constitutional right to a jury trial. A majority of the Appellate Court ultimately concluded that the defendant's claim was not reviewable because he had not raised it before the trial court and he had not affirmatively requested review pursuant to *State v.*

Golding, 213 Conn. 233 (1989), which sets forth the conditions under which an appellate court may review unpreserved constitutional claims. The defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court, which, in an opinion authored by Justice Norcott, overruled the cases holding that a defendant must make an affirmative request for review of an unpreserved constitutional claim pursuant to Golding. Rather, the court concluded, to obtain review of an unpreserved constitutional claim, a defendant need only raise the claim in his main brief, present a record that is adequate for review and affirmatively demonstrate that a fundamental constitutional right was violated. Because the defendant's brief satisfied these requirements, the court addressed the merits of his constitutional claim and concluded that he had not proved that the trial court penalized him for exercising his constitutional right to a jury trial. Nevertheless, because the trial court's comments at sentencing had created the appearance that it might have considered the defendant's election of a trial in determining his sentence, the court exercised its supervisory authority to grant the defendant a new sentencing proceeding.

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**Kortner v. Martise, 312 Conn. 1 (2014).**

The named plaintiff, acting as the conservator of her daughter's person, brought an action against the defendant alleging that he had committed sexual battery, civil assault and intentional infliction of emotional distress against the daughter. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant and the trial court rendered judgment accordingly. On appeal, the plaintiff contended that the trial court improperly had denied her motion to set aside the verdict because a document that had not been admitted into evidence had been given to the jury during its deliberations. In addition, she claimed that the trial court had improperly had allowed the defendant to raise her daughter's consent to the sexual activity as

an affirmative defense because, as a conservatee, the daughter did not have the legal capacity to consent. In his cross-appeal, the defendant claimed that the trial court improperly had instructed the jury that it could consider the daughter's conservatee status when determining her ability to consent. After the appeal and cross-appeal were heard by this court, the court ordered supplemental briefing on the question of whether the named plaintiff had standing to commence an action in her daughter's name as conservator of her person and, if not, whether, after the death of the daughter, the plaintiff's motion to substitute herself as the plaintiff as administratrix of the daughter's estate cured the jurisdictional defect. In an opinion authored by Justice Eveleigh, a majority of the court concluded that: (1) even if the named plaintiff did not have standing to bring the action as conservator of her daughter's person, any jurisdictional defect was cured by her substitution as the plaintiff; (2) the submission to the jury of the document that had not been admitted as evidence was improper and constituted harmful error; (3) in light of the public policy that conserved persons should retain as much decision-making authority and independence as possible and that a conservator's role should be limited to as to accomplish that objective, the trial court properly concluded that the daughter was not unable to consent to sexual conduct as a matter of law; and (4) the trial court properly instructed the jury that it could consider the daughter's status as a conservatee when determining whether she had consented to the sexual conduct. In a concurring opinion, Justice Palmer argued that the plaintiff had waived her right to challenge the submission to the jury of the document had not been admitted as evidence because she agreed to have it marked as an exhibit and submitted to the jury, but that the court clerk's failure to inform the trial court about the jury's concerns about the document rendered the submission of the document to the jury improper.

Justice McDonald authored a concurring and dissenting opinion in which he contended that the named plaintiff had standing to bring suit because the daughter had effectively ratified the action; the plaintiff had waived any challenge to the submission to the jury of the document that had not been admitted as an exhibit, but that the court clerk's conduct rendered the submission improper; and the submission of the document to the jury was harmless error. Justice Vertefeuille authored a concurring and dissenting opinion in which she agreed with Justice McDonald's conclusion that the submission of the document to the jury was improper, but harmless.

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**Commissioner of Public Safety v. Freedom of Information Commission, 312 Conn. 51 (2014).**

This case involved the scope of a law enforcement agency's disclosure obligations under the Freedom of Information Act with respect to pending criminal prosecutions. A newspaper reporter requested that the plaintiff provide her with access to the police report of a particular incident pursuant to a specific provision of the act governing arrest records during the pendency of a criminal case. The plaintiff declined to provide the police report, but provided a press release describing the incident, as required by the provision. The reporter appealed to the defendant, which ordered the plaintiff to disclose additional records. The defendant reasoned that, when the specific provision of the act mandating disclosure of arrest records during the pendency of a criminal proceeding did not apply to a request for particular records, the general provisions of the act applied. The plaintiff appealed to the trial court, which concluded that disclosure of the press release was sufficient to comply with the act. On appeal, the Appellate

Court affirmed the ruling of the trial court. The defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court. In an opinion authored by Justice Robinson, the court concluded that the plaintiff's disclosure obligations under the act during a pending prosecution were exclusively governed by the specific provision of the act governing disclosure of arrest records. Accordingly, the court affirmed the judgment of the trial court.

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**State v. Wang, 312 Conn. 222 (2014).**

The defendant, who was indigent, had waived the right to counsel and was representing himself in his criminal case with the assistance of standby counsel. He claimed that he was constitutionally entitled to public defender or other public funds to secure the assistance of an investigator and/or experts whose services were reasonably necessary to formulate and present a defense. This matter came before the court pursuant to a statute that authorizes the trial court to reserve questions of law to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Rogers authored an opinion in which the court concluded that the federal constitution requires the state to provide an indigent self-represented criminal defendant with expert or investigative assistance when the defendant has made a threshold showing that such assistance is reasonably necessary for the preparation and presentation of a defense. The court also held that the legislature had authorized the Public Defender Services Commission to fund reasonably necessary ancillary defense costs incurred by court-appointed standby counsel at the request of an indigent self-represented defendant. Finally, the court concluded that the Public Defender Services Commission, not the trial court, must make the determination as to whether such defense costs are reasonably necessary.



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# Appellate Court

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**Front, L-R:** Judge Robert E. Beach, Jr., Judge F. Herbert Gruendel, Chief Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, Judge Douglas S. Lavine, Judge Bethany J. Alvord  
**Back, L-R:** Judge Eliot D. Prescott, Judge Michael R. Sheldon, Judge Christine E. Keller, Judge Raheem L. Mullins

**T**he Appellate Court reviews decisions of the Superior Court to determine if errors of law have occurred. There are nine Appellate Court judges, one of whom is designated by the chief justice to be the chief judge.

Generally, three judges hear and decide a case. The court may, however, sit *en banc*, which means that the entire court participates in the ruling. After an appeal has been decided by the Appellate Court, the Supreme Court can certify it for further review, upon the petition of an aggrieved party or by the Appellate Court panel that decided the case, if three justices of the Supreme Court vote for certification.

The Appellate Court also goes “on circuit” annually and schedules actual arguments at a school, where students get a first-hand look at how the Appellate Court works. The sessions are held in the same way as they would be held in the Appellate Court’s courtroom. Teachers and students are supplied with advance materials, including briefs. After the arguments, informational talks are held for the students, with counsel who argued the cases.

During the biennium, the Court visited Branford High School in October 2012 and West Hartford’s Kingswood Oxford School in May 2014.

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## Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Appellate Court During the Biennium

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### **Vazquez v. Buhl, 150 Conn. App. 117 (2014).**

The plaintiff brought this action against NBC Universal Media, LLC (defendant) for, inter alia, defamation, in connection with online news articles containing defamatory statements about the plaintiff that the defendant Teri Buhl had published on her website. A senior editor of a website owned and operated by the defendant also published an online article that urged viewers to read Buhl's online article and included a hyperlink to Buhl's online articles that contained the allegedly defamatory statements. The defendant filed a motion to strike the plaintiff's complaint on the ground that the Communications Decency Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. § 230 et seq., which immunizes providers of interactive computer services from civil liability in tort with respect to material disseminated by them but created by others, barred all counts alleged against it. The trial court granted the defendant's motion to strike. The plaintiff appealed.

On appeal, the Appellate Court upheld the decision of the trial court. The Appellate Court disagreed with the plaintiff's claim that the defendant could only invoke the protection of § 230 (c) (1) if Buhl had directly transmitted the allegedly defamatory statements to the defendant in its role as an interactive computer service provider, but not where the defendant itself discovered the articles and posted a hyperlink to them on its website. The Appellate Court further held that it was immaterial that the defendant amplified, adopted or endorsed Buhl's statements because it played no role in their composition. The allegations addressed only the defendant's conduct after the actionable statements were conceived, written and published by Buhl and, without more, the allegations did not fall within the meaning of "development in part," as defined in the case law interpreting the language of § 230 (f) (3); accordingly the defendant was entitled to the protection of § 230 (c) (1) because it was not an "information content provider."

### **Devone v. Finley, 148 Conn. App. 647, cert. denied, 312 Conn. 912 (2014).**

The plaintiff father filed an application in Connecticut for custody of the parties' minor child, who was born out of wedlock in Georgia, where he resided primarily with the defendant mother. The plaintiff, who also resided in Georgia until late 2011, had shared parenting time with the defendant. In 2012, the plaintiff, who was then living in Connecticut, had requested and was granted by the defendant a three week visit with the child in this state. The plaintiff subsequently refused to return the child to the defendant in Georgia and ultimately surrendered himself in Connecticut on a warrant for a felony charge of interstate interference with custody. Thereafter, the defendant obtained an emergency temporary custody order from the Georgia Superior Court, in which that court ordered that the defendant shall have immediate custody of the minor child. The trial court subsequently granted the defendant's motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and rendered judgment thereon, from which the plaintiff appealed.

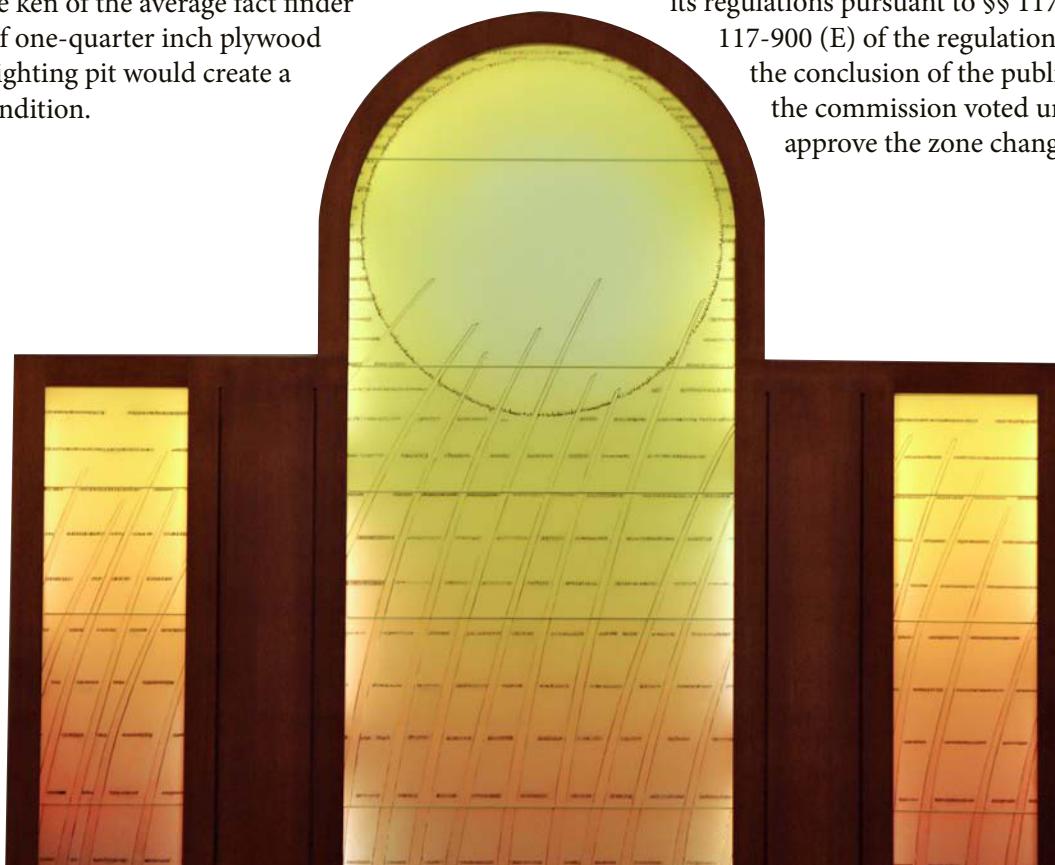
On appeal, the plaintiff claimed that the trial court improperly afforded full faith and credit to Georgia law, under which the defendant had sole right to the custody of the parties' child. He argued that the court should have determined where the child lived or had recently lived in order to determine the home state of the child and the jurisdictional law that it should apply. The Appellate Court held that the trial court properly dismissed the plaintiff's application for custody for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, as the plaintiff had no recognized custody rights over the minor child and lacked standing to bring a custody application in this state. The court reasoned that the Georgia Superior Court, in accordance with the law prescribed by its state, had issued a temporary custody order giving the defendant immediate custody of the minor child and found that because the plaintiff had failed to legitimize the child, the defendant was the only party entitled to custody of the child, and the full faith and credit clause of the federal constitution requires our courts to recognize and enforce the judgment of the Georgia Superior Court.

