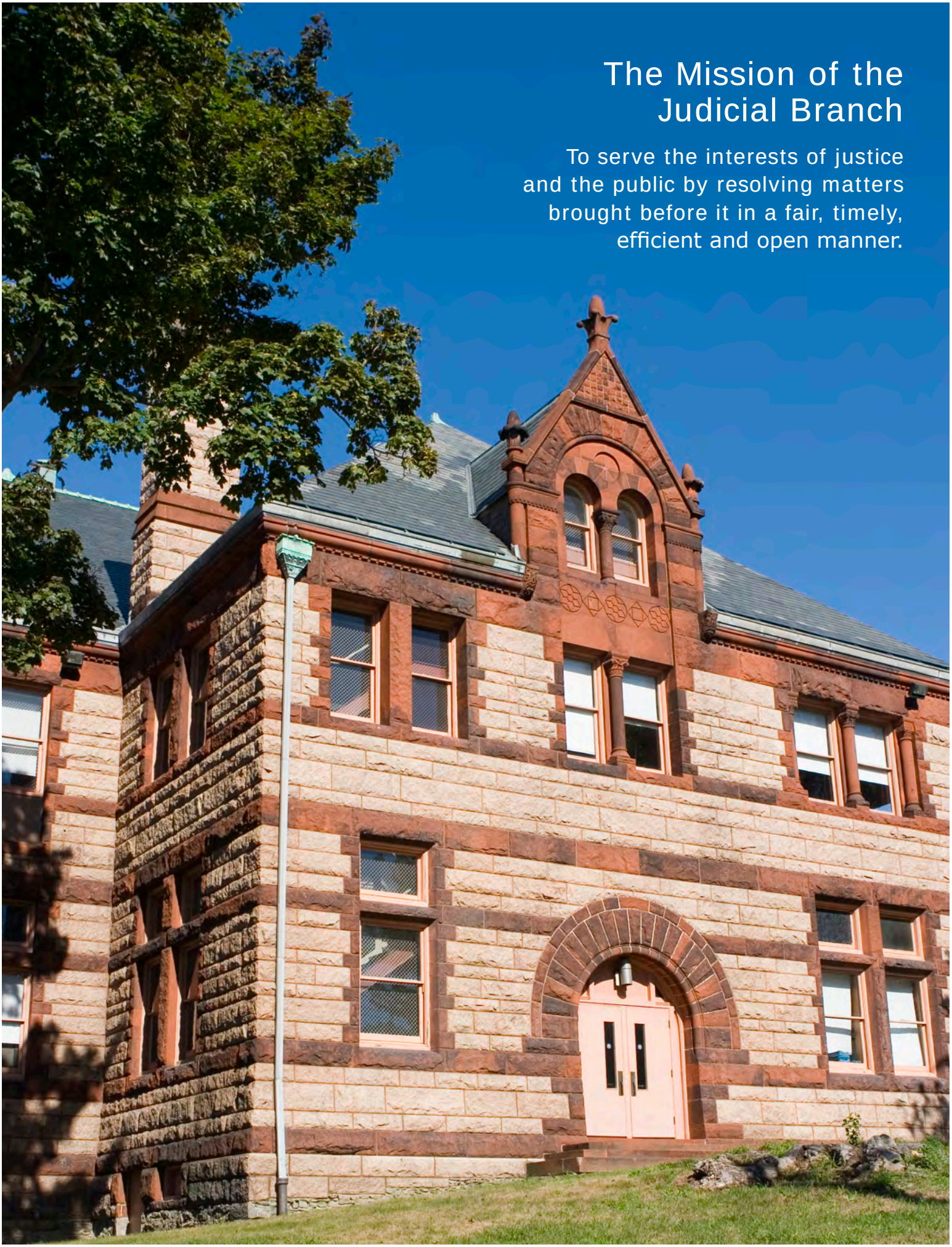
Connecticut Judicial Branch Biennial Report and Statistics 2008-2010



The Mission of the Judicial Branch

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

Table of Contents

Letter from Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers 2

Letter from Judge Barbara M. Quinn
Chief Court Administrator 3

Connecticut Court Structure 4

Supreme Court 5

Appellate Court 11

Superior Court 17
- Chief Court Administrator
- Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Chief Administrative Judges 18

Administrative Judges 19

Doing More With Less 21

Administrative Divisions 23

Administrative Organization 24

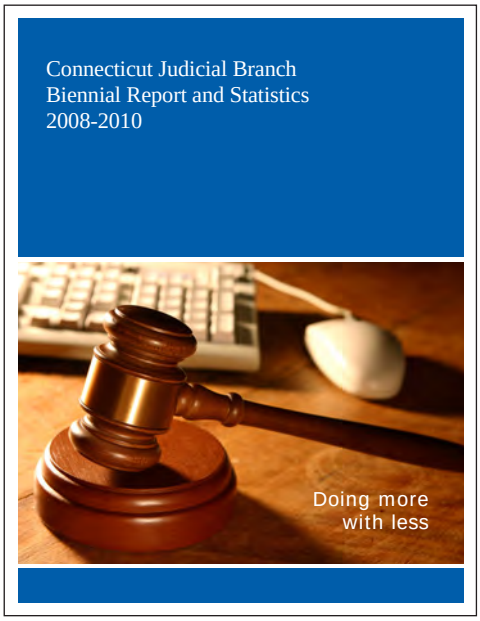
- Administrative Services 25
- Court Support Services 27
- External Affairs 29
- Information Technology 31
- Superior Court Operations 33

Website Growth and Enhancements 35

Basic Facts 36

Superior Court Division Maps 38
- Judicial and Juvenile Districts and Geographical Areas

Statistical Overview 39



Doing More With Less – A Blueprint for the Future

Please read more on the following pages.

Photo on the left: New London Geographical Area (GA) 10

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

As we begin a new decade, it is my pleasure to present to you this *Biennial Report* on the Connecticut Judicial Branch for the years 2008-2010. Appropriately, we have dedicated this edition to the theme of "doing more with less."

I'm proud to say that the Judicial Branch adopted this outlook some time ago as a result of our first-ever strategic plan, crafted by the Public Service and Trust Commission that began its work in 2007. This strategic blueprint for the future has led to hundreds of positive changes within the Branch that have directly impacted the lives of those who use or visit our courts. These changes have involved little or no cost and, in some cases, are actually saving money.

At the same time, it is important to remember the critical role that the judiciary has in a democratic society. We resolve business disputes. We help keep our communities safe. We work to ensure that children receive the financial support that they need. We provide the mechanism by which parties who choose a jury trial have the opportunity to present their case before a jury of their peers. And, every day, our judges uphold the constitutional principles of justice and fairness that have guided our nation from the beginning.

These are obligations that the Judicial Branch takes seriously. So although we continue to economize, we still require adequate resources to fulfill these essential functions. I look forward to working with the Legislative and Executive Branches as we confront the challenges ahead.

Very truly yours,

Chase T. Rogers
Chief Justice

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

These past two years have been difficult for all three branches of government, as we work together to restore the state's fiscal health. To meet this challenge, the Judicial Branch has consistently articulated its willingness to shoulder its fair share of sacrifices, keeping in mind that our budget represents only 3.1 percent of the total state budget.

Over the past two years, we have taken money-saving actions similar to those of others in state government. For several years we have had a hiring freeze in effect, so that savings are achieved without layoffs as people leave employment with the Judicial Branch. Other steps include closing the Norwalk Juvenile Court and the Milford and Norwich Law Libraries. We made these decisions mindful of the effect on members of the public who use these facilities and with an eye toward choosing locations with the least impact. We continue to take steps to do all we can to minimize the burden.

It also became apparent over the past biennium that the method by which the Judicial Branch's budget was adopted and implemented was inherently flawed. In the past, the Judicial Branch submitted its budget to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), where it was changed significantly before inclusion in the Governor's budget. This meant that the Legislature did not have the opportunity to see the Judicial Branch's budget recommendations and that the courts were effectively relegated to the status of an Executive Branch agency.

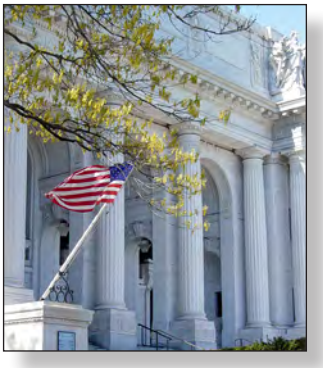
When a $7.9 million cut was unilaterally imposed during FY 2009-2010, the Chief Justice decided that this budget method had to be changed. The Legislature agreed and adopted a more balanced and transparent budget process that is similar to the process utilized in other states. Pursuant to state statute, OPM now allots to the Judicial Branch the exact amount of funding that is included in the approved state budget. It also gives the Legislature the opportunity to reject the cuts that are made by the Executive Branch to the Judicial Branch's budget by a two-thirds vote. What the legislation does *not* do is provide a blank check to the Judicial Branch. Rather, it treats the Judicial Branch as the separate and third branch of government envisioned by our forefathers.

The fiscal challenges facing the state in the next two years are daunting. We stand ready to work with both the Executive and Legislative Branches to continue serving the public, knowing that yet fewer resources will be available. We nonetheless remain committed to our mission to serve the interests of justice and the public by resolving matters brought before us in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner.

Very truly yours,

Barbara M. Quinn
Chief Court Administrator

Connecticut Court Structure



Supreme Court

Court of Last Resort

The Supreme Court can transfer to itself any appeal in the Appellate Court

Direct appeal of matters within jurisdiction of Supreme Court

Appeals by Certification

Appellate Court

Intermediate Appellate Court

Superior Court

Court of General Jurisdiction

All cases except Probate originate in the Superior Court

13 Judicial Districts

20 GA (Geographical Area) Courts

(See page 38)

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of the Chief Justice, six associate justices and one senior justice. The Court sits en banc—in panels of seven—in all 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.

In those death penalty cases when an en banc panel cannot be constituted from members of the Supreme Court, judges of the Appellate Court are requested to sit as determined on a rotational basis.

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

Seated, L to R: Justice Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers and Justice Joette Katz

Standing, L to R: Senior Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille, Justice Richard N. Palmer, Justice Peter T. Zarella, Justice Dennis G. Eveleigh and Justice C. Ian McLachlan

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

State v. Courchesne, 296 Conn. 622 (2010).

The principal issue in this case was whether an infant who is born alive and who subsequently dies from injuries sustained in utero is a "person" within the meaning of this state's homicide statutes. In an opinion authored by Justice Palmer, the majority concluded that the "born alive" rule is part of this state's common law and that the defendant could be charged with murder if the state could prove that a child who the defendant had injured in utero was born alive and subsequently died of the injuries. Justice Katz authored a concurring opinion in which she stated that, although the arguments of the dissenting justices had some appeal, she agreed with the majority because it would be anomalous to conclude that a statutory scheme that imposes an enhanced penalty when an assault on a woman results in the death of a fetus in utero imposes no enhanced penalty when the assault results in a live birth and the child later dies of the injuries. Justice Zarella argued in his concurring and dissenting opinion that the court should reject the born alive rule because it is outdated and leads to the logically incoherent result that a fetus who is fatally injured in utero may or may not be a person depending on whether the fetus dies in utero or dies after being born. Justice Schaller joined Justice Zarella's concurring and dissenting opinion and argued in a separate concurring and dissenting opinion that the application of the born alive rule to the defendant violated constitutional due process principles because he did not have fair warning that the rule would apply to him.

Wellswood Columbia, LLC v. Hebron, 295 Conn. 802 (2010).

This case raised the issue of whether a town may close a town road that provides the sole existing access to a property in an adjoining town in order to prevent traffic from a proposed subdivision on the property from overburdening the road. In an opinion authored by Chief Justice Rogers, the court noted that, although towns clearly have the power to control streets and to regulate traffic, the power to regulate subdivisions is statutorily conferred on planning commissions, and the statutes governing review of subdivision applications provide specific procedures for towns to pursue claims that a proposed subdivision will adversely affect traffic conditions in the town. The court concluded that, because the unilateral closing of the road by the town was inconsistent with those statutory procedures, the town lacked power to close the road.

Fisher v. Big Y Foods, Inc., 298 Conn. 414 (2010).

The court in this case was required to decide what facts and circumstances give rise to a plaintiff's right to recover under the mode of operation rule, an exception to the traditional premises liability doctrine, which dispenses with the requirement that a plaintiff prove that a business owner had actual or constructive notice of the specific unsafe condition giving rise to the plaintiff's injury. Chief Justice Rogers authored the majority opinion concluding that the mode of operation rule does not apply generally to all accidents caused by transitory hazards in self-service retail establishments, but, rather, only to those accidents that result from particular hazards that occur regularly, or are inherently foreseeable, due to some specific method of operation on the premises. Justice Palmer authored a dissenting opinion in which he argued that the mode of operation rule should apply to the entire premises of a self-service store and to all reasonably foreseeable hazards arising out of a business' self-service mode of operation.

Coalition for Justice in Education Funding, Inc. v. Rell, 295 Conn. 240 (2010).

