CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BRANCH BIENNIAL REPORT & STATISTICS ❖ 2016-2018

Celebrating
Cultural Competency and Diversity

THE MISSION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

TO SERVE THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE AND THE PUBLIC BY RESOLVING MATTERS BROUGHT BEFORE IT IN A FAIR, TIMELY, EFFICIENT AND OPEN MANNER.

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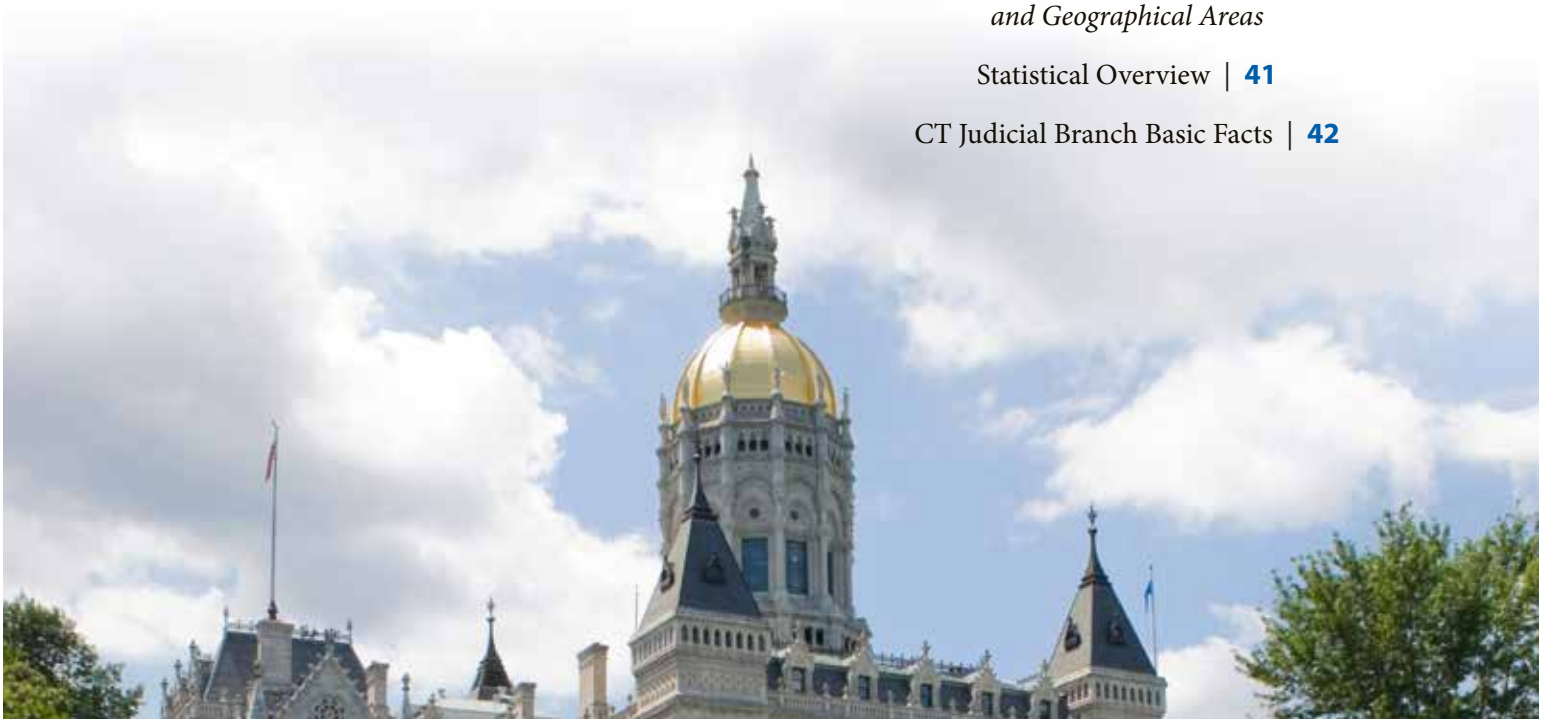


To the Governor, General Assembly and Residents of the State of Connecticut:

It is my pleasure to present to you this Biennial Report on the Connecticut Judicial Branch for the years 2016-2018. I also would like to thank Governor Dannel P. Malloy for nominating me as Chief Justice last year and the General Assembly for confirming my appointment. It is a tremendous honor to serve as the state's first African-American Chief Justice, and I appreciate both your support and dedication to the state's judiciary.