**Brye v. State, 147 Conn. App. 173 (2013).**

The plaintiff, an inmate, brought a negligence action against the state of Connecticut seeking to recover damages for personal injuries he allegedly had sustained at a correctional facility. The plaintiff was on a stage area in a gym facility when a plywood cover over a portion of the stage on which he was standing collapsed, causing him to fall. The trial court determined that the plaintiff, inter alia, failed to offer expert testimony that the use of the plywood created the dangerous condition. The Appellate Court held that the trial court properly determined that the plaintiff failed to provide the necessary expert testimony to prove that the state had breached the standard of care in installing one-quarter inch plywood over the lighting pit; even if, as claimed by the plaintiff, the trial court expressed an improper standard when it stated that it must apply its own experience and its extremely limited knowledge of carpentry, structural concepts and engineering principles, expert testimony was needed in this case because it was not within the ken of the average fact finder that the use of one-quarter inch plywood to cover the lighting pit would create a dangerous condition.

**Mackenzie v. Planning and Zoning Commission of the Town of Monroe, 146 Conn. App. 406 (2013).**

Real Time Investments, LLC (defendant), owned a 4.027 acre parcel at 579 Main Street in Monroe. In 2010, it filed an application with the Planning and Zoning Commission of the Town of Monroe requesting a zone change for a 1.15 acre portion of its property from Residential and Farming District C to Design Business District 1 and requesting a special exception and site plan approval in order to construct a McDonald's restaurant on that property. During the initial public hearing on the application, residents voiced concerns that the architectural design of the restaurant was unappealing, and it was discussed that the planned parking area violated the setback and landscape buffer requirement of the zoning regulations. When the public hearing reconvened, the defendant presented an alternate plan for a more colonial style building and a parking area that fully complied with the regulations, but it argued that the commission had the authority to waive or vary its regulations pursuant to §§ 117-1103 and 117-900 (E) of the regulations. Following the conclusion of the public hearing, the commission voted unanimously to approve the zone change application.



Appellate  
Court artwork





Appellate Court Courtroom

The commission then discussed whether the original plan, which violated the setback and landscaping buffer, or the plan that fully complied with the regulations, but was less appealing, should be granted. By a vote of four to one, the commission voted to grant the special exception pursuant to the original plan, though subject to the revised landscaping plan submitted by the defendant. Several area homeowners, all of whom owned property within 100 feet of the defendant's property, filed a timely appeal to the Superior Court, claiming in relevant part that the waiver of the parking area setback and landscaping buffer were invalid. On appeal, the Superior Court concluded that the commission acted within its authority.

After certification was granted, the Appellate Court examined §§ 117-1103 and 117-900 (E) of the Monroe zoning regulations, which, the commission argued, gave it the authority to vary the buffer and setback requirements on a case by case basis. Section 117-1103 sets forth the dimensional requirements applicable to design business districts, and it also provides that in

certain instances the commission “may modify lot area, frontage, minimum square and yard requirements...” Section 117-900 sets forth certain general requirements applicable all design districts, and it provides that when a site plan is in substantial compliance with the regulations that the commission may approve the plan “with such minor variations from the strict application of the provisions of these regulations as will provide for the most appropriate use of land and as will protect the public health and safety and preserve property values and as will provide for the most orderly development of land.” The Appellate Court reversed in part the judgment of the Superior Court after concluding that these regulations improperly gave the commission more authority than the General Statutes permitted. The court then held that the commission, in granting the special exception after varying the regulations, acted in excess of the authority vested in it by the General Statutes, essentially giving onto itself the authority to grant variances where the legislature specifically has vested such authority in the zoning board of appeals.

### **State v. Cayo, 143 Conn. App. 194 (2013).**

The defendant was issued a ticket for the infraction of operating a motor vehicle with an obstructed windshield in violation of General Statutes § 14-99f (c). The ticket contained, in bold capitalized letters, the words: “COMPLAINT TICKET.” The defendant returned the ticket by mail and pleaded not guilty, and the matter was placed on the magistrate docket. The defendant requested that the infraction be dismissed, but that request was denied. Soon thereafter, at the request of the state, the magistrate entered a nolle prosequi on the infraction ticket. Thereafter, the defendant filed a written demand for a trial de novo pursuant to General Statutes § 51-193u (d) and a written motion objecting to the nolle. The Superior Court clerk’s office notified the defendant that his demand for trial de novo was improper because no trial previously had been conducted by the magistrate. The court subsequently denied the defendant’s motion objecting to the entry of the nolle and to dismiss the infraction. The defendant appealed claiming that the court had violated his rights under § 54-56b by entering a nolle over his objection. The state countered that the decision to enter a nolle is a discretionary decision vested solely in the prosecutor and that it is not a “decision of the magistrate” as that phrase is used in § 51-193u (d).

Section 54-56b provides in relevant part: “a nolle prosequi may not be entered as to any count in a complaint or information if the accused objects to the nolle prosequi and demands either a trial or dismissal...” Section 51-193u (d) provides in relevant part: “A decision of the magistrate... shall become a judgment of the court if no demand for a trial de novo is filed. Such decision of the magistrate shall become null and void if a timely demand for a trial de novo is filed...”

On appeal, the Appellate Court held that the entry of the nolle by the magistrate was a “decision of the magistrate” within the context of § 51-193u (d) from which the defendant had a right to demand a trial de novo. The Appellate Court further held that the defendant’s rights pursuant to § 54-56b were violated when the magistrate

entered a nolle over the defendant’s objection, as he was entitled to either a trial or to a dismissal of the infraction ticket. The ticket was a complaint, as it clearly stated in bold, capitalized letters, within the purview of § 54-56b. The magistrate was required to conduct a trial de novo or to dismiss the infraction ticket upon the defendant’s timely objection to the entry of the nolle by the magistrate and his demand for a trial or a dismissal.

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### **State v. Boswell, 142 Conn. App. 21 (2013).**

In 2004, the defendant pleaded guilty under the Alford doctrine to sexual assault in the second degree (statutory rape) under General Statutes (Rev. to 2001) § 53a-71 (a) (1), which made it a crime to engage in sexual intercourse with another person who is thirteen years old or older, but under sixteen years old, when the actor is more than two years older than such other person. The defendant was two years and five months older than the other person. In 2007, the legislature amended the statute, changing the difference in age from two years to three years. In 2011, the defendant filed a petition for destruction of the record of his 2004 statutory rape conviction pursuant to § 54-142d, which permits the erasure and destruction of all judicial records, police records and prosecution records when the legislature decriminalizes an offense of which the defendant previously was convicted. The trial court denied the defendant’s motion after considering the victim’s testimony that the defendant had brandished a knife at the time of the incident and that the sexual act was not consensual.

The Appellate Court held that the trial court improperly had denied the defendant’s petition for the destruction of the records of his decriminalized offense. The court explained that the plain language of § 54-142d, read in context with the definition of offense in § 53a-24, required that, upon the defendant’s petition, the trial court order erasure and destruction of records related to the defendant’s conviction of the crime that later was decriminalized.

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# Superior Court

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**Judge Patrick L. Carroll III**  
Chief Court Administrator



**Judge Elliot N. Solomon**  
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 to assisting the chief court administrator, the deputy chief court administrator represents the Judicial Branch on numerous commissions and committees affecting various aspects of Connecticut's judicial system. These include: the Access to Justice Commission (co-chair); the Attorney Assistance Advisory Commission (chair); the Judicial-Media Committee; the Bar Examining Committee; the Civil Commission; the Family Commission and the Court Security Committee.



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## Chief Administrative Judges – 2012-2014 Biennium

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**Hon. Robert J. Devlin, Jr.**  
Criminal Division



**Hon. Bernadette Conway**  
Juvenile Division



**Hon. Linda K. Lager**  
Civil Division



**Hon. Elizabeth A. Bozzuto**  
Family Division

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

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.



**John E. Colella**  
Chief Family Support Magistrate

Under the direction of the chief court administrator, the chief family support magistrate supervises the Family Support Magistrate Division, performs other duties as provided by state law and submits an annual report to the chief court administrator.

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## Administrative Judges – 2012-2014 Biennium

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**Ansonia-Milford**  
Hon. Frank A. Iannotti



**Danbury**  
Hon. Dan Shaban



**Fairfield**  
Hon. Theodore R. Tyma



**Hartford**  
Hon. Julia DiCocco Dewey



**Litchfield**  
Hon. James P. Ginocchio



**Middlesex**  
Hon. David P. Gold



**New Britain**  
Hon. Jon M. Alander



**New Haven**  
Hon. Brian T. Fischer



**New London**  
Hon. Emmet L. Cosgrove



**Stamford-Norwalk**  
Hon. Gary J. White



**Tolland**  
Hon. William H. Bright, Jr.



**Waterbury**  
Hon. William T. Cremins

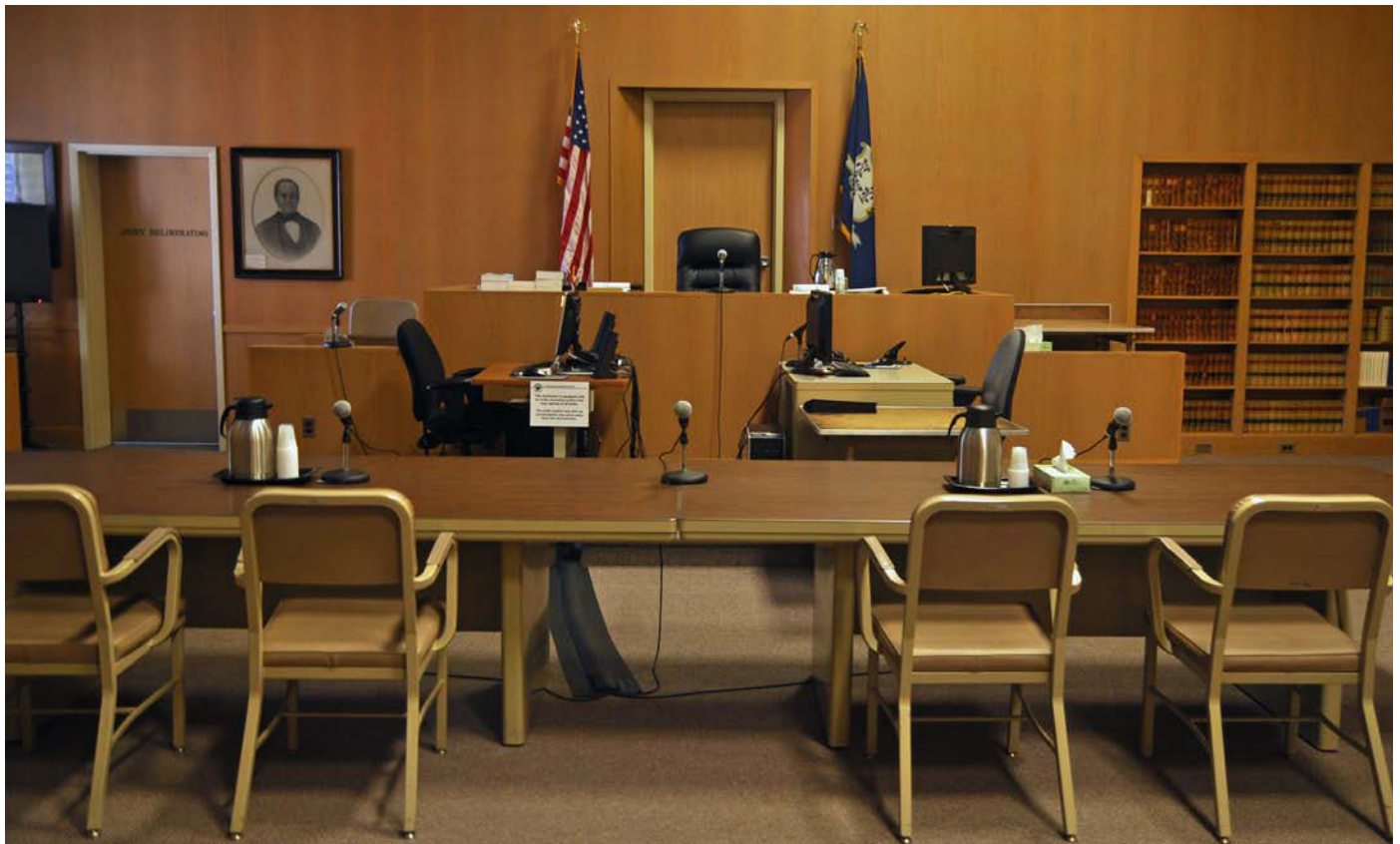


**Windham**  
Hon. Michael E. Riley

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.



Courtroom at Judicial District Courthouse, Putnam



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# Keeping Courts Relevant in a Changing Society

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The past two years have transformed the way the Judicial Branch does business in civil matters, and similar changes are expected regarding family matters. The re-engineering of how cases are handled is the direct result of Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers' commitment to keeping courts relevant in a changing society, so that residents have full access to justice. For example, significant changes to the Judicial Branch's Alternative Dispute Resolution program have led to a more streamlined and simplified process for parties in a civil case.

Another component of the re-engineering effort has been improving access to justice for self-represented litigants and particularly those who cannot afford an attorney. Several achievements have occurred in this area, among them the creation of *LawyerCorps Connecticut*.

The Chief Justice first broached the idea of such a program two years ago as she thought of ways to engage the state's business community in enhancing access to justice. She envisioned a program similar to *Teach Across America* for new attorneys and initiated discussions among business leaders. As a result, United Technologies Corp. and General Electric, as well as other corporations in Connecticut, subsequently agreed to sponsor *LawyerCorps Connecticut*. The program will provide new attorneys with the opportunity to receive a fellowship to work for a legal services organization for a defined period of time. The funding for these positions will come from the business community, and legal services providers will supervise the new attorneys. In turn, the new attorneys will provide much-needed legal assistance to individuals in need.

Another component of the re-engineering effort has been improving access to justice for self-represented litigants and particularly those who cannot afford an attorney.

Other achievements over the biennium include:

- ❖ The Judicial Branch continued encouraging attorneys to donate their time to people in need of legal representation. For example, many attorneys attended a Pro Bono Summit in May 2014. This was the second summit sponsored by the Branch; the first occurred in 2011. The summits are a tremendous resource for attorneys, and there is also a pro bono catalog on the Branch's website that provides a list of many organizations that do pro bono work.
- ❖ The Judicial Branch's Volunteer Attorney Program in the areas of family and foreclosure law has expanded. Attorneys volunteer two hours of their time meeting one-on-one at a courthouse with self-represented parties, regardless of income. For family matters, the program is in the Hartford, Waterbury and Stamford judicial districts; for foreclosure matters, the program is in the Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Stamford and Waterbury judicial districts. Thousands of people have been assisted through the program, which now has a full-time coordinator.

The Judicial Branch's Volunteer Attorney Program in the areas of family and foreclosure law has expanded.

- ❖ Pursuant to Practice Book Section 3-8(b), a Limited Appearance Pilot Program was established for all family matters and family support magistrate matters statewide. The pilot program began Jan. 1, 2014, and allows an attorney to represent a client for a specific event or proceeding. The forms for the program and an informational pamphlet are available on the Branch's website ([www.jud.ct.gov](http://www.jud.ct.gov)), at Court Service centers, law libraries and clerks' offices.
- ❖ The Access to Justice Commission has created four workgroups with the common goal of increasing meaningful access for self-represented parties:
  - The Workgroup on Modest/Moderate Means Programs is exploring and assessing implementation of a program that would allow attorneys to provide their services to those in need at a reduced hourly rate.
  - The Workgroup on Libraries and Access to Justice is charged with developing a sustainable, long-term collaborative relationship with Connecticut's

public libraries through education programs and legal resources. The goal is to assist public librarians in providing accurate, relevant and much-needed information to patrons who have legal questions.

- The Workgroup on Online Pro Bono Assistance is exploring implementation of a program that would allow income-qualified individuals to ask legal questions of attorneys who are volunteering their time, via a secure email account.
- The Workgroup on Videoconferencing is charged with expanding the use of the Judicial Branch's videoconferencing technology so that attorneys and self-represented parties who cannot physically come to a courthouse have access to proceedings. Videoconferencing technology can be used for all aspects of the court process, including trials and pro bono programs.

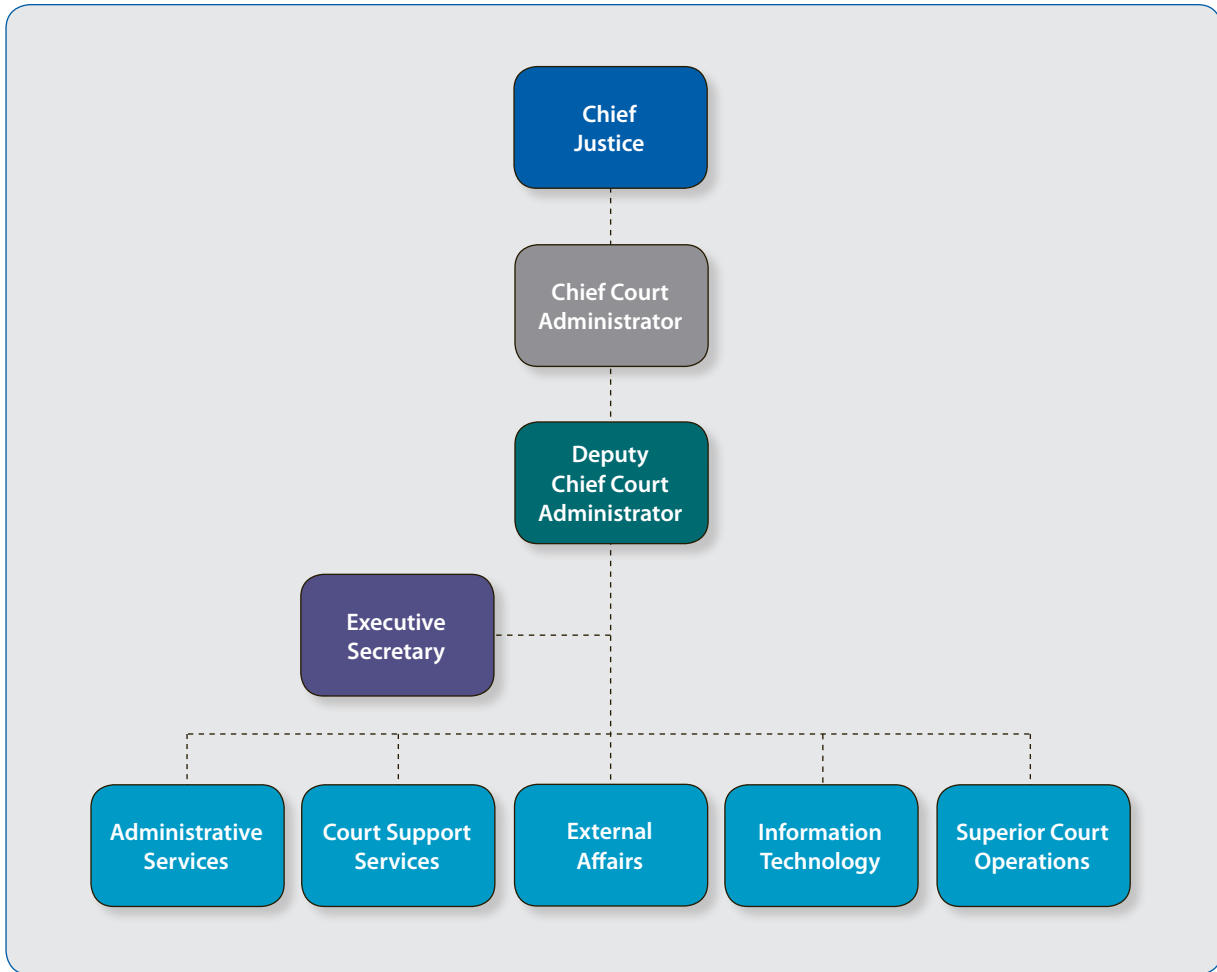


Supreme Court Building

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# Administrative Organization

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# Administrative Divisions

Administrative Services  
Court Support Services  
External Affairs  
Information Technology  
Superior Court Operations

View of State Capitol from side of Supreme Court Building

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# Administrative Services

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

**Director  
Budget, Planning and  
Internal Audit Unit**  
Joyce P. Santoro

**Director  
Facilities**  
Joseph P. McMahon

**Director  
Fiscal Administration**  
Thomas N. Sitaro

**Director  
Human Resource Management**  
Elizabeth K. Graham

**Director  
Materials Management**  
Cortez G. White

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

*Highlights of the biennium include:*

- ❖ The division developed and implemented HR Online, a user-friendly online system for job applicants. The system is an external site that allows job applicants to create one application that can be used to apply for multiple jobs. The previous system required users to re-enter data to apply for each job opportunity. Now, the application can be easily modified and updated by the applicant. In addition, HR Online replaces the outdated paper workflow for job postings, applicant qualification review and qualified applicant list distribution. Human Resources now can track all applicants and applications in the system and generate reports quickly and easily.

**The division developed and implemented HR Online,  
a user-friendly online system for job applicants.**

- ❖ The division initiated a continuous recruitment process for positions in high demand in order to more promptly fill vacancies and eliminate overtime. Potential candidates for juvenile detention officer trainee, judicial marshal trainee and office clerk positions may apply on an ongoing basis. Candidates remain in the applicant pool for one year and may renew their application after that time. Applicants may initiate their online application, save their work, and return at any time to complete their submission.
- ❖ The division was involved with several projects regarding Judicial Branch facilities, including:
  - The replacement of the original 1970s jury seating in the Fairfield Judicial District Courthouse in the fall of 2013.
  - The installation of railings at the Bridgeport Juvenile Detention Center as part of a \$165,725 safety upgrade in June 2014.
  - Repairs to the facade, gutter and roof line at the historic 1928 Hartford Judicial District Courthouse in the spring of 2014.





Architectural rendering of the new Litchfield Judicial District Courthouse in Torrington

- The completion by the Department of Construction Services of the third and final phase in the renovation of 20,810 square feet in the lower level of the Hartford Community Court facility. The renovation allowed for the relocation of Centralized Small Claims, Internal Audit, Judge Support technology staff and Administrative Services storage.
- The new Litchfield Judicial District Courthouse at Torrington. The courthouse will contain eight courtrooms, and two hearing rooms for civil, criminal and juvenile matters. The Request for Proposal was released to the design-build teams in November 2013 with proposals due to the Department of Construction Services in March 2014. The Office of Policy and Management allocated the remaining funding needed for the project and the design-build agreement award was executed in August 2014. Design development documents are under way and site work has begun. The target occupancy date for the new 180,000-square-foot courthouse is July 2016.
- The completion of exterior repairs at the Milford Geographical Area No. 22 Courthouse.
- Extensive work on the exterior of the historic 1913 New Haven GA Courthouse. In August 2012, funding was approved to award a contract to begin the \$5.6 million Phase I of the two-phase project. This work includes repairs to the masonry facade, windows, doors, skylights, roofing, entry stairs and exterior stone work. The repairs to the main entrance columns and stairs allowed for the removal of scaffolding that had been present for nearly a decade. Phase I was determined to be substantially complete in October 2014.
- The completion of construction to rehabilitate the leaky lower plaza and entry ramp at the Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District Courthouse. The project consisted of newly designed drainage and replacement of existing membrane beneath the granite pavers. This \$1.3 million project began in April 2014.
- ❖ Various upgrades and replacements to HVAC systems occurred during the biennium. For example, the boiler was replaced at the historic 1784 Judicial District Courthouse in New London; a new air conditioning unit was installed at Hartford Juvenile Court; and between April and October 2013, the boilers in the Waterbury Judicial District Courthouse were converted from oil to gas fired.
- ❖ The Branch also made several compliance repairs in accordance with the Americans With Disabilities Act. Upgrades and cylinder replacements were completed to the handicapped elevators in the Hartford Judicial District and New London GA courthouses, additional grab bars were added to accessible bathrooms at the New Haven Judicial District courthouse and appropriate signage was added to the New Haven and Danbury Judicial District courthouses.



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# Court Support Services Division

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**Executive Director**  
**Court Support Services**  
Stephen R. Grant

**Director**  
Deborah J. Fuller

**Director**  
**Adult Probation & Bail Services**  
Gary A. Roberge

**Director**  
**Administration**  
Brian Hill

**Deputy Director**  
**Family Services**  
Debra Kulak

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

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

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

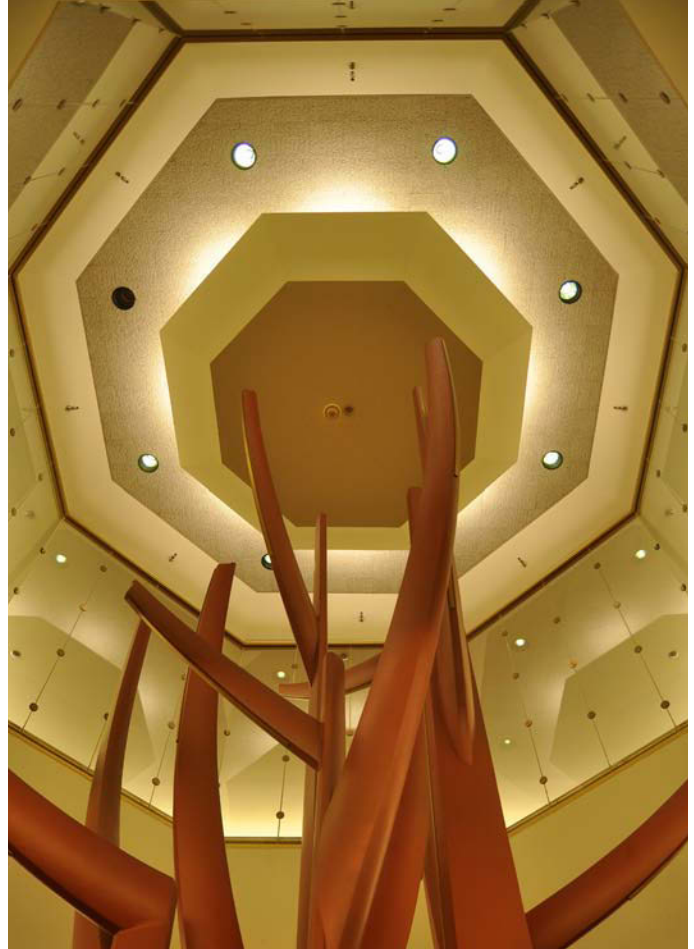
*Highlights of the biennium include:*

- ❖ In response to the Judicial Branch's internal research that shows a significantly higher recidivism rate for males ages 18-24 years old under probation supervision, CSSD's Adult Probation Unit established a pilot program to address the unique concerns and issues this population presents. The program – called Utilizing New Initiatives with Today's Youth (UNITY) – is a specialized approach to supervising young men, by officers who have received age-specific training through CSSD's Youth Institute. Probation staff and the Branch's contracted network have collaborated to establish a team approach to providing supervision, intervention and treatment services that are age appropriate for this target population. UNITY is being piloted in five sites – Bridgeport, Hartford, Manchester, New Haven and Stamford.
- ❖ CSSD's Bail Services Unit continued its efforts to help manage and reduce the pretrial population. In addition, a significant change to the Jail Re-interview Program in 2013 has enabled bail staff to re-interview more than 95 percent of those defendants held on bond within five business days of admission, as opposed to 62 percent of those detained before the implementation of this new management strategy. The continued success of the Jail Re-interview Program is a credit to the strong collaboration between the Judicial Branch and the Department of Correction over the past 15 years.

**CSSD's Bail Services Unit continued its efforts  
to help manage and reduce the pretrial population.**

In 2014, CSSD became the first statewide pretrial system in the country to become accredited by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies.

- ❖ In 2014, CSSD became the first statewide pretrial system in the country to become accredited by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, which is the national professional association in the criminal justice field for the areas of pretrial release and diversion.
- ❖ CSSD's Family Services Unit collaborated with two experts to expand and further refine the assessment of risk in the area of life threatening intimate partner violence. As a result, Family Services has partnered with family advocates from the Coalition Against Domestic Violence in administering the Supplemental Risk Indicators at the time of arraignment to both the defendant and victim. This information has been incorporated into the Family Services Arraignment Assessment Report and recommendations, alerting the court to cases with the potential of escalating violence.
- ❖ In 2013, the Legislature enacted legislation that mandated an evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the Judicial Branch's domestic violence programs and to also conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine if program changes were necessary. The study determined three key findings: first, each program had completion rates similar to or higher than other domestic violence programs nationwide; second, program participants and especially those who completed the program were significantly less likely to be arrested after program discharge than offenders in the comparison group; and third, that the programs are effective at reducing recidivism.

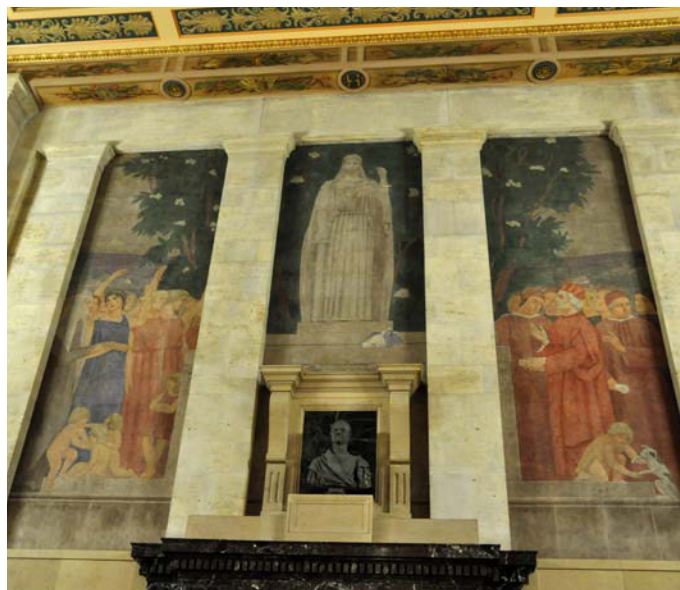


Artwork at Hartford's Geographical Area No. 14 Courthouse

- ❖ In 2013, CSSD partnered with the state Department of Children and Families to address the needs of children ages 12 and under who were referred to court for either delinquency or as a Family with Service Needs case. This collaboration resulted in the implementation of a validated risk assessment designed to identify risk in these children. Another result has been the diversion of children from juvenile court, while at the same time addressing the child and family's needs and risk of recidivism.

The American Probation and Parole Association in 2013 reaccredited the Juvenile Probation Unit, after the unit achieved a score of 100 percent on all 169 standards.

- ❖ In 2014, CSSD was one of five jurisdictions selected by The National Youth Screening & Assessment Partners to pilot and help validate a first-of-its-kind domestic violence risk tool developed for the juvenile population. The tool will be used to identify adolescents at risk to recidivate in situations of violence toward parents. Juvenile probation offices in Hartford and New Britain identified two probation officers in each location to receive training regarding adolescent violence toward parents and to pilot the screening tool.
- ❖ The American Probation and Parole Association in 2013 reaccredited the Juvenile Probation Unit, after the unit achieved a score of 100 percent on all 169 standards. In addition, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care reaccredited the two juvenile detention centers CSSD operates. This was the fourth time the NCCHC has accredited the centers.
- ❖ There has been a significant decrease in the referral of cases to juvenile court. This is the result of multiple initiatives over the past several years, including the School-Based Diversion Initiative in conjunction with the Department of Education and DCF; the new Juvenile Probation Returned Referrals Intake Policy; collaboration with the Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance; and the expansion of juvenile review boards through Connecticut youth service bureaus. As an example, school-based arrests typically involve minor school policy violations, fighting or disturbing the peace. School-based arrests constituted 19 percent of court referrals during the 2011-2012 school year. The percentage dropped to 14 percent for the 2012-2013 school year and to 10 percent for the 2013-2014 school year.
- ❖ CSSD has worked in collaboration with DCF and the state Department of Education to implement Public Act 13-234, sections 123 and 124, *Improving School Outcomes for Children and Young People in the Care of the State*, also known as “Raise the Grade.” This effort to improve academic achievement involves the inclusion of education measures and activities in the juvenile probation case plan, as well as additional education coordinators to access and review records to advise probation on strategies for school improvement. The Judicial Branch also submitted to the Legislature the *Raise the Grade Facilities and Programs Plan* to work in conjunction with the education providers in the detention centers and residential programs. The plan is intended to improve the coordination of services and support; strengthen the programs and professional development of teachers in the facilities; and to support the successful transition of juveniles back to their home school districts.



Hartford Judicial District Courthouse, 95 Washington St., Hartford



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# External Affairs

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

**Director**  
Stephen N. Ment

**Program Manager of  
Communications**  
Rhonda J. Stearley-Hebert

**Program Manager  
Intern/Volunteer Program**  
Robyn N. Oliver

**Court Planner I**  
Alison M. Zawadski

The External Affairs Division furnishes and facilitates the exchange of information about the Judicial Branch to the Legislative and Executive branches, the public, community organizations, schools and the news media. The division also manages the Intern, Job Shadow and Court Aide programs and oversees the design of Judicial Branch publications.

*Highlights of the biennium include:*

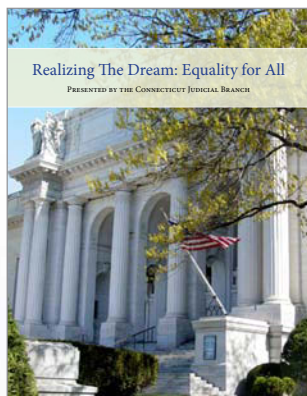
- ❖ Representatives of the External Affairs Division continued to play an active role in ensuring that the Judicial Branch's voice is heard at the State Capitol. Over the past two years, the Legislature passed a biennial budget that included a 5.3 percent salary increase for judicial officers, effective July 1, 2013, and July 1, 2014. In addition, the division reviewed thousands of bills, many of which affected the Judicial Branch, and delivered or submitted testimony on scores more. Of note, the Judicial Branch's *An Act Concerning Court Operations* – which contains numerous provisions intended to improve the Branch's efficiency and effectiveness – passed in each year of the biennium. Two other Judicial Branch bills, *An Act Concerning Court Support Services* and *An Act Concerning Adoption of the Connecticut Code of Evidence by the Supreme Court*, passed in the second year of the biennium.

**Representatives of the External Affairs Division  
continued to play an active role in ensuring that the  
Judicial Branch's voice is heard at the State Capitol.**

- ❖ During the 2013 legislative session, the division assisted with the reappointments of 22 judges and judge trial referees; in 2014, it assisted with the reappointments of 34 judges and judge trial referees.
- ❖ In calendar year 2012, the division handled 882 media requests to have a camera or audio equipment at a court proceeding. Of those numbers, judges approved 784 (89 percent). In 2013, the division handled 694 media requests to have a camera or audio equipment at a court proceeding, with judges approving 598 (86 percent). For the first six months of 2014, the media submitted 343 requests to have a camera or audio equipment at a court proceeding, and judges approved 306 (89 percent). In each year of the biennium and the first six months of 2014, this represents an approval rate of 88 percent. The overwhelming majority of denials was because requests did not meet the rules outlined in the Connecticut Practice Book.
- ❖ Over the past two fiscal years, the External Affairs Division addressed more than 4,600 requests from the media, including camera requests. The division also served as staff liaison to the Branch's *Journalism School for Judges in 2013* and its *Law School for Journalists in 2014*. At the 2014 program, the Branch worked with the Department of Correction to

organize a visit to the York Correctional Institution, so that journalists could see what happens after someone is sentenced to prison.

- ❖ In 2013, External Affairs established a YouTube page for the Judicial Branch. The page, which the division manages, makes available several videos covering a range of topics. In addition, the Twitter account managed by the division continues to grow, with more than 2,000 followers.
- ❖ In 2013, 61 justices, judges and family support magistrates participated in the Judicial Branch's Speakers Bureau, speaking at 92 events and to more than 5,000 people. During the first six months of 2014, 34 judges, justices and magistrates spoke at 42 events to about 2,000 people. The Speakers Bureau is the Branch's primary outreach effort to civic organizations, senior groups and other community groups. Additionally, External Affairs provided 116 tours of the Supreme Court courtroom to 4,655 people in 2013 and 64 tours to 2,633 people during the first six months of 2014.



- ❖ The Connecticut Judicial Branch received the American Bar Association's 2013 outstanding Law Day Activity Award for the programs it put together to celebrate the theme, *Realizing the Dream: Equality for All*.

- ❖ Forty-two justices and judges visited schools in 2013 as part of *Read Across America*, a national celebration of reading held annually on March 2, Dr. Seuss' birthday. In 2014, a total of 36 justices and judges read to more than 4,000 students at 38 different schools throughout the state. *Read Across America* is very popular among students, teachers and the justices and judges.

### In 2013, External Affairs established a YouTube page for the Judicial Branch.

- ❖ The Intern Program administered by the division continued to play an important role in outreach to college students interested in a law-related career. During 2013, 330 students successfully completed their internships, and during the first six months of 2014, 206 successfully completed their internships. Collectively, these students provided 81,205 hours to the Judicial Branch. It should also be noted that the Connecticut Judicial Branch offers one of the only experiential internship programs for both undergraduate and graduate students.
- ❖ Throughout the biennium, External Affairs oversaw the design of 176 publications, including the 2010-2012 Biennial Report, the 2012 and 2013 Judicial Branch directories, the Application for Clerkship brochure, the Diversity Day Save the Date card, and the Judicial Branch Law Library poster.



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# Information Technology Division

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**Director**  
**Information Systems**  
Terry Walker

**Director**  
**Internet Development Services**  
**and User Support**  
Donald Turnbull

**Director**  
**Network and System Services**  
James H. Vogel

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

**Deputy Director**  
**Applications, Development**  
**and Support**  
Sharon Dukett

**Deputy Director**  
**Financial Management**  
Mary K. Sitaro

**Deputy Director**  
**Project Planning and Standards**  
Diana Varese

The Information Technology Division 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. The division accomplishes this commitment through the design, development and maintenance of a sophisticated, secure and reliable network, computing and printing infrastructure. This infrastructure provides for the transmission, storage, retrieval, 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.

*Highlights of the biennium include:*

- ❖ The Legislature in March 2013 unanimously passed legislation that provided coverage for all workers suffering mental or emotional impairment from the Sandy Hook School shooting in December 2012. The legislation took effect on April 1, 2013, giving the division less than a month to provide an automated solution to support the processing of claims by the Branch's Office of Victim Services. Division staff worked closely and effectively with staff and management at OVS to plan, build and implement, on time, a new application for processing and paying claims.
- ❖ E-filing 5.0 expanded access of e-filing to the public and allows self-represented parties to file new cases, review documents on existing cases to which they are a party and file documents on those cases. As of July 2014, there had been 5.2 million documents filed electronically since e-filing's inception in 2004 and 38,757 attorneys/firms who have enrolled for e-services through the Judicial Branch website. Since civil e-filing access for self-represented parties was launched in May 2013, 587 self-represented parties have been approved to e-file on existing cases and have filed 2,263 documents. In addition, the Small Claims e-filing system was expanded to allow attorneys and registered self-represented parties to file small claims executions. Since its launch in July 2013, there have been 42,568 execution documents filed through small claims.





Ceiling art at Danielson Courthouse

- ❖ To improve communication with the public, judges and attorneys and to cut costs and reduce the workload of the courts, a new Civil/Family e-filing website was created. The public or anyone logged into the e-filing system can navigate to a case and sign up to receive email notification when there is activity on a civil or family case. Notifications are emailed each night to subscribers summarizing the day's activity for each case. Additionally, write-ins that are added to the calendar after calendars are published are now included in the list of Scheduled Events on the Civil/Family Case Lookup/Case Detail page available to the public and attorneys.
- ❖ The Branch's digital audio recording technology, *For the Record (FTR)*, continues to help fulfill the mission of the Judicial Branch by providing accurate and timely records of daily court procedures. The State Bond Commission approved \$1.48 million in bond funding for FTR in 2012 and several initiatives were completed including the rollout of FTR in all courtrooms statewide, the design and building of a dedicated FTR training room and the deployment of 50 rolling emergency rescue carts, at least one per courthouse statewide, to ensure business continuity in the event of equipment failure. A docket program that enables dockets to be associated with FTR recordings also was developed.