The issue presented in this appeal was whether the Connecticut constitution guarantees students in our state's public schools the right to a particular minimum quality of education. Justice Norcott authored an opinion in which a plurality of the court concluded that public school students are constitutionally entitled to an education suitable to give them a meaningful opportunity to be responsible citizens able to participate fully in democratic institutions, such as jury service and voting, and to leave them prepared to progress to institutions of higher education, or to attain productive employment and otherwise contribute to the state's economy. In a concurring opinion, Justice Palmer agreed that the state constitution guarantees a minimally adequate education, but argued that the state has met this constitutional obligation unless what it has done is so lacking as to be unreasonable by any fair or objective standard. Justice Schaller authored a concurring opinion in which he emphasized the reasons for the educational standard adopted by the plurality and discussed the proper method for measuring educational adequacy and the appropriate remedy. Justice Vertefeuille argued in a dissenting opinion that the state constitution did not guarantee a suitable education to public school students, but was merely intended to ensure the perpetuation of a statewide system of free public schools. Justice Zarella authored a dissenting opinion in which he argued that the plaintiffs' claim that the existing public school system was unconstitutional under the state constitution was not justiciable. Justice McLachlan joined in Justice Zarella's dissenting opinion.

Bender v. Bender, 292 Conn. 696 (2009).

The principal issue in this case was whether a state statute authorizing the Probate Court to determine title to property that constitutes a part of an estate confers jurisdiction over breach of contract action seeking damages or specific performance when the contract at issue involves property that is part of the estate. In an opinion authored by Justice Katz, the court concluded that the statute was intended to confer concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court to try title to real and personal property in cases in which a claim is made that the property is an asset of a trust, a decedent's estate or any estate under the control of a conservator or guardian and that it was not intended to confer jurisdiction over breach of contract actions.

Connecticut Supreme Court Building

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

In this case, the court considered whether it had the authority to reconsider the liberal standard for the admission of uncharged sexual misconduct evidence in sexual assault cases despite the adoption by the judges of the Superior Court of a code codifying the common-law rules of evidence. In an opinion authored by Chief Justice Rogers, the majority concluded that the adoption of the code of evidence did not divest the court of its inherent common-law authority to develop and change the rules of evidence on a case-by-case basis. Justice Katz authored a dissenting opinion in which she argued that it was within the exclusive purview of the evidence code oversight committee, the rules committee of the Superior Court and the judges of the Superior Court to make changes to the code of evidence.

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

The primary issue in this case was whether a person who restrains another person with the intent to prevent that person's liberation may be convicted of kidnapping even though the restraint involved in the kidnapping is merely incidental to the commission of another offense perpetrated against the victim. Justice Palmer authored the majority opinion in which the court overruled its longstanding precedent to the contrary and concluded that, to commit a kidnapping in conjunction with another crime, the defendant must intend to prevent the victim's liberation for a longer period of time or to a greater degree than that which is necessary to commit the other crime. In a dissenting opinion, Justice Zarella argued that a person may be convicted of kidnapping whenever the state has established, in addition to the elements of an unlawful restraint, the specific intent to prevent the victim's liberation by using or threatening to use physical force or intimidation.

Kerrigan v. Commissioner, 289 Conn. 135 (2008).

In this case, the court was required to determine whether this state's statutory prohibition against same sex marriage violated the Connecticut constitution. In an opinion authored by Justice Palmer, the majority first concluded that gay persons are entitled to recognition as a quasi-suspect class under the equal provision clauses of the state constitution and, therefore, laws discriminating against them are subject to intermediate scrutiny. The majority concluded that the prohibition on same sex marriage was not substantially related to the achievement of any important governmental objectives and was therefore unconstitutional. Justice Borden authored a dissenting opinion in which he argued that sexual orientation does not constitute a suspect class and that there is no fundamental right to marry a person of the same sex. Accordingly, he argued, the prohibition against same sex marriage was subject to rational basis review. Justice Borden argued that, because the legislature rationally had been addressing the issue of same sex marriage in incremental steps, the prohibition was not unconstitutional. Justice Vertefeuille joined in Justice Borden's dissenting opinion and, in a separate dissenting opinion, argued that his opinion demonstrated that the plaintiffs had failed to establish that the prohibition on same sex marriage was unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt. Justice Zarella authored a dissenting opinion in which he argued that same sex couples are not similarly situated to opposite sex couples for purposes of the state's marriage laws because they are not capable of procreative sexual conduct. Accordingly, he concluded that the equal protection provisions of the state constitution had not been implicated by the plaintiffs' claims. He further argued that, because there is no fundamental right to marry a person of the same sex, the prohibition was subject to rational basis review under due process principles. Justice Zarella concluded that the state had a legitimate interest in promoting and regulating procreative conduct and that the marriage laws were rationally related to that interest.

Ziotas v. Reardon, 196 Conn. 579 (2010).

The issue in this case was whether a year-end bonus, the amount of which is discretionary, constitutes wages under a state statute imposing civil and criminal penalties on employers that have failed to pay wages due to their employees. In an opinion authored by Chief Justice Rogers, the court concluded that, because the relationship between performance and compensation is attenuated when the amount of a bonus is discretionary, because the legislature has demonstrated that it knows how to define wages broadly when it intends to do so and because the imposition of civil and criminal penalties when the amount of a bonus is indeterminate and discretionary would raise questions of fundamental fairness and due process, the wage statute does not apply to discretionary bonuses.

Bysiewicz v. Dinardo, 298 Conn. 748 (2010).

In this case, the plaintiff, who intended to run for election to the office of Attorney General of the state of Connecticut, sought a declaratory judgment on the question of whether she met the requirements of a state statute that required the Attorney General to "be an elector of this state and an attorney at law of at least ten years' active practice at the bar of this state. …" The plaintiff, who was the secretary of the state, claimed that her performance of the duties of that office constituted the active practice of law under the statute. The intervening defendant, the Connecticut Republican Party, claimed that a candidate for the office of Attorney General must have had ten years experience in litigating cases in court or, in the alternative, the candidate must have engaged in conduct that requires a high degree of legal skill on behalf of a client. Justice Norcott authored an opinion in which the majority concluded that the statute requires the Attorney General to have experience in litigating cases. The majority further concluded that, even if the statute did not contain such a requirement, to qualify to serve as the Attorney General, a person must have engaged in activities that are commonly understood to be the practice of law and that require the high degree of legal skill and great capacity for adaptation to difficult and complex situations; the candidate must have done so as the principal means of earning his or her livelihood for at least ten years; and the candidate must have performed these duties on behalf of clients. In a concurring opinion, Judge Bishop agreed that the plaintiff did not meet the requirements of the statute because she had not represented clients and had not actively practiced law, but argued that the statute did not require litigation experience.

New England Estates, LLC v. Branford, 294 Conn. 817 (2010).

The cited in defendants, Thomas Santa Barbara, Jr., and Frank Perrotti, Jr., owned a property in the town of Branford. The plaintiff, New England Estates, LLC, had an option to purchase the property, and submitted to the town a proposal to develop the property as an affordable housing development. Thereafter, the town voted to acquire the property by eminent domain. The plaintiff then initiated an action against the town under a federal civil rights statute, claiming that the taking had been in bad faith and violated the takings clause of the fifth amendment of the United States constitution. A jury found in favor of the plaintiff and the owners and awarded them damages. The town appealed, claiming that the trial court had lacked jurisdiction over the civil rights action because the plaintiff and the owners had failed to seek an injunction ordering the return of the property. Justice McLachlan authored an opinion in which the court concluded that, because the extent of the

taking was not in doubt, and because the plaintiff had claimed that the taking did not comply with the public use requirement of the takings clause, the trial court had jurisdiction over the civil rights claim. The court also concluded, however, that the plaintiff's unexercised option to purchase the land was not a property interest that was protected by the takings clause. The town further claimed on appeal that the owners' recovery was barred because their claims already had been litigated in a separate proceeding to determine just compensation for the taking. The court concluded that, because the measure of damages in the two proceedings was different, the civil rights claim was not barred. Finally, the court rejected the town's claim that the public use clause of the fifth amendment prohibits only a taking of private property for a use that is not a public use and does not provide a remedy for a taking that is undertaken in bad faith or one that constitutes an abuse of power.

Maturo v. Maturo, 296 Conn. 80 (2010).

In this marital dissolution case, the trial court rendered a child support award that included a set dollar amount per week plus 20 percent of the defendant's annual net cash bonus. The defendant claimed that the amount of the award based on the annual net cash bonus was improper because it was inconsistent with the governing child support guidelines and was not based on the needs of the children. The plaintiff claimed that, because the couple's income exceeded the maximum amount listed in the guidelines, the trial court was not bound by the guidelines and had broad discretion to determine the amount of the child support award. In an opinion authored by Justice Zarella, a plurality of the court noted that the child support guidelines provide that the required support payment when the combined net weekly income of the family is $4000 is 15.89 percent of income. The plurality also noted that the guidelines indicate that the child support obligation as a percentage of income should decline as income rises. The plurality concluded that the principles set forth in the guidelines apply to all cases, even when the family income exceeds the maximum income scheduled in the guidelines. Accordingly, the plurality concluded that the award of 20 percent of the defendant's annual net cash bonus violated the guideline principles. In addition, the plurality concluded that, although the trial court had the discretion to deviate from the guidelines if doing so was required to meet the needs of the children, the trial court had not found that the deviation was required for that purpose. Justice Schaller authored a concurring opinion in which he disagreed with the plurality's conclusion that the principles in the child support guidelines were controlling and argued that fluctuating bonus income by its very nature cannot provide the basis for an award based on the children's needs. Justice McLachan authored a concurring opinion in which he agreed with the plurality's analysis and argued that child support awards should be based on gross income, not net income. Justice Vertefeuille authored a dissenting opinion in which she argued that child support guidelines were not controlling in this case; even if they were controlling, the award of 20 percent of the defendant's annual net cash bonus did not constitute an abuse of discretion under the guidelines; the trial court properly considered the family's standard of living when it entered the child support award; and the trial court was not limited to considering the physical needs of the children. Justice Katz and Justice Palmer joined Justice Vertefeuille's dissenting opinion.

Appellate Court

The Appellate Court reviews decisions of the Superior Court to determine if errors of law have occurred.

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

Seated front row: Judge Lubbie Harper, Jr., Judge Thomas A. Bishop, Chief Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, Judge F. Herbert Gruendel, Judge Douglas S. Lavine

Standing in back row: Judge Stuart David Bear, Judge Richard A. Robinson, Judge Robert E. Beach, Jr., Judge Bethany J. Alvord, Senior Judge Joseph P. Flynn

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Appellate Court During the Biennium

The Bank of New York, as Trustee (BS ALT A 2005-9) v. Sonja J. Bell, 120 Conn. App. 837, cert. dismissed, 298 Conn. 917 (2010)

The petition for review, brought pursuant to General Statutes § 51-164x (c) and Practice Book § 77-1, required the Appellate Court to determine whether the trial court had abused its discretion by sealing three documents in the underlying foreclosure action. The bank's motion for summary judgment and motion for a judgment of strict foreclosure were granted by the trial court. Thereafter the defendant filed a motion to dismiss the action claiming that the bank had no authority to prosecute the action because it had not demonstrated that is was a holder or owner of the subject note at the time the action was commenced. The court vacated the judgment of strict foreclosure and ordered a hearing on the motion to dismiss. On the first day of the hearing, the bank filed a motion to seal certain documents it had obtained to demonstrate that it owned the note. The court granted the motion to seal three documents. Thereafter the defendant's husband, the petitioner, filed a petition for review, challenging the sealing order. The Appellate Court granted the petition for review and granted the relief requested. The Appellate Court determined that two of the documents were judicial documents because the bank had attached them to its motion for summary judgment and its objection to the defendant's motion to dismiss, noting that judicial documents are presumed open to the public. Furthermore, the plaintiff had waived any right it may have had to have the documents sealed when it attached them to its pleadings, without filing a prior motion to seal the documents. Moreover, in its sealing order, the trial court granted the defendant, her counsel and the petitioner permission to see the documents, but would not permit them disclose the information in them to the public. The Appellate Court concluded that a party may not pick and choose to whom it will disclose documents. The confidentiality privilege is waived as to all when the documents are disclosed to one. The trial court therefore abused its discretion by sealing two of the documents. The Appellate Court also concluded that the trial court improperly sealed the two documents because they allegedly contained the plaintiff's trade secrets. The record is devoid of evidence as to the nature of the information contained in the documents, why that information is economically valuable to the plaintiff and how disclosure of the information could harm the plaintiff. The Appellate Court also concluded that the trial court abused its discretion by sealing a third document, containing a schedule of its loans. The Appellate Court noted that the information in the third document, although not accessible in a single location, is in the collective land records, which are in the public domain. Moreover, the plaintiff submitted no proof from which the trial court could have concluded that either federal or state banking laws precluded the disclosure of the information in the third document. The trial court articulated no factual findings that would support the existence of a substantial privacy interest that outweighs the public's interest in open access to the document. The trial court therefore abused its discretion by sealing the documents. The Appellate Court vacated the sealing order.

Red 11, LLC v. Conservation Commission, 117 Conn. App. 630, cert. denied, 294 Conn. 918 (2009)

The plaintiff owned an 18 acre parcel of land in Fairfield that contained three distinct wetlands and watercourse areas. In 2001, the town's wetlands compliance officer issued a cease and desist order with regard to certain activities occurring on the property that impacted these three areas. At a hearing, a representative of the plaintiff indicated that a farm would be created on the property. General Statutes § 22a-40 and local regulations expressly permit farming activities as of right in wetlands and watercourse areas. The plaintiff subsequently submitted a plan of its proposed activities. The defendant, the conservation commission, issued a declatory ruling that the proposed farming activities did not require a wetlands permit and removed the cease and desist order, subject to various conditions.

In 2003, the wetlands compliance officer issued a cease and desist order, alleging that the plaintiff had engaged in the filling, piping, draining and excavating wetlands and watercourse areas without a permit and had prevented an inspection of the property. At the hearing before the defendant, the plaintiff claimed that its actions were permissible as farming activity. The commission disagreed and sustained the cease and desist order. The wetlands compliance officer issued two more cease and desist orders with regard to activities occurring on the property. Ultimately, three appeals were filed to the Superior Court, which affirmed the actions of the defendant. The plaintiff filed a petition to appeal to the Appellate Court, which was granted.

The Appellate Court began its analysis with a recitation of the history, legislative finding and purpose of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act, General Statute § 22a-36 through § 22a-45. General Statute § 22a-32 states that no regulated activity shall be conducted in wetlands without a permit; however, General Statutes § 22a-40 sets forth certain exceptions from this requirement, including one for farming activities. Such exceptions, however, are strictly construed and those seeking their benefit must prove they are so entitled. Additionally, the General Assembly placed certain limitations on the farming activities. Significantly, General Statutes § 22a-40 (a) (1) does not permit the filling or reclamation of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow.

The Appellate Court first concluded that the defendant had jurisdiction to determined whether the plaintiff's activities were within the farming exception of § 22a-40 (a) (1). The Appellate Court then interpreted the statutory farming exception and the limitations on that exception. The plaintiff had argued that the limitation on the filling or reclamation only applied to wetlands with continual flow. The Appellate Court rejected that reading of the statutory limitation on the bases of general principles of statutory construction and prior case law. It thus concluded that the filling or reclamation of wetlands, irrespective of whether there was continual flow, required a permit. Lastly, the court determined that sufficient evidence existed in the record to support the defendant's decisions.

Brown v. United Technologies Corp., 112 Conn. App. 492 (2009), appeal dismissed, 297 Conn. 54 (2010)

The plaintiff appealed from the decision of the workers' compensation review board (board) vacating the decision of the workers' compensation commissioner (commissioner) granting her application for benefits for injuries she sustained while power walking during an unpaid lunch break on the employer's premises. During one of her routine walks, she fell and tore a tendon in her shoulder. She testified before the commissioner that she walked daily for the purpose of improving her health. The board rejected the commissioner's finding that the plaintiff's injury was incidental to her employment and found no mutual benefit to both parties from the plaintiff's activities. The Appellate Court affirmed the decision of the board. In reaching that decision, the court first concluded that the board improperly rejected the commissioner's determination that the plaintiff's injury was incidental to her employment because it satisfied the "arises out of" and "in the course of" tests for compensability. However, the court concluded that the social-recreational exception of § 31-275 (16) (B) (i) precluded coverage because the injury occurred while the plaintiff was engaged in an act for her relaxation or enjoyment on the employer's premises, even though her employer acquiesced in her activity. The court reached this determination on the basis of the legislative history of the statute, the dictionary definition of "recreation" and instructive case law from other jurisdictions.

State v. Graves, 114 Conn. App. 852 (2009)

The defendant was convicted following a jury trial of reckless driving, failure to bring a motor vehicle to a full stop when signaled to do so by an officer, reckless endangerment in the first degree, interfering with an officer and possession of marijuana. At trial, the defendant moved to suppress evidence of a brown paper bag containing marijuana, claiming that, under the fourth amendment to the United States constitution, the evidence was the fruit of an illegal search and seizure by the police. The trial court denied the motion and the defendant, on appeal, challenged that ruling. The Appellate Court upheld the judgment of the trial court.

The evidence demonstrated that a Rhode Island police officer stopped the defendant in Rhode Island for speeding. The defendant stopped his automobile in a relatively remote location near the Connecticut border and was not forthcoming with the officer's inquiries. During that stop, the Rhode Island officer detected the odor of marijuana emanating from the defendant's automobile and observed a brown paper bag on the passenger's seat. When the officer stepped away from the defendant's automobile and returned to his cruiser to check on the defendant's paperwork, the defendant sped away. The Rhode Island officer pursued the defendant into Connecticut at high speeds, ultimately losing sight of the defendant's automobile. The Rhode Island officer contacted the Connecticut state police. Connecticut officers, accompanied by several Rhode Island officers, proceeded to the defendant's North Stonington residence. There, without obtaining a search warrant, the officers discovered the defendant's automobile parked in a location not visible from the road, behind the residence.

The police observed that it no longer contained the brown paper bag observed by the Rhode Island officer. Less than an hour later, while retracing the route along which he had pursued the defendant, the Rhode Island officer who had stopped the defendant found and seized a brown paper bag, identical to that he had observed earlier in the defendant's automobile, located in an open field. The defendant sought to suppress the bag and the contraband therein.

The Appellate Court rejected the defendant's several claims challenging the constitutionality of the police conduct that resulted in the discovery and seizure of the brown paper bag. First, the Appellate Court rejected the defendant's claim that the hot pursuit exception to the warrant requirement did not apply to the warrantless search on his property. The court concluded that the search of the defendant's property occurred within five minutes from the time that the high speed automobile chase had ended and, thus, that the search of the property had occurred incident to the hot pursuit of the defendant. Second, the Appellate Court rejected the defendant's claim that the Rhode Island officer could lawfully not conduct a warrantless search in Connecticut. The court reasoned that, given the defendant's reliance solely upon his rights under the fourth amendment, the fact that the search was made by an officer from a jurisdiction outside of Connecticut did not render the police action unconstitutional. Third, the Appellate Court rejected the defendant's claim that the warrantless search of the open field where the Rhode Island officer discovered the brown paper bag did not fall into any recognized exceptions to the warrant requirement. The court reasoned that the defendant lacked any legitimate privacy interest in the open field and that, without violating the defendant's constitutional rights, any officer or private citizen could have discovered the contraband and have handed it over to the police.

State v. Zapata, 119 Conn. App. 660, cert. denied, 296 Conn. 906 (2010)

The defendant was arrested in Tennessee in 2006 in connection with the murder of Zoltan Kiss in Bridgeport in 2001. The jury reasonably could have found that the defendant and others robbed the victim during a drug transaction and shot him as he ran away. The jury convicted the defendant of murder with a firearm, conspiracy to commit murder with a firearm and carrying a pistol without a permit. Due to the nature and circumstances of the crime, the court ordered the state to disclose the names and statements of potential witnesses only to defense counsel and consulting investigators, and that the information was not to leave the courthouse. During trial, the court ordered the defendant not to gesture to gain the attention of the jury. The defendant disobeyed the court's repeated order and was placed in handcuffs as ordered by the court. During the presentation of evidence, it came to the court's attention that an unusual surname, also the surname of one of the jurors, was contained in what was presumed to be the victim's cellular telephone. The court proposed to inquire into possible juror impartiality. The prosecutor requested that the inquiry be held in-chambers, without the defendant, due to safety concerns and to prevent the disclosure of names to the public. Previously, a witness had testified that the defendant threatened to kill certain witnesses. The court agreed, but ordered that the in-chambers conference be recorded. Defense counsel objected to the defendant's absence, but the court ruled that the defendant's rights were being protected. Following the inquiry, the court did not dismiss the juror.

On appeal, the defendant claimed that the court had denied him due process under both the state and federal constitutions. The Appellate Court agreed that the in-chambers inquiry was a critical stage of the proceedings that violated the defendant's rights to due process. It concluded, however, that the state had proved that the constitutional violations were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. The Appellate Court, citing United States Supreme Court precedent, found that a defendant has a due process right to be present whenever his or her presence has a relation, reasonably substantial, to his or her full opportunity to defend against the charges and to the extent that a fair and just hearing would be thwarted by his or her absence. For purposes of due process, a defendant has a right to be present during proceedings concerning jury tampering. The Appellate Court determined, however, that the constitutional violation was not structural error because the state proved that the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. The person whose name appeared in the cellular telephone in question was a sibling of one of the jurors, but the sibling and juror did not know the defendant, had not discussed the case other than "I'm in court/I'm leaving court." There were no factual findings that the name and number appeared in the phone for a reason other than a wrong number that the victim and the sibling spoke to one another and what they spoke about. The juror assured that court that the juror had not been exposed to information about the case that had not been presented at trial and that the juror could be fair and impartial. The Appellate Court noted that the trial court had discretion to put the juror's credibility in context during the inquiry. The defendant argued on appeal that had he been present, he may have been able to suggest questions to counsel to elicit information that the juror had extra judicial information about the defendant. The issue concerning the juror arose as a result of the juror's last name, an unusual one that was known to the defendant during voir dire. Furthermore, the defendant was permitted to consult with counsel prior to the in-chambers hearing. The defendant also argued on appeal that his absence from the in-chambers proceeding denied him the right to counsel. The Appellate Court noted that defense counsel twice objected to the procedure and during the procedure, was permitted to ask questions and make objections. The court granted a recess prior to the in-chambers proceeding during which time the defendant could consult with counsel. The defendant suggested that he might have posed questions to counsel during the in-chambers proceeding, but he did not identify what those questions were and how the juror would respond. Moreover, the defendant was free to consult with counsel at the conclusion of the in-chambers proceeding and counsel could have brought any concerns to the attention of the court. The Appellate Court also concluded that the defendant's absence from the in-chambers proceeding did not deprive him of the presumption of innocence. The defendant claimed that, if the juror was fearful him, the juror would not presume that the defendant was innocent. The claim was hypothetical, as the prosecutor requested the in-chambers proceeding due to the fear one witnesses expressed about the defendant. The Appellate Court also rejected the defendant's claim that the court improperly charged the jury.

The Appellate Court

Superior Court

Judge Barbara M. Quinn
Chief Court Administrator

Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Chief Court Administrator

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

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

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

Deputy Chief Court Administrator

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

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

Chief Administrative Judges

Hon. Robert J. Devlin, Jr.
Criminal Division

Hon. Christine E. Keller
Juvenile Division

Hon. Linda K. Lager
Civil Division

Hon. Lynda B. Munro
Family Division

Hon. William L. Wollenberg
Judge Trial Referees

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

They have the following responsibilities:

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

Magistrate
Sandra Sosnoff Baird
Chief Family Support Magistrate

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

Administrative Judges

Ansonia-Milford
Hon. Arthur A. Hiller

Danbury
Hon. Susan S. Reynolds

Fairfield
Hon. Theodore R. Tyma

Hartford
Hon. Marshall K. Berger, Jr.

Litchfield
Hon. James P. Ginocchio

Middlesex
Hon. Robert L. Holzberg

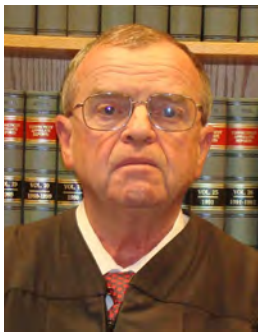
New Britain
Hon. Jon M. Alander

New Haven
Hon. Brian T. Fischer

New London
Hon. James J. Devine

Stamford-Norwalk
Hon. Taggart D. Adams

Tolland
Hon. Elliot N. Solomon



Waterbury
Hon. William T. Cremins

Windham
Hon. Michael E. Riley

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

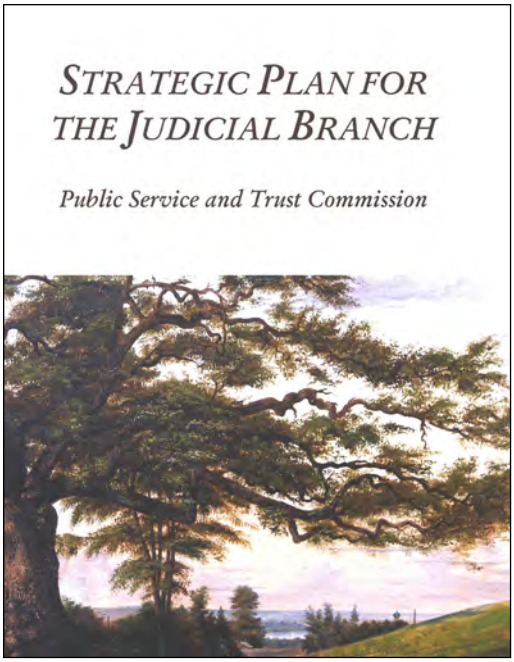
They have the following responsibilities:

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

Hartford Judicial District Courthouse

Doing More with Less

The Judicial Branch's guiding force in doing more with less has been its comprehensive strategic plan developed by the Public Service and Trust Commission at the request of Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers. The Commission's report led to the creation of many committees that either were or are currently charged with implementing the hundreds of recommendations proffered by the plan. All of the committees' work is posted on the Judicial Branch's website.



In these difficult economic times, the plan has provided a framework for Connecticut courts to continue serving the public amid significant budgetary constraints.

The changes that have occurred as a result of the strategic plan, listed by topic, include:

Access: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

- Created ADA webpage.
- Wheelchair accessibility posted online, along with request for accommodation forms and information on how to file a complaint.
- Identified and trained local ADA contact people in every Branch office to assist with ADA requests.
- All new and revised Branch forms now contain standard information on ADA requests for accommodation.
- Magnifying glasses purchased, for less than $120, for every clerk's office, Court Service Center, Public Information Desk and Law Library to assist people with limited vision.
- The Branch has adopted the free, national 711 telephone relay service as its standard for communicating by telephone with deaf and hard of hearing individuals, and it is now noted on all new and revised forms and publications.

Access: Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

- Through the use of an outside contractor, expanded and enhanced the Judicial Branch's ability to provide near instant access to more than 170 languages at a fraction of the cost of providing translators.

Access: Information/Privacy

- Reviewed over 800 Judicial Branch forms to eliminate requests for unnecessary personal identifying information.
- The Rules Committee passed and the judges adopted *Practice Book* rules prohibiting certain information and establishing procedures to follow when such information must be submitted.

The Branch summoned 15,000 fewer jurors last year, resulting in savings of about $30,000.

Delivery of Services: Alternatives to Court Appearances

- Through a $1.2 million federal grant, installed video conferencing equipment and trained staff.
- Targeted areas include competency hearings of defendants at Connecticut Valley Hospital (CVH) and certain criminal proceedings.

Delivery of Services: Jury

- A successful pilot project was completed in the Stamford Superior Court to reduce the number of summonses issued. These principles were thereafter applied in Meriden and Middletown to reduce the number of summonses issued in those locations and are being rolled out statewide. The Branch summoned 15,000 fewer jurors last year, resulting in savings of about $30,000.
- Improving communication with jurors by conducting a satisfaction survey, providing more information online and upgrading brochures for employees, employers and members of the armed forces.

Delivery of Services: Problem Solving in Family Matters

- Created a pilot program problem-solving session for the Family Support Magistrate Division in New Haven.

Delivery of Services: Self-Represented Parties

- Created a volunteer attorney pilot program for self-represented parties in family courts in Hartford. Work is under way to expand the program to Waterbury.
- Created a pilot courthouse information officer program to assist self-represented parties and other members of the public.
- Created plain language brochures for self-represented parties.

Accountability: Courthouse Observation and Simulation Team

- Conducts regular and ongoing observations of court facilities of all types to assess the quality of service delivery, the effectiveness of service excellence training, and the need for any subject matter education for staff.

Accountability: Public Service Excellence (PSE)

- Developing a new service excellence program that is based upon principles that represent what is important and fundamental to the people served by the Judicial Branch.
- These principles will serve as a road map to members of the Judicial Branch as the Branch carries out its mission to enhance the public's trust and confidence.

Photo on the right: Historic New London JD Courthouse

Administrative Divisions

Administrative Organization

Administrative Services

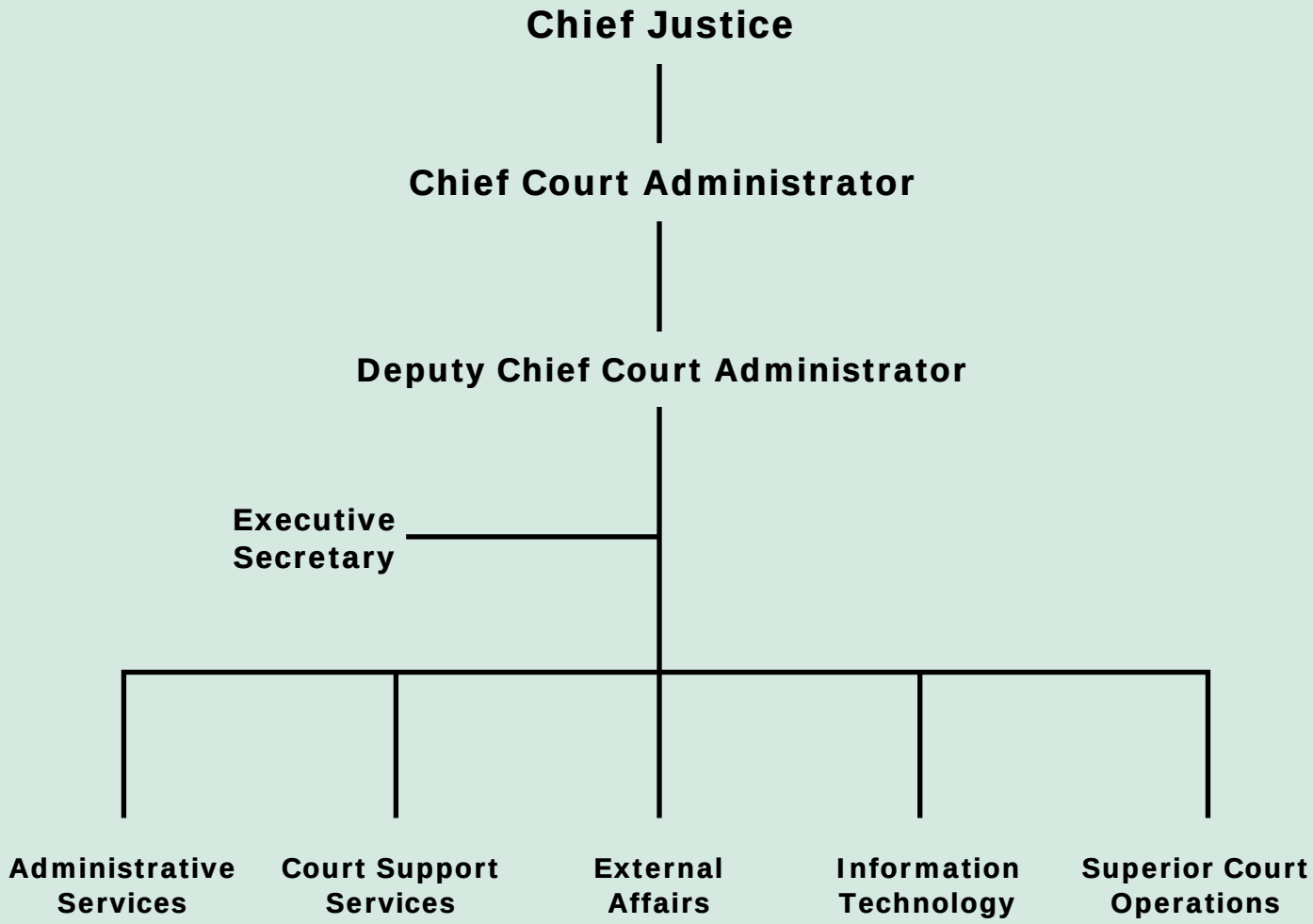
Court Support Services

External Affairs

Information Technology

Superior Court Operations

Administrative Organization



Administrative Services

Executive Director
Administrative Services
Thomas A. Siconolfi

Director, Internal
Audit Unit
Joyce P. Santoro

Director, Budget and
Planning
Constantinos P. Skevas

Director, Facilities
Joseph P. McMahon

Director, Fiscal
Administration
Thomas N. Sitaro

Director, Human
Resource Management
Robert D. Coffey

Director, Materials
Management
Cortez G. White

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

Highlights of the past two years include:

- **Hartford Criminal Courthouse Garage:** A condition assessment study confirmed that the 510-vehicle garage has extensive deterioration to the deck and structural elements. Construction for the $2.8 million repair project began in March 2010 and is projected to be completed March 2011.
- **Litchfield Judicial District Courthouse at Torrington**: The Department of Public Works (DPW) closed on the Timken Property in Torrington, site of the new Litchfield JD courthouse in January 2009. The courthouse is expected to be approximately 170,000 square feet with eight courtrooms and two hearing rooms, costing $65 million. DPW projects a completion date of 2014 and is in the process of selecting a design/construction team for the project.
- **Meriden JD/GA Court and Milford JD/GA Court:** Ownership of these two courthouses was transferred to the Judicial Branch from the respective cities this biennium. Milford Court was transferred in September 2008 and Meriden Court was transferred in September 2009. Both were 20-year lease-to-purchase agreements with the cities of Meriden and Milford.
- **Energy Conservation:** Lighting retrofit and/or HVAC upgrades were completed in Danbury, Danielson, Stamford and Waterbury during this biennium. Energy conservation is a priority of the Judicial Branch, which will continue to find ways to conserve scarce energy resources and reduce costs.

- **Security Improvements:** The Branch implemented numerous security-related upgrades at various court locations statewide. Those upgrades included the purchase of weapon detection equipment and installation of video surveillance, duress alarms and electronic guard tour systems.

- **Revenue Accounting:** Fiscal Administration provided the accounting framework for accurately identifying and distributing fees to the IOLTA (Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts) program for compliance with Public Act 09-152. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, this involved disbursements exceeding $9 million for receipts from over 130,000 entries.

New Haven Geographical Area Courthouse

Energy conservation is a priority of the Judicial Branch, and it will continue to find ways to conserve scarce energy resources and reduce costs.

- **Probate Court Consolidation and Restructuring:** The Administrative Services Division's Human Resource Management Unit was instrumental in providing assistance to the Office of the Probate Court Administrator during the biennial reporting period. This was in accordance with Public Act 09-114, An Act Concerning Probate Court Reforms and Establishing a Probate Redistricting Commission. With the assistance of the Judicial Branch's Human Resource Management Unit, the Probate Court Administrator developed a uniform staffing pattern as well as compensation and benefit packages.

- **Technology Enhancements:** These include the Human Resources On-Line Application system, which allows applicants to apply for most Branch positions online. It also streamlines the review and assessments of applications. Another technology enhancement is the Learning Management System, which allows divisions to track and schedule training for employees.

Court Support Services Division

Executive Director Court Support Services
William H. Carbone

Director, Administration
John F. Brooks

Director, Family and Juvenile Services
Stephen R. Grant

Director, Adult Probation and Bail Services
Greg Halzack

Deputy Director, Juvenile Probation Services
Julia O'Leary

Deputy Director, Juvenile Residential Services
Karl A. Alston

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

Highlights of the past two years include:

- With the help of a federal grant through the Office of Policy and Management, the Alert Notification/GPS Pilot Project was implemented in Danielson to monitor high-risk domestic violence offenders charged with violating restraining or protective orders. The GPS device, attached to the offender's ankle, detects violations and the Alert Notification System provides automated alerts through a similar device carried by the victim and local law enforcement. The pilot program will be expanded to Hartford and Bridgeport in the near future.

- Probation officers specifically trained in sex offender services were added to the Probation Transition Program (PTP). These officers are responsible for assessing and developing a community re-entry plan for sex offenders incarcerated six months or more before their probation term begins. In addition, day reporting programs for unemployed sex offenders on probation residing in homeless shelters have been implemented in New Haven and Hartford.

- A 2010 evaluation of the federally supported Women Offender Case Management (WOCM) project showed that women probationers who were placed on the special caseload had 26 percent lower recidivism rates than those on regular caseloads for the year following the end of their probation. The WOCM units currently operate in New Haven, Bridgeport, New Britain and Hartford. Eight probation officers have been specifically trained in the gender responsive supervision model. WOCM units are being planned for statewide expansion during 2011.

Probation officers specially trained in sex offender services were added to the Probation Transition Program.

The New Haven Juvenile Detention Center in 2010 received the Barbara Allen-Hagen Award from the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators.

- To ensure that information is readily available for the Results Based Accountability (RBA) reports requested by the Legislature, CSSD has enhanced the measures it employs to evaluate its risk reduction tools. The RBA reports measure three key areas: the amount of work done by the adult probation system; how well the system works; and who is better off as a result of the services provided. In the third quarter of the 2010 calendar year, adult probation met or exceeded each of the 10 performance goals.
- The CSSD Training Academy expanded the number of its offerings in all disciplines and improved the quality of its training. Some of the enhancements include: the utilization of online curriculum and discipline-based software; the addition of gender responsive training on both the juvenile and adult levels; and a five-day cultural competency training program.
- The CSSD Training Academy and the Connecticut Department of Veterans' Affairs worked together for the benefit of both organizations. Veterans' Affairs offered the academy space at its campus in Rocky Hill, a move that allowed the expansion of safety training for probation officers. In return, CSSD community service crews and academy staff helped clean rooms and renovate space at the veterans' facility. To date, more than 550 probation officers have been trained in the newly renovated facility, while veterans at the hospital benefit from the upgraded hospital facilities and now occupy nearly 90 units of the refurbished housing.
- The Juvenile Probation Unit was awarded accreditation by the American Correctional Association in July 2010 after receiving a score of 100 percent compliance with all its 228 practice standards.
- In 2009, all of the juvenile detention centers were reaccredited through the American Correctional Institution and, in 2010 all of the detention centers were reaccredited through the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare. In addition, the New Haven Juvenile Detention Center in 2010 received the Barbara Allen-Hagen Award from the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators.

The New Haven Juvenile Detention Center

External Affairs

Executive Director
External Affairs
Melissa A. Farley

Director
Deborah J. Fuller

Deputy Director
Stephen N. Ment

Manager of Communications
Rhonda J. Stearley-Hebert

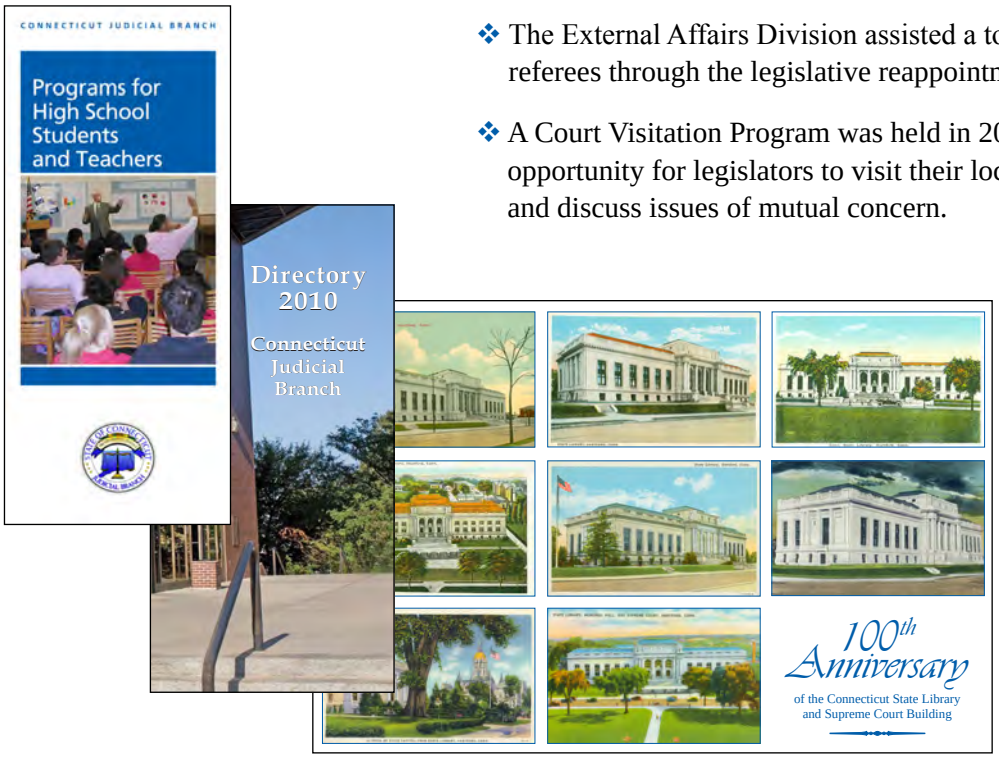
Manager of Communications
James J. Senich

Program Manager
Intern/Volunteer Program
Robyn N. Oliver

The External Affairs Division furnishes and facilitates the exchange of information about the Judicial Branch to the Legislative and Executive Branches, the public, community organizations, schools and the news media. The Division also manages the volunteer and intern, job shadowing and court aide programs. In addition, the Division oversees the design of Judicial Branch publications.

Highlights of the past two years include:

- The review of hundreds of bills affecting the Judicial Branch. Provisions of note that passed include:
  - Authorization for the Chief Justice and Chief Court Administrator to take any action necessary, in the event of a major disaster or public health emergency, to ensure the continued operation of the courts.
  - Recommendations of the Speaker of the House of Representatives' Task Force on Domestic Violence that provide the court and Judicial Branch staff with additional tools to protect victim safety and more closely monitor offender behavior.
  - The establishment of a sentencing commission.
  - Extension of the Foreclosure Mediation Program to June 30, 2012.
- The External Affairs Division assisted a total of 87 judges and judge trial referees through the legislative reappointment process.
- A Court Visitation Program was held in 2008, which provided the opportunity for legislators to visit their local courthouse, meet with judges and discuss issues of mutual concern.



- The External Affairs Division has played an integral role in implementing the rules changes adopted by the Superior Court judges in 2007, regarding the use of electronic devices in courtrooms by the news media. The Hartford Pilot Program has been in effect since January 1, 2008. Over the past nearly three years, 97 court proceedings have been photographed, videotaped or audiotaped as part of the pilot program.

- Since January 1, 2008, when the *Connecticut Practice Book* rule regarding camera coverage of arraignments took effect, the External Affairs Division has received and processed requests from the media to videotape, photograph and audiotape arraignments. Over the past nearly three years, the number of requests granted by judges has grown. In 2008, for example, judges granted 196 requests throughout the state; in 2009, they granted 295. Through November 19, 2010, judges had granted a total of 340 requests.

- The Speakers Bureau remains the Branch's primary outreach effort to civic organizations. Nearly 200 organizations had a judge address their group over the biennium. This program was enhanced by the development of a statistics page on the Judicial Branch's website that provides information to judges who are part of the Speakers Bureau (and others as well).

- Over the past two fiscal years, the External Affairs Division has addressed nearly 3,800 media inquiries. The Division also served as staff liaison to the Judicial Media Committee and assisted with the Branch's first ever *Journalism School for Judges* in 2009, and the Branch's second *Law School for Journalists* in 2010.

- The Intern Program administered by the External Affairs Division continues to be an integral part of the Judicial Branch's outreach to students. In calendar year 2008, 401 college students successfully completed an internship; in calendar year 2009, 407 college students successfully completed an internship. These college students collectively provided 128,119 hours to the Judicial Branch with a net value of $2.6 million.

- The External Affairs Division provides opportunities for high school students to learn about the Judicial Branch through a variety of programs including the eight-week Court Aide Program, where high school seniors can volunteer to work in the courts and accumulate community service hours that can be applied toward graduation requirements. In addition, the Job Shadow Program provides high school students with the opportunity to shadow a Judicial Branch employee of their choice for one day with the goal of enhancing students' understanding of the court system.

- The External Affairs Division also provides students and members of the public with the opportunity to visit the Supreme Court courtroom and to learn about its role in our democracy. Nearly 500 tours and presentations have been conducted over the biennium.

Judges addressed nearly 200 organizations as part of the Speakers Bureau.

- Through its work with the External Affairs Advisory Board, the Division enhanced the Branch's outreach to schools. For example, the External Affairs Division established a program where teachers, as part of their professional development, visit their local courthouse, observe court proceedings and discuss the criminal justice system with a judge. In addition, the External Affairs Division worked closely with the Consortium for Law and Citizenship Education, Inc. to develop a workbook for upper elementary schools. The book was very popular, with over 15,000 workbooks distributed.

Information Technology Division

Executive Director
Elizabeth A. Bickley,

Director, Information Systems
Terry Walker

Director, Commission on Official Legal Publications
Richard J. Hemenway

Deputy Director, Financial Management
Mary K. Sitaro

Deputy Director, Standards and Architecture/Technical and HelpDesk Services
Darryl B. Hamblett

Deputy Director, Internet Development Services
Donald Turnbull

Deputy Director, Project Planning and Management
Diana Varese

Deputy Director, Network and Systems Services
James H. Vogel

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

Highlights of the past two years include:

- A pilot program with the State Police and the Capitol Region Council of Governments is currently under way to issue e-citations instead of paper infraction tickets and transmit the data to the Centralized Infractions Bureau. The project, which is funded by a federal grant, began the pilot phase with 35 State Police cars outfitted with e-citation capabilities. In just under two months 2,678 e-citations were issued generating $511,804 in fines.

- The Protective Order Registry has been modified to provide information to the Gun Registry with the goal of preventing people who are the subject of a protective order from obtaining a gun permit.

- The video conferencing project, funded by a federal grant, remains on schedule with the primary goal of installing systems in each of the state's courthouses. The increased usage of video conferencing within the Branch, including for various administrative meetings, provides significant savings by eliminating transportation costs and staff overtime. It also minimizes the risk to public safety by keeping inmates within Department of Correction control at its facilities. Video or audio conferencing is available in 30 court locations encompassing a combination of criminal, civil and juvenile courtrooms – including the Appellate Court. In addition, adult probation officers use video conferencing to conduct jail re-interviews.

A video conferencing hearing room

- Thirty-seven courtrooms in courthouses throughout the state, including the Appellate courtroom, were equipped with For the Record (FTR) digital recording equipment during the past biennium. As of December 2010, 134 of 269 – or half the courtrooms in the state – were equipped with this recording equipment. FTR records and digitally saves a record of all courtroom proceedings.
- ITD continues to work as a partner with the Court Operations Division in the development of electronic filing (e-filing) services. In December 2009 programming was completed to allow nearly all of the remaining civil case types to be e-fileable. Also that month, e-filing became mandatory for all attorneys/firms for the e-fileable case types. A month later, every new e-fileable civil case became paperless. As a result of these enhancements, public access to paperless cases was made available electronically in all Judicial Branch courthouses. As of June 2010, over 1,105,599 electronic documents have been e-filed by 4,959 attorneys/law firms since the system implementation on July 1, 2004.
- ITD opened its Alternate Processing Center at the 400 Grand Street courthouse in Waterbury. The Alternate Processing Center mirrors the Judicial Branch's archival storage systems that are located at the main Data Center in East Hartford and provides a disaster recovery site and backup for a number of our mission-critical Legacy applications.
- The Appellate System's Case Management System has been rewritten using the most current web and database technologies. Future plans include creation of a Public Web Inquiry for appellate cases as well as electronic filing.

The increased usage of video conferencing within the Branch, including for various administrative meetings, provides significant savings by eliminating transportation costs and staff overtime.

Superior Court Operations Division

Executive Director
Superior Court Operations
Joseph D. D'Alesio

Deputy Director
Vicki Nichols

Director, Administration
James R. Maher

Director, Judge Support Services
Faith P. Arkin

Director, Legal Services
Carl E. Testo

Director, Court Operations Unit
Nancy L. Kierstead

Director, Support Enforcement Administration
Charisse E. Hutton

Director, Office of Victim Services
Linda J. Cimino

Director, Judicial Marshal Services
Richard L. Zaharek

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

Highlights of the past two years include:

- The Office of Victim Services unveiled a new program that provides victims of crime with timely and crucial information regarding offenders. CT SAVIN (Connecticut Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification) allows crime victims and others to sign up for e-mail or telephone alerts updating them on the status of a specific offender going through the court system.
- The Office of Victim Services, in compliance with Public Act 09-03, established a program to train sexual assault forensic examiners and made them available to victims at participating acute care hospitals.
- The Office of Chief Disciplinary Counsel opened 725 lawyer discipline files and closed 667 cases. Disposition times for lawyer discipline cases remain at least twice as fast as the national average. The office also opened 192 unauthorized practice of law files and closed 189. These included many out-of-state debt negotiation and foreclosure rescue scams. The office recovered over $300,000 in money paid to these individuals by Connecticut consumers.
- The Statewide Bar Counsel's Office continued its transition to handling matters electronically. These include: an online attorney registration system; an online multi-jurisdictional practice notification and payment system; online grievance histories of attorneys; and the ability to pay the client security fund fee electronically.
- As of December 2009, almost all new civil cases became paperless. Advantages include:
  - paperless judges' order entries (over 250,000 were processed electronically in the first year);
  - paperless workflow queue for judges and court staff allow for expeditious processing of orders and filings (over 270,000 filings were processed electronically in a year);

- the computerization of short calendar preparation for civil and family cases, which allows judges to enter orders on civil short calendar motions on-screen; and
- judges' orders in most cases are available immediately on the e-services website upon entry into the electronic file.

❖ In 2009, Court Service Centers assisted 126,938 self-represented court patrons, 34,815 attorneys and 22,625 others while personnel at the Public Information Desks assisted 142,339 self-represented court patrons, 20,098 attorneys and 10,812 others. The courthouse greeter programs at the Milford, New Haven and Norwich Judicial District courthouses assisted over 5,000 patrons in just seven months of operation.

❖ Connecticut Legal Research and Courthouse Resources for New and Experienced Attorneys, a highly successful training program for attorneys and paralegals, was provided by the law libraries at six locations throughout the state and was attended by more than 200 people.

❖ After two full years of operation, the Foreclosure Mediation Program has mediated 7,887 cases with 78 percent (6,115) reaching settlement and 63 percent of the 7,887 of the participants reaching terms that allowed them to stay in their homes.

❖ Efforts are under way to streamline the flow of business in clerks' offices. These include: *Practice Book* revisions to small claims rules that changed the responsibility for service from the clerk's office to the plaintiffs as well as enabling electronic filing of small claims; and the re-engineering of the clerks' offices to improve efficiency by rethinking and redesigning business processes.

❖ Support Enforcement Services increased collections on current child support to 58.3 percent and on child support arrears cases to 62.4 percent.

Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District Courthouse

❖ In the fall of 2008, the Judicial Marshal Services began operating its Central Transportation Unit at 121 Elm Street in New Haven. The unit provides transportation for 11 of the 13 judicial districts. Since the unit's inception, transportation-related overtime has been reduced by 80 percent and costs associated with fuel consumption and staffing have been reduced significantly.

❖ In July 2008, the Judicial Marshal Academy was awarded its second accreditation from the Commission of Accreditation for Law Enforcement (CALEA), a national organization that recognizes law enforcement agencies for professional excellence. The academy is the first organization in Connecticut to receive this recognition and one of 18 nationally recognized public safety academies.

Website Growth and Enhancements

www.jud.ct.gov

The Judicial Branch's website has been an essential vehicle in getting information out to the public and the bar. The primary advantages of using the website are that it allows the Branch to quickly and efficiently distribute free information to the public and the bar. Its success is reflected in the increase in the number of people who rely on the website for information. The numbers have increased from 4,444 visits per day in 2000 to more than 32,000 daily in 2010. Those accessing the Judicial Branch's website use it in many different ways – from an individual paying an infraction to an attorney e-filing a document to a member of the public looking up the status of a case.

Highlights over the past two years include:

- Individuals who have received a motor vehicle ticket or a criminal infractions ticket may now pay their fine online through the Judicial Branch's website. This option became available in the fall of 2010 and was enthusiastically received. Within the first month and a half, several hundred individuals had paid their fines via the website.
- CT SAVIN (Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification) is now available online. This is an automated victim information and notification service that provides crime victims and other interested parties with automatic notice of relevant offender information and status reports as a case proceeds through the criminal justice system. Notification alerts include: upcoming court events, changing bail, case jurisdiction transfer, defendant failure to appear and case disposition.
- Videos and presentations have been posted on the website to help individuals navigate the state court system. Resources include: a presentation describing how to complete the appearance form in civil and family cases; the video entitled, *Putting Children First: Minimizing Conflict in Custody Disputes* (English and Spanish version); and a presentation describing what steps a defendant should take in a civil case.
- Spanish language translations of numerous brochures and web pages including small claims frequently asked questions, information on adult probation and victim services frequently asked questions are available on the website.
- Family forms have been grouped by case types to assist self-represented parties.
- Mortgage foreclosure listings are now available.
- Services available to the bar have been enhanced, such as providing attorneys with online access to request and receive last known address information from Department of Motor Vehicle records. Attorneys also have the option of paying their Client Security Fund fee via the website.
- Short calendars are posted electronically on the Judicial Branch's website providing attorneys with online access to these important documents. Because these documents are no longer mailed, the Judicial Branch is saving resources.

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 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010
$482,961,251	$464,750,582

NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS: 201 including the justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the Appellate and Superior Courts

Permanent full-time employment positions authorized (including judges): 4,314

Summary of Total Cases Filed For the Superior Court Division During the 2008–2010 Biennium

		FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010
Criminal	Judicial Districts	3,623	3,314
	Geographical Areas	127,689	126,304
	Total Criminal	131,312	129,618
Motor Vehicle		201,159	212,739
Civil		76,317	78,275
Small Claims		96,434	87,930
Family		33,268	34,730
Juvenile	Delinquency	10,625	11,507
	Family With Service Needs	2,586	2,699
	Youth in Crisis	1,213	694
	Child Protection	10,658	9,415
	Total Juvenile	25,082	24,315
Housing		18,237	16,233
TOTAL CASES ADDED		**581,809**	**583,840**

TOTAL CASES FILED DURING THE BIENNIUM 2008 - 2010

Supreme Court Cases Filed: 366

Appellate Court Cases Filed: 2,238

Superior Court Cases Filed: 1,165,649

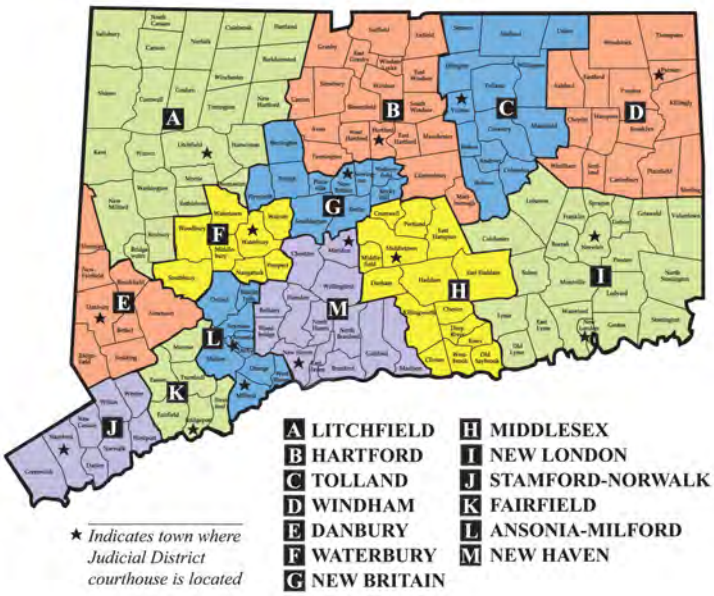
Summary of Total Superior Court Cases Disposed of During the 2008–2010 Biennium

		FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010
Criminal	Judicial Districts	3,567	3,448
	Geographical Areas	121,712	122,173
	Total Criminal	125,279	125,621
Motor Vehicle		209,464	206,150
Civil		64,070	69,626
Small Claims		107,438	106,701
Family		33,473	34,527
Juvenile	Delinquency	11,052	10,510
	Family With Service Needs	2,710	2,498
	Youth in Crisis	1,090	852
	Child Protection	10,802	9,839
	Total Juvenile	25,654	23,699
Housing		18,440	16,191
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED		**583,818**	**582,515**
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED BY PAYMENT			
Through Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)		**250,838**	**238,731**
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED			
Superior Court and CIB		**834,656**	**821,246**

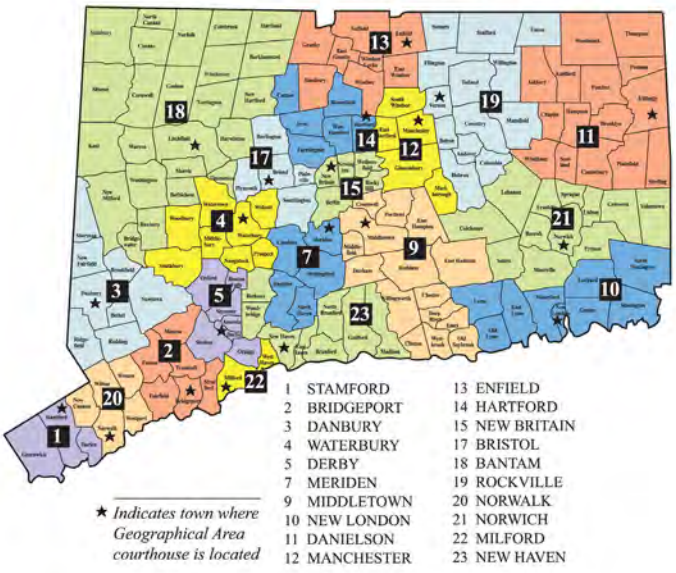
Superior Court Division

13 Judicial Districts and 20 Geographical Areas

Connecticut Judicial Districts



Judicial Branch Geographical Areas



13 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts

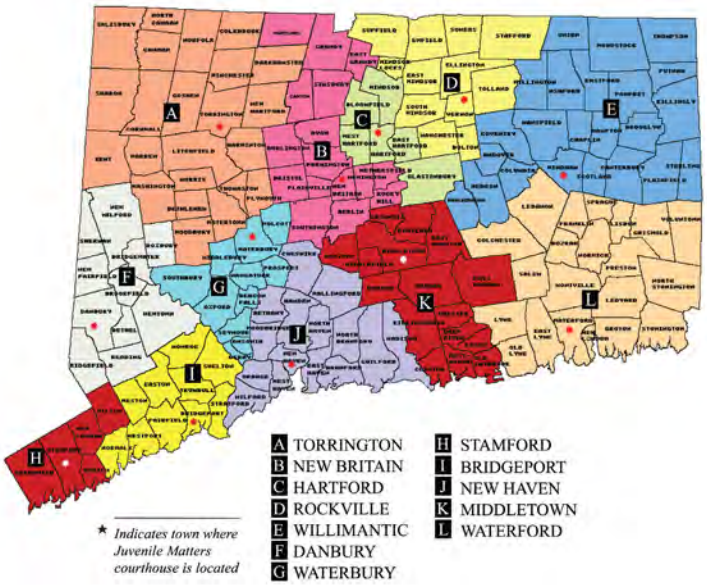


Photo on the right: Litchfield JD Courthouse

Statistical Overview

Supreme & Appellate Court

Movement of Caseload

Superior Court

Juvenile Matters

- Delinquency
- Family with Service Needs
- Youth in Crisis Cases
- Child Protection Cases

Judicial District Locations

Criminal Division

Geographical Area Locations

Criminal Division

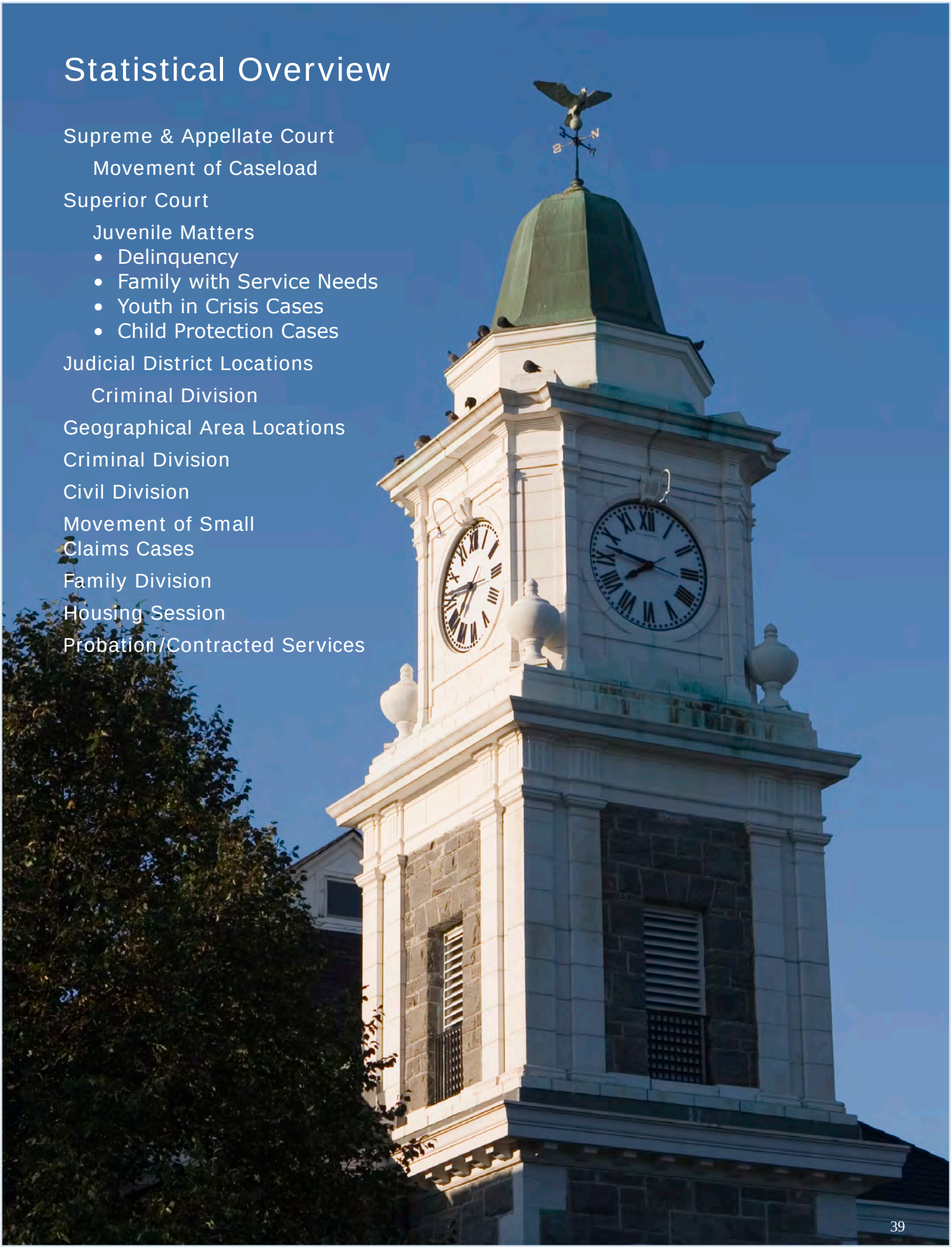
Civil Division

Movement of Small Claims Cases

Family Division

Housing Session

Probation/Contracted Services



Supreme Court
Movement of Caseload
July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010

	July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009			July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Appeals Pending Start of Period	154	126	280	188	104	292
Appeals Added During Period	173	59	232	90	44	134
Total Caseload for Period Covered	327	185	512	278	148	426
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	104	61	165	107	50	157
All Other Dispositions	35	20	55	33	17	50
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	139	81	220	140	67	207
Appeals Pending End of Period	188	104	292	138	81	219

Appellate Court
Movement of Caseload
July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010

	July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009			July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Appeals Pending Start of Period	935	328	1263	999	290	1289
Appeals Added During Period	1008	176	1184	915	139	1054
Total Caseload for Period Covered	1943	504	2447	1914	429	2343
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	383	149	532	396	144	540
All Other Dispositions	561	65	626	565	60	625
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	944	214	1158	961	204	1165
Appeals Pending End of Period	999	290	1289	953	225	1178

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD				ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD				CHANGE PENDING
	0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL			0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL	
BRIDGEPORT	309	36	8	353	1023	1119	234	20	3	257	-96
DANBURY	54	0	0	54	357	347	61	3	0	64	10
HARTFORD	443	46	15	504	1775	1849	367	58	5	430	-74
MIDDLETOWN	120	8	1	129	646	599	163	12	1	176	47
WATERFORD	169	18	4	191	726	750	132	22	13	167	-24
NEW HAVEN	493	48	7	548	1806	1922	409	22	1	432	-116
NORWALK	74	15	4	93	283	278	73	20	5	98	5
NEW BRITAIN	269	20	0	289	988	1074	175	26	2	203	-86
ROCKVILLE	147	14	3	164	737	778	115	8	0	123	-41
STAMFORD	109	28	7	144	269	320	74	11	8	93	-51
TORRINGTON	77	12	0	89	333	353	63	4	2	69	-20
WATERBURY	303	81	12	396	1252	1244	347	46	11	404	8
WILLIMANTIC	148	12	0	160	430	419	139	28	4	171	11
TOTAL	2715	338	61	3114	10625	11052	2352	280	55	2687	-427

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD				ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD				CHANGE PENDING
	0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL			0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL	
BRIDGEPORT	234	20	3	257	1045	976	371	33	7	411	154
DANBURY	61	3	0	64	407	377	93	1	0	94	30
HARTFORD	367	58	5	430	1862	1720	500	62	10	572	142
MIDDLETOWN	163	12	1	176	769	732	186	23	4	213	37
WATERFORD	132	22	13	167	815	743	195	32	12	239	72
NEW HAVEN	409	22	1	432	2000	1731	639	55	7	701	269
NORWALK*	73	20	5	98	252	265	0	0	0	0	-98
NEW BRITAIN	175	26	2	203	1052	892	335	25	3	363	160
ROCKVILLE	115	8	0	123	785	707	194	7	0	201	78
STAMFORD	74	11	8	93	347	319	110	9	2	121	28
TORRINGTON	63	4	2	69	412	376	97	8	0	105	36
WATERBURY	347	46	11	404	1276	1207	417	48	8	473	69
WILLIMANTIC	139	28	4	171	485	465	170	19	2	191	20
TOTAL	2352	280	55	2687	11507	10510	3307	322	55	3684	997

*court closed,cases transferred to other courthouses.

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD				ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD				CHANGE PENDING
	0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL			0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL	
BRIDGEPORT	145	21	2	168	320	342	111	21	14	146	-22
DANBURY	12	1	0	13	90	86	15	1	1	17	4
HARTFORD	122	7	8	137	330	299	134	32	2	168	31
MIDDLETOWN	38	4	1	43	181	178	39	4	3	46	3
WATERFORD	68	14	0	82	226	248	57	3	0	60	-22
NEW HAVEN	85	12	5	102	365	393	60	6	8	74	-28
NORWALK	31	8	0	39	85	95	24	5	0	29	-10
NEW BRITAIN	62	7	4	73	250	270	44	8	1	53	-20
ROCKVILLE	52	6	4	62	148	157	39	8	6	53	-9
STAMFORD	32	9	10	51	74	100	17	7	1	25	-26
TORRINGTON	8	0	0	8	106	109	2	1	2	5	-3
WATERBURY	77	12	0	89	280	287	67	12	3	82	-7
WILLIMANTIC	45	9	4	58	131	146	34	9	0	43	-15
TOTAL	777	110	38	925	2586	2710	643	117	41	801	-124

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD				ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD				CHANGE PENDING
	0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL			0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL	
BRIDGEPORT	111	21	14	146	423	394	171	20	15	206	60
DANBURY	15	1	1	17	65	58	24	0	0	24	7
HARTFORD	134	32	2	168	364	289	158	39	46	243	75
MIDDLETOWN	39	4	3	46	189	194	33	7	1	41	-5
WATERFORD	57	3	0	60	279	251	72	14	2	88	28
NEW HAVEN	60	6	8	74	359	300	99	19	15	133	59
NORWALK*	24	5	0	29	77	75	0	0	0	0	-29
NEW BRITAIN	44	8	1	53	262	249	59	7	0	66	13
ROCKVILLE	39	8	6	53	107	128	30	1	1	32	-21
STAMFORD	17	7	1	25	46	54	13	4	0	17	-8
TORRINGTON	2	1	2	5	111	95	19	2	0	21	16
WATERBURY	67	12	3	82	267	266	77	3	3	83	1
WILLIMANTIC	34	9	0	43	150	145	42	5	1	48	5
TOTAL	643	117	41	801	2699	2498	797	121	84	1002	201

*court closed,cases transferred to other courthouses.

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD				ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD				CHANGE PENDING
	0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL			0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL	
BRIDGEPORT	14	2	0	16	120	65	63	8	0	71	55
DANBURY	3	0	0	3	18	20	1	0	0	1	-2
HARTFORD	35	1	0	36	232	161	95	12	0	107	71
MIDDLETOWN	5	0	2	7	64	67	2	1	1	4	-3
WATERFORD	4	1	0	5	92	95	1	1	0	2	-3
NEW HAVEN	23	2	2	27	235	240	21	0	1	22	-5
NORWALK	4	0	0	4	31	30	5	0	0	5	1
NEW BRITAIN	16	2	0	18	104	108	14	0	0	14	-4
ROCKVILLE	8	0	1	9	78	80	6	0	1	7	-2
STAMFORD	17	3	0	20	31	32	18	0	1	19	-1
TORRINGTON	12	4	0	16	46	49	7	4	2	13	-3
WATERBURY	8	2	0	10	108	90	23	3	2	28	18
WILLIMANTIC	3	0	1	4	54	53	5	0	0	5	1
TOTAL	152	17	6	175	1213	1090	261	29	8	298	123

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD				ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD				CHANGE PENDING
	0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL			0 TO 6 MONTHS	7 TO 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	TOTAL	
BRIDGEPORT	63	8	0	71	71	127	12	1	5	18	-53
DANBURY	1	0	0	1	19	19	1	0	0	1	0
HARTFORD	95	12	0	107	167	210	28	25	11	64	-43
MIDDLETOWN	2	1	1	4	26	30	0	0	0	0	-4
WATERFORD	1	1	0	2	81	79	2	2	0	4	2
NEW HAVEN	21	0	1	22	82	87	11	4	2	17	-5
NORWALK*	5	0	0	5	26	28	0	0	0	0	-5
NEW BRITAIN	14	0	0	14	56	61	6	3	0	9	-5
ROCKVILLE	6	0	1	7	37	40	4	0	0	4	-3
STAMFORD	18	0	1	19	10	26	3	0	0	3	-16
TORRINGTON	7	4	2	13	26	33	3	3	0	6	-7
WATERBURY	23	3	2	28	64	81	6	2	3	11	-17
WILLIMANTIC	5	0	0	5	29	31	2	1	0	3	-2
TOTAL	261	29	8	298	694	852	78	41	21	140	-158

*court closed,cases transferred to other courthouses.

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
CHILD PROTECTION CASES*
JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

COURT LOCATION	PENDING START OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	PENDING END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	286	889	864	311
DANBURY	98	255	257	96
HARTFORD	476	1,742	1,837	381
MIDDLETOWN	191	677	650	218
NEW BRITAIN	389	979	1,044	324
NEW HAVEN	387	1,883	1,841	429
NORWALK	77	199	197	79
ROCKVILLE	317	783	874	226
STAMFORD	90	185	184	91
TORRINGTON	167	409	440	136
WATERBURY	434	1,159	1,181	412
WATERFORD	361	932	856	437
WILLIMANTIC	230	566	577	219
STATE	3,503	10,658	10,802	3,359

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

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
CHILD PROTECTION CASES*
JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

COURT LOCATION	PENDING START OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	PENDING END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	311	752	783	331
DANBURY	96	236	272	60
HARTFORD	381	1714	1606	489
MIDDLETOWN	218	613	615	216
NEW BRITAIN	324	880	878	326
NEW HAVEN	429	1530	1593	366
NORWALK	79	193	220	0
ROCKVILLE	226	627	681	172
STAMFORD	91	184	233	44
TORRINGTON	136	357	402	91
WATERBURY	412	1006	1076	342
WATERFORD	437	861	948	349
WILLIMANTIC	219	462	532	149
STATE	3359	9415	9839	2935

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

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET

JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

LOCATION	# CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED			# CASES PENDING END OF PERIOD	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANSONIA/MILFORD	128	87	97	3	100	115	-13
DANBURY	611	608	552	4	556	663	52
FAIRFIELD	323	367	332	17	349	341	18
HARTFORD	517	414	395	31	426	505	-12
LITCHFIELD	269	276	267	2	269	276	7
MIDDLESEX	141	80	130	0	130	91	-50
NEW BRITAIN	203	205	136	7	143	265	62
NEW HAVEN	590	653	560	20	580	663	73
NEW LONDON	385	244	255	5	260	369	-16
STAMFORD	333	121	198	10	208	246	-87
TOLLAND	103	48	43	2	45	106	3
WATERBURY	416	394	355	37	392	418	2
WINDHAM	197	126	104	5	109	214	17
STATEWIDE	4216	3623	3424	143	3567	4272	56

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET

JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

LOCATION	# CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED			# CASES PENDING END OF PERIOD	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANSONIA/MILFORD	115	110	83	4	87	138	23
DANBURY	663	514	486	8	494	683	20
FAIRFIELD	341	339	355	27	382	298	-43
HARTFORD	505	355	378	26	404	456	-49
LITCHFIELD	276	285	279	3	282	279	3
MIDDLESEX	91	60	63	1	64	87	-4
NEW BRITAIN	265	211	194	6	200	276	11
NEW HAVEN	663	463	545	21	566	560	-103
NEW LONDON	369	200	232	10	242	327	-42
STAMFORD	246	189	118	10	128	307	61
TOLLAND	106	131	100	4	104	133	27
WATERBURY	418	341	336	28	364	395	-23
WINDHAM	214	116	129	2	131	199	-15
STATEWIDE	4272	3314	3298	150	3448	4138	-134

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

STATUS OF PENDING CASES

AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION	ACTIVE CASES	MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES (IN MONTHS)	NUMBER OF CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN MONTHS)		
						7-8	9-12	13+
ANSONIA/MILFORD	115	29	14	72	5.3	2	3	11
DANBURY	663	404	70	189	4.8	4	7	8
FAIRFIELD	341	89	65	187	4.8	6	9	11
HARTFORD	505	152	90	263	6.7	19	45	37
LITCHFIELD	276	73	62	141	4.8	4	4	7
MIDDLESEX	91	9	6	76	6.9	2	15	13
NEW BRITAIN	265	50	31	184	7.2	13	21	24
NEW HAVEN	663	202	110	351	5.7	14	34	50
NEW LONDON	369	79	39	251	8.2	7	27	41
STAMFORD	246	105	51	90	7.6	2	10	12
TOLLAND	106	18	9	79	4.8	2	8	8
WATERBURY	418	66	37	315	8.0	13	49	51
WINDHAM	214	49	16	149	6.8	5	26	22
STATEWIDE	4272	1325	600	2347	6.3	93	258	295

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

STATUS OF PENDING CASES

AS OF JUNE 30, 2010

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION	ACTIVE CASES	MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES (IN MONTHS)	NUMBER OF CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN MONTHS)		
						7-8	9-12	13+
ANSONIA/MILFORD	138	29	21	88	8.0	6	12	6
DANBURY	683	422	43	218	4.4	4	8	11
FAIRFIELD	298	82	34	182	5.4	15	20	14
HARTFORD	456	150	66	240	7.8	17	33	47
LITCHFIELD	279	82	46	151	5.4	6	12	6
MIDDLESEX	87	18	18	51	8.7	3	7	13
NEW BRITAIN	276	61	20	195	6.6	11	26	25
NEW HAVEN	560	177	56	327	6.7	16	34	43
NEW LONDON	327	70	36	221	7.5	9	19	42
STAMFORD	307	110	43	154	6.7	10	20	13
TOLLAND	133	22	8	103	6.7	7	16	11
WATERBURY	395	87	54	254	6.3	11	22	43
WINDHAM	199	44	21	134	12.0	4	9	23
STATEWIDE	4138	1354	466	2318	6.4	119	238	297

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/08				FISCAL YEAR 08-09			CASES PENDING ON 6/30/09			
LOCATION	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL
STAMFORD	814	2,497	1,485	4,796	3,869	103	4,024	723	2,301	1,514	4,538
BRIDGEPORT	1,049	3,596	1,473	6,118	9,594	411	9,169	1,371	3,333	1,428	6,132
DANBURY	338	1,203	787	2,328	3,109	608	2,119	412	1,512	786	2,710
WATERBURY	1,532	2,587	1,595	5,714	10,288	430	9,680	1,735	2,752	1,405	5,892
DERBY	585	1,338	334	2,257	2,974	47	2,959	599	1,300	326	2,225
NEW HAVEN	1,743	2,975	2,045	6,763	13,651	587	12,868	1,670	3,361	1,928	6,959
MERIDEN	983	2,330	558	3,871	6,637	124	6,986	1,034	2,015	349	3,398
MIDDLETOWN	917	1,348	562	2,827	4,125	98	4,021	1,013	1,270	550	2,833
NEW LONDON	1,122	1,950	1,394	4,466	5,930	151	6,001	788	2,094	1,362	4,244
DANIELSON	1,042	1,472	432	2,946	3,603	130	3,124	1,159	1,656	480	3,295
MANCHESTER	1,301	1,999	459	3,759	6,313	78	6,299	1,352	1,903	440	3,695
ENFIELD	838	1,788	645	3,271	4,064	34	4,204	630	1,796	671	3,097
HARTFORD	3,329	4,753	1,743	9,825	21,968	318	19,332	3,819	6,616	1,708	12,143
NEW BRITAIN	1,526	2,015	547	4,088	7,734	139	7,705	1,382	2,064	532	3,978
BRISTOL	769	1,697	846	3,312	3,963	68	4,076	745	1,580	806	3,131
BANTAM	557	1,616	107	2,280	3,777	319	3,473	471	1,689	105	2,265
ROCKVILLE	701	1,104	255	2,060	3,366	89	3,266	613	1,223	235	2,071
NORWALK	471	1,734	1,215	3,420	3,807	39	3,742	468	1,733	1,245	3,446
NORWICH	833	1,458	325	2,616	4,797	102	4,700	772	1,488	351	2,611
MILFORD	544	1,409	312	2,265	4,120	52	3,964	750	1,300	319	2,369
STATE	20,994	40,869	17,119	78,982	127,689	3,927	121,712	21,506	42,986	16,540	81,032

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/09				FISCAL YEAR 09-10			CASES PENDING ON 6/30/10			
LOCATION	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL
STAMFORD	723	2,301	1,514	4,538	3,771	127	3,573	799	2,207	1,603	4,609
BRIDGEPORT	1,371	3,333	1,428	6,132	9,292	373	8,514	1,432	3,594	1,511	6,537
DANBURY	412	1,512	786	2,710	2,858	0	2,876	400	1,450	842	2,692
WATERBURY	1,735	2,752	1,405	5,892	10,142	376	11,618	1,571	978	1,491	4,040
DERBY	599	1,300	326	2,225	2,866	55	3,109	454	1,173	300	1,927
NEW HAVEN	1,670	3,361	1,928	6,959	14,312	398	12,982	2,588	3,346	1,957	7,891
MERIDEN	1,034	2,015	349	3,398	7,012	115	7,198	856	1,849	392	3,097
MIDDLETOWN	1,013	1,270	550	2,833	4,018	63	4,198	778	1,257	555	2,590
NEW LONDON	788	2,094	1,362	4,244	5,534	139	5,445	718	2,043	1,433	4,194
DANIELSON	1,159	1,656	480	3,295	3,692	118	3,409	1,207	1,743	510	3,460
MANCHESTER	1,352	1,903	440	3,695	6,306	88	5,509	1,948	1,994	462	4,404
ENFIELD	630	1,796	671	3,097	3,797	39	3,521	808	1,873	653	3,334
HARTFORD	3,819	6,616	1,708	12,143	22,322	250	21,138	4,398	6,648	2,031	13,077
NEW BRITAIN	1,382	2,064	532	3,978	7,598	145	7,082	1,474	2,363	512	4,349
BRISTOL	745	1,580	806	3,131	3,695	55	4,144	482	1,332	813	2,627
BANTAM	471	1,689	105	2,265	3,751	310	3,597	454	1,524	131	2,109
ROCKVILLE	613	1,223	235	2,071	3,291	129	2,998	663	1,318	254	2,235
NORWALK	468	1,733	1,245	3,446	3,530	73	3,202	511	1,944	1,246	3,701
NORWICH	772	1,488	351	2,611	4,473	66	4,158	959	1,524	377	2,860
MILFORD	750	1,300	319	2,369	4,044	66	3,902	745	1,401	299	2,445
STATE	21,506	42,986	16,540	81,032	126,304	2,985	122,173	23,245	41,561	17,372	82,178

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2008	DURING PERIOD		PENDING JUNE 30, 2009
		CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	
STAMFORD	2,051	8,779	8,582	2,248
BRIDGEPORT	3,632	15,631	16,150	3,113
DANBURY	1,992	8,354	8,903	1,443
WATERBURY	2,096	11,299	11,981	1,414
DERBY	1,448	9,079	9,604	923
NEW HAVEN	1,874	19,879	19,304	2,449
MERIDEN	1,384	12,221	12,129	1,476
MIDDLETOWN	1,472	11,849	12,242	1,079
NEW LONDON	1,048	4,611	4,903	756
DANIELSON	1,262	6,461	6,605	1,118
MANCHESTER	885	3,911	3,977	819
ENFIELD	501	3,635	3,596	540
HARTFORD	1,863	9,467	8,698	2,632
NEW BRITAIN	11,868	25,353	31,529	5,692
BRISTOL	351	2,876	2,845	382
BANTAM	998	7,824	8,073	749
ROCKVILLE	1,352	14,172	14,056	1,468
NORWALK	887	7,182	7,211	858
NORWICH	1,991	12,895	13,458	1,428
MILFORD	571	5,681	5,618	634
STATE	39,526	201,159	209,464	31,221

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2009	DURING PERIOD		PENDING JUNE 30, 2010
		CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	
STAMFORD	2,248	10,056	9,710	2,594
BRIDGEPORT	3,113	16,403	16,603	2,913
DANBURY	1,443	8,459	8,153	1,749
WATERBURY	1,414	11,536	11,450	1,500
DERBY	923	9,594	8,840	1,677
NEW HAVEN	2,449	26,360	24,737	4,072
MERIDEN	1,476	11,949	11,588	1,837
MIDDLETOWN	1,079	12,807	11,600	2,286
NEW LONDON	756	4,127	4,171	712
DANIELSON	1,118	6,401	6,108	1,411
MANCHESTER	819	4,467	3,924	1,362
ENFIELD	540	3,844	3,754	630
HARTFORD	2,632	9,716	8,659	3,689
NEW BRITAIN	5,692	24,495	26,078	4,109
BRISTOL	382	2,915	2,987	310
BANTAM	749	8,896	8,170	1,475
ROCKVILLE	1,468	14,625	14,333	1,760
NORWALK	858	7,675	7,225	1,308
NORWICH	1,428	13,245	12,861	1,812
MILFORD	634	5,169	5,199	604
STATE	31,221	212,739	206,150	37,810

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2008	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2009
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	3,734	3,675	175	2,690	2,865	4,544
DANBURY	2,761	3,391	71	2,455	2,526	3,626
FAIRFIELD	11,483	10,784	288	8,996	9,284	12,983
HARTFORD	13,085	12,041	399	10,108	10,507	14,619
LITCHFIELD	1,926	2,609	51	2,028	2,079	2,456
MERIDEN	2,070	2,594	117	2,599	2,716	1,948
MIDDLESEX	1,969	2,834	76	2,386	2,462	2,341
NEW BRITAIN	5,119	5,785	147	4,646	4,793	6,111
NEW HAVEN	13,658	11,321	890	8,676	9,566	15,413
NEW LONDON	4,279	5,255	168	3,742	3,910	5,624
STAMFORD	5,619	5,190	228	3,730	3,958	6,851
TOLLAND	2,846	2,956	316	2,436	2,752	3,050
WATERBURY	6,062	5,715	163	4,611	4,774	7,003
WINDHAM	1,585	2,167	36	1,842	1,878	1,874
TOTAL	76,196	76,317	3,125	60,945	64,070	88,443

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2009	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2010
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	4,641	3,822	192	3,183	3,375	5,088
DANBURY	3,723	3,586	174	2,845	3,019	4,290
FAIRFIELD	13,295	10,913	389	8,905	9,294	14,914
HARTFORD	14,807	12,093	374	10,466	10,840	16,060
LITCHFIELD	2,553	2,724	61	2,219	2,280	2,997
MERIDEN	1,974	2,594	90	2,449	2,539	2,029
MIDDLESEX	2,404	3,135	106	3,006	3,112	2,427
NEW BRITAIN	6,277	5,752	175	5,130	5,305	6,724
NEW HAVEN	15,661	11,372	968	8,836	9,804	17,229
NEW LONDON	5,701	5,686	121	4,291	4,412	6,975
STAMFORD	7,074	5,664	257	4,173	4,430	8,308
TOLLAND	3,089	2,983	389	2,614	3,003	3,069
WATERBURY	7,181	5,827	210	5,433	5,643	7,365
WINDHAM	1,899	2,124	76	2,494	2,570	1,453
TOTAL	90,279	78,275	3,582	66,044	69,626	98,928

Movement of Small Claims Cases
July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

Court Location	Pending On 7/1/08	Added	Disposed	Pending On 6/30/09
Housing Session At Bridgeport	237	216	322	131
Housing Session At Hartford	8	0	3	5
Housing Session At New Britain	56	16	34	38
Housing Session At New Haven	71	31	75	27
Housing Session At Norwalk	115	194	228	81
Housing Session at Waterbury	6	0	0	6
JD Of New Haven At Meriden - Small Claims Housing	7	5	6	6
Small Claims - Central	53659	89980	98340	45299
Small Claims At Bantam	263	260	362	161
Small Claims At Bridgeport	1077	471	648	900
Small Claims At Danbury	576	56	456	176
Small Claims At Danielson	126	41	45	122
Small Claims At Derby	279	269	417	131
Small Claims At Manchester	907	806	1007	706
Small Claims At Meriden	59	39	62	36
Small Claims At Middletown	291	328	445	174
Small Claims At Milford	256	255	311	200
Small Claims At New Britain	371	600	610	361
Small Claims At New Haven	497	667	898	266
Small Claims At New London	678	760	1017	421
Small Claims At Norwalk	298	408	608	98
Small Claims At Stamford	478	618	773	323
Small Claims At Waterbury	668	414	771	311
State	60983	96434	107438	49979

Movement of Small Claims Cases
July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

Court Location	Pending On 7/1/09	Added	Disposed	Pending On 6/30/10
Housing Session At Bridgeport	131	217	323	25
Housing Session At Hartford	5	0	0	5
Housing Session At New Britain	38	19	49	8
Housing Session At New Haven	27	44	61	10
Housing Session At Norwalk	81	165	218	28
Housing Session at Waterbury	6	7	9	4
JD Of New Haven At Meriden - Small Claims Housing	6	0	1	5
Small Claims - Central	45299	83115	99581	28833
Small Claims At Bantam	161	181	258	84
Small Claims At Bridgeport	900	327	557	670
Small Claims At Danbury	176	109	141	144
Small Claims At Danielson	122	14	38	98
Small Claims At Derby	131	201	281	51
Small Claims At Manchester	706	580	839	447
Small Claims At Meriden	36	22	41	17
Small Claims At Middletown	174	268	361	81
Small Claims At Milford	200	205	281	124
Small Claims At New Britain	361	390	620	131
Small Claims At New Haven	266	584	787	63
Small Claims At New London	421	559	837	143
Small Claims At Norwalk	98	347	401	44
Small Claims At Stamford	323	454	687	90
Small Claims At Waterbury	311	122	330	103
State	49979	87930	106701	31208

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2008	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2009
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	633	1,599	800	775	1,575	657
DANBURY	650	1,368	883	550	1,433	585
FAIRFIELD	1,294	3,506	1,759	1,869	3,628	1,172
HARTFORD	2,048	5,649	3,217	2,462	5,679	2,018
LITCHFIELD	498	1,074	601	449	1,050	522
MERIDEN	377	1,212	409	819	1,228	361
MIDDLESEX	448	1,360	690	690	1,380	428
NEW BRITAIN	1,060	2,534	947	1,536	2,483	1,111
NEW HAVEN	1,666	4,794	2,618	2,103	4,721	1,739
NEW LONDON	1,343	2,943	1,579	1,565	3,144	1,142
STAMFORD	842	1,876	1,226	631	1,857	861
TOLLAND	637	1,360	751	619	1,370	627
WATERBURY	1,004	2,456	1,404	1,024	2,428	1,032
WINDHAM	456	1,537	559	938	1,497	496
TOTAL	12,956	33,268	17,443	16,030	33,473	12,751

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2009	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2010
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	669	1,674	828	913	1,741	602
DANBURY	602	1,408	865	601	1,466	544
FAIRFIELD	1,205	3,591	1,907	1,795	3,702	1,094
HARTFORD	2,038	5,915	2,941	2,589	5,530	2,423
LITCHFIELD	524	1,198	656	455	1,111	611
MERIDEN	366	1,114	516	536	1,052	428
MIDDLESEX	434	1,424	732	668	1,400	458
NEW BRITAIN	1,137	2,910	1,032	2,058	3,090	957
NEW HAVEN	1,776	4,939	2,620	2,271	4,891	1,824
NEW LONDON	1,165	3,047	1,535	1,506	3,041	1,171
STAMFORD	871	1,928	1,253	543	1,796	1,003
TOLLAND	632	1,450	786	703	1,489	593
WATERBURY	1,050	2,633	1,369	1,317	2,686	997
WINDHAM	505	1,499	622	910	1,532	472
TOTAL	12,974	34,730	17,662	16,865	34,527	13,177

Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases
July 1, 2008 to June 30,2009

Location	Pending July 1, 2008	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2009
Hartford	506	4859	4907	458
New Britain	505	2008	2139	374
New Haven	631	4105	4138	598
Waterbury	244	2299	2270	273
Bridgeport	263	3031	3084	210
Norwalk	141	1318	1314	145
Meriden	116	617	588	145
State	2406	18237	18440	2203

Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases
July 1, 2009 to June 30,2010

Location	Pending July 1, 2009	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2010
Hartford	458	4376	4338	496
New Britain	374	1922	1869	427
New Haven	598	3515	3653	460
Waterbury	273	1913	1968	218
Bridgeport	210	2676	2575	311
Norwalk	145	1253	1207	191
Meriden	145	578	581	142
State	2203	16233	16191	2245

ADULT PROBATION SUMMARY OF CLIENTS

	7/1/08 – 6/30/09		7/1/09 – 6/30/10	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
On Probation at Start	58,005	63,524	57,847	63,447
Total Incoming	29,011	30,973	27,730	29,527
Total Outgoing	28,747	30,566	28,643	30,449
Total at End	57,785	63,382	53,738	58,712
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER CLIENTS				
On Probation at Start	4,351	4,641	4,174	4,468
Total Incoming	2,012	2,117	1,612	1,713
Total Outgoing	2,152	2,241	2,071	2,184
Total at End	4,169	4,459	3,511	3,744
ACCELERATED REHABILITATION CLIENTS				
On Probation at Start	8,602	8,608	8,825	8,831
Total Incoming	7,732	7,732	7,546	7,549
Total Outgoing	7,534	7,537	7,319	7,324
Total at End	8,837	8,842	8,718	8,719
DRUG DEPENDENCY CLIENTS				
On Probation at Start	154	158	170	174
Total Incoming	94	96	114	118
Total Outgoing	86	88	81	83
Total at End	169	173	180	185

CONTRACTED SERVICES

	FY2009	FY2010
ADULT PROGRAMS		
Adult Behavioral Health Services	13,982	15,685
Alternative Incarceration Center	12,180	13,193
Gender Specific-Female	270	240
Adult Mediation Services	3,785	3,609
Residential Services	639	305
Sex Offender Services	1,680	1,746
Women and Children Services	163	129
Adult Risk Reduction Center	241	223
Drug Intervetion Program	239	221
FAMILY SERVICES		
Domestic Violence-Evolve	401	673
Domestic Violence-Explore	939	1,754
Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)	3,813	6,203
Bridgeport Domestic Violence Intervention Services	328	147
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS		
Community Court	6,829	7,369
Community Service Offices	7,601	7,724

Notes

View of State Capitol from Connecticut Supreme Court building

www.jud.ct.gov

© 2011 State of Connecticut Judicial Branch
Biennial produced by Judicial Branch Employees
Reproduction without permission prohibited

JDP-ES-191 (Rev. 1/11)