We have titled this edition *Celebrating Cultural Competency and Diversity*, as a reflection of our commitment to serve the many individuals who come through our courthouse doors on any given day. More than ever, diversity matters, particularly at a time when some dismiss or disparage it. In addition, it is imperative that we be aware of how others view the courts through their cultural lenses.

More than ever, diversity matters, particularly at a time when some dismiss or disparage it.

It is for that reason the Judicial Branch has invested much time and energy into developing robust training programs for judges and staff, particularly in the area of implicit bias and how it affects everyone's decision-making. We all have implicit bias, and it is through training that we condition ourselves to first, recognize it, and second, respond accordingly to a particular situation. Only then will we further enhance public trust and confidence in our courts.

My predecessor, now-retired Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers, laid the groundwork for such training, which has received national recognition. Throughout her 10-year tenure, she worked hard to put in place not only programs, but a culture that celebrates our different experiences and views. I can assure you that this vision for the future will continue under my leadership. We look forward to working with the Executive and Legislative branches as we face new opportunities and challenges.

Very truly yours,

Richard A. Robinson
Chief Justice

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

The past two years have brought about great change at the Judicial Branch, including significant budgetary challenges. However, we continue to make progress in ensuring access to justice for the hundreds of thousands of people who seek redress through our courts every year.

Individuals summoned for jury service can now sign up online to be notified by text if their jury service date has been cancelled by the court. This option eliminates the need to call in and listen to the "standby message" the night before. A number of other online options are available, namely, confirmation of jury service, request for postponement of jury service, and name and address changes.

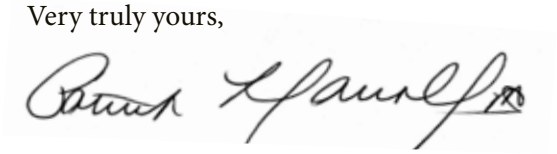
The Branch's Centralized Infractions Bureau also has developed an online dispute resolution system to allow the public to be heard on infractions and payable violations without coming to court. Approximately 70 percent of all eligible defendants choose to participate in this system, increasing access to justice for the public while eliminating manually intensive tasks for staff.

Additionally, an Online Dispute Resolution Program that began January 2, 2019, on a pilot basis in the Hartford and New Haven judicial districts allows parties to a contract collection case to resolve their case online without having to come to court. The program includes a mediation component to assist parties in reaching an agreement, and if the case is not settled, it is assigned to a judicial authority for resolution.

It is my great pleasure as well to report that the Judicial Branch received two noteworthy awards: in 2017, we were one of four court systems nationwide to receive the Court Statistics Project 2017 Reporting Excellence Award from the National Center for State Courts, in conjunction with the Conference of State Court Administrators; and a year earlier, the Branch received the 2016 Reporting Excellence Award for being the first state to reach 100 percent publishable trial court data. We also are the first state to reach 100 percent publishable data for the appellate system.

All of this good work is directly attributable to our judges and staff. I am proud of the work that these dedicated public servants do every day to serve the residents of Connecticut.

Very truly yours,



Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Chief Court Administrator

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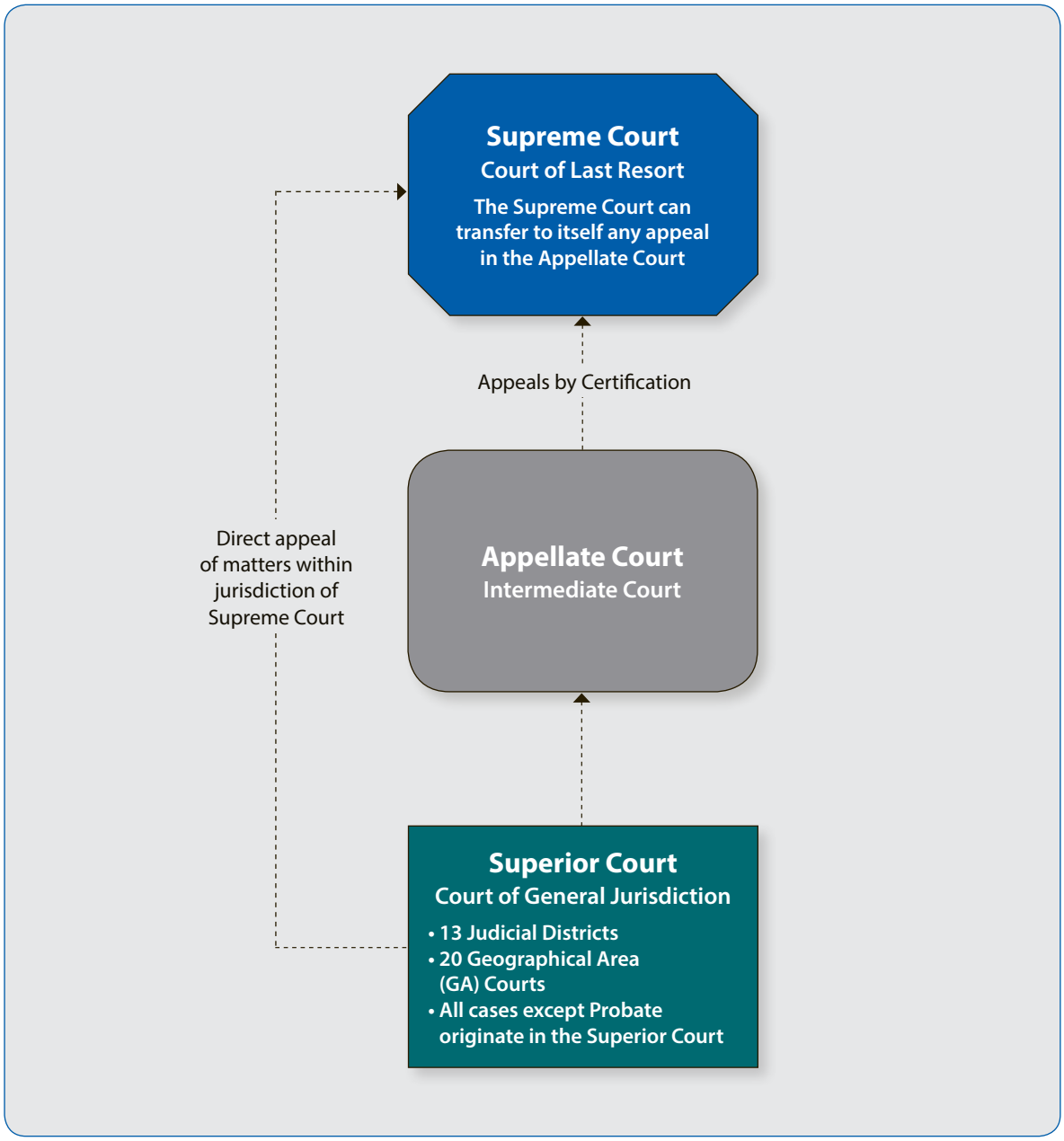
CONNECTICUT COURT STRUCTURE



SUPREME COURT

Front L-R: Justice Gregory T. D'Auria, Justice Richard N. Palmer, Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson, Justice Andrew J. McDonald, Justice Raheem L. Mullins

Back L-R: Senior Justice Christine S. Vertefeuille, Justice Maria Araujo Kahn; Justice Steven D. Ecker, Senior Justice Carmen E. Espinosa (fully retired as of May 29, 2018)

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

The Supreme Court reviews rulings made in the Appellate and Superior Courts to determine if any errors have occurred. The court sits *en banc* – in panels of seven – in cases in which there are no disqualifications.

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

Over the biennium, the court visited Quinnipiac School of Law in October 2016 and the University of New Haven in October 2017.

NOTEWORTHY CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THE BIENNIUM

State v. *Bellamy*, 323 Conn. 400 (2016).

The primary issue in this case was whether the Supreme Court should overrule its decision in *State* v. *Kitchens*, 447 (2011), holding that, when the trial court provides counsel for the defendant with a written copy of the proposed jury instructions, allows counsel a meaningful opportunity to review them and solicits counsel's comments regarding proposed changes or modifications, and counsel affirmatively accepts the proposed instructions, the defendant is deemed to have knowledge of any flaws in the instructions and to have implicitly waived the right to raise any constitutional claim arising from a defective instruction on direct appeal. The defendant contended that the *Kitchens* rule should be overruled because it was based on the unfair presumption that counsel is deemed to have knowledge of all flaws in the instructions under these circumstances and to have waived them for tactical reasons. A majority of the court rejected this claim and concluded that the court in *Kitchens* properly held that what is waived under *Kitchens* is the procedural right to appeal from any defect in the jury instructions. Chief Justice Rogers authored a concurring opinion in which she contended that the court should overrule *Kitchens* and return to the preceding rule, under which waiver was determined on a case-by-case review of all relevant facts and circumstances, and waiver could not be found unless counsel had agreed on the record at trial to the specific instruction that was claimed to be defective on appeal. Justice Palmer authored a concurring opinion, which Justice McDonald joined, contending that *Kitchens* should be overruled because it is inconsistent with the strong presumption against finding a waiver of constitutional rights unless it can be shown unequivocally that the defendant was aware of the right and knowingly and voluntarily chose to relinquish it.

State v. *Kono*, 324 Conn. 80 (2016).

In this case, the court addressed the question of whether the provision of the Connecticut constitution prohibiting unreasonable searches or seizures bars the police from conducting a warrantless canine sniff of the front door of a condominium in a multiunit condominium complex and the adjacent common hallway for the purpose of detecting the presence of marijuana in the condominium. After reviewing federal precedent, precedent from other state courts, and relevant public policy, a majority of the court concluded that such a search is constitutionally impermissible and any evidence obtained during the search must, therefore, be suppressed. Justice Zarella authored a concurring opinion contending that the search was unlawful under the federal constitution, and the court should not address a claim arising under the state constitution if the claim can be disposed of under the federal constitution. Justice Espinosa authored a dissenting opinion contending that the dog sniff was constitutional under both the state and federal constitutions.

Bifolck v. *Philip Morris, Inc.*, 324 Conn. 402 (2016).

The plaintiff brought an action in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut pursuant to Connecticut's Product Liability Act (the act) alleging that the design of a particular cigarette increased the risk that consumers would develop cancer. The plaintiff alleged theories of strict liability and negligence. The District Court certified certain questions regarding the standards that applied to negligence claims arising under the act to the Supreme Court. A majority of the court declined to adopt the standards set forth in the Restatement (Third) of Torts, Products Liability. Instead, the court clarified that, under current law, for product liability claims based on strict liability, a plaintiff may elect to proceed under either the risk-utility test (the risk of harm outweighs utility) or the consumer expectation test (the product

is dangerous to an extent beyond that which would be contemplated by an ordinary consumer). For product liability claims based on negligence, the court rejected the defendant's claim that the plaintiff must satisfy the consumer expectation test, concluding that such a requirement would be inconsistent with Connecticut case law and the legislature's intent under the act. The court also concluded that punitive damages provided under the act are not measured by the common-law rule limiting such damages to litigation expenses less costs. Justice Zarella authored a concurring opinion contending that the court should adopt the approach taken by the Restatement (Third) of Torts, Product Liability. Justice Vertefeuille authored a concurring and dissenting opinion contending that the common-law rule of punitive damages should apply to an award of statutory punitive damages pursuant to the act.

Kaddah v. *Commissioner of Correction*, 324 Conn. 548 (2017).

In this case, a prisoner challenging his murder conviction on the basis of ineffective assistance of counsel filed a third petition for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that he had received ineffective assistance of counsel during the litigation of his second habeas petition. The habeas court dismissed the petition on the ground that Connecticut General Statutes § 51-296 (a), which requires the appointment of counsel to represent prisoners who bring second "habeas on habeas" petitions, did not require the appointment of counsel in a third habeas proceeding. The Supreme Court unanimously concluded that the petitioner was entitled to bring the third habeas petition to vindicate the statutory right to effective assistance of counsel in the second habeas corpus proceeding under Connecticut General Statutes § 51-296 (a). While acknowledging the "Matryoshka doll" effect of successive habeas petitions, the court observed that the legislature's comprehensive 2012 habeas reform amendments intended to aver frivolous habeas petitions and appeals did not preclude such petitions. The court emphasized, however, that, should the legislature determine that existing doctrines and procedures in place to address frivolous habeas petitions "are insufficient to stem the tide of third habeas petitions challenging the first two layers of habeas representation, it remains free to amend the relevant statutes as necessary."

State v. *Baccala*, 326 Conn. 232 (2017), cert. denied, 138 S. Ct. 510, 199 L. Ed. 2d 408 (2017).

The defendant in this case was convicted of breach of the peace in the second degree after she used crude and vulgar language to denigrate the manager of a supermarket during the course of a customer service dispute. The defendant contended that her speech did not constitute punishable fighting words that would tend to provoke violent retaliation, but was protected speech under the first amendment to the United States constitution. A majority of the Supreme Court concluded that the determination as to whether offensive and vulgar speech constitutes punishable fighting words requires a contextual analysis of all of the circumstances, including whether a reasonable person in the position of the actual addressee would have been likely to respond with violence, the manner and circumstances under which the speech was uttered and the attributes of the speaker and the addressee that are reasonably apparent. Applying this standard, the court concluded that the defendant's conviction must be reversed because it was not likely that her words would tend to provoke a person holding the position of store manager to violence. Justice Eveleigh authored a concurring and dissenting opinion, joined by Chief Justice Rogers and Justice Espinosa, in which he contended that the court should consider the attributes of an average person rather than the actual addressee in determining whether the speech at issue would be likely to provoke violence. Under that standard, Justice Eveleigh would have concluded that the defendant's speech constituted fighting words.

Munn v. *Hotchkiss School*, 326 Conn. 540 (2017).

While the plaintiff was a student at Hotchkiss School, she joined other students and faculty on an educational trip to China, where she contracted tick-borne encephalitis and suffered permanent brain damage as a result. She brought a negligence action against the school in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. The primary issue in the case, which came before the Supreme Court on certification from the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, was whether Connecticut public policy supported imposing a duty on a school to warn about or to protect against the risk of a serious insect-borne disease when it organizes a trip abroad. A majority of the court concluded that, because schools have a general duty to protect students in their custody and control from the unreasonable risk of harm, and because insect-borne diseases present a serious risk of harm and protective measures are readily available, schools that organize educational trips abroad have a duty to take reasonable measures to warn students and their parents about that risk in the area to be visited and to take steps to protect students. The majority also concluded that the District Court properly had rejected the defendant's request for a remittitur of the noneconomic portion of the damages award. Justice McDonald authored a concurring opinion in which he agreed with the majority's conclusions but contended that the legal standards governing requests for remittitur are confusing and inconsistent and require clarification. Justice Espinosa authored a concurring opinion in which she also agreed with the majority's public policy determination, but urged the Court of Appeals to reconsider its legal determination that there was sufficient evidence to support the jury's finding that the plaintiff's injuries were reasonably foreseeable.

Sepega v. *DeLaura*, 326 Conn. 788 (2017).

A police officer brought an action for injuries he sustained while kicking in the door of the defendant's home when the defendant had barricaded himself inside and was threatening to harm himself. The trial court granted the defendant's motion to strike the complaint as barred by the common law firefighter's rule, under which a landowner owes a firefighter or police officer only the duty not to injure him wilfully or wantonly. A majority of the Supreme Court reversed the judgment on the ground that the firefighter's rule is limited to premises liability cases and does not apply to general negligence claims. Justice Robinson authored a concurring opinion, in which Justices Palmer and McDonald joined, contending that the firefighter's rule should apply in all tort cases, thereby encouraging persons to call for professional help in emergencies without fear of civil liability. Justice Robinson agreed, however, that the firefighter's rule did not preclude the police officer's lawsuit because he would have recognized an exception to the rule that would impose a duty of care on suspected criminals who are fleeing or resisting a police officer.

In re Henrry P. B.-P., 327 Conn. 312 (2017).

In this case, the court considered whether the Probate Court had authority under Connecticut General Statutes § 45a-608n (b) to make the predicate findings necessary for federal immigration authorities to provide special immigrant juvenile status under 8 U.S.C. § 1101 (a) (27) (J) to the petitioner, the mother of Henrry P. B.-P., a teenager who had fled from Honduras after he was subject to threats of violence. The Probate Court denied the petition on procedural grounds, and the petitioner

appealed. Shortly thereafter, Henrry P. B.-P. turned 18. The Superior Court dismissed the petitioner's appeal for lack of jurisdiction on the ground that Connecticut General Statutes § 45a-608n (b) applies only to minor children. The Supreme Court held on appeal that Henrry P. B.-P.'s age did not divest the Probate Court of its statutory authority. The court reasoned that a conclusion to the contrary would frustrate the governing federal statutory scheme authorizing persons up to the age of 21 to receive special immigrant juvenile status.

Byrne v. *Avery Center for Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.C.*, 327 Conn. 540 (2018).

The plaintiff brought a negligence action against the defendant after the defendant, without notifying the plaintiff, obtaining her authorization, or seeking a qualified protective order, responded to a subpoena for the plaintiff's medical records by mailing the records to the court. The trial court granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment on the ground that Connecticut courts had never recognized a common-law cause of action against a health care provider for breaching its duty of confidentiality by responding to a subpoena. On appeal, the Supreme Court concluded that both the public policy of this state and federal law governing the confidentiality of medical records supported the conclusion that the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information obtained in the course of a physician-patient relationship gives rise to a cause of action sounding in tort against the health care provider, unless the disclosure is otherwise allowed by law. Accordingly, the court reversed the judgment in favor of the defendant.

Connecticut Coalition for Justice in Education Funding, Inc. v. *Rell*, 327 Conn. 650 (2017).

The plaintiffs brought an action seeking a declaratory judgment that the defendants, various state officials and members of the State Board of Education, had failed to provide suitable and substantially equal educational opportunities to this state's poor and needy school children in violation of the provisions of the Connecticut constitution guaranteeing free public education and equal protection of the laws. The trial court concluded that, under the controlling constitutional standard, the plaintiffs had failed to establish that the state was not providing a minimally adequate education in any school district of the state or that the state was discriminating against certain school districts. Applying a constitutional standard of its own devising, however, the trial court concluded the state had violated the constitutional guarantee of a free public education because its educational practices were not rationally, substantially and verifiably connected to creating educational opportunities for children. On appeal, a majority of the Supreme Court concluded that the trial court should not have applied a new constitutional standard and that, under the controlling state constitutional standard, the plaintiffs had not established that the state's educational policies and practices deprived poor and needy school children of their right to a minimally adequate educational opportunity. Accordingly, the court reversed that portion of the trial court's judgment. The court also concluded that the trial court had properly determined that the plaintiffs had not established any equal protection violation under the state constitution. Justice Palmer authored a concurring and dissenting opinion, in which Justice Robinson and Judge Sheldon joined, contending that the plaintiffs were entitled to a new trial because the trial court had improperly applied the controlling constitutional standard by failing to consider academic outcomes, educational inputs and the state's educational policies.

State v. *Campbell*, 328 Conn. 444 (2018).

The defendant was sentenced to death after he was convicted of two counts of murder and one count of attempt to commit murder and assault in the first degree. On appeal, he raised numerous claims relating to the penalty phase of the prosecution. During the pendency of the appeal, the Supreme Court abolished the death penalty on the ground that it violated the Connecticut constitution. See *State* v. *Santiago*, 318 Conn. 1 (2015). Accordingly, the Supreme Court was required to consider whether the abolition of the death penalty had rendered the defendant's claims pertaining to the penalty phase of the prosecution moot. The defendant contended that the claims were not moot because he could still face enhanced punishment as the result of the death sentence pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes § 18-10b, governing the placement of those convicted of capital felony. The court concluded that, because it was uncertain what the conditions of the defendant's confinement would be, and because there had been no factual findings as to what procedures and rules would apply to the defendant, the defendant's claims relating to the death penalty phase were not ripe for adjudication, but must be raised by way of a writ of habeas corpus. Accordingly, the court dismissed the appeal with respect to those claims.

State v. *Parnoff*, 329 Conn. 386 (2018).

The defendant was convicted of disorderly conduct after he told two water company employees who had entered his property pursuant to an easement to service a fire hydrant that, if they did not leave the property, he would retrieve a gun and shoot them. The defendant claimed on appeal to the Supreme Court that there was insufficient evidence to support his conviction because his speech did not constitute punishable fighting words, or speech that has a tendency to provoke acts of violence in the person to whom the speech is addressed, but was protected speech under the first amendment to the United States constitution. A majority of the court concluded that, because the circumstances surrounding the incident did not show that the defendant had any immediate intent or ability to carry out his threat, and because the water company employees were professionals whose daily work require them to enter private land without prior notice, leading to the risk that they might encounter confrontational property owners, the defendant's speech was not likely to provoke a violent reaction from the employees. Accordingly, the court concluded that the judgment of conviction should be reversed. Justice Kahn authored a concurring opinion in which she contended that the state had improperly conflated the fighting words doctrine with the true threats doctrine, under which speech is punishable if a reasonable person would foresee that the speech would be interpreted as a serious intent to inflict harm, and that threatening speech that is unaccompanied by provocative language does not constitute fighting words as a matter of law. She further contended that, although the defendant's speech was a true threat, his conviction could not be affirmed on that ground because the state had not pursued that theory at trial. Justice Robinson authored a dissenting opinion in which he contended that the defendant's threat to shoot the water company employees constituted fighting words because it was likely to provoke immediate preemptive violence or a significant law enforcement response.

Front, L-R: Judge Michael R. Sheldon, Judge Douglas S. Lavine, Judge Alexandra D. DiPentima, Judge Bethany J. Alvord, Judge Christine E. Keller

Back, L-R: Judge William H. Bright, Jr., Judge Eliot D. Prescott, Judge Nina F. Elgo, Judge Ingrid L. Moll

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

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

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

Over the biennium, the court visited Quinnipiac University School of Law in April 2018, the University of Connecticut, Storrs campus in March 2017 and the University of Connecticut School of Law in March 2017.

Connecticut Home Health Services, LLC v. *Futterleib,* 172 Conn. App. 182 (2017).

The plaintiff is a homemaker companion agency providing in-home care to elderly and/or disabled people. Robert Hendrickson, the defendants' power of attorney, sought out the plaintiff to provide care for the defendants, his mother and step-father. On February 13, 2010, representatives of the plaintiff, Hendrickson and the defendants met to discuss the defendants' needs. No contract was executed at that time. The defendants' live-in caregiver, an employee of the plaintiff, started work that afternoon in the defendants' home. The following month, Hendrickson received a Client Services Agreement signed by the plaintiff's president. Hendrickson did not sign the agreement and did not send it back to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, through the live-in caregiver, continued to provide care to the defendants. After the payments for the defendants' care became delinquent, the plaintiff filed this action seeking to recover the balance owed by the defendants. Following trial, the court found, inter alia, that the parties had entered into an oral contract on February 13, 2010. With regard to the defendants' