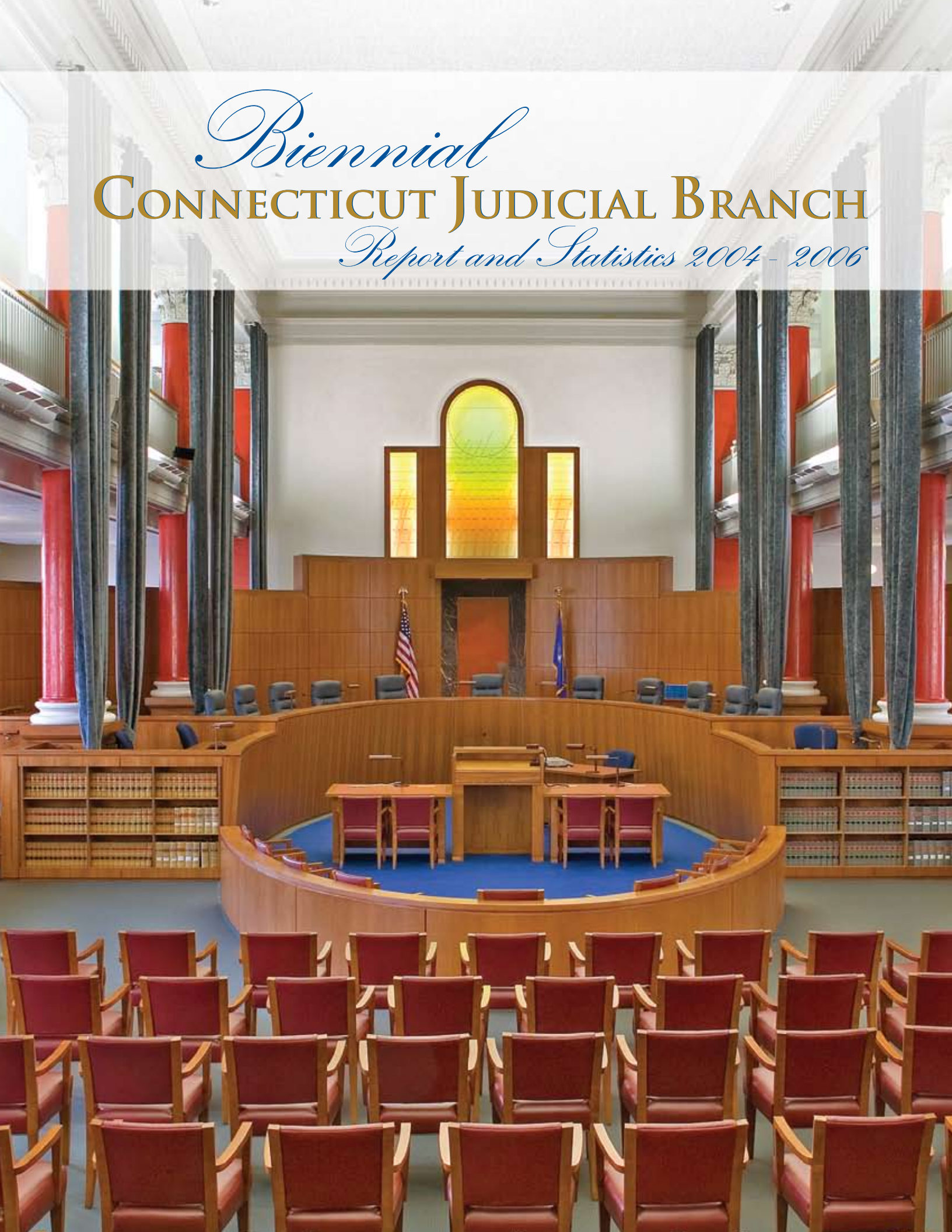
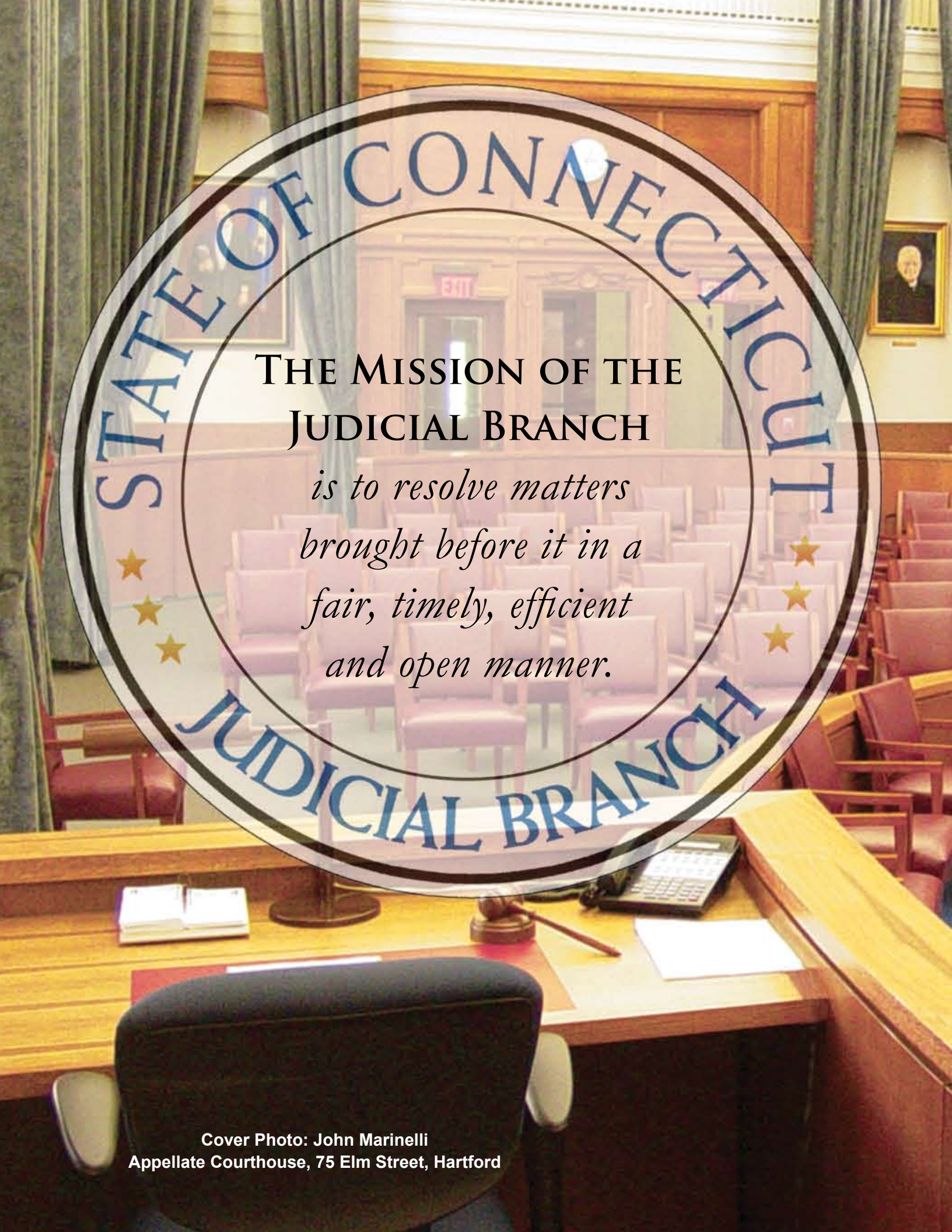
Biennial
Connecticut Judicial Branch
Report and Statistics 2004 - 2006





The Mission of the Judicial Branch

is to resolve matters brought before it in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner.

Cover Photo: John Marinelli
Appellate Courthouse, 75 Elm Street, Hartford

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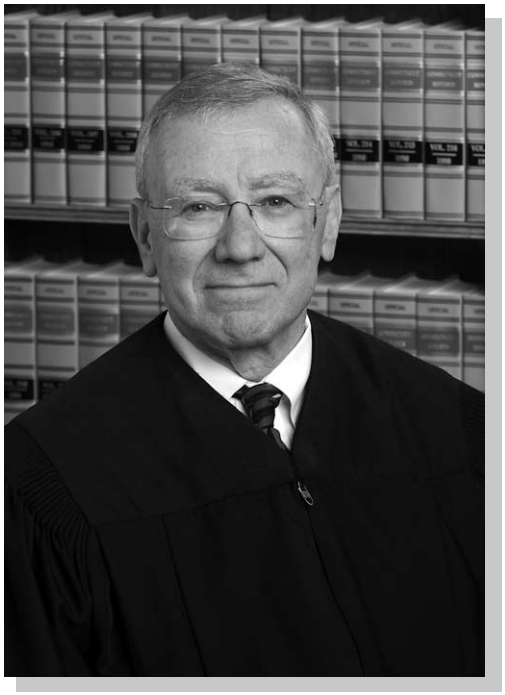


To the Governor, General Assembly and the Citizens of Connecticut,

It is with great pleasure and a sense of accomplishment that I present to you this biennial report on the Connecticut Judicial Branch.

The past two years have brought significant changes to the Judicial Branch. Chief among them is our emphasis on making the court system open, transparent and accountable to the residents it serves in this fine state. For this, I am extremely grateful to our state's judges, who work tirelessly every day to protect the interests of all the individuals who come before them.

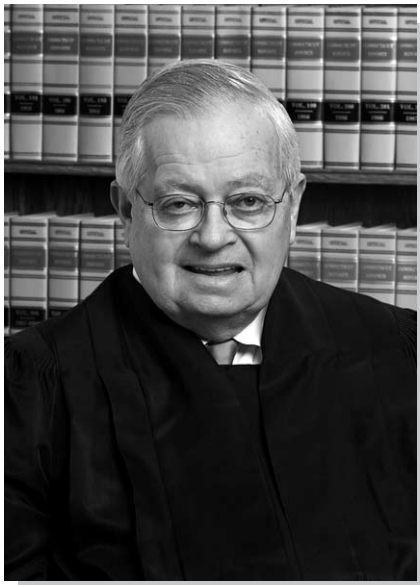
I also want to take this opportunity to thank the Executive and Legislative Branches of government for the leadership and assistance that they have provided over the past two years. While I believe strongly in separation of powers, I also know that none of the three Branches operates in a vacuum. We depend on each other, and I look forward to our continued collaboration.

Very truly yours,

David M. Borden
Senior Associate Justice

To the Governor, General Assembly and the Citizens of Connecticut,

I have enjoyed my role as Chief Court Administrator since February 2006 and am pleased to present this 2004-2006 biennial report to you. I would especially like to draw your attention to developments in the area of juvenile justice, a particularly significant and dynamic topic of discussion among all three Branches of government.



At the top of the list is the question of whether to raise the age of juvenile matters jurisdiction to include 16- and 17-year-olds. The impetus to do this has been growing over the past several years, and the Legislature last year created the Juvenile Jurisdiction Planning and Implementation Committee, which has a charge of planning for the implementation of any changes required in order to extend jurisdiction in delinquency matters to 16- and 17-year-olds. In addition, the Legislature also created the Families With Service Needs Advisory Board. Its mission is to monitor the progress being made regarding children who are members of families with service needs, to provide advice as requested and to make written recommendations. Judges and staff of the Judicial Branch are members of both panels, as they both dramatically affect the Branch's role in juvenile justice.

As I have said many times before, the key to all of these changes is providing the resources and money necessary to fulfill any legislative mandate. One of my greatest successes this past year was getting additional resources to fund services for 16- and 17-year-olds. This is a distinct and challenging age group that needs developmentally appropriate treatment and mental health services. We could not possibly hope to provide these services without appropriate funding.

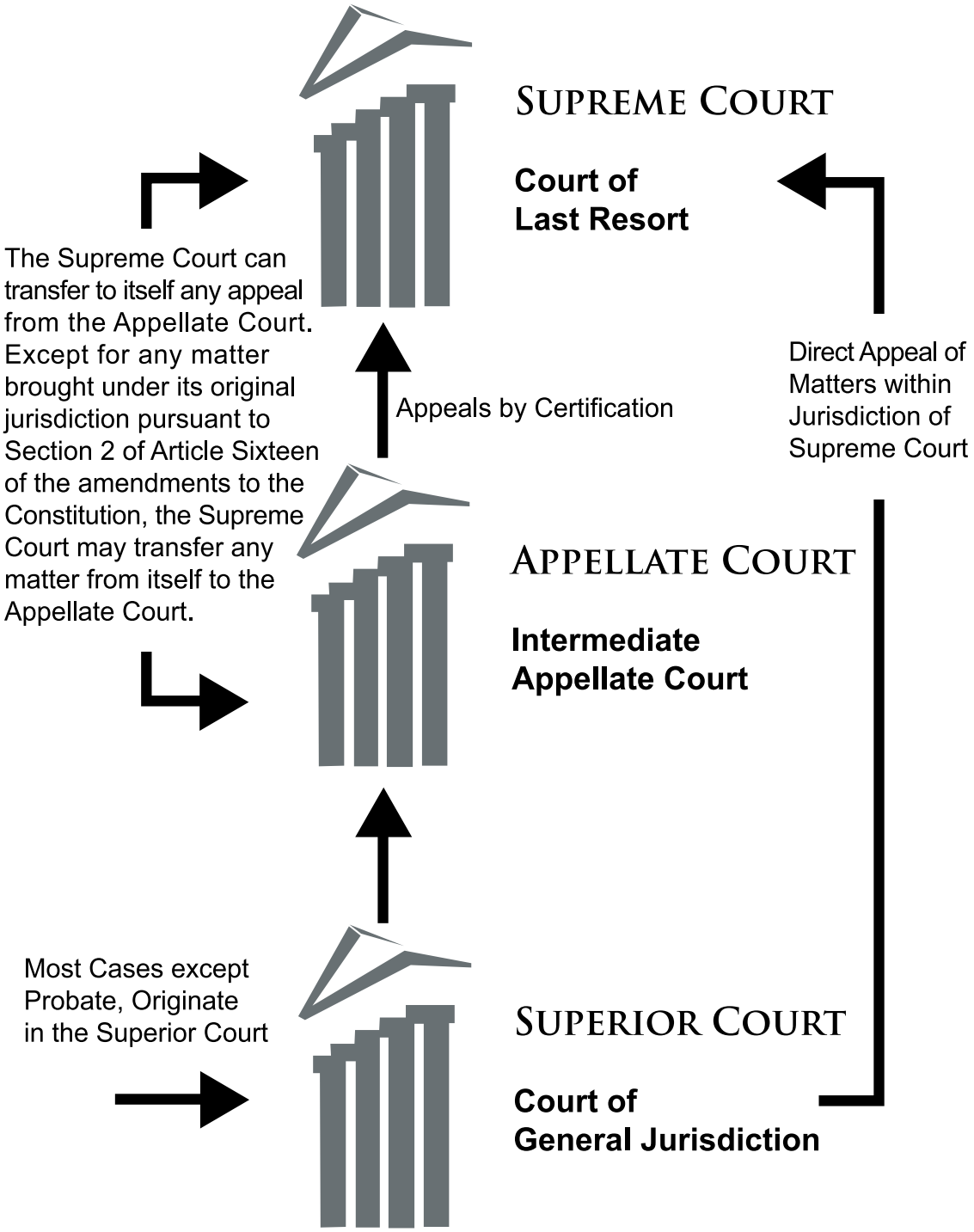
On another front regarding children, two additional child protection sessions were established in Danbury and Willimantic. The purpose of these sessions is to assist juvenile courts around the state with managing their termination of parental rights and child protection dockets. In addition, a second Regional Family Trial Docket – the first was in Middletown – was established in Waterbury. These dockets allow highly contested child protection and family cases to be resolved in a more timely manner.