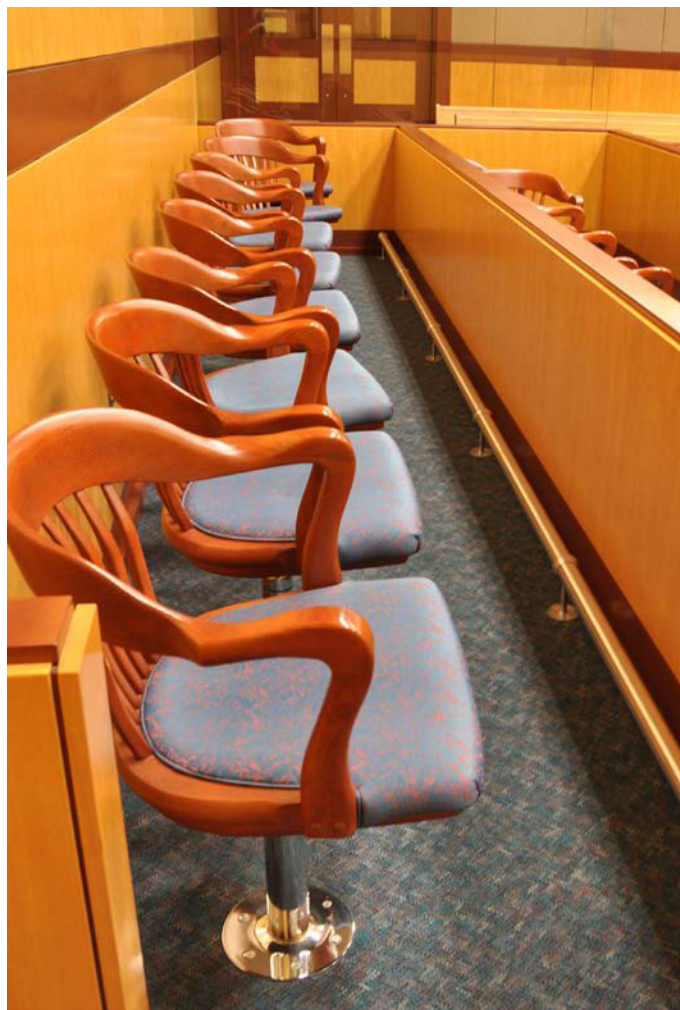
To improve communication with the public, judges and attorneys and to cut costs and reduce the workload of the courts, a new Civil/Family e-filing website was created.

- ❖ The use of videoconferencing in civil, family and juvenile matters continues to grow rapidly and now virtually every Judicial Branch facility has videoconferencing capabilities. Use of videoconferencing allows greater access to the courts as well as greater efficiency in court proceedings. During the biennium, videoconferencing was used 140 times in geographical area courts, 2,753 times in judicial district courts and 173 times in juvenile courts. Videoconferencing is also used by Support Enforcement Services for hearings and the Court Support Services Division for interviews and proceedings with inmates.
- ❖ To further the mission and goals of the Public Trust and Service Commission, the division has worked with a number of committees to ensure that the Branch's website, applications and facilities comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). These efforts include developing testing procedures to check for ADA compliance for new public applications and developing an online signage application that allows Judicial Branch personnel the ability to order or print approved signage for all Branch facilities.

- ❖ As traffic on the network increases, the division has implemented several initiatives, including the expansion of wireless technology. A pilot was launched in 2013 to investigate the potential use of wireless networking, and initial implementations of wireless capabilities include wireless connectivity at the Branch's two juvenile detention centers and at law libraries in Hartford and Middletown. Future deployments are pending but planned for all law libraries.
- ❖ The volume of tickets processed through the fully operational Centralized Infractions Bureau E-Pay website continues to grow – from July 2013 to July 2014, there were 58,350 tickets processed, 40,968 were paid online and 17,382 had a not guilty plea processed online.

As traffic on the network increases,  
the division has implemented several  
initiatives, including the expansion  
of wireless technology.

- ❖ The division develops and supports the Branch's website ([www.jud.ct.gov](http://www.jud.ct.gov)) and provides interactive web applications such as Attorney/Firm Enrollment, Self-Represented Party Enrollment, Civil e-filing for Attorneys and Self-Represented Parties, Attorney Registration, Attorney Advertising, Short Calendar Markings, Client Security Fund Payments, Small Claims e-filing for Attorneys, Firms and Self-Represented Parties, Juror Attendance Confirmations, Juror Postponements, Child Protection Docket Access and Juvenile Docket Access for Juvenile Matters. The Branch introduced its new award-winning website redesign in early 2013 and, since that time, the division has implemented various changes to increase adaptability, accessibility and user functionality.



Middlesex Judicial District Courthouse

- ❖ The Windows 7 Refresh project upgraded all of the Branch's PCs and laptops to the Microsoft Windows 7 operating system before Microsoft ended support of its Windows XP operating system. The upgrade was necessary to ensure that the Judicial Branch's computers were not subject to security threats and viruses.

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# Superior Court Operations Division

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**Executive Director**  
**Superior Court Operations**  
Joseph D. D'Alesio

**Director**  
**Project Management**  
**and Administration**  
Vicki Nichols

**Director**  
**Judge Support Services**  
Deirdre M. McPadden

**Director**  
**Legal Services**  
Martin R. Libbin

**Director**  
**Court Operations Unit**  
Tais C. Ericson

**Director**  
**Support Enforcement**  
**Services**  
Charisse E. Hutton

**Director**  
**Office of Victim Services**  
Linda J. Cimino

**Director**  
**Judicial Marshal Services**  
O'Donovan Murphy

**Director**  
**Staff Development**  
Michael Kokoszka

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. In addition, the division coordinates the Judicial Branch's implementation of the Judicial Branch's strategic plan.

*Highlights of the biennium include:*

- ❖ The use of electronic signatures on documents submitted to court by law enforcement agencies was authorized and implemented within the Judicial Branch's criminal division. The chief court administrator developed procedures and technical standards to enable law enforcement agencies to electronically prepare and sign documents that are submitted to court.

**The use of electronic signatures on documents submitted to court by law enforcement agencies was authorized and implemented within the Judicial Branch's criminal division.**

- ❖ In 2014, the Judicial Branch implemented new procedures to make all bench warrants (a warrant issued for violation of probation, failure to appear in court or failure to pay or plead and any judgment mittimus issued for willful nonpayment of a fine) available for instant national background checks on people applying to purchase firearms and explosives.
- ❖ In 2013, the Judicial Branch implemented procedures to electronically notify mental health professionals and firearms regulatory authorities of a person found to possess a firearm and who is deemed to pose an imminent risk of physical injury under Section 29-38c of the General Statutes. All records known to the Judicial Branch have now been reviewed and indexed.
- ❖ CAPS (Criminal Adjudication Processing and Scheduling System) is a new computer application that is the first phase of a larger project that will ultimately replace the 30-plus-year-old criminal/motor vehicle system used by clerks' offices in the criminal courts. It was piloted in the Rockville and Manchester Geographical Area courts, and is being rolled out to additional locations. It enables the offices to capture more information than the old system. The application enables the offices to capture more information than did the old system, including information that is transmitted to regulatory agencies for use in firearms eligibility investigations. Court Operations is working on the project in conjunction with the Information Technology Division.



- ❖ Since October 2012, people who have been summoned for jury service may either confirm or postpone their service date online. Jurors also may now use their mobile devices to automatically link via a Quick Response Code to the Jury Administration webpage, where they can confirm or postpone their service online, as well as email Jury Administration. The QR Code is on the jury summons form.
- ❖ Spanish language has been added to the portion of the jury summons that allows a summoned individual to request a disqualification due to an inability to speak or understand English. This inclusion makes it easier for Spanish-speaking people to understand what information is necessary for their disqualification request to be successfully processed.
- ❖ In conjunction with the Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB) and Centralized Small Claims, the division eliminated 52 magistrate sessions by combining the CIB docket with the centralized small claims docket. The annual savings totals \$10,400.
- ❖ All disclosable documents in civil cases with a return date on or after Jan. 1, 2014, became electronically accessible to the public. As of May 2013, self-represented parties were given the option to enroll and e-file in their civil case.
- ❖ An “Ethics Alert” feature was created for the webpage of the Judicial Ethics Committee. The feature is accessible to the public and is intended to bring advisory opinions that are likely to have a broad impact on the bench to the attention of all judicial officials in a timely manner.

## JURY DELIBERATING



Middlesex Judicial District Courthouse

The Pillars of Service Excellence Program, a public service training initiative based on the Branch's four core values of *respect, fairness, professionalism and integrity*, continues to excel.



Hartford Judicial District Courthouse, 95 Washington St., Hartford

- ❖ The Statewide Bar Counsel worked with the Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel to have various Practice Book rules changed so that disciplinary counsel has the ability to file for disciplinary action once an attorney is found guilty of a crime (previously it was only after sentencing). The rule will be particularly useful in cases where attorneys are found guilty of a crime in federal court, where sentencing may occur long after a guilty plea. Statewide Bar Counsel and the Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel also worked to implement a comprehensive revision to another section of the Practice Book that governs the reinstatement process for attorneys who are suspended, disbarred or who resign. The amendments create a consistent application and process for these attorneys to apply for reinstatement. They also place the burden on the applicant to prepare a thorough, uniform application before submitting it to the standing committee and the court.
- ❖ The Bar Examining Committee adopted significant changes to its mental health and substance abuse questions on various applications and relevant forms. The changes are designed to ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and will be effective for the February 2015 bar examination application.
- ❖ The Pillars of Service Excellence Program, a public service training initiative based on the Branch's four core values of respect, fairness, professionalism and integrity, continues to excel. More than 1,600 employees attended *Leading the Way*, the introductory program, and more than 600 have participated in the core-value focused workshops of respect, integrity and professionalism. Curriculum design and development is ongoing, with additional workshops for managers, supervisors and employees who are not supervisors.
- ❖ Training for employees continued throughout the biennium on how to better serve the limited-English proficiency population. Employees also received training regarding the Americans with Disabilities Act. In addition, judges and family support magistrates received training in June 2013 regarding LEP and ADA issues.

- ❖ Support Enforcement Services piloted an early intervention program in Hartford's Family Support Magistrate Court. The pilot was designed to test whether personal interaction by Support Enforcement staff with obligors at the time their court orders are set would help secure consistent child support payments. SES also reviewed court procedures used in modification hearings statewide and developed a standard presentation form for staff, ensuring uniform quality and consistent delivery of services.
- ❖ Support Enforcement Services developed and published a comprehensive family violence policy and procedural guidance for staff on handling child support cases involving family violence. A full-day training curriculum was created, and 92 employees participated in the training.
- ❖ During 2013, the Connecticut Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification service (CT SAVIN) was expanded to provide automated notifications to registered crime victims and others regarding changes to an offender's custody status with the Connecticut Department of Correction. In addition, VINEMobile, a free smartphone application, launched, allowing the use of smart phones and tablets to register for and receive CT SAVIN notifications.
- ❖ The Branch's Office of Victim Services in March 2013 was named administrator of the Sandy Hook Workers Assistance Program, which financially assists certain individuals who suffered a mental or emotional impairment as a result of their response to the Sandy Hook School shooting. From February 2013 through July 2014, OVS also served as the administrator of the Immediate Needs Fund, established by the United Way of Western Connecticut and the Newtown Rotary Club Foundation to provide financial assistance to certain individuals affected by the shooting. In addition, OVS during 2013-2014 assisted Newtown administrators in applying for federal funding under the U.S. Department of Justice, Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program for Crime Victim Assistance Grant (AEAP). A grant award of \$1.5 million was awarded in

December 2013 to reimburse several organizations for costs incurred as a result of the shooting. An additional \$7.1 million in AEAP grant funds was awarded in June 2014 to support mental health services in the Newtown community and to establish a recovery and resilience plan for the town.

- ❖ In 2014, the Judicial Marshal Services Academy was awarded its third accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, a national organization that recognizes professional excellence.

**In its effort to enhance awareness of mental health issues, the Judicial Marshal Services Academy developed the training program *Hearing Voices That Are Distressing*.**

- ❖ In its effort to enhance awareness of mental health issues, the Judicial Marshal Services Academy developed the training program *Hearing Voices That Are Distressing*. The simulated experience enables court personnel to recognize more readily that a person may be suffering from mental health issues and lack basic interactive skills to follow simple commands. More than 300 people took the training during the biennium.



Supreme Court Building



# Basic Facts About the Judicial Branch

**Courts:** Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Superior Court

**Method Of Appointment:** Nomination by the Governor from list compiled by Judicial Selection Commission; appointment/reappointment by the General Assembly

**Term Of Office:** Eight years

**General Fund Expenditures:**  
**FY 2012-2013:** \$474,932,215  
**FY 2013-2014:** \$503,855,818

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

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

**FY 2012-2013:** 4,307  
**FY 2013-2014:** 4,316

**Total Cases Filed During The Biennium 2012-2014:**

**Supreme Court Cases Filed:** 323  
**Appellate Court Cases Filed:** 2,208  
**Superior Court Cases Filed:** 932,234

## Summary of Total Cases Filed For the Superior Court Division During the 2012–2014 Biennium

		FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014
<b>Criminal</b>	Judicial Districts	3,228	2,837
	Geographical Areas	102,692	98,052
	Total Criminal	105,920	100,889
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>		174,715	181,718
<b>Civil</b>		60,529	58,969
<b>Small Claims</b> (housing and non-housing)		45,524	42,489
<b>Family</b>		32,987	32,944
<b>Juvenile</b>	Delinquency	12,320	11,472
	Family With Service Needs	3,449	3,702
	Youth in Crisis	0	0
	Child Protection	9,844	10,196
	Total Juvenile	25,613	25,370
<b>Summary Process</b>	<b>(Housing and Non-Housing Sessions)</b>	22,273	22,294
<b>TOTAL CASES ADDED</b>		<b>467,561</b>	<b>464,673</b>

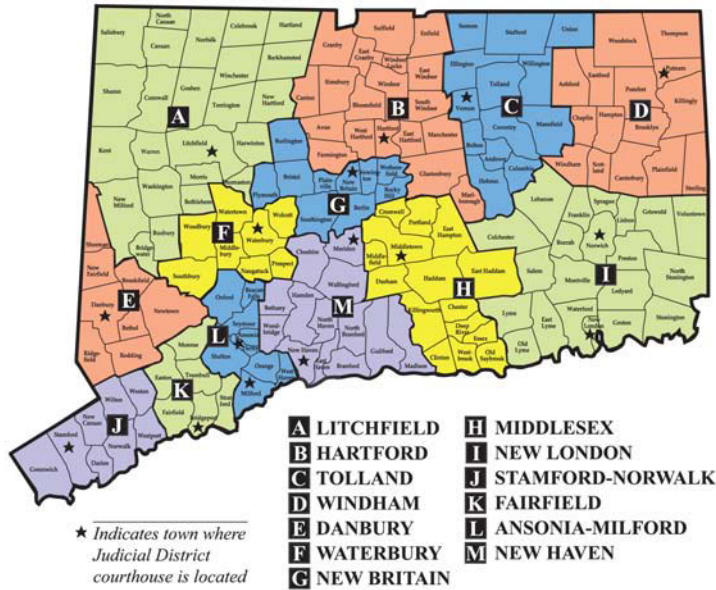
## Summary of Total Superior Court Cases Disposed of During the 2012–2014 Biennium

		FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014
<b>Criminal</b>	Judicial Districts	2,994	2,974
	Geographical Areas	100,847	95,319
	Total Criminal	103,841	98,293
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>		179,718	176,857
<b>Civil</b>		69,137	69,089
<b>Small Claims</b> (housing and non-housing)		48,966	43,212
<b>Family</b>		34,145	34,004
<b>Juvenile</b>	Delinquency	11,825	11,265
	Family With Service Needs	3,379	3,567
	Youth in Crisis	93	0
	Child Protection	9,835	10,111
	Total Juvenile	25,132	24,943
<b>Summary Process</b>	<b>(Housing and Non-Housing Sessions)</b>	21,973	22,102
<b>TOTAL CASES DISPOSED</b>		<b>482,912</b>	<b>468,500</b>
<b>TOTAL CASES DISPOSED BY PAYMENT</b>			
Through Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)		171,474	190,963
<b>TOTAL CASES DISPOSED</b>			
Superior Court and CIB		<b>654,386</b>	<b>659,463</b>

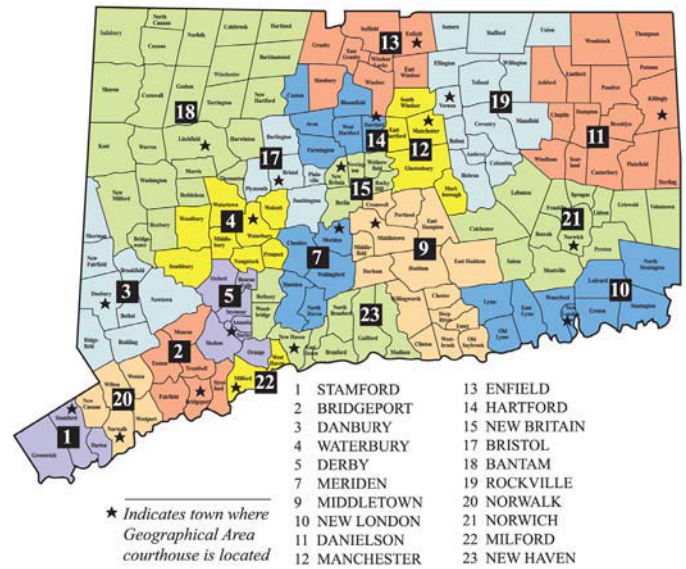
# Superior Court Division

## 13 Judicial Districts and 20 Geographical Areas

Connecticut Judicial Districts

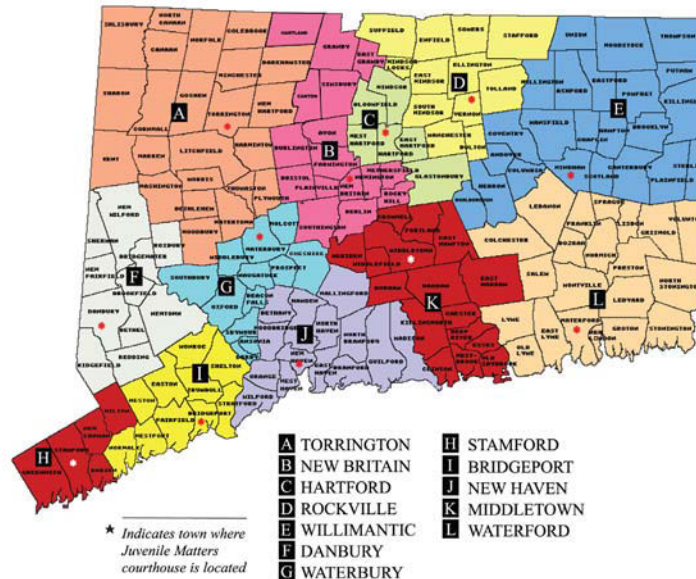


Judicial Branch Geographical Areas



## 13 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts







# Statistical Overview

Supreme & Appellate Court

Movement of Caseload

Superior Court

Juvenile Matters

❖ Delinquency

❖ Family With Service Needs

❖ Youth in Crisis Cases

❖ Child Protection Cases

Judicial District Locations

Criminal Division

Geographical Area Locations

Criminal Division

Civil Division

Small Claims

Family Division

Housing Session

Probation/Contracted Services

**SUPREME COURT – MOVEMENT OF CASELOAD****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2014**

	July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013			July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014		
	Civil	Criminal	TOTAL	Civil	Criminal	TOTAL
<b>Appeals Pending Start of Period</b>	57	74	131	56	42	98
<b>Appeals Added During Period</b>	111	47	158	97	68	165
<b>Total Caseload for Period Covered</b>	168	121	289	153	110	263
<b>Appeals Disposed by Opinion</b>	69	48	117	73	27	100
<b>All Other Dispositions</b>	43	31	74	36	22	58
<b>Total Appeals Disposed During Period</b>	112	79	191	109	49	158
<b>Appeals Pending End of Period</b>	56	42	98	44	61	105

**APPELLATE COURT – MOVEMENT OF CASELOAD****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2014**

	July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013			July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014		
	Civil	Criminal	TOTAL	Civil	Criminal	TOTAL
<b>Appeals Pending Start of Period</b>	998	213	<b>1,211</b>	914	145	<b>1,059</b>
<b>Appeals Added During Period</b>	921	130	<b>1,051</b>	1,015	142	<b>1,157</b>
<b>Total Caseload for Period Covered</b>	1,919	343	<b>2,262</b>	1,929	287	<b>2,216</b>
<b>Appeals Disposed by Opinion</b>	438	129	<b>567</b>	447	115	<b>562</b>
<b>All Other Dispositions</b>	567	69	<b>636</b>	534	42	<b>576</b>
<b>Total Appeals Disposed During Period</b>	1,005	198	<b>1,203</b>	981	157	<b>1,138</b>
<b>Appeals Pending End of Period</b>	914	145	<b>1,059</b>	948	130	<b>1,078</b>



**SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – DELINQUENCY****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	178	16	12	206	1,533	1,464	244	28	3	275	69
<b>Danbury</b>	42	1	1	44	462	403	85	17	1	103	59
<b>Hartford</b>	326	50	26	402	1,791	1,610	449	112	22	583	181
<b>Middletown</b>	131	23	0	154	718	683	154	32	3	189	35
<b>New Britain</b>	200	54	7	261	1,101	1,111	204	40	7	251	(10)
<b>New Haven</b>	472	72	21	565	2,037	1,942	518	100	42	660	95
<b>Rockville</b>	120	15	0	135	733	721	137	8	2	147	12
<b>Stamford</b>	85	14	18	117	421	396	129	11	2	142	25
<b>Torrington</b>	61	15	2	78	455	420	87	19	7	113	35
<b>Waterbury</b>	353	56	6	415	1,619	1,641	338	50	5	393	(22)
<b>Waterford</b>	181	32	10	223	867	871	187	28	4	219	(4)
<b>Willimantic</b>	122	25	1	148	583	563	130	27	11	168	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>11,825</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>495</b>

# SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – DELINQUENCY

JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	244	28	3	275	1,342	1,341	259	17	0	276	1
<b>Danbury</b>	85	17	1	103	417	444	64	10	2	76	(27)
<b>Hartford</b>	449	112	22	583	1,815	1,800	502	67	29	598	15
<b>Middletown</b>	154	32	3	189	626	622	163	24	6	193	4
<b>New Britain</b>	204	40	7	251	1,078	1,118	190	20	1	211	(40)
<b>New Haven</b>	518	100	42	660	1,992	1,981	486	118	67	671	11
<b>Rockville</b>	137	8	2	147	662	612	160	35	2	197	50
<b>Stamford</b>	129	11	2	142	442	405	136	38	5	179	37
<b>Torrington</b>	87	19	7	113	409	407	98	10	7	115	2
<b>Waterbury</b>	338	50	5	393	1,338	1,272	366	87	6	459	66
<b>Waterford</b>	187	28	4	219	868	767	263	51	6	320	101
<b>Willimantic</b>	130	27	11	168	483	496	121	30	4	155	(13)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>11,472</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>207</b>

**SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	98	16	4	118	490	450	137	17	4	158	40
<b>Danbury</b>	7	0	0	7	152	141	14	4	0	18	11
<b>Hartford</b>	211	57	52	320	588	703	150	45	10	205	(115)
<b>Middletown</b>	39	9	0	48	216	195	54	11	4	69	21
<b>New Britain</b>	30	5	1	36	313	313	32	2	2	36	0
<b>New Haven</b>	108	24	37	169	412	361	116	35	69	220	51
<b>Rockville</b>	24	3	0	27	154	144	34	2	1	37	10
<b>Stamford</b>	36	3	0	39	204	207	32	2	2	36	(3)
<b>Torrington</b>	2	0	5	7	121	112	8	2	6	16	9
<b>Waterbury</b>	43	3	1	47	289	281	45	4	6	55	8
<b>Waterford</b>	79	20	1	100	333	287	131	15	0	146	46
<b>Willimantic</b>	25	6	0	31	177	185	23	0	0	23	(8)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>70</b>



**SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS**
**JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	137	17	4	158	616	533	218	21	2	241	83
<b>Danbury</b>	14	4	0	18	173	175	14	2	0	16	(2)
<b>Hartford</b>	150	45	10	205	541	509	146	23	68	237	32
<b>Middletown</b>	54	11	4	69	254	256	51	12	4	67	(2)
<b>New Britain</b>	32	2	2	36	363	358	36	4	1	41	5
<b>New Haven</b>	116	35	69	220	426	404	104	31	107	242	22
<b>Rockville</b>	34	2	1	37	158	165	29	1	0	30	(7)
<b>Stamford</b>	32	2	2	36	214	197	48	4	1	53	17
<b>Torrington</b>	8	2	6	16	115	107	23	1	0	24	8
<b>Waterbury</b>	45	4	6	55	265	255	61	4	0	65	10
<b>Waterford</b>	131	15	0	146	364	423	66	17	4	87	(59)
<b>Willimantic</b>	23	0	0	23	213	185	47	4	0	51	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>135</b>

**SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	15	1	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	(16)
<b>Danbury</b>	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	(2)
<b>Hartford</b>	17	9	9	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	(35)
<b>Middletown</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Britain</b>	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	(3)
<b>New Haven</b>	7	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	(8)
<b>Rockville</b>	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	(4)
<b>Stamford</b>	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	(4)
<b>Torrington</b>	1	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	(3)
<b>Waterbury</b>	8	0	2	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	(10)
<b>Waterford</b>	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	(4)
<b>Willimantic</b>	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	(4)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(93)</b>

\* All Youth In Crisis cases disposed as of February 28, 2013

Effective July 1, 2012, P.A. 09-7 (sections 81-89, 91) and P.A. 11-157 (sections 12, 18-19) removed the “Youth in Crisis” case type and added 17-year olds to juvenile court jurisdiction for “Delinquency” and “Family with Service Needs” proceedings. Accordingly, there are no longer numbers associated with “Youth in Crisis”.

**SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – CHILD PROTECTION PETITIONS**
**JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	163	13	7	183	934	925	175	11	6	192	9
<b>Danbury</b>	29	5	2	36	268	228	64	8	4	76	40
<b>Hartford</b>	405	77	35	517	1,890	1,926	417	43	21	481	(36)
<b>Middletown</b>	142	11	3	156	701	668	147	34	8	189	33
<b>New Britain</b>	186	46	16	248	814	845	176	25	16	217	(31)
<b>New Haven</b>	286	30	13	329	1,493	1,486	296	34	6	336	7
<b>Rockville</b>	140	14	6	160	526	551	119	11	5	135	(25)
<b>Stamford</b>	36	6	11	53	178	173	45	2	11	58	5
<b>Torrington</b>	123	20	25	168	456	453	94	24	53	171	3
<b>Waterbury</b>	190	35	10	235	1,034	1,029	198	33	9	240	5
<b>Waterford</b>	169	32	16	217	857	872	166	30	6	202	(15)
<b>Willimantic</b>	149	26	1	176	693	679	173	15	2	190	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>9,844</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>9</b>



**SUPERIOR COURT – JUVENILE MATTERS – CHILD PROTECTION PETITIONS****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

	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	
<b>Bridgeport</b>	175	11	6	192	934	918	176	25	7	208	16
<b>Danbury</b>	64	8	4	76	383	370	68	21	0	89	13
<b>Hartford</b>	417	43	21	481	1,797	1,877	330	43	28	401	(80)
<b>Middletown</b>	147	34	8	189	704	749	134	10	0	144	(45)
<b>New Britain</b>	176	25	16	217	843	808	188	47	17	252	35
<b>New Haven</b>	296	34	6	336	1,354	1,383	263	28	16	307	(29)
<b>Rockville</b>	119	11	5	135	516	523	106	20	2	128	(7)
<b>Stamford</b>	45	2	11	58	263	232	65	23	1	89	31
<b>Torrington</b>	94	24	53	171	400	475	66	12	18	96	(75)
<b>Waterbury</b>	198	33	9	240	1,199	1,109	291	35	4	330	90
<b>Waterford</b>	166	30	6	202	1,048	955	252	31	12	295	93
<b>Willimantic</b>	173	15	2	190	755	712	207	26	0	233	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>10,111</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>85</b>

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS – MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET**  
**JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed			Pending June 30, 2013	Net Change During Period
			Without Trial	With Trial	Total Disposed		
Ansonia/Milford	150	114	124	4	128	136	(14)
Danbury	668	501	496	4	500	669	1
Fairfield	410	360	290	38	328	442	32
Hartford	515	480	399	36	435	560	45
Litchfield	288	175	209	7	216	247	(41)
Middlesex	60	244	206	3	209	95	35
New Britain	245	68	38	9	47	266	21
New Haven	600	361	363	46	409	552	(48)
New London	228	199	127	13	140	287	59
Stamford	314	161	147	4	151	324	10
Tolland	90	92	62	4	66	116	26
Waterbury	321	348	246	15	261	408	87
Windham	156	125	99	5	104	177	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>234</b>

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS – MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed			Pending June 30, 2014	Net Change During Period
			Without Trial	With Trial	Total Disposed		
Ansonia/Milford	136	112	119	2	121	127	(9)
Danbury	669	481	394	6	400	750	81
Fairfield	442	338	277	27	304	476	34
Hartford	560	436	459	36	495	501	(59)
Litchfield	247	156	178	6	184	219	(28)
Middlesex	95	216	186	0	186	125	30
New Britain	266	61	65	9	74	253	(13)
New Haven	552	268	311	40	351	469	(83)
New London	287	161	201	11	212	236	(51)
Stamford	324	116	97	9	106	334	10
Tolland	116	78	103	3	106	88	(28)
Waterbury	408	306	343	13	356	358	(50)
Windham	177	108	75	4	79	206	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>(137)</b>

## JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS – STATUS OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES

JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013

Location	Total Cases Pending as of 6/30/2013	Inactive Cases	Cases Awaiting Disposition	Active Cases	Median Age of Active Cases (in Months)	Number of Cases for Confined Defendants	
						6 to 12 Months	12+ Months
Ansonia/Milford	136	27	21	88	6.4	14	13
Danbury	669	430	26	213	4.0	20	7
Fairfield	442	130	57	255	5.9	73	27
Hartford	560	137	46	377	5.8	66	62
Litchfield	247	62	66	119	8.7	12	11
Middlesex	95	28	3	64	5.1	2	2
New Britain	266	62	22	182	6.7	34	29
New Haven	552	153	112	287	8.1	51	69
New London	287	71	18	198	4.6	53	14
Stamford	324	103	21	200	9.9	19	47
Tolland	116	21	9	86	4.8	13	4
Waterbury	408	94	52	262	4.8	47	27
Windham	177	58	18	101	5.6	14	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>317</b>



## JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS – STATUS OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES

JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014

Location	Total Cases Pending as of 6/30/2014	Inactive Cases	Cases Awaiting Disposition	Active Cases	Median Age of Active Cases (in Months)	Number of Cases for Confined Defendants	
						6 to 12 Months	12+ Months
Ansonia/Milford	127	29	11	87	4.8	11	10
Danbury	750	463	34	253	4.4	18	19
Fairfield	476	149	72	255	5.7	39	38
Hartford	501	131	38	332	7.3	54	75
Litchfield	219	71	44	104	6.7	11	9
Middlesex	125	35	22	68	6.6	7	11
New Britain	253	56	40	157	5.1	12	35
New Haven	469	143	82	244	7.8	29	47
New London	236	62	36	138	4.3	14	16
Stamford	334	112	29	193	18.6	17	44
Tolland	88	22	6	60	3.5	4	5
Waterbury	358	75	59	224	6.4	43	42
Windham	206	63	12	131	7.7	11	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>371</b>

**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS – CRIMINAL DIVISION****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

	Cases Pending on 7/1/12				Fiscal Year 12–13			Cases Pending on 6/30/13			
Location	Active	Inactive	Pending Rearrests	Total	Added During Period	Trans. to Judicial District	Disposed During Period	Active	Inactive	Pending Rearrests	Total
<b>Bantam</b>	579	1,036	156	1,771	3,614	256	3,203	693	1,056	177	1,926
<b>Bridgeport</b>	1,352	3,581	1,698	6,631	8,125	386	7,498	1,624	3,459	1,789	6,872
<b>Bristol</b>	477	1,231	574	2,282	3,292	61	3,564	364	1,034	551	1,949
<b>Danbury</b>	469	1,188	879	2,536	2,890	498	2,499	450	1,081	898	2,429
<b>Danielson</b>	912	1,831	533	3,276	3,171	129	2,990	964	1,833	531	3,328
<b>Derby</b>	498	962	285	1,745	2,418	62	2,125	601	1,081	294	1,976
<b>Enfield</b>	512	1,419	441	2,372	2,566	33	2,865	498	1,084	458	2,040
<b>Hartford</b>	2,485	4,969	1,718	9,172	14,457	352	15,111	2,333	3,978	1,855	8,166
<b>Manchester</b>	1,833	1,705	529	4,067	4,424	108	4,484	1,668	1,676	555	3,899
<b>Meriden</b>	1,018	1,855	398	3,271	5,839	69	6,138	878	1,603	422	2,903
<b>Middletown</b>	1,111	1,362	628	3,101	3,762	69	3,971	1,104	1,201	518	2,823
<b>Milford</b>	951	918	376	2,245	3,569	60	3,386	996	1,022	350	2,368
<b>New Britain</b>	1,055	2,638	574	4,267	6,875	118	6,662	1,240	2,546	576	4,362
<b>New Haven</b>	2,922	3,304	2,167	8,393	10,678	297	10,900	2,442	3,131	2,301	7,874
<b>New London</b>	755	1,807	1,504	4,066	4,570	115	4,029	845	2,097	1,550	4,492
<b>Norwalk</b>	712	2,356	1,208	4,276	2,963	79	2,884	612	2,415	1,249	4,276
<b>Norwich</b>	930	1,496	454	2,880	4,490	100	4,668	686	1,439	477	2,602
<b>Rockville</b>	741	1,156	263	2,160	3,167	92	3,022	701	1,227	285	2,213
<b>Stamford</b>	979	2,121	1,779	4,879	3,241	97	2,806	1,092	2,265	1,860	5,217
<b>Waterbury</b>	1,816	2,092	1,414	5,322	8,581	369	8,042	2,024	2,087	1,381	5,492
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,107</b>	<b>39,027</b>	<b>17,578</b>	<b>78,712</b>	<b>102,692</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>100,847</b>	<b>21,815</b>	<b>37,315</b>	<b>18,077</b>	<b>77,207</b>

**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS – CRIMINAL DIVISION****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

	Cases Pending on 7/1/13				Fiscal Year 13–14			Cases Pending on 6/30/14			
Location	Active	Inactive	Pending Rearrests	Total	Added During Period	Trans. to Judicial District	Disposed During Period	Active	Inactive	Pending Rearrests	Total
<b>Bantam</b>	693	1,056	177	1,926	3,124	226	2,862	601	1,129	232	1,962
<b>Bridgeport</b>	1,624	3,459	1,789	6,872	7,187	371	7,134	1,402	3,340	1,812	6,554
<b>Bristol</b>	364	1,034	551	1,949	3,179	45	2,704	639	1,205	535	2,379
<b>Danbury</b>	450	1,081	898	2,429	2,671	481	1,921	520	1,269	909	2,698
<b>Danielson</b>	964	1,833	531	3,328	3,130	110	3,124	1,026	1,646	552	3,224
<b>Derby</b>	601	1,081	294	1,976	2,392	55	2,120	621	1,235	337	2,193
<b>Enfield</b>	498	1,084	458	2,040	2,642	33	2,587	529	1,044	489	2,062
<b>Hartford</b>	2,333	3,978	1,855	8,166	13,943	324	13,979	2,408	3,565	1,833	7,806
<b>Manchester</b>	1,668	1,676	555	3,899	4,368	80	4,497	1,504	1,621	565	3,690
<b>Meriden</b>	878	1,603	422	2,903	5,506	65	5,576	983	1,399	386	2,768
<b>Middletown</b>	1,104	1,201	518	2,823	3,722	62	3,555	1,277	1,204	447	2,928
<b>Milford</b>	996	1,022	350	2,368	3,392	81	3,401	887	991	400	2,278
<b>New Britain</b>	1,240	2,546	576	4,362	6,357	118	6,111	1,056	2,806	628	4,490
<b>New Haven</b>	2,442	3,131	2,301	7,874	10,996	206	10,941	2,438	3,076	2,209	7,723
<b>New London</b>	845	2,097	1,550	4,492	4,278	109	4,479	686	1,890	1,606	4,182
<b>Norwalk</b>	612	2,415	1,249	4,276	3,170	52	3,046	674	2,397	1,277	4,348
<b>Norwich</b>	686	1,439	477	2,602	4,343	63	3,943	855	1,571	513	2,939
<b>Rockville</b>	701	1,227	285	2,213	2,876	78	2,986	609	1,118	298	2,025
<b>Stamford</b>	1,092	2,265	1,860	5,217	3,141	71	3,021	995	2,349	1,922	5,266
<b>Waterbury</b>	2,024	2,087	1,381	5,492	7,635	324	7,332	1,947	2,161	1,363	5,471
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,815</b>	<b>37,315</b>	<b>18,077</b>	<b>77,207</b>	<b>98,052</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>95,319</b>	<b>21,657</b>	<b>37,016</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>76,986</b>

**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS – CRIMINAL DIVISION – MOTOR VEHICLE CASES****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	During Period		Pending June 30, 2013
		Cases Added	Cases Disposed	
<b>Bantam</b>	1,395	7,055	7,462	988
<b>Bridgeport</b>	2,992	12,522	12,898	2,616
<b>Bristol</b>	287	2,406	2,404	289
<b>Danbury</b>	1,546	7,491	8,020	1,017
<b>Danielson</b>	2,022	7,201	7,940	1,283
<b>Derby</b>	928	6,685	6,099	1,514
<b>Enfield</b>	421	2,530	2,542	409
<b>Hartford</b>	1,852	7,038	7,425	1,465
<b>Manchester</b>	1,180	3,354	3,282	1,252
<b>Meriden</b>	2,075	10,108	10,657	1,526
<b>Middletown</b>	1,408	10,195	9,939	1,664
<b>Milford</b>	1,071	4,298	4,202	1,167
<b>New Britain</b>	5,341	23,140	24,675	3,806
<b>New Haven</b>	2,596	15,466	15,793	2,269
<b>New London</b>	563	3,364	3,307	620
<b>Norwalk</b>	1,236	7,673	7,442	1,467
<b>Norwich</b>	1,643	11,711	11,985	1,369
<b>Rockville</b>	1,763	15,067	14,944	1,886
<b>Stamford</b>	1,764	7,558	7,885	1,437
<b>Waterbury</b>	2,722	9,853	10,817	1,758
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,805</b>	<b>174,715</b>	<b>179,718</b>	<b>29,802</b>



**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS – CRIMINAL DIVISION – MOTOR VEHICLE CASES****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	During Period		Pending June 30, 2014
		Cases Added	Cases Disposed	
<b>Bantam</b>	988	7,254	7,438	804
<b>Bridgeport</b>	2,616	12,968	12,919	2,665
<b>Bristol</b>	289	2,117	2,055	351
<b>Danbury</b>	1,017	10,070	7,883	3,204
<b>Danielson</b>	1,283	7,672	6,787	2,168
<b>Derby</b>	1,514	7,754	7,600	1,668
<b>Enfield</b>	409	2,215	2,318	306
<b>Hartford</b>	1,465	7,574	7,351	1,688
<b>Manchester</b>	1,252	3,407	3,413	1,246
<b>Meriden</b>	1,526	10,360	9,900	1,986
<b>Middletown</b>	1,664	11,721	11,078	2,307
<b>Milford</b>	1,167	5,206	5,263	1,110
<b>New Britain</b>	3,806	22,074	21,340	4,540
<b>New Haven</b>	2,269	16,852	16,464	2,657
<b>New London</b>	620	2,915	2,973	562
<b>Norwalk</b>	1,467	7,236	7,557	1,146
<b>Norwich</b>	1,369	10,827	10,797	1,399
<b>Rockville</b>	1,886	15,583	16,045	1,424
<b>Stamford</b>	1,437	8,294	8,053	1,678
<b>Waterbury</b>	1,758	9,619	9,623	1,754
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,802</b>	<b>181,718</b>	<b>176,857</b>	<b>34,663</b>

**CIVIL DIVISION – CASES ON DOCKET****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed During Year –			Pending June 30, 2013
			– By Trial Disposition	– By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	5,671	2,974	253	2,992	3,245	5,400
Danbury	3,826	2,983	149	2,860	3,009	3,800
Fairfield	12,721	7,670	529	9,392	9,921	10,470
Hartford	13,274	10,262	364	10,212	10,576	12,960
Litchfield	2,408	2,019	79	2,057	2,136	2,291
Meriden	1,892	1,656	134	1,726	1,860	1,688
Middlesex	2,733	2,100	71	2,160	2,231	2,602
New Britain	6,731	4,677	256	5,061	5,317	6,091
New Haven	15,224	8,974	711	11,796	12,507	11,691
New London	5,601	4,073	161	3,749	3,910	5,764
Stamford	8,141	4,356	411	4,462	4,873	7,624
Tolland	2,330	2,769	401	2,556	2,957	2,142
Waterbury	6,028	4,489	139	4,877	5,016	5,501
Windham	1,221	1,527	32	1,547	1,579	1,169
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87,801</b>	<b>60,529</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>65,447</b>	<b>69,137</b>	<b>79,193</b>

**CIVIL DIVISION – CASES ON DOCKET****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed During Year –			Pending June 30, 2014
			– By Trial Disposition	– By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	5,400	3,004	222	3,437	3,659	4,745
Danbury	3,800	3,089	233	3,433	3,666	3,223
Fairfield	10,470	7,689	605	9,039	9,644	8,515
Hartford	12,960	9,540	498	9,962	10,460	12,040
Litchfield	2,291	2,005	77	2,325	2,402	1,894
Meriden	1,688	1,825	135	1,875	2,010	1,503
Middlesex	2,602	2,541	124	2,355	2,479	2,664
New Britain	6,091	4,402	375	5,498	5,873	4,620
New Haven	11,691	8,653	787	9,207	9,994	10,350
New London	5,764	3,785	213	3,823	4,036	5,513
Stamford	7,624	3,852	493	5,323	5,816	5,660
Tolland	2,142	2,723	296	2,357	2,653	2,212
Waterbury	5,501	4,392	179	4,627	4,806	5,087
Windham	1,169	1,469	56	1,535	1,591	1,047
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,193</b>	<b>58,969</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>64,796</b>	<b>69,089</b>	<b>69,073</b>

**SMALL CLAIMS – HOUSING MATTERS****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2013
<b>Housing Small Claims – Housing Session Locations</b>				
<b>Bridgeport</b>	69	169	182	56
<b>Hartford</b>	148	444	458	134
<b>New Britain</b>	56	178	190	44
<b>New Haven</b>	81	238	242	77
<b>Norwalk*</b>	101	169	207	63
<b>Waterbury</b>	45	125	138	32
<b>Housing Small Claims – Non-Housing Session Locations</b>				
<b>Ansonia/Milford</b>	27	61	67	21
<b>Bantam</b>	23	80	77	26
<b>Danbury</b>	39	68	71	36
<b>Danielson</b>	25	70	66	29
<b>Derby</b>	27	66	77	16
<b>Manchester</b>	52	34	40	46
<b>Middletown</b>	51	128	133	46
<b>New London</b>	71	156	185	42
<b>TOTAL – SMALL CLAIMS – Housing Matters</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>668</b>

\* Stamford JD Housing Small Claims are adjudicated in Norwalk



**SMALL CLAIMS – HOUSING MATTERS****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2014
<b>Housing Small Claims – Housing Session Locations</b>				
<b>Bridgeport</b>	56	167	189	34
<b>Hartford</b>	134	437	506	65
<b>New Britain</b>	44	180	185	39
<b>New Haven</b>	77	197	219	55
<b>Norwalk*</b>	63	127	144	46
<b>Waterbury</b>	32	137	146	23
<b>Housing Small Claims – Non-Housing Session Locations</b>				
<b>Ansonia/Milford</b>	21	68	81	8
<b>Bantam</b>	26	79	92	13
<b>Danbury</b>	36	58	72	22
<b>Danielson</b>	29	53	58	24
<b>Derby</b>	16	50	54	12
<b>Manchester</b>	46	61	66	41
<b>Middletown</b>	46	153	164	35
<b>New London</b>	42	149	149	42
<b>TOTAL – SMALL CLAIMS – Housing Matters</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>459</b>

\* Stamford JD Housing Small Claims are adjudicated in Norwalk

**MOVEMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES (EXCLUDES HOUSING MATTERS)****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2013
Ansonia/Milford	351	1,499	1,694	156
Bantam	430	2,133	2,338	225
Bridgeport	617	3,265	3,382	500
Danbury	648	5,065	5,221	492
Danielson	234	1,177	1,296	115
Derby	299	1,409	1,535	173
Manchester	1,978	9,443	10,137	1,284
Meriden	1	1	1	1
Middletown	908	3,488	3,955	441
New Britain	717	3,621	3,860	478
New Haven	848	3,567	3,929	486
New London	614	3,287	3,450	451
Norwalk	291	1,018	1,178	131
Stamford	290	1,446	1,539	197
Waterbury	562	3,119	3,318	363
<b>TOTAL – SMALL CLAIMS (excludes Housing Matters)</b>	<b>8,788</b>	<b>43,538</b>	<b>46,833</b>	<b>5,493</b>

**MOVEMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES (EXCLUDES HOUSING MATTERS)****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2014
Ansonia/Milford	156	1,323	1,376	103
Bantam	225	2,230	2,136	319
Bridgeport	500	2,867	3,029	338
Danbury	492	5,484	5,006	970
Danielson	115	1,070	1,058	127
Derby	173	1,216	1,267	122
Manchester	1,284	8,904	9,229	959
Meriden	1	5	5	1
Middletown	441	3,492	3,534	399
New Britain	478	3,299	3,386	391
New Haven	486	2,900	3,160	226
New London	451	3,194	3,184	461
Norwalk	131	819	861	89
Stamford	197	1,170	1,216	151
Waterbury	363	2,600	2,640	323
<b>TOTAL – SMALL CLAIMS (excludes Housing Matters)</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>40,573</b>	<b>41,087</b>	<b>4,979</b>

**FAMILY DIVISION – ALL FAMILY CASE TYPES\*****JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013**

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed During Year –			Pending June 30, 2013
			– By Trial Disposition	– By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	552	1,599	712	813	1,525	626
Danbury	562	1,413	920	574	1,494	481
Fairfield	1,295	3,399	1,760	1,730	3,490	1,204
Hartford	2,195	5,194	2,928	2,714	5,642	1,747
Litchfield	527	1,131	695	536	1,231	427
Meriden	389	1,089	653	464	1,117	361
Middlesex	450	1,367	807	607	1,414	403
New Britain	883	2,607	991	1,706	2,697	793
New Haven	1,600	4,842	2,510	2,478	4,988	1,454
New London	1,147	2,819	1,356	1,378	2,734	1,232
Stamford	976	2,172	1,383	787	2,170	978
Tolland	582	1,559	833	793	1,626	515
Waterbury	874	2,290	1,325	1,082	2,407	757
Windham	560	1,506	665	945	1,610	456
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>32,987</b>	<b>17,538</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>34,145</b>	<b>11,434</b>

\* Includes Family Support Magistrate Activity



**FAMILY DIVISION – ALL FAMILY CASE TYPES\*****JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014**

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed During Year –			Pending June 30, 2014
			– By Trial Disposition	– By Other Disposition	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	626	1,472	737	867	1,604	494
Danbury	481	1,568	915	625	1,540	509
Fairfield	1,204	3,435	1,822	1,811	3,633	1,006
Hartford	1,747	5,427	2,689	2,990	5,679	1,495
Litchfield	427	1,126	648	497	1,145	408
Meriden	361	1,096	656	539	1,195	262
Middlesex	403	1,348	714	677	1,391	360
New Britain	793	2,458	920	1,594	2,514	737
New Haven	1,454	4,743	2,385	2,267	4,652	1,545
New London	1,232	2,827	1,348	1,654	3,002	1,057
Stamford	978	1,983	1,451	720	2,171	790
Tolland	515	1,446	752	766	1,518	443
Waterbury	757	2,587	1,342	1,172	2,514	830
Windham	456	1,428	598	848	1,446	438
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,434</b>	<b>32,944</b>	<b>16,977</b>	<b>17,027</b>	<b>34,004</b>	<b>10,374</b>

\* Includes Family Support Magistrate Activity

## HOUSING SESSION – MOVEMENT OF SUMMARY PROCESS CASES

JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2013
Bridgeport	441	2,794	2,773	462
Hartford	290	4,488	4,469	309
Meriden	111	572	591	92
New Britain	219	2,007	1,958	268
New Haven	312	3,759	3,579	492
Norwalk	210	1,343	1,352	201
Waterbury	167	2,279	2,179	267
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>17,242</b>	<b>16,901</b>	<b>2,091</b>

## HOUSING SESSION – MOVEMENT OF SUMMARY PROCESS CASES

JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2014
Bridgeport	462	2,829	2,823	468
Hartford	309	4,461	4,492	278
Meriden	92	668	681	79
New Britain	268	1,949	1,964	253
New Haven	492	3,569	3,556	505
Norwalk	201	1,320	1,290	231
Waterbury	267	2,393	2,386	274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>17,189</b>	<b>17,192</b>	<b>2,088</b>

## NON-HOUSING SESSION COURT LOCATIONS – MOVEMENT OF SUMMARY PROCESS CASES JULY 1, 2012 – JUNE 30, 2013

Location	Pending July 1, 2012	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2013
Bantam (GA18)	74	520	468	126
Danbury (GA3)	137	520	539	118
Danielson (GA11)	64	628	633	59
Derby (GA5)	54	513	486	81
Middlesex JD	152	566	594	124
New London (GA10)	80	951	954	77
Norwich (GA21)	126	839	880	85
Tolland JD	68	494	518	44
<b>STATE</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>714</b>

## NON-HOUSING SESSION COURT LOCATIONS – MOVEMENT OF SUMMARY PROCESS CASES JULY 1, 2013– JUNE 30, 2014

Location	Pending July 1, 2013	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2014
Bantam (GA18)	126	594	530	190
Danbury (GA3)	118	536	485	169
Danielson (GA11)	59	649	619	89
Derby (GA5)	81	519	430	170
Middlesex JD	124	564	601	87
New London (GA10)	77	951	954	74
Norwich (GA21)	85	841	857	69
Tolland JD	44	451	434	61
<b>STATE</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>909</b>

## ADULT PROBATION SUMMARY OF CLIENTS

	7/1/12 – 6/30/13		7/1/13 – 6/30/14	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
<b>On Probation at Start</b>	46,997	51,045	46,036	49,851
<b>Total Incoming</b>	25,898	27,684	25,130	26,930
<b>Total Outgoing</b>	27,038	28,886	25,474	27,125
<b>Total at End</b>	46,002	49,821	43,311	47,047
<b>Youthful Offender Clients</b>				
<b>On Probation at Start</b>	1,833	1,909	1,297	1,332
<b>Total Incoming</b>	474	487	184	190
<b>Total Outgoing</b>	1,009	1,040	696	712
<b>Total at End</b>	1,292	1,339	755	776
<b>Accelerated Rehabilitation Clients</b>				
<b>On Probation at Start</b>	8,660	8,664	8,498	8,052
<b>Total Incoming</b>	7,333	7,337	7,199	7,209
<b>Total Outgoing</b>	7,386	7,389	7,298	7,307
<b>Total at End</b>	8,466	8,470	7,914	7,921
<b>Drug Dependency Clients</b>				
<b>On Probation At Start</b>	190	197	173	179
<b>Total Incoming</b>	116	120	113	115
<b>Total Outgoing</b>	109	111	81	82
<b>Total at End</b>	171	177	165	172

**CONTRACTED SERVICES**

	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>
<b>Adult Programs</b>		
<b>Adult Behavioral Health Services</b>	19,520	19,840
<b>Alternative in the Community</b>	14,589	15,669
<b>Residential Services</b>	3,525	3,643
<b>Sex Offender Services</b>	690	733
<b>Women and Children Services</b>	240	223
<b>Drug Intervention Program</b>	64	49
<b>Family Services</b>		
<b>Domestic Violence-Evolve</b>	584	655
<b>Domestic Violence-Explore</b>	1,572	1,596
<b>Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)</b>	4,808	4,984
<b>Bridgeport Domestic Violence Intervention Services</b>	201	141
<b>Community Service Programs</b>		
<b>Community Court</b>	8,271	9,113







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