The Judicial Branch anticipates many more changes and developments within juvenile justice. I am both impressed and humbled by the talents and gifts of those who have come to the table, all with the goal of helping our children become healthy and responsible adults. To that end, I look forward to working with the Legislative and Executive Branches, and the many others who are committed to juvenile justice.

Very truly yours,

William J. Lavery
Chief Court Administrator

Connecticut Court Structure



The above diagram depicts the relationship between Connecticut's courts.

Connecticut Judicial Branch

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. A panel of five justices hears and decides each case. On occasion, the Chief Justice summons the court to sit *en banc* as a full court of seven to hear particularly important cases.

The Supreme Court reviews decisions made in the Superior Court to determine if any errors of law have occurred, as well as decisions of the Appellate Court.

Seated (left to right): **Justice Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Senior Associate Justice David M. Borden, and Justice Joette Katz.**

Standing (left to right): **Justice Peter T. Zarella, Justice Richard N. Palmer, Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille, and Senior Justice William J. Sullivan.**

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

State v. Iban C., 275 Conn. 624 (2005)

The defendant in this case was convicted on two counts of risk of injury to a minor in connection with two separate incidents involving sexual contact with a young girl. He raised several claims on appeal, including a claim that the trial court improperly had appointed a guardian ad litem for the victim for the purpose of compelling her to testify against her parents' wishes. The court reversed the defendant's conviction on one of the counts of risk of injury to a minor on the basis of an improper evidentiary ruling. The court then determined that, although the defendant did not have standing to raise the claim pertaining to the guardian ad litem, it should address the issue because it was likely to arise on remand. The court concluded that the parents had a fundamental liberty interest in making decisions for their child, but that the state also had an important interest in law enforcement. The court further concluded that the trial court was required to hold a hearing at which it should balance those interests in determining whether a guardian ad litem should be appointed for the child. If the trial court determined that appointment of a guardian ad litem was necessary, then the guardian ad litem must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to asses the child's interests before the child could be compelled to testify.

Clerk of the Superior Court v. Freedom of Information Commission, 278 Conn. 28 (2006)

The Freedom of Information Act, General Statutes § 1-200 et seq., applies to records retained by the judicial branch of the state government, but only with respect to its administrative functions. This appeal required the Supreme Court to determine the scope and meaning of the phrase "administrative functions" under the act. The majority determined that, in order to protect the independence of the judiciary, the legislature intended

Clerk of the Superior Court v. Freedom of Information Commission, 278 Conn. 28 (2006)
Continued

that the phrase would have a narrow meaning. Accordingly, it concluded that the act applies only to records pertaining to budget, personnel, facilities and physical operations of the courts. Justice Palmer issued a concurring opinion in which he emphasized his agreement with the majority's point that, although the act does not apply to documents relating to the courts' adjudicatory functions, the public has a presumptive right of access to all court records under the first amendment. Justice Norcott issued a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Borden and Justice Katz joined, arguing that the act has a broader scope and applies to some records generated in the adjudicative process that are related entirely to the internal management of the court system.

Hanks v. Powder Ridge Restaurant Corp., 276 Conn. 314 (2005)

The central issue in this appeal was the enforceability of an exculpatory agreement purporting to release a snowtubing operator from prospective liability for personal injuries sustained as a result of the operator's negligent conduct. The majority concluded that, because there was virtually unrestricted public access to the snowtubing operation, the operator had sole control over the snowtubing conditions and the agreement was a standardized adhesion contract, the agreement violated public policy and, therefore, was unenforceable. Justice Norcott issued a dissenting opinion, in which Justices Borden and Palmer joined, arguing that, because the operation was not of a type thought suitable for regulation, was not an important public service or an essential activity and patrons did not place themselves or their property under the sole control of the operator, the release agreement did not violate public policy and was enforceable.

State v. Ross, 272 Conn. 577 (2005); State v. Ross, 273 Conn. 684 (2005)

The defendant was sentenced to death for the rape and murder of four young women. After the Supreme Court affirmed the death sentences in *State* v. *Ross*, 269 Conn. 213 (2004), the defendant waived further appeals and collateral attacks on the death sentences. The office of the chief public defender (office) then attempted to appear in the case as the defendant's next friend, alleging that the defendant was incompetent to waive further proceedings. In *State* v. *Ross*, 272 Conn. 577 (2005), the Supreme Court concluded that the office had not presented meaningful evidence that the defendant was incompetent and affirmed the trial court's denial of its motion to appear as next friend. The office then filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the defendant in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, raising the same claims. The District Court issued a stay of execution pending resolution of the claims, which ultimately was vacated by the United States Supreme Court. Thereafter, the District Court received allegedly new evidence relating to the defendant's competence and convened a telephone conference to discuss the matter with the parties. During the conference, the District Court advised the defendant's attorney that he should consider the new evidence very seriously. As a result, the defendant's attorney requested a stay of execution, which the Supreme Court granted. The state then requested a hearing in the Superior Court on the question of whether the District Court's action had prevented the defendant's attorney from vigorously advocating the defendant's position that he was competent. Ultimately, the Superior Court appointed special counsel to advocate the position that the defendant was incompetent and held a new competency hearing. At the hearing, special counsel argued that the defendant's waiver of further proceedings was involuntary because his volitional capacity was impaired. The court found the defendant competent. In *State* v. *Ross*, 273 Conn. 684 (2005), the Supreme Court concluded that whether a waiver of constitutional rights was voluntary and whether a defendant's volitional capacity was so impaired as to render him incompetent were distinct legal questions and there was no issue as to the voluntariness of the defendant's waiver in this case. The court affirmed the trial court's finding that the defendant was competent to waive further challenges to the death sentences.

State v. Ross, 272 Conn. 577 (2005); State v. Ross, 273 Conn. 684 (2005) *Continued*

Judge Dranginis issued a concurring opinion in which she argued that there was no need to decide in this case that an unimpaired volitional capacity was not a necessary prerequisite for a finding of voluntariness. Justice Norcott issued a concurring and dissenting opinion in which he expressed his ongoing opposition to the death penalty. The defendant was executed on May 13, 2005.

State v. Skakel, 276 Conn. 633 (2006)

The defendant was convicted of murder in connection with the bludgeoning death of his neighbor. The murder occurred in 1975, when the defendant was fifteen years old, but the defendant was not charged until twenty-five years later. The defendant raised numerous claims on appeal to the Supreme Court, including claims that his case improperly was transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular docket of the Superior Court and that his prosecution was time barred by the five year statute of limitations for felonies that was in effect at the time of the murder, which had been subsequently amended to except all class A felonies, including murder. The majority concluded that the trial court properly had transferred the case to the regular docket because the department of children and families was the state agency solely responsible for the detention and treatment of juveniles and state law prohibited the department from accepting for placement anyone over the age of eighteen. The majority also rejected the defendant's claim that his prosecution was time barred. It reasoned that the amendment to the statute of limitations was retroactive because statutes of limitation are not penal provisions subject to strict construction, but are remedial, they are generally considered to be procedural rules and they create no legitimate expectancy interest in the application of the limitations period. The court overruled its contrary decision in *State* v. *Paradise*, 189 Conn. 346 (1983). In a concurring opinion, Justice Katz argued that there was no need to reach the question of whether the amendment excepting murder from the five year statute of limitations was retroactive because the statute in effect in 1975 did not apply to murder.

Continued on page 8

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Supreme Court During the Biennium

Continued from page 7

State v. Miranda, 274 Conn. 727 (2005)

This case previously had come before the Supreme Court on two occasions. In *State* v. *Miranda*, 245 Conn. 209 (1998) (*Miranda I*), the court concluded that the defendant properly had been convicted of assault under General Statutes § 53a-59 (a) (3), even though he was not the perpetrator of the physical assaults on the victim, when he had a familial relationship with the perpetrator, had assumed responsibility for the victim and considered himself the victim's stepfather. The court remanded the case to the Appellate Court to consider the defendant's evidentiary and constitutional claims. In *State* v. *Miranda*, 50 Conn. App. 298 (2000), the Appellate Court concluded that application of the statute to the defendant violated his due process rights. In *State* v. *Miranda*, 260 Conn. 92 (2002), the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Appellate Court, concluding that the application of the statute to the defendant's conduct was reasonably foreseeable. Following a resentencing proceeding, the defendant brought this appeal to the Supreme Court claiming that the judge trial referee who presided over the proceeding lacked authority to do so and abused his discretion in imposing the sentence. The court asked for supplemental briefs on the question of whether it should reconsider its decision in *Miranda I*. The court issued two plurality opinions, authored respectively by Justice Borden and Justice Vertefeuille, concluding, for different reasons, that *Miranda I* had been wrongly decided and that § 53a-59 (a) (3) did not apply to the defendant's conduct. In dissent, Justice Katz argued that *Miranda I* had been correctly decided.

State v. Sawyer, 279 Conn. 331 (2006)

The defendant was convicted under various criminal statutes after he entered the victim's home and sexually assaulted her. The Appellate Court affirmed his conviction. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the defendant claimed that the Appellate Court improperly had concluded that the trial court had not abused its discretion in permitting the state to introduce into evidence certain uncharged misconduct evidence and that, even if the evidence was improperly admitted, any error was harmless. The majority concluded that the trial court improperly had admitted evidence of the defendant's prior misconduct and that the error was harmful. In reaching this conclusion, the majority reconciled two competing standards for establishing harm in criminal cases involving claims of improper evidentiary rulings and adopted a new standard under which a nonconstitutional error is deemed harmless when an appellate court has a fair assurance that the error did not substantially affect the verdict. Justice Katz issued a concurring opinion in which she stated that, unlike the majority, she would reach the question of whether the Connecticut Code of Evidence constrains the Supreme Court from changing codified rules of evidence and would answer that question affirmatively. Justice Borden issued a concurring and dissenting opinion in which he agreed with Justice Katz's concurring opinion and further argued that only part of the misconduct evidence was inadmissible, and the trial court's admission of that evidence was harmless.

APPELLATE COURT

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

There are ten Appellate Court judges*, one 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 decision.

* On February 1, 2007, Judge William J. Lavery became the Chief Court Administrator. Pursuant to Subsection (b) of Section 51-197c, the Appellate Court shall consist of 10 judges.

Seated (left to right): **Judge Thomas A. Bishop, Judge William J. Lavery, Chief Judge Joseph P. Flynn, Judge Barry R. Schaller, and Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima.**

Standing (left to right): **Judge Trial Referee Joseph H. Pellegrino, Judge Chase T. Rogers, Judge F. Herbert Gruendel, Judge C. Ian McLachlan, Judge Lubbie Harper, Jr., and Judge Douglas S. Lavine.**

Noteworthy Cases Heard by the Appellate Court During the Biennium

State v. Nixon, 92 Conn. App. 586 (2005)

Argued September 23, 2005
Released December 13, 2005

The defendant appealed his conviction and sentence on two counts of assault in the second degree, arising from an altercation in which he stabbed the victim twice, once in the leg and once behind his shoulder. The Appellate Court held that the conviction violated the defendant's rights under the double jeopardy clause of the fifth amendment to the United States constitution because the conduct constituted one continuous assault perpetrated against one victim in a short period of time at the same location, not two assaults. In reaching this holding, the court distinguished this conviction under § 53a-60 (a)(2) from cases involving sexual assault, where the legislature has expressed a clear intention that each act of penetration be charged as a separate offense. The court rejected the state's argument that the use of the term "injury" in the singular, as used by the statute, indicates an intent to punish each act of causing a physical injury during an assault as a separate offense.

Chesler v. Derby, 96 Conn. App. 207, cert. denied, 280 Conn. 909 (2006)

Argued March 28, 2006
Released June 27, 2006

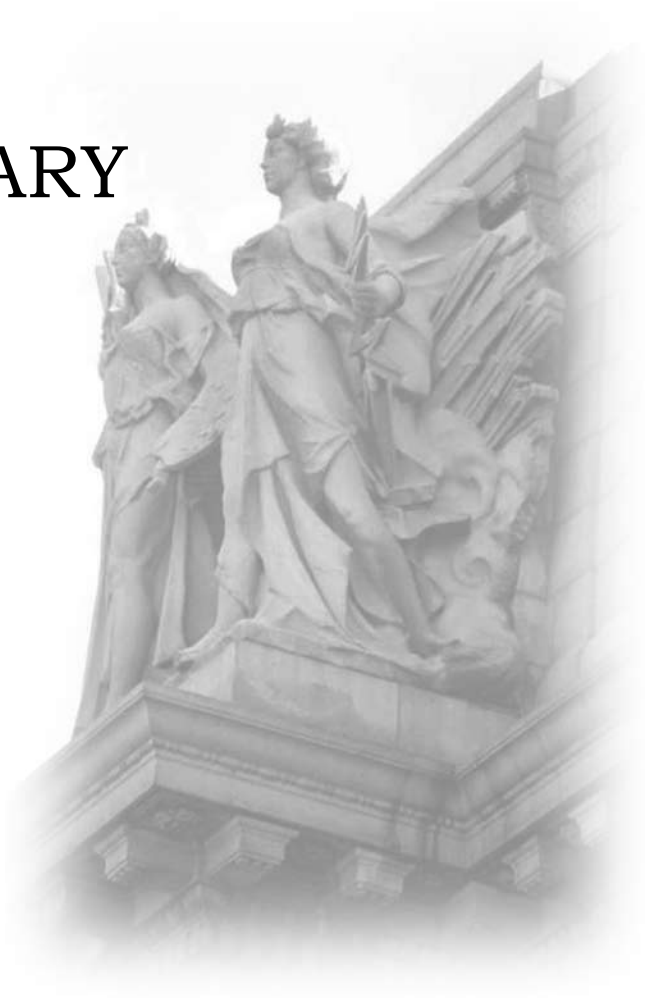
The defendants, the city of Derby and its workers' compensation insurer, appealed from the decision of the workers' compensation review board (board) ordering the payment of death benefits to the plaintiff, the widow of the decedent. The decedent died of a heart attack while attending a contentious board of education meeting in his capacity as the superintendent of schools. The Appellate Court affirmed the decision of the board. In reaching the decision, the court examined §§ 31-275 (16) (B) (ii) and (iii). The court held that these statutes do not preclude compensation for stress related physical injuries, such as this fatal cardiac event, under the Workers' Compensation Act. This decision makes it clear that physical impairments, such as heart attacks, regardless of whether they precipitated by direct physical trauma or by some type of nonphysical, work-related mental or emotional stress, are not exempt from coverage under the Workers' Compensation Act.

Vargas v. Doe, 96 Conn. App. 399, cert. denied, 280 Conn. 923 (2006)

Argued May 16, 2006
Released June 5, 2006

The plaintiff, after being acquitted on charges of molesting the defendants' minor child, brought a civil action against the defendants alleging, in part, that the defendants have falsely accused various individuals, including the plaintiff, of sexually molesting their children. The plaintiff appealed the trial court's order permitting the defendants to proceed anonymously and sealing any pleading referring to the defendants or their minor child by name. After recognizing its jurisdiction for review of the matter under General Statutes § 52-164x (c), the Appellate Court vacated the order and held that the trial court did not follow the procedural mandates of Practice Book § 11-20A because it failed to determine the existence of a substantial privacy interest that outweighed the public interest in open judicial proceedings and failed to articulate factual findings that would support such a conclusion. Instead, the trial court had improperly addressed the motion on the basis of the implicit assumption that because the proceedings arose from a prior criminal case involving allegations of sexual assault of a minor child, the use of pseudonyms to protect the child's privacy would be proper as a matter of course.

THE STATE JUDICIARY



"Judges rule on the basis of law, not public opinion, and they should be totally indifferent to pressures of the times."

– The Honorable Warren E. Burger
Former Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court

Connecticut's state judges come from a variety of backgrounds; some from private practice, others from state service. When they come onto the bench, however, a common mission binds them: to resolve matters brought before the courts in a fair, timely, efficient and open manner.

As judges, it is their sworn duty to uphold the Constitution of both the United States and the state of Connecticut, and to make sure that individual rights and liberties are protected through established law. By enforcing the rule of law and maintaining a strong, fair and impartial court system, judges keep social order and ensure that our democracy continues. Judges take seriously their responsibility to ensure that our state court system is transparent and accountable, and uphold on a daily basis our core democratic values of fairness and the safeguarding of rights. As important is a judge's duty to ensure access to justice for all.

These guiding principles play out every day in Connecticut's courtrooms. While the cases may be difficult and sometimes generate public criticism, our courts are dedicated to their role as guardians of the constitutional rights we value so dearly.

As recently noted by Superior Court Judge Christine E. Keller, Administrative Judge for the Hartford Judicial District: "I think most of my colleagues achieve or accomplish something every day simply by doing their job and doing it diligently. Many take on extra or difficult assignments – Rules Committee, task forces, board memberships, controversial and difficult cases, presiding over administrative responsibilities, judging moot court competitions and speaking engagements. In a variety of ways, Connecticut's judges are engaged and involved."

Among the Highlights
The State Judiciary

Under the leadership of Senior Associate Justice David M. Borden, the Judicial Branch's Public Access Task Force proposed 38 recommendations to make Connecticut's courts more transparent and accessible to the public. Justice Borden accepted 35 of the recommendations, some of which already have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. The task force included members of the judiciary, the news media, the bar and the public.

Recommendations of the Judicial Branch's Public Access Task Force

Recommendations that will be implemented administratively

- Reaffirm that judicial attendance records are open to the public
- Post the daily criminal docket on the Judicial Branch website
- Establish a judicial-media committee
- Open the Annual Meeting of the judges to the public
- Adding the word "open" in the Judicial Branch's mission statement
- Implement a written policy on hand-held scanners

Recommendations requiring assent by the judges

- Expand electronic access to the Supreme and Appellate Courts
- Pilot program of media access to criminal proceedings
- Media access to Superior Court civil proceedings and trials
- Rescind the Practice Book rule that automatically seals financial affidavits in divorce cases
- Permit public access to police reports in determining probable cause

Chief Court Administrator William J. Lavery appointed an Identity Theft Committee, to ensure that individuals' personal information is not compromised through the courts in a way that would allow a criminal to misuse the data. Judge Trial Referee Joseph H. Pellegrino is chairman of the committee, which is comprised of representatives from the law enforcement and business communities, states' attorneys, a law professor, judges and Judicial Branch staff. Judges on the committee are: Appellate Court Judge F. Herbert Gruendel, and Superior Court Judges John F. Blawie, Marshall K. Berger, Jr., Patrick L. Carroll III, Patty Jenkins Pittman and Judge Trial Referee Aaron Ment.

Chief Court Administrator William J. Lavery appointed Appellate Court Judge Lubbie Harper, Jr. as chairman of the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparity.

Superior Court Judge Clarance J. Jones was elected president-elect of the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts, representing 38 states and the District of Columbia.

The Lawyer Advertising Committee, chaired by Appellate Court Judge C. Ian McLachlan, recommended several changes to the Rules of Professional Conduct, which were approved by the Superior Court Rules Committee and subsequently adopted by the judges at their 2006 annual meeting. Among the major changes is one that makes it clear that lawyers may advertise using new electronic technology and that such advertisements are subject to the Rules of Professional Conduct.

Superior Court Judges Stuart D. Bear, Patricia L. Harleston and Christine E. Keller were appointed to serve on Governor M. Jodi Rell's Commission on Judicial Reform.

Senior Judge Charles D. Gill was named to the board of First Star, a national children's interest corporation based in Washington D.C.

Judge Trial Referee Arnold W. Aronson served as chairman of the National Conference of State Tax Judges from 2004-2006.

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Among the Highlights
The State Judiciary

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Awards

Senior Associate Justice David M. Borden in 2005 received the Connecticut Bar Association's Henry J. Naruk Award.

Supreme Court Justice Joette Katz in 2004 received the Connecticut Bar Association's Henry J. Naruk Judicary Award, as well as an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Quinnipiac University School of Law.

The Connecticut Trial Lawyers Association in 2006 honored Justice Katz, Superior Court Judges E. Curtissa R. Cofield, Nina F. Elgo, Carmen E. Espinosa, and Judge Trial Referee Frederica S. Brenneman as "Trailblazers in Connecticut's Judiciary." Also recognized was U.S. District Senior Judge Ellen Bree Burns, who was a Superior Court judge before she joined the federal bench.

Justice Richard N. Palmer was the 2006 recipient of the Connecticut Law Review's annual Lifetime Achievement Award.

Supreme Court Justice Richard N. Palmer, Appellate Court Judge Douglas S. Lavine, Chief Court Administrator William J. Lavery, Superior Court Judges Jon M. Alander, Patrick J. Clifford, Julia DiCocco Dewey, Barbara M. Quinn, Barry K. Stevens, and Judge Trial Referee Aaron Ment in 2006 received the Judicial Branch's Article Fifth Award for their work on the Branch's Public Access Task Force.

Appellate Court Judge Lubbie Harper, Jr., an alumni of Wilbur Cross High School in New Haven, was inducted into the school's Hall of Fame in 2005. Also in 2005, he was the first recipient of the first annual Diversity Award from the Young Lawyers Section of the Connecticut Bar Association; the recipient of the Connecticut Chapter of the Men and Women For Justice Inc. Award; and the recipient of the Bridgeport Bar Association's Criminal Law Committee's Judicial Integrity Award. In 2006, Judge Harper received the NAACP Greater New Haven Branch's Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Leadership Award, and also the James Hillhouse High School's Annual Leadership Award.

Superior Court Judge Holly A. Abery-Wetstone in 2006, and on behalf of the Regional Family Trial Docket program, received the Contribution to the Health and Welfare of Connecticut's Children Award, presented by the Connecticut Psychological Association.

Superior Court Judges Robert L. Holzberg and Jonathan E. Silbert in 2005 received the Community Mediation Inc.'s Robert C. Zampano Award For Excellence In Mediation.

Superior Court Judge Alfred J. Jennings Jr. in 2004 received the Judge Edward R. Finch Law Day Speech Award, given by the American Bar Association for the best Law Day speech nationwide. The speech was entitled "To Win Equality By the Law: Brown v. Board of Education at 50." The award ceremony occurred in February 2005.

Superior Court Judge John J. Langenbach in 2006 received the Connecticut Trial Lawyers Association Judicial Award.

Superior Court Judge Carmen L. Lopez in 2004 was named the Latina Citizen of the Year by Connecticut's Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

Judge Trial Referee Frederica S. Brenneman in 2004 was the first recipient of the Al Solnit Child Abuse Award presented by Lawyers for Children America. In 2005, she was a co-recipient with her daughter Amy Brenneman, of the "Women Who Dared" award presented by the National Council of Jewish Women. In 2006, Judge Brenneman received the Child Advocacy Award presented by the Young Lawyer's Division of the American Bar Association.

Judge Trial Referee Joseph H. Pellegrino in 2006 received the Connecticut Bar Association's Henry J. Naruk Judiciary Award.

Appointments

The Honorable Joseph P. Flynn in 2006 became Chief Judge of the Appellate Court, replacing the Honorable William J. Lavery, who became chief court administrator.

Judges F. Herbert Gruendel, Lubbie Harper Jr., Chase T. Rogers and Douglas S. Lavine were appointed to the Appellate Court during the Biennium.

In 2006, Chief Court Administrator William J. Lavery appointed John P. McCarthy as Chief Family Support Magistrate.

The following eight judges were appointed to the bench during the biennium: Judge Kevin A. Randolph; Judge Michael G. Maronich; Judge Harry E. Calmar; Judge Denise D. Markle; Judge Leslie I. Olear; Judge Robert G. Gilligan; Judge Maria Araujo Kahn; and Judge Maureen M. Keegan.

Special Recognition

Superior Court Judge Jon C. Blue in 2004 received a degree of Master of Law in Judicial Process from the University of Virginia. His thesis, *A Well-Tuned Cymbal? Extrajudicial Political Activity*, has been published, 18 Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics 1 (2004).

Superior Court Judges Kari A. Dooley, Carmen E. Espinosa, Barbara B. Jongbloed and Linda K. Lager in 2006 received certificates of appreciation from the U.S. Attorney's Office for contributions to the celebration of Women's Equality Day and Women's History Month.

Superior Judge Nina F. Elgo, the first Asian-Pacific American appointed to the Connecticut state bench, was among 12 Filipino Americans honored in 2005 by the Consulate General of the Philippines for their achievements and contributions to the community.

Governor M. Jodi Rell declared May 4, 2005, as Judge Lawrence L. Hauser Day in Connecticut, in recognition of his work combating domestic violence. He also received a special commendation from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women.

During the biennium, the following judges made presentations at seminars at the Pskov Regionial Court, Pskov, Russia, as part of the Connecticut-Pskov Rule of Law Partnership, which is one of 10 U.S. State/Russian region partnerships that comprise the Russian-American Rule of Law Consortium: Appellate Court Judge Thomas A. Bishop, Superior Court Judges Nina F. Elgo, David P. Gold, Lynda B. Munro, Michael R. Sheldon, Jonathan Silbert and Judge Trial Referee Joseph H. Pellegrino.

Other

The Supreme Court continued its popular practice of swearing in new attorneys at a ceremony designed to recognize the significance of the admittees becoming members of the Connecticut bar.

The Supreme and Appellate Courts continued their visits to colleges and high schools around the state. The Supreme Court visited Housatonic Community College in 2005 and the University of Connecticut, Storrs campus, in 2006; the Appellate Court visited New Haven's Wilbur Cross High School and Ansonia High School in 2006.

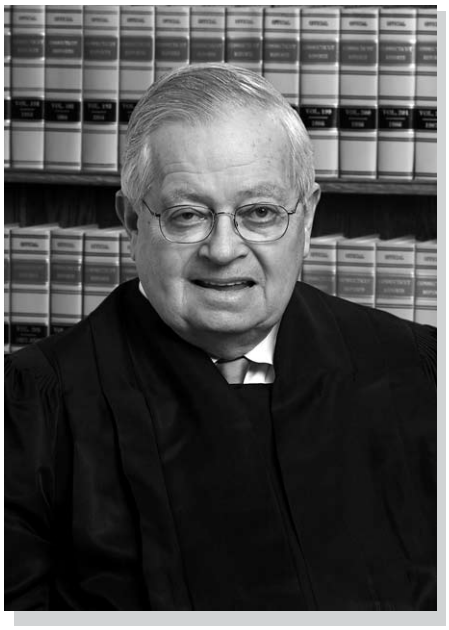
Superior Court judges continued to volunteer for the Judicial Branch's Speakers Bureau. These judges have spoken to various civic groups around the state on issues regarding the courts.

During the biennium, the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, the Judges' Education Committee, and the Office of Continuing Education produced plenary sessions and elective courses for the annual Judges Institute, which is held in June. The Judges Institute provides a unique opportunity for judges to explore the complexities of their profession, speak candidly with colleagues, and reflect upon their role within the judiciary.

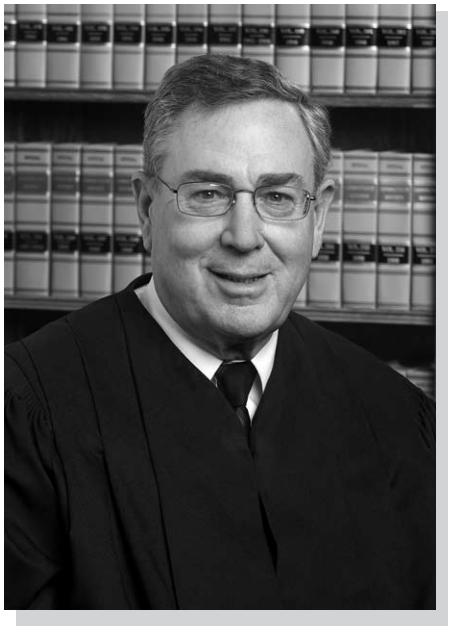
In 2005, family support magistrate decisions became available on the Judicial Branch website. Before then, the decisions were available only in local law libraries.

The Continuing Education Office arranged various training programs for judge trial referees and judges to assist in providing coverage when family support magistrates are unavailable. The judge trial referees have since provided invaluable service to the magistrate court.

SUPERIOR COURT



Judge William J. Lavery
Chief Court Administrator



Judge Michael A. Mack
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 Connecticut General Statutes.

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 Connecticut General Statutes.

In addition, to assisting the Chief Court Administrator, Judge Mack 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 Commission on Child Protection, the Civil Commission, and the Interagency Task Force on Trafficking.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES

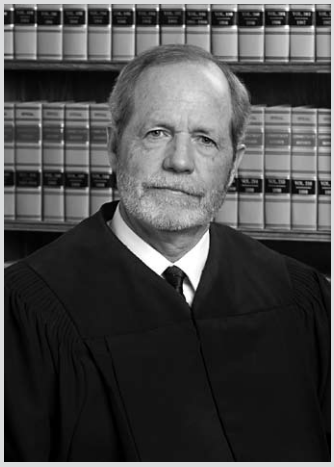
The Chief Court Administrator appoints Chief Administrative Judges to oversee the following Superior Court divisions: criminal, civil, family, juvenile, judicial marshal services and judge trial referees.

THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

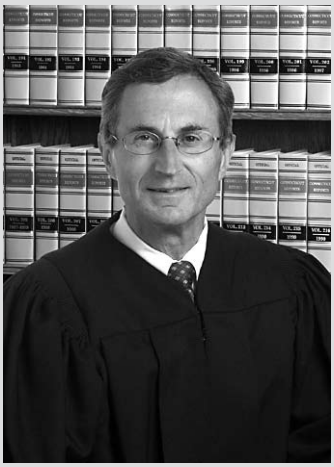
- To represent the Chief Court Administrator on matters of policy affecting their respective divisions.
- To solicit advice and suggestions from the judges and others on matters affecting their respective divisions including legislation and advise the Chief Court Administrator on such matters.
- To advise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

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.

Magistrate John P. McCarthy
Chief Family Support Magistrate



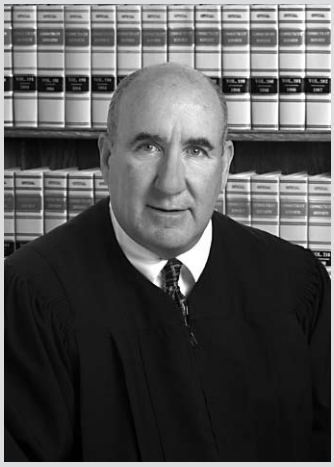
Judge Patrick J. Clifford
Chief Administrative Judge for Criminal Matters



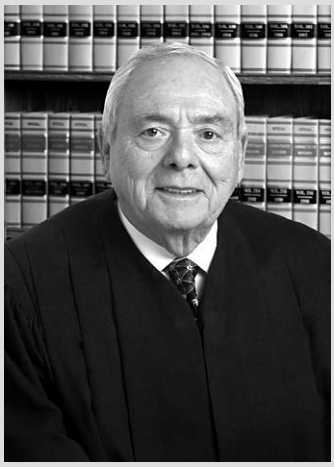
Judge Arthur A. Hiller
Chief Administrative Judge for Civil Matters

Judge Julia DiCocco Dewey
Chief Administrative Judge for Family Matters

Judge Barbara M. Quinn
Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters



Judge Thomas V. O'Keefe, Jr.
Chief Administrative Judge for Judicial Marshal Services



Judge Joseph H. Sylvester
Chief Administrative Judge for Judge Trial Referees

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES

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

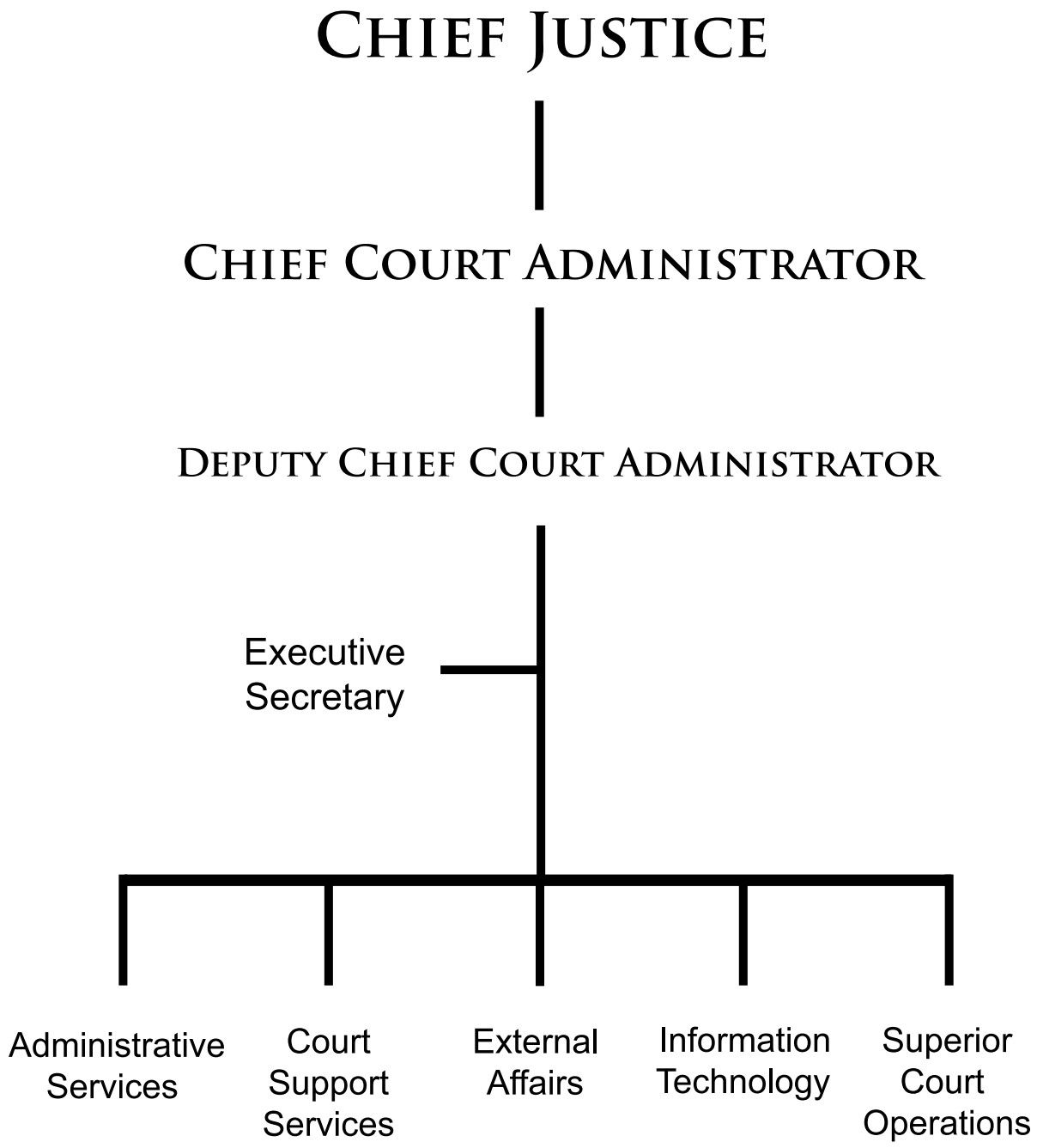
THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 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.

Standing (left to right): **Judge Julia L. Aurigemma, Assistant Administrative Judge Richard A. Robinson (standing in for Judge Michael Hartmere), Assistant Administrative Judge Taggart D. Adams (standing in for Judge John F. Kavanewksy, Jr.), Judge John W. Pickard, Judge Douglas C. Mintz, Judge Salvatore C. Agati, and Judge Richard P. Gilardi.**

Seated (left to right): **Judge Jonathan J. Kaplan, Judge Antonio C. Robaina, Judge Christine E. Keller, Judge Frank M. D'Addabbo, Jr., Judge Stuart M. Schimelman, and Judge Linda K. Lager.**

Administrative Organization



Administrative Services Division

Executive Director
Administrative Services
Thomas A. Siconolfi

Director, Internal Audit
Danny C. Taylor

Director, Budget and Planning
Dean 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 Service Division provides essential centralized services to assist the judges and the Judicial Branch's almost 4,000 employees. Such services include: development, management, 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 and facilities planning, design and repair; fleet and materials management, purchasing and warehousing; and internal auditing and investigation.

The planning and management of facilities is among the most visible responsibilities of administrative services.

HIGHLIGHTS OVER THE PAST BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- The identification of land to purchase a new, 160,000-square-foot courthouse in Torrington. The Branch hopes that the building will be completed by 2010.
- The long-delayed new juvenile detention center in Bridgeport finally moved forward. Demolition of the old buildings on the site, located at the corner of Congress Street & Huntington Avenue, has been completed and the new facility should open in late 2008.
- The new Appellate Court building at 75 Elm Street in Hartford opened in September 2005.
- A major restoration and renovation of the Kendrick Avenue courthouse in Waterbury was completed in March 2006. The building now houses juvenile court.
- A $2.5 million addition to the New Haven Juvenile Detention Center greatly expanded recreation and program space.
- The parking garage at the Judicial District courthouse in Stamford opened in September 2005.

Court Support Services Division

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) oversees Pre-Trial Services, Family Services, and supervision options for adults and juveniles as well as Juvenile Detention Services. A key component of its function is to provide judges with information they use in making decisions.

Executive Director
Court Support Services
William H. Carbone

Director, Administration
John F. Brooks

Director, Operations
Thomas F. White

Deputy Director, Family Services
Stephen R. Grant

Deputy Director, Staff Development & QC
James Greene

Deputy Director, Adult Services/IAR
Greg Halzack

Deputy Director, Juvenile Probation
Julia O'Leary

Deputy Director, Juvenile Detention
Leo Arnone

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- In 2006, the American Correctional Association (ACA) accredited CSSD's Adult Probation Services, making it only the 12th probation program in the nation to receive this recognition. Also in 2006, the ACA audited the three juvenile detention centers operated by CSSD (Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven) and recommended re-accreditation.

- From July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2006, CSSD hired 117 new adult probation officers; in January 2007, it had 490 adult probation officers in the field. Higher staffing levels have led to increased restitution collections and an increase in the number of offenders who successfully complete probation. In addition, longitudinal studies show a reduction in recidivism.

- In 2006,CSSD funded a new gender-specific transitional housing facility in New Haven for court-referred women statewide. Named The Virginia Wells House and operated by Project MORE, Inc., the facility is the first gender-specific transitional house funded by CSSD and the only one in Connecticut specifically designed for court-referred women.

- In 2005, community service crews operating out of the alternative incarceration network performed more than 220,000 hours of community service. Projects have included the construction of handicapped-accessible play scapes; service of thousands of hours at Special Olympics events; and rebuilding the boardwalk at Ocean Beach in New London.

Continued on page 22

Court Support Services Division

Continued from page 21

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- CSSD strengthened the Alternative to Incarceration Center model in 2005 to reflect research-based best practices in effective programming, principles and services in the areas of cognitive behavioral therapy, anger management, substance abuse treatment and employment assistance.

- In 2005, CSSD implemented statewide a new assessment tool to be used by family relations counselors on the civil side. The tool, called the *Intake Assessment Screen,* was developed over the past three years with the help of national experts, and it facilitates early and in-depth identification of parenting conflicts. The information assists family relations counselors in achieving a better match between the needs of the family and the level of intervention provided. Initial outcome measures have demonstrated a 5 percent increase in agreement rates by the parties at the conclusion of the identified service.

- Also in 2005, CSSD expanded the family civil services menu to include conflict resolution conferences and issue-focused evaluations. These services offer clients alternative ways of resolving their custody disputes. The new services, when paired with the Intake Assessment Screen, are demonstrating a 72 percent agreement rate. This benefits the court with earlier resolutions and final dispositions in referred matters, thus decreasing the time needed for trials.

- Juvenile probation services have been enhanced as a result of the Emily J. consent judgment. Under an agreement with the state Department of Children and Families, CSSD juvenile probation officers collaborate with DCF child welfare social workers regarding the development of probation treatment plans for detainees.

- In 2005, CSSD expanded the Juvenile Risk Reduction Center model to reflect a research-based approach that focuses on providing gender-specific risk reduction and treatment services to children. In addition, the expansion established juvenile sex offender services for the Hartford and Waterford courts. Also in 2005, CSSD implemented a new program, the Center for Assessment, Respite and Enrichment (CARE), which was developed as a diversion initiative for status-offender girls.

- In January 2005, CSSD and DCF, in collaboration with many public and private partners and stakeholders, undertook a long-term joint strategic planning process regarding juvenile services. The plan, released in August 2006, focuses on prevention, and partnerships with parents, schools and the community.

- In 2004, CSSD developed and implemented two new programs – the Probation Transition Program (PTP) and the Technical Violation Unit (TVU), in accordance with Section 26(a) of Public Act 04-234. PTP is in place in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, New London and Waterbury, and targets inmates who have terms of probation following their discharge from the state Department of Correction. The TVU—in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London and Waterbury—is intended to reduce the number of probationers sentenced to incarceration because of technical violations. Preliminary findings from both programs are yielding promising results.

- Also in 2004, 29 new family relations counselors were sworn in, the first group to receive a formal swearing in and certificate ceremony. Since then, 17 additional family relations counselors have been hired.

- CSSD in 2004 implemented the Hartford Youth Offender Project, which seeks to provide age-appropriate services and more intensive supervision to 16- and 17-year-olds on probation. Currently, two adult probation officers are assigned to this program.

External Affairs Division

The External Affairs Division furnishes and facilitates the exchange of information about the Judicial Branch to the Legislative and Executive Branches of government, the public, community organizations and the news media. The division also operates the volunteer and intern, and job shadowing programs.

During the biennium judges spoke at a total of 273 events, as part of the Speakers Bureau.

Executive Director External Affairs
Melissa A. Farley

Director, External Affairs
Deborah J. Fuller

Deputy Director, External Affairs
Stephen N. Ment

Manager of Communications
Rhonda J. Stearley-Hebert

Manager of Communications
James J. Senich

Program Manager
Intern/Volunteer Program
Robyn N. Oliver

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- The Division tracked the progress through the Legislature of several bills and proposals affecting the Judicial Branch. Among them was the establishment of a schedule for the disposal or destruction of exhibits from criminal cases that are held long after the conclusion of the case; allowed contributions to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund to be paid directly to the clerk's office; and clarified arraignment venues.

- Employees of the division were involved with various boards, commissions and committees, including the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparity, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Planning and Implementation Committee, the Family With Service Needs Advisory Board, the Advisory Committee on Wrongful Convictions, the Attorney Assistance Advisory Committee, the Public Access Task Force and the Civil Commission.

- External Affairs assisted 62 judges through the legislative reappointment process.

- Newly elected legislators were invited in 2005 to an orientation designed to inform them of the role and function of Connecticut's Judicial Branch.

- The division handled hundreds of calls from the news media, including state and national news organizations and also established an Online Media Resource Center on the Judicial Branch's website.

- External Affairs approves, designs and facilitates the printing of Judicial Branch publications, including the annual Branch Directory and the Biennial Report.

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External Affairs Division

Continued from page 23

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIENNIUM INCLUDE:

- Throughout the biennium, External Affairs coordinated programs designed to provide members of the public with information about the law and how the court system in Connecticut functions. These programs include the Supreme Court Tour program, Seniors & The Law, and the Branch's Speakers Bureau.

- The division assisted in coordinating several events, including the twice-yearly swearing in of new lawyers before the Supreme Court, the final round of the High School Mock Trial Competition, and visits by dignitaries from around the world.

- During the last biennium, the volunteer and intern coordinators assisted 1,000 college students by placing them into internships. These internships were at a wide variety of Judicial Branch work locations, such as Jury Administration, probation, small claims, clerks' offices, and Community Court. This program provides a meaningful opportunity for students to learn about the Judicial Branch while providing the Branch with valuable volunteer hours.

- The Volunteer/Intern Program also started the Job Shadow Program, which offers high school students the opportunity to "shadow" work place hosts in court or a Judicial Branch facility, as they go through their normal work day. Several area high schools have participated in the program.

Information Technology Division

The Information Technology Division (IT) consists of Judicial Information Systems (JIS) and the Commission on Official Legal Publications. The division is dedicated to designing, developing, implementing and maintaining the Judicial Branch's complex data and information processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination and printing systems for the Judicial Branch, the legal community and the public. IT also manages the HelpDesk, which provides computer assistance to thousands of users. IT performs a crucial role in the development and maintenance of the Branch's website as well.

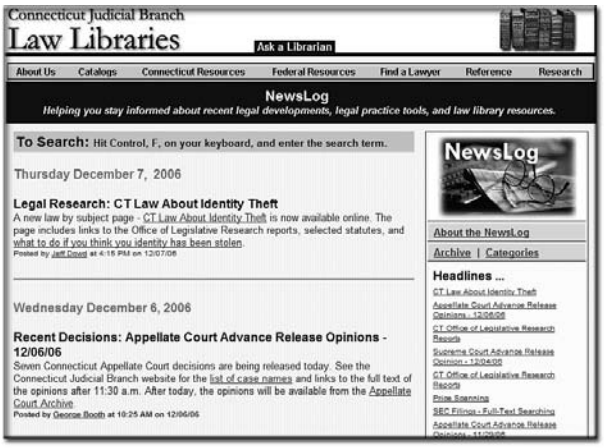
Executive Director Information Technology
Joseph F. Camilleri

Director, Information Systems
Elizabeth Bickley

Director, Commission on Official Legal Publications
Richard Hemenway

Since July 2005, individual daily visits to the Judicial Branch website have increased 75 percent.

Award winning Law Library NewsLog



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- Since its inception in 1997, the Judicial Branch website has received a total of eight national awards—six of which were awarded over the past two years. As the website has grown, so too has the number of visitors. Since July 2005, individual daily visits to the website have increased from 9,560 to 16,685, a 75 percent increase. Pages views have jumped from 678,067 to 1,198,602, also a 75 percent increase. Hits per month, meanwhile, have expanded from 1,881,909 to 4,081,118.
- IT was an indispensable partner in the development of the Judicial Branch's electronic filing program, which allows attorneys to file certain civil cases via the Internet. Since its launch in July 2004, the number of attorneys/firms enrolled in e-services has increased to 21,913.

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Information Technology Division

Continued from page 25

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

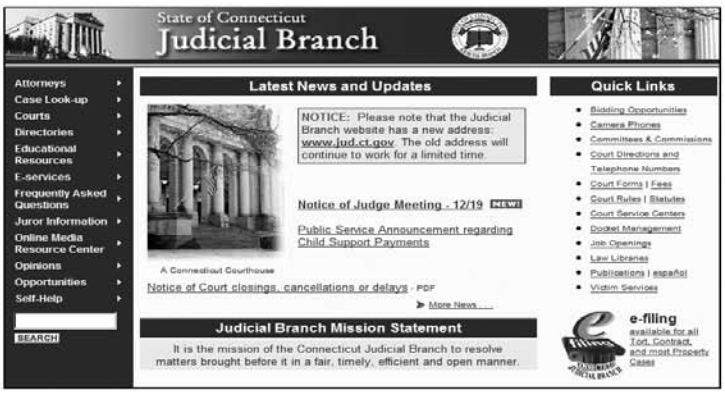
- In February 2006, e-filing case types expanded to include property and contract case types. With the addition of these case types, 85 percent of all cases filed in the clerks' offices are now eligible to be electronically filed. Currently, more than 308 e-filed documents are received each day.

- Enhancements continue to be made to the e-filing program. In May 2006, several correction functions were added for the courts, including the ability to correct scanning errors and the improper placement of electronic documents, as well as the ability to change pro se address information on the web immediately. In June 2006, electronic check capability was added for attorneys.

- The Criminal/Motor Vehicle system was extensively modified in response to legislation that automatically assigns certain 16- and 17-year-olds to youthful offender status. The system includes a new YO docket that meets the requirements of the new law.

- Over the past year, IT has upgraded services for Judicial PC and laptop users. These enhancements include the migration of more than 4,000 Judicial Branch employees to a Microsoft Exchange e-mail and calendar system, which when completed in January 2006, capped one of the largest rollouts of new technology since the Y2K project. Microsoft Exchange provides users the ability to share electronic collaboration tools among several groups.

- In October 2005, scheduling information was added to the Case Lookup section of the Branch's website, allowing easy access to members of the public and attorneys.



SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

The mission of the Superior Court Operations Division is to assist the Judicial Branch in the administration of justice by providing quality services and information to the court, customers and the community in an effective, professional and courteous manner. Overall, the division provides judges and support staff with resources needed to process cases for trial, and process cases and matters that can be resolved without a trial. The division, the Branch's largest, is composed of the following units: Judge Support Services, the Court Operations Unit, the Legal Services Unit, the Administration Unit, the Office of Victim Services, Support Enforcement Services and Judicial Marshal Services.

Executive Director
Superior Court Operations
Joseph D. D'Alesio

Director, Administration
James R. Maher

Director, Judge Support Services
Faith P. Arkin

Director, Legal Services
Carl E. Testo

Director, Superior Court Operations
Nancy L. Kierstead

Director, Support Enforcement Services
Charisse E. Hutton

Director, Office of Victim Services
Linda J. Cimino

Director, Judicial Marshal Services
Richard L. Zaharek

Court Management Specialist
Vicki Nichols

HIGHLIGHTS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- The establishment in 2006 of new domestic violence dockets in the New Britain, Norwalk and New London Geographical Area courts.
- In 2006, the Branch, as part of an initiative by Gov. M. Jodi Rell, established three special gun dockets in the GA courts serving Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. With these dockets, a dedicated judge in each location presides over all GA cases involving the illegal use or possession of a firearm.
- As a result of a three-year effort, the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies granted the Judicial Marshal Training Academy accreditation status in July 2005. The academy had to comply with 182 standards to gain the initial accreditation, which lasts three years. The academy is one of 13 such accredited academies in the United States and currently the only CALEA accredited public safety training academy in Connecticut
- In 2006, the Judicial Branch added two Child Protection Sessions (one in Danbury, the other in Willimantic) to assist Juvenile Matters sessions statewide with managing their termination of parental rights and child protection trial dockets.
- Centralized small claims began in May 2006.

Continued on page 28

Superior Court Operations Division

Continued from page 27

HIGHLIGHTS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS INCLUDE:

- In 2005, two additional judges were assigned to the Complex Litigation Docket (CLD). This provided the opportunity to consolidate and improve the complex litigation dockets, with an aim toward the more efficient use of personnel, facilities, and equipment. As a result, New Britain's complex litigation docket moved in March 2006 to the Hartford Judicial District courthouse, and New Haven's docket moved to the Waterbury Judicial District courthouse.

- The division's e-filing initiative continued to grow. As of Nov. 13, 2006, approximately 88 percent of newly initiated cases may be e-filed and 27,945 documents have been e-filed by 351 attorneys/law firms. There were four times as many e-filed documents as of Nov. 13, 2006, as there were on June 30, 2006. In addition, as of Nov. 13, 2006, 150 onsite presentations had been made to more than 1,300 attorneys and law office staff, and 80 classroom sessions had been scheduled with 450 participants registered.

- The Court Operations Division completed implementation of the Paperless Rearrest Warrant Network (PRAWN) in every municipal police department in the state. Roll-out to Connecticut State Police troops has begun and is scheduled to be completed by spring 2007.

- The Judicial Branch now uses digital audio recording in 72 courtrooms to record proceedings and produce transcripts. Digital recording provides superior audio quality, faster access to records and a centralized backup of all recordings and notes. The Branch will continue installing digital audio recording in additional courtrooms and hearing rooms.

- A new Court Service Center opened in the New Haven Judicial District Courthouse in 2006, bringing the total number of centers to nine statewide.

- The Office of Victim Services hired four victim services advocates to fill vacancies at the Bristol, New Haven, Norwich and Derby geographical area courts. In addition, OVS' notification program is collaborating with the Department of Correction's Victim Services Unit and the Board of Pardons and Parole Victim Services Unit to improve services provided to victims of incarcerated offenders.

- Support Enforcement Services (SES) worked with the Office of the Chief Court Administrator to improve the rate of capias executions. SES also provided enhanced customer service in three pilot locations under a $100,000 federal grant award entitled "Customer Service Outreach." Introductory phone calls, reminder phone calls and more user-friendly notices of case and court events were used.

- SES also launched a special law enforcement initiative in 2005, targeting more than 5,000 noncustodial parents who had not paid anything on their child support order for at least three months, and many of them for three to 10 years. Three months later SES had collected $203,977 from 14 percent of these cases. The initiative was repeated in August 2006.

- The work of the Statewide Bar Counsel's Office and the Office of Chief Disciplinary Counsel in implementing new rules concerning attorney discipline has resulted in a significant decrease in the amount of time it takes for a grievance complaints to go through the system. The Statewide Bar Counsel reports that in calendar year 2005, it took 114 days on average from the filing of a complaint to a finding of probable cause; the national average is 285 days. Also in calendar year 2005, it took 253 days from the filing of a complaint to disposition by the Statewide Grievance Committee; the national average is 447 days.

- The Law Libraries' website won the Justice Served 2006 Web Award. It was chosen from among more than 3,500 court websites worldwide.

JURY ADMINISTRATION

Website Visits*
134,226 visits to the Jury FAQ page

74,195 visits to the Juror Information page

* For the time period of January 2004 to January 2006

2004-2006 Highlights

- Jury Administration expanded its Outreach Program during the biennium and visited high schools in every judicial district in the state. Response to this program has been positive with many teachers calling for return presentations by outreach staff. Analysis of data collected from the schools shows that 66 percent of students surveyed had a positive overall attitude about jury service prior to the outreach presentations. Positive attitudes toward jury service increased to 80 percent after the presentation.

- Programming was completed for a new computer system that will be used by Jury Administration and the courts for summoning and managing jurors. The system will allow Jury Administration to be more responsive to the needs of the public and the court. It is anticipated that the new system will be fully operational at the close of 2007.

- New jury publications were developed as part of Jury Administration's overall outreach efforts. These publications were developed for college students and Spanish-speaking individuals in an effort to provide specialized information about jury duty for these target audiences.

- Also during the biennium, the jury summons envelope was re-designed to include a message in Spanish instructing recipients to contact Jury Administration via telephone for assistance with the summons.

Jury Biennial Report 2006

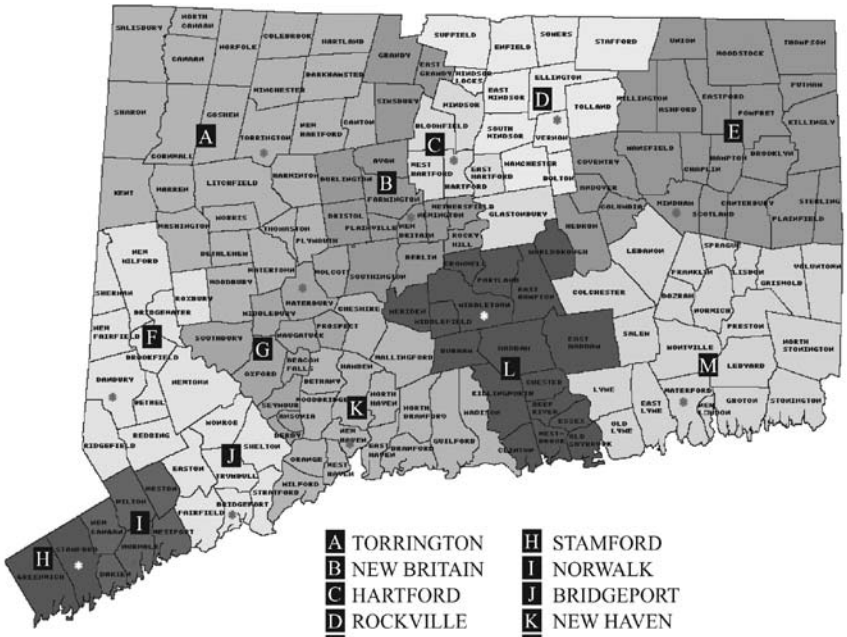
Court Year:	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
Summoning and Utilization		
Number of summonses issued	576,746	585,220
Number of jurors who served [1]	110,487	106,064
Jurors who completed service within one day	103,603	99,677
Jurors who served seven days or longer	1,093	1,128
Number cancelled by court	137,145	149,254
Total disqualified	282,419	277,444
Excused by court	6,278	5,970
Jurors selected for Trial	9,875	8,624
Delinquency		
Missed any appearance [2]	31,366	33,491
No service or compliance within one year [3]	26,727	26,847
Jury Outreach		
Schools visited	23	41
Number of presentations given	92	154
Number of students	1,990	3,633
Telephone Calls from Potential Jurors		
Total calls answered for the year	160,167	157,236
Average calls per month	13,347	13,103
Average calls per day	636	624

[1] Includes individuals who postponed service from the previous court year
[2] Some individuals subsequently served or were disqualified within one year of the original summons date.
[3] Individuals neither served, nor were disqualified, within one year of the original summons date.

SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

13 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts



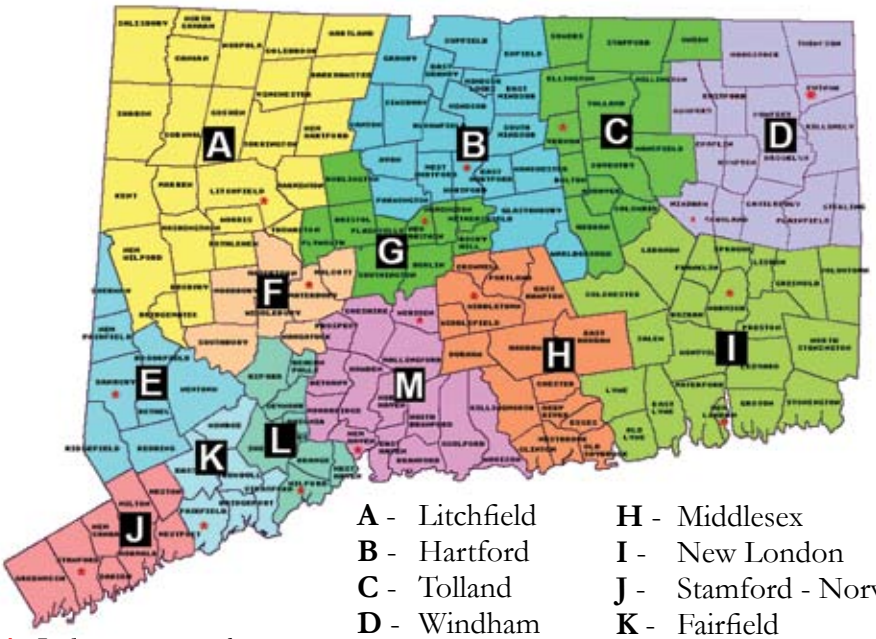
A TORRINGTON
B NEW BRITAIN
C HARTFORD
D ROCKVILLE
E WILLIMANTIC
F DANBURY
G WATERBURY
H STAMFORD
I NORWALK
J BRIDGEPORT
K NEW HAVEN
L MIDDLETOWN
M WATERFORD

* *Indicates town where Judicial District courthouse is located*

SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

13 Juvenile Districts and 20 Geographical Areas

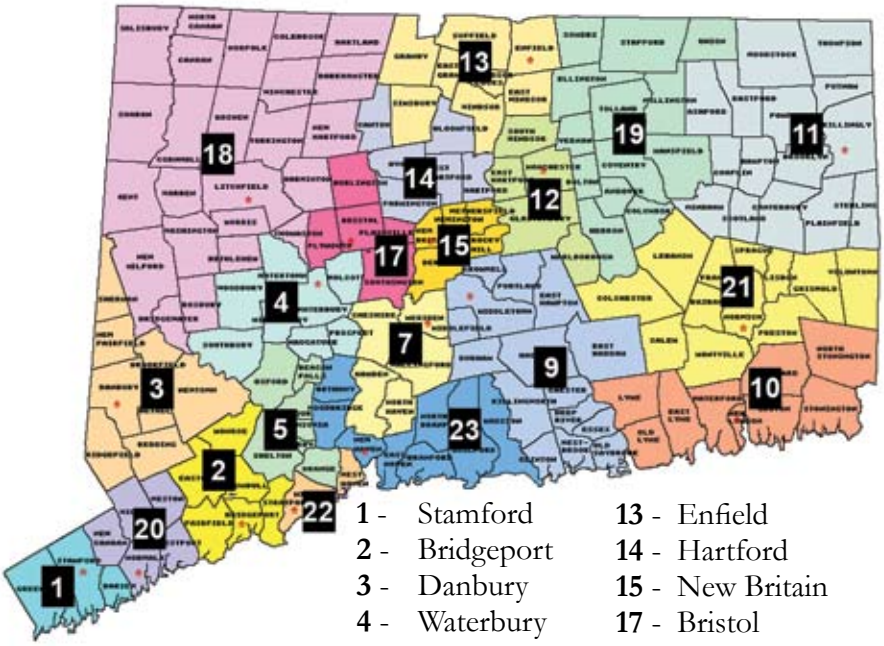
Connecticut Judicial Districts



* *Indicates town where Judicial District courthouse is located*

A - Litchfield
B - Hartford
C - Tolland
D - Windham
E - Danbury
F - Waterbury
G - New Britain
H - Middlesex
I - New London
J - Stamford - Norwalk
K - Fairfield
L - Ansonia - Milford
M - New Haven

Connecticut Geographical Areas



* *Indicates town where Geographical Area courthouse is located*

1 - Stamford
2 - Bridgeport
3 - Danbury
4 - Waterbury
5 - Derby
7 - Meriden
9 - Middletown
10 - New London
11 - Danielson
12 - Manchester
13 - Enfield
14 - Hartford
15 - New Britain
17 - Bristol
18 - Bantam
19 - Rockville
20 - Norwalk
21 - Norwich
22 - Milford
23 - New Haven

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 by the General Assembly

TERM OF OFFICE: Eight years

FUNDING: State-Funded

General Fund Expenditures:

FY 2004 - 2005	FY 2005 - 2006
$ 370,278,984	$ 393,601,139

NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS:
196 including the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Appellate and Superior Courts

Permanent Full-Time Employee Positions Authorized: 4,226 *

* including Judges

TOTAL CASES FILED DURING THE BIENNIUM 2004 - 2006

Supreme Court Cases Filed: 477

Appellate Court Cases Filed: 2,271

Superior Court Cases Filed: 1,060,491

Summary of Total Cases Filed for the Superior Court Division during the Biennium

		FY 2004-2005	FY 2005-2006
Criminal			
	Judicial Districts	3,226	3,136
	Geographical Areas	116,250	120,879
	Total Criminal	**119,476**	**124,015**
Motor Vehicle		**191,797**	**197,442**
Civil		**53,606**	**52,252**
Small Claims		**72,249**	**86,835**
Family		**31,884**	**32,377**
Juvenile			
	Delinquency	15,603	15,315
	Family With Service Needs	4,176	4,505
	Youth In Crisis	1,282	1,322
	Child Protection	11,292	11,605
	Total Juvenile	**32,353**	**32,747**
Housing		**16,471**	**16,987**
TOTAL SUPERIOR COURT CASES FILED		**517,836**	**542,655**

Connecticut Judicial Branch

Summary of the 1,062,530 Superior Court Division Disposed Cases During the Biennium

		FY 2004-2005	FY 2005-2006
Criminal			
	Judicial Districts	3,323	3,049
	Geographical Areas	117,386	115,775
	Total Criminal	**120,709**	**118,824**
Motor Vehicle		**204,565**	**192,930**
Civil		**51,575**	**53,707**
Small Claims		**76,466**	**81,872**
Family		**32,288**	**32,496**
Juvenile			
	Delinquency	15,244	15,484
	Family With Service Needs	3,891	4,636
	Youth In Crisis	1,176	1,415
	Child Protection	10,916	11,185
	Total Juvenile	**31,227**	**32,720**
Housing		**16,759**	**16,392**
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED		**533,589**	**528,941**
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED Through the Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)		**250,131**	**243,589**
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED Superior Court and CIB		**783,720**	**772,530**

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

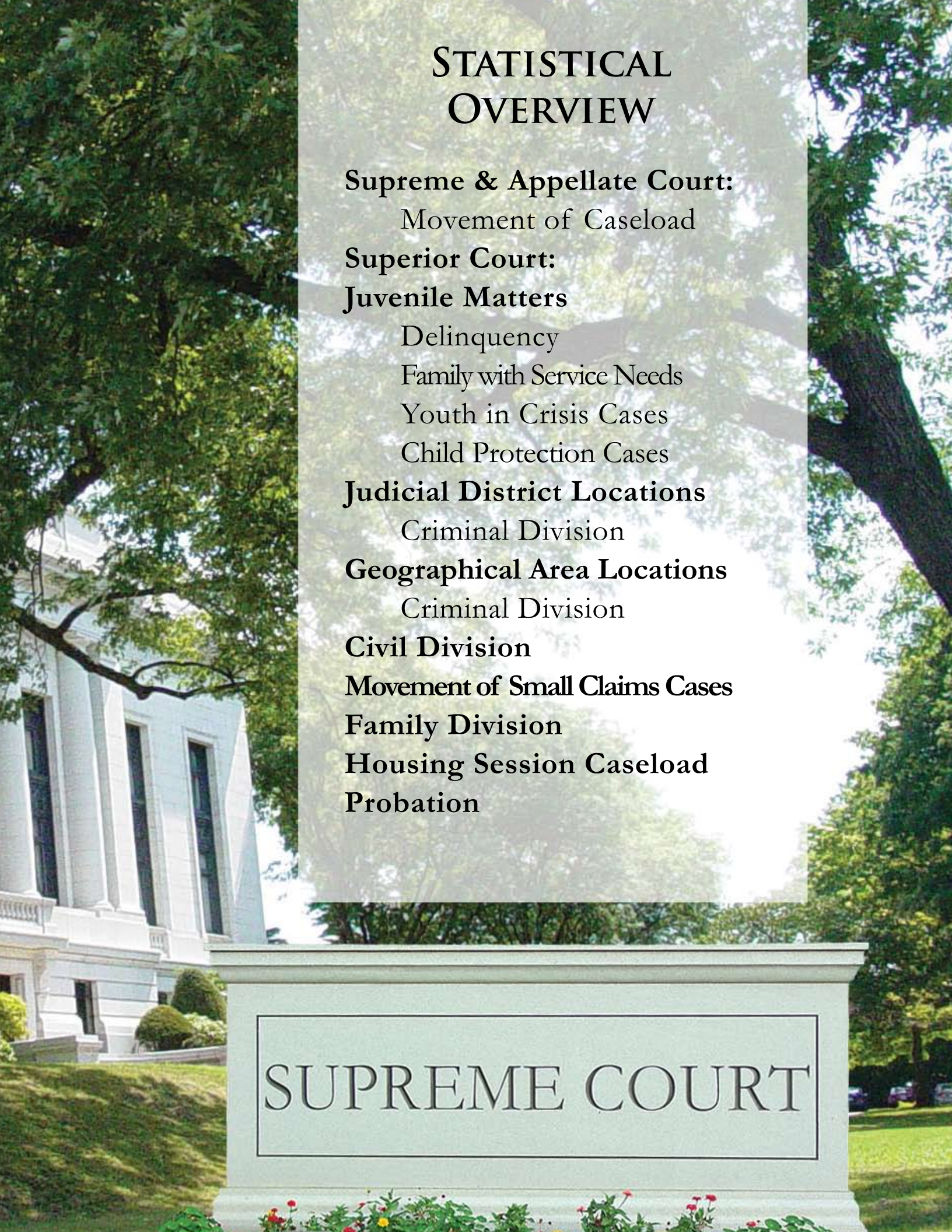
Civil Division

Movement of Small Claims Cases

Family Division

Housing Session Caseload

Probation



Supreme Court
Movement of Caseload
July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2006

	July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005			July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Appeals Pending Start of Period	135	92	227	161	87	248
Appeals Added During Period	178	61	239	162	76	238
Total Caseload for Period Covered	313	153	466	323	163	486
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	115	42	157	117	41	158
All Other Dispositions	37	24	61	30	18	48
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	152	66	218	147	59	206
Appeals Pending End of Period	161	87	248	176	104	280

Connecticut Judicial Branch

Appellate Court
Movement of Caseload
July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2006

	July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005			July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Appeals Pending Start of Period	798	325	1123	811	313	1124
Appeals Added During Period	938	199	1137	907	227	1134
Total Caseload for Period Covered	1736	524	2260	1718	540	2258
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	388	158	546	367	156	523
All Other Dispositions	537	53	590	502	72	574
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	925	211	1136	869	228	1097
Appeals Pending End of Period	811	313	1124	849	312	1161

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS

DELINQUENCY

July 1, 2004 TO June 30, 2005

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	467	64	15	546	1,525	1,531	416	105	19	540	(6)
DANBURY	78	1	-	79	468	481	64	2	-	66	(13)
HARTFORD	651	82	19	752	2,731	2,669	648	108	58	814	62
MIDDLETOWN	196	29	4	229	798	809	198	17	3	218	(11)
WATERFORD	285	38	5	328	1,016	991	259	75	19	353	25
NEW HAVEN	867	114	38	1,019	3,109	3,040	899	136	53	1,088	69
NORWALK	175	32	5	212	399	428	133	32	18	183	(29)
NEW BRITAIN	361	40	2	403	1,381	1,373	358	43	10	411	8
ROCKVILLE	196	28	2	226	978	884	271	42	7	320	94
STAMFORD	153	17	4	174	458	455	148	26	3	177	3
TORRINGTON	86	12	-	98	511	484	116	9	-	125	27
WATERBURY	381	46	4	431	1,606	1,478	450	82	27	559	128
WILLIMANTIC	173	28	5	206	623	621	176	28	4	208	2
TOTAL	4,069	531	103	4,703	15,603	15,244	4,136	705	221	5,062	359

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
July 1, 2005 TO June 30, 2006

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	416	105	19	540	1,251	1,282	355	105	49	509	(31)
DANBURY	64	2	-	66	421	411	70	6	-	76	10
HARTFORD	648	108	58	814	2,785	2,644	721	157	77	955	141
MIDDLETOWN	198	17	3	218	823	816	200	22	3	225	7
WATERFORD	259	75	19	353	885	916	209	58	55	322	(31)
NEW HAVEN	899	136	53	1,088	3,239	3,463	752	88	24	864	(224)
NORWALK	133	32	18	183	391	444	100	18	12	130	(53)
NEW BRITAIN	358	43	10	411	1,460	1,454	346	68	3	417	6
ROCKVILLE	271	42	7	320	1,058	1,056	264	50	8	322	2
STAMFORD	148	26	3	177	452	421	143	40	25	208	31
TORRINGTON	116	9	-	125	470	491	94	9	1	104	(21)
WATERBURY	450	82	27	559	1,554	1,532	387	84	110	581	22
WILLIMANTIC	176	28	4	208	526	554	141	27	12	180	(28)
TOTAL	4,136	705	221	5,062	15,315	15,484	3,782	732	379	4,893	(169)

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005

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	138	28	11	177	409	394	159	29	4	192	15
DANBURY	21	-	1	22	104	106	20	-	-	20	(2)
HARTFORD	130	18	5	153	503	460	157	24	15	196	43
MIDDLETOWN	74	6	1	81	258	220	98	20	1	119	38
WATERFORD	96	19	2	117	311	309	96	18	5	119	2
NEW HAVEN	198	24	8	230	569	524	239	28	8	275	45
NORWALK	72	4	-	76	120	132	56	8	-	64	(12)
NEW BRITAIN	113	31	3	147	482	477	129	19	4	152	5
ROCKVILLE	79	13	2	94	253	259	80	5	3	88	(6)
STAMFORD	30	4	-	34	118	89	50	13	-	63	29
TORRINGTON	47	4	-	51	230	228	48	5	-	53	2
WATERBURY	184	16	3	203	519	431	248	33	10	291	88
WILLIMANTIC	96	12	3	111	300	262	112	35	2	149	38
TOTAL	1,278	179	39	1,496	4,176	3,891	1,492	237	52	1,781	285

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006

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	159	29	4	192	419	463	106	35	7	148	(44)
DANBURY	20	-	-	20	108	107	19	2	-	21	1
HARTFORD	157	24	15	196	458	506	91	20	37	148	(48)
MIDDLETOWN	98	20	1	119	271	323	54	9	4	67	(52)
WATERFORD	96	18	5	119	368	294	131	42	20	193	74
NEW HAVEN	239	28	8	275	708	778	149	43	13	205	(70)
NORWALK	56	8	-	64	140	130	51	16	7	74	10
NEW BRITAIN	129	19	4	152	482	512	92	28	2	122	(30)
ROCKVILLE	80	5	3	88	234	222	81	17	2	100	12
STAMFORD	50	13	-	63	161	134	65	11	14	90	27
TORRINGTON	48	5	-	53	252	266	31	7	1	39	(14)
WATERBURY	248	33	10	291	604	600	206	53	36	295	4
WILLIMANTIC	112	35	2	149	300	301	124	19	5	148	(1)
TOTAL	1,492	237	52	1,781	4,505	4,636	1,200	302	148	1,650	(131)

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
July 1, 2004 TO June 30, 2005

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	25	2	3	30	90	89	29	-	2	31	1
DANBURY	3	-	-	3	10	12	-	1	-	1	(2)
HARTFORD	8	-	-	8	105	87	20	6	-	26	18
MIDDLETOWN	13	3	1	17	74	72	19	-	-	19	2
WATERFORD	20	5	-	25	169	151	34	9	-	43	18
NEW HAVEN	29	2	-	31	229	210	45	3	2	50	19
NORWALK	10	-	-	10	47	27	28	2	-	30	20
NEW BRITAIN	7	2	-	9	74	74	9	-	-	9	-
ROCKVILLE	11	2	1	14	123	100	33	1	3	37	23
STAMFORD	17	-	-	17	41	41	13	4	-	17	-
TORRINGTON	12	-	-	12	57	55	12	2	-	14	2
WATERBURY	13	1	-	14	171	165	19	1	-	20	6
WILLIMANTIC	22	-	-	22	92	93	21	-	-	21	(1)
TOTAL	190	17	5	212	1,282	1,176	282	29	7	318	106

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
YOUTH IN CRISIS CASES
July 1, 2005 TO June 30, 2006

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	29	-	2	31	99	104	21	2	3	26	(5)
DANBURY	-	1	-	1	16	13	2	2	-	4	3
HARTFORD	20	6	-	26	122	140	4	1	3	8	(18)
MIDDLETOWN	19	-	-	19	81	94	6	-	-	6	(13)
WATERFORD	34	9	-	43	175	194	20	4	-	24	(19)
NEW HAVEN	45	3	2	50	189	209	21	6	3	30	(20)
NORWALK	28	2	-	30	51	63	14	2	2	18	(12)
NEW BRITAIN	9	-	-	9	91	93	7	-	-	7	(2)
ROCKVILLE	33	1	3	37	99	113	18	3	2	23	(14)
STAMFORD	13	4	-	17	46	45	7	5	6	18	1
TORRINGTON	12	2	-	14	73	70	7	10	-	17	3
WATERBURY	19	1	-	20	183	177	19	3	4	26	6
WILLIMANTIC	21	-	-	21	97	100	17	1	-	18	(3)
TOTAL	282	29	7	318	1,322	1,415	163	39	23	225	(93)

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
CHILD PROTECTION CASES*
JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30,2005

COURT LOCATION	PENDING START OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	PENDING END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	480	1,123	1,158	445
DANBURY	117	230	250	97
HARTFORD	539	1,926	1,807	658
MIDDLETOWN	212	689	592	309
NEW BRITAIN	449	1,136	1,008	577
NEW HAVEN	569	2,014	2,020	563
NORWALK	144	200	227	117
ROCKVILLE	321	721	631	411
STAMFORD	74	165	149	90
TORRINGTON	123	310	295	138
WATERBURY	525	1,207	1,187	545
WATERFORD	490	836	825	501
WILLIMANTIC	348	735	767	316
STATE	4,391	11,292	10,916	4,767

* 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, 2005 - JUNE 30,2006

COURT LOCATION	PENDING START OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	PENDING END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	445	1,087	1,208	324
DANBURY	97	243	226	114
HARTFORD	658	1,854	1,849	663
MIDDLETOWN	309	727	695	341
NEW BRITAIN	577	1,211	1,084	704
NEW HAVEN	563	1,970	2,028	505
NORWALK	117	218	208	127
ROCKVILLE	411	793	802	402
STAMFORD	90	220	178	132
TORRINGTON	138	309	288	159
WATERBURY	545	1,300	1,122	723
WATERFORD	501	1,012	892	621
WILLIMANTIC	316	661	605	372
STATE	4,767	11,605	11,185	5,187

* 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, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005

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	125	149	124	3	127	147	22
DANBURY	266	439	279	6	285	420	154
FAIRFIELD	314	348	336	34	370	292	-22
HARTFORD	645	470	496	39	535	580	-65
LITCHFIELD	270	214	297	1	298	186	-84
MIDDLESEX	75	53	60	2	62	66	-9
NEW BRITAIN	197	259	189	11	200	256	59
NEW HAVEN	485	628	655	30	685	428	-57
NEW LONDON	229	148	154	12	166	211	-18
STAMFORD	159	142	135	6	141	160	1
TOLLAND	95	78	89	0	89	84	-11
WATERBURY	305	208	201	27	228	285	-20
WINDHAM	156	90	135	2	137	109	-47
STATEWIDE	3321	3226	3150	173	3323	3224	-97

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET

JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006

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	147	76	150	7	157	66	-81
DANBURY	420	425	291	1	292	553	133
FAIRFIELD	292	321	254	32	286	327	35
HARTFORD	580	421	424	36	460	541	-39
LITCHFIELD	186	184	188	1	189	181	-5
MIDDLESEX	66	41	50	0	50	57	-9
NEW BRITAIN	256	190	237	12	249	197	-59
NEW HAVEN	428	642	621	26	647	423	-5
NEW LONDON	211	242	171	7	178	275	64
STAMFORD	160	232	112	7	119	273	113
TOLLAND	84	92	84	2	86	90	6
WATERBURY	285	217	233	33	266	236	-49
WINDHAM	109	53	69	1	70	92	-17
STATEWIDE	3224	3136	2884	165	3049	3311	87

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

STATUS OF PENDING CASES

AS OF JUNE 30, 2005

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	147	8	36	103	7.0	19	8	20
DANBURY	420	317	71	32	5.1	1	3	2
FAIRFIELD	292	51	52	189	6.1	15	12	10
HARTFORD	580	62	80	438	9.4	51	54	111
LITCHFIELD	186	34	33	119	5.4	7	10	9
MIDDLESEX	66	7	8	51	9.0	3	0	6
NEW BRITAIN	256	20	29	207	6.3	16	31	25
NEW HAVEN	428	65	125	238	5.0	22	20	22
NEW LONDON	211	41	29	141	7.1	16	11	22
STAMFORD	160	67	5	88	6.2	12	4	3
TOLLAND	84	13	5	66	6.9	1	0	8
WATERBURY	285	31	31	223	10.3	16	27	67
WINDHAM	109	27	16	66	5.0	2	4	10
STATEWIDE	3224	743	520	1961	7.1	181	184	315

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

STATUS OF PENDING CASES

AS OF JUNE 30, 2006

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	66	4	17	45	5.4	1	1	7
DANBURY	553	327	133	93	8.8	7	7	11
FAIRFIELD	327	51	52	224	6.5	10	11	20
HARTFORD	541	63	79	399	8.8	21	34	83
LITCHFIELD	181	33	58	90	5.4	5	3	12
MIDDLESEX	57	6	7	44	10.0	4	8	5
NEW BRITAIN	197	22	32	143	7.5	5	17	27
NEW HAVEN	423	72	88	263	5.2	11	16	21
NEW LONDON	275	39	28	208	5.3	12	17	30
STAMFORD	273	74	65	134	5.9	5	4	8
TOLLAND	90	14	15	61	9.2	1	2	4
WATERBURY	236	32	59	145	8.3	7	15	23
WINDHAM	92	28	8	56	6.2	3	3	4
STATEWIDE	3311	765	641	1905	5.9	92	138	255

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005

	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/04				FISCAL YEAR 04-05			CASES PENDING ON 6/30/05			
LOCATION	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL
STAMFORD	1,018	2,128	1,155	4,301	3,779	93	3,753	839	2,105	1,290	4,234
BRIDGEPORT	2,192	3,160	1,649	7,001	9,641	386	10,519	1,370	2,600	1,767	5,737
DANBURY	207	1,269	724	2,200	2,941	3	2,749	177	1,421	791	2,389
WATERBURY	2,325	2,149	2,071	6,545	10,244	217	10,890	1,823	2,172	1,687	5,682
DERBY	567	756	270	1,593	2,626	108	2,508	555	760	288	1,603
NEW HAVEN	2,452	2,871	2,935	8,258	13,249	539	13,152	2,097	2,642	3,077	7,816
MERIDEN	869	1,904	428	3,201	6,144	157	6,074	873	1,854	387	3,114
MIDDLETOWN	882	1,014	480	2,376	4,155	56	3,794	1,119	1,010	552	2,681
NEW LONDON	840	1,318	1,621	3,779	5,219	84	4,836	949	1,602	1,527	4,078
DANIELSON	787	1,020	477	2,284	3,475	93	3,330	784	1,188	364	2,336
MANCHESTER	1,339	1,457	440	3,236	5,425	86	5,460	1,340	1,410	365	3,115
ENFIELD	522	1,081	639	2,242	3,930	46	3,913	480	1,137	596	2,213
HARTFORD	3,132	4,344	2,667	10,143	16,694	344	18,456	2,593	4,089	1,355	8,037
NEW BRITAIN	2,171	1,622	1,256	5,049	7,308	218	7,621	1,836	1,594	1,088	4,518
BRISTOL	884	1,188	913	2,985	3,643	54	3,557	900	1,206	911	3,017
BANTAM	511	1,077	139	1,727	3,407	227	3,461	418	950	78	1,446
ROCKVILLE	776	951	266	1,993	3,073	71	2,966	677	1,109	243	2,029
NORWALK	1,005	1,420	1,139	3,564	4,046	68	3,707	1,078	1,686	1,071	3,835
NORWICH	766	999	278	2,043	3,505	64	3,288	771	1,116	309	2,196
MILFORD	532	1,010	312	1,854	3,746	79	3,352	681	1,181	307	2,169
STATE	23,777	32,738	19,859	76,374	116,250	2,993	117,386	21,360	32,832	18,053	72,245

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006

	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/05				FISCAL YEAR 05-06			CASES PENDING ON 6/30/06			
LOCATION	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANS. TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	PENDING REARRESTS	TOTAL
STAMFORD	839	2,105	1,290	4,234	3,787	140	3,298	954	2,273	1,356	4,583
BRIDGEPORT	1,370	2,600	1,767	5,737	8,652	333	8,953	1,242	2,278	1,583	5,103
DANBURY	177	1,421	791	2,389	3,483	425	2,682	331	1,604	830	2,765
WATERBURY	1,823	2,172	1,687	5,682	10,459	225	9,710	2,439	2,048	1,719	6,206
DERBY	555	760	288	1,603	2,789	48	2,613	637	767	327	1,731
NEW HAVEN	2,097	2,642	3,077	7,816	13,914	517	13,510	2,575	2,604	2,524	7,703
MERIDEN	873	1,854	387	3,114	6,796	171	6,210	1,243	1,753	533	3,529
MIDDLETOWN	1,119	1,010	552	2,681	4,530	49	4,334	1,145	1,110	573	2,828
NEW LONDON	949	1,602	1,527	4,078	5,484	152	5,442	933	1,559	1,476	3,968
DANIELSON	784	1,188	364	2,336	3,292	57	3,145	902	1,113	411	2,426
MANCHESTER	1,340	1,410	365	3,115	5,790	81	5,480	1,230	1,706	408	3,344
ENFIELD	480	1,137	596	2,213	3,818	44	3,843	415	1,114	615	2,144
HARTFORD	2,593	4,089	1,355	8,037	18,431	315	17,970	2,333	4,293	1,557	8,183
NEW BRITAIN	1,836	1,594	1,088	4,518	6,939	153	7,487	1,541	1,489	787	3,817
BRISTOL	900	1,206	911	3,017	3,820	50	3,903	807	1,151	926	2,884
BANTAM	418	950	78	1,446	3,695	199	3,144	591	1,093	114	1,798
ROCKVILLE	677	1,109	243	2,029	3,322	93	3,005	848	1,168	237	2,253
NORWALK	1,078	1,686	1,071	3,835	4,046	114	3,671	893	2,050	1,153	4,096
NORWICH	771	1,116	309	2,196	4,022	100	3,705	973	1,118	322	2,413
MILFORD	681	1,181	307	2,169	3,810	44	3,670	675	1,268	322	2,265
STATE	21,360	32,832	18,053	72,245	120,879	3,310	115,775	22,707	33,559	17,773	74,039

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2004	DURING PERIOD		PENDING JUNE 30, 2005
		CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	
STAMFORD	2,320	7,275	7,854	1,741
BRIDGEPORT	9,353	22,938	28,693	3,598
DANBURY	915	8,410	8,149	1,176
WATERBURY	3,528	14,783	15,670	2,641
DERBY	1,014	7,235	7,575	674
NEW HAVEN	2,522	16,758	17,455	1,825
MERIDEN	1,205	10,320	10,640	885
MIDDLETOWN	2,153	10,471	10,849	1,775
NEW LONDON	917	4,424	4,489	852
DANIELSON	1,783	6,792	6,411	2,164
MANCHESTER	881	5,136	4,971	1,046
ENFIELD	376	3,209	3,259	326
HARTFORD	1,684	8,266	8,538	1,412
NEW BRITAIN	6,547	19,707	22,170	4,084
BRISTOL	608	2,893	2,909	592
BANTAM	1,996	7,763	8,950	809
ROCKVILLE	1,938	12,288	12,523	1,703
NORWALK	1,231	6,000	6,187	1,044
NORWICH	1,209	10,485	10,512	1,182
MILFORD	509	6,644	6,761	392
STATE	42,689	191,797	204,565	29,921

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS - CRIMINAL DIVISION

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2005	DURING PERIOD		PENDING JUNE 30, 2006
		CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	
STAMFORD	1,741	7,766	7,605	1,902
BRIDGEPORT	3,598	16,827	17,259	3,166
DANBURY	1,176	8,026	7,292	1,910
WATERBURY	2,641	13,168	13,334	2,475
DERBY	674	7,697	7,729	642
NEW HAVEN	1,825	18,458	16,547	3,736
MERIDEN	885	11,885	11,503	1,267
MIDDLETOWN	1,775	10,984	11,251	1,508
NEW LONDON	852	4,601	4,601	852
DANIELSON	2,164	6,575	7,041	1,698
MANCHESTER	1,046	4,608	4,954	700
ENFIELD	326	3,110	3,119	317
HARTFORD	1,412	9,031	9,075	1,368
NEW BRITAIN	4,084	25,631	23,358	6,357
BRISTOL	592	2,843	2,941	494
BANTAM	809	8,002	7,741	1,070
ROCKVILLE	1,703	13,454	13,998	1,159
NORWALK	1,044	6,717	6,104	1,657
NORWICH	1,182	11,553	11,100	1,635
MILFORD	392	6,506	6,378	520
STATE	29,921	197,442	192,930	34,433

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2004	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2005
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	3,009	2,512	208	2,379	2,587	2,934
DANBURY	1,969	2,227	99	2,098	2,197	1,999
FAIRFIELD	10,427	6,565	369	6,275	6,644	10,348
HARTFORD	11,903	8,965	562	7,592	8,154	12,714
LITCHFIELD	1,670	1,736	70	1,560	1,630	1,776
MERIDEN	2,638	2,612	134	2,716	2,850	2,400
MIDDLESEX	1,839	2,050	105	1,966	2,071	1,818
NEW BRITAIN	4,328	3,853	195	3,387	3,582	4,599
NEW HAVEN	13,684	8,713	753	7,622	8,375	14,022
NEW LONDON	3,354	3,375	126	2,870	2,996	3,733
STAMFORD	5,535	3,816	208	3,158	3,366	5,985
TOLLAND	2,343	2,143	279	1,724	2,003	2,483
WATERBURY	6,121	3,885	191	3,766	3,957	6,049
WINDHAM	915	1,154	53	1,110	1,163	906
TOTAL	69,735	53,606	3,352	48,223	51,575	71,766

CIVIL DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2005	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2006
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	2,982	2,539	182	2,093	2,275	3,246
DANBURY	2,044	2,123	97	2,119	2,216	1,951
FAIRFIELD	10,395	6,666	355	6,265	6,620	10,441
HARTFORD	12,865	8,632	458	7,893	8,351	13,146
LITCHFIELD	1,778	1,763	51	1,766	1,817	1,724
MERIDEN	2,388	2,387	105	2,359	2,464	2,311
MIDDLESEX	1,872	1,951	115	1,959	2,074	1,749
NEW BRITAIN	4,572	3,754	178	3,860	4,038	4,288
NEW HAVEN	14,071	8,412	822	7,665	8,487	13,996
NEW LONDON	3,742	3,325	164	3,508	3,672	3,395
STAMFORD	6,010	3,548	221	3,420	3,641	5,917
TOLLAND	2,528	2,337	356	1,995	2,351	2,514
WATERBURY	6,226	3,640	178	4,363	4,541	5,325
WINDHAM	906	1,175	27	1,133	1,160	921
TOTAL	72,379	52,252	3,309	50,398	53,707	70,924

Movement of Small Claims Cases
BY Court Location
July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005

Court Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Bantam GA	1178	3656	3861	973
Bridgeport GA	5310	5092	9359	1043
Bridgeport Housing	73	294	304	63
Danbury GA	1040	4486	4390	1136
Danielson GA	416	2142	2185	373
Derby GA	449	2224	2329	344
Hartford Housing	217	720	737	200
Manchester GA	3173	13975	13456	3692
Meriden GA	600	4016	4094	522
Meriden Housing	31	113	115	29
Middletown JD	893	2985	3129	749
Milford GA	539	2533	2501	571
New Britain JD	1278	5830	5757	1351
New Britain Housing	130	290	267	153
New Haven JD	2094	7015	7670	1439
New Haven Housing	183	553	583	153
New London GA	1178	5789	6129	838
Norwalk GA	814	1881	1965	730
Norwalk Housing	76	228	239	65
Stamford JD	738	2542	2549	731
Waterbury JD	1871	5611	4565	2917
Waterbury Housing	73	274	282	65
Total All Locations	**22354**	**72249**	**76466**	**18137**

Movement of Small Claims Cases
BY Court Location
July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006

Court Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Bantam GA	973	3354	3666	661
Bridgeport GA	1043	6809	6182	1670
Bridgeport Housing	63	323	305	81
Danbury GA	1136	4451	4679	908
Danielson GA	373	2107	2194	286
Derby GA	344	2385	2514	215
Hartford Housing	200	643	748	95
Manchester GA	3692	15304	16075	2921
Meriden GA	522	4275	4462	335
Meriden Housing	29	106	120	15
Middletown JD	749	3159	3237	671
Milford GA	571	2951	3109	413
New Britain JD	1351	5364	5820	895
New Britain Housing	153	277	323	107
New Haven JD	1439	7469	7944	964
New Haven Housing	153	548	523	178
New London GA	838	6617	6544	911
Norwalk GA	730	2286	2476	540
Norwalk Housing	65	236	235	66
Stamford JD	731	3003	2732	1002
Waterbury JD	2917	5845	7803	959
Waterbury Housing	65	248	65	28
Small Claims Central	0	9075	116	8959
Total All Locations	**18137**	**86835**	**81872**	**22880**

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2004	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2005
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	538	1,331	786	576	1,362	507
DANBURY	611	1,322	820	479	1,299	634
FAIRFIELD	1,359	3,693	1,823	1,600	3,423	1,629
HARTFORD	2,253	5,547	2,811	2,620	5,431	2,369
LITCHFIELD	468	1,060	650	473	1,123	405
MERIDEN	358	1,028	288	648	936	450
MIDDLESEX	480	1,295	701	624	1,325	450
NEW BRITAIN	943	2,697	887	1,801	2,688	952
NEW HAVEN	1,922	4,190	2,764	1,853	4,617	1,495
NEW LONDON	1,551	2,878	1,506	1,534	3,040	1,389
STAMFORD	967	1,886	1,270	631	1,901	952
TOLLAND	729	1,182	688	438	1,126	785
WATERBURY	1,721	2,469	1,358	1,378	2,736	1,454
WINDHAM	473	1,306	616	665	1,281	498
TOTAL	14,373	31,884	16,968	15,320	32,288	13,969

FAMILY DIVISION - CASES ON DOCKET

JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 2005	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR -			PENDING JUNE 30, 2006
			- BY TRIAL DISPOSITION	- BY OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA/MILFORD	519	1,408	722	575	1,297	630
DANBURY	648	1,431	854	560	1,414	665
FAIRFIELD	1,638	3,820	1,883	1,582	3,465	1,993
HARTFORD	2,420	5,595	3,315	2,874	6,189	1,826
LITCHFIELD	413	1,018	537	397	934	497
MERIDEN	449	971	363	640	1,003	417
MIDDLESEX	450	1,288	679	646	1,325	413
NEW BRITAIN	969	2,578	923	1,426	2,349	1,198
NEW HAVEN	1,551	4,519	2,603	1,874	4,477	1,593
NEW LONDON	1,403	2,738	1,496	1,339	2,835	1,306
STAMFORD	966	1,815	1,186	566	1,752	1,029
TOLLAND	786	1,339	733	714	1,447	678
WATERBURY	1,452	2,462	1,208	1,435	2,643	1,271
WINDHAM	507	1,395	620	746	1,366	536
TOTAL	14,171	32,377	17,122	15,374	32,496	14,052

Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases
July 1, 2004 to June 30,2005

Location	Pending July 1, 2004	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2005
Hartford	206	4493	4292	407
New Britain	349	1947	1939	357
New Haven	366	3630	3634	362
Waterbury	167	1924	1930	161
Bridgeport	663	2697	3116	244
Norwalk	318	1170	1288	200
Meriden	251	610	560	301
State	2320	16471	16759	2032

Housing Session Location
Movement of Summary Process Cases
July 1, 2005 to June 30,2006

Location	Pending July 1, 2005	Added	Disposed	Pending June 30, 2006
Hartford	407	4647	4612	442
New Britain	357	2181	1850	688
New Haven	362	3560	3420	502
Waterbury	161	2151	2120	192
Bridgeport	244	2669	2643	270
Norwalk	200	1126	1154	172
Meriden	301	653	593	361
State	2032	16987	16392	2627

CSSD Division: Adult Probation
Summary of Clients

ADULT PROBATION
SUMMARY OF CLIENTS

TOTAL SUPERVISION CLIENTS	**7/1/2004 - 6/30/2005**	**7/1/05 - 6/30/06**
On Probation - Start of Period	55,211	56,445
Placed on Probation	30,808	30,632
Discharged from Probation	30157	29,141
On Probation - End of Period	56361	57,540
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER CLIENTS		
On Probation - Start of Period	3255	3,424
Placed on Probation	1809	2,287
Discharged from Probation	1656	1,703
On Probation - End of Period	3418	3,948
ACCELERATED REHABILITATION CLIENTS		
On Probation - Start of Period	9302	9,351
Placed on Probation	7240	7,329
Discharged from Probation	7274	6,887
On Probation - End of Period	9322	9,507
DRUG DEPENDENCY CLIENTS		
On Probation - Start of Period	134	138
Placed on Probation	72	95
Discharged from Probation	69	66
On Probation - End of Period	138	160

CSSD Division: Contracted Services

CONTRACTED SERVICES

	7/1/2004 - 6/30/2005	7/1/05 - 6/30/06
Adult Services Total	5389	NA
Alternative Incarceration Center	8928	6855
Community Court	4680	6739
Day Incarcertation Center	NA	NA
Gender Specific-Female	261	252
Latino Youth Offender Services	104	84
Adult Mediation Services	3848	2481
Residential Services	701	885
Sex Offender Services	933	NA
Women and Children Services	192	161
Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision Program	320	209
FAMILY SERVICES TOTAL	**7/1/2004 - 6/30/2005**	**7/1/05 - 6/30/06**
Domestic Violence-Evolve	537	517
Domestic Violence-Explore	780	892
FVEP	3830	4108
COMMUNITY SERVICE hours of community service by the following programs:	**7/1/2004 - 6/30/2005**	**7/1/05 - 6/30/06**
Alternative Incarceration Center Services		
Community Court		
Latino Youth Offender Services		
Residential Services - Project Green		
Residential Services - Youthful Offender		
TOTAL CSLP Participants	6662	5067
TOTAL CSLP Hours	133860	91392
COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS	**7/1/2004 - 6/30/2005**	**7/1/05 - 6/30/06**
Hours of Community Service	6829	7369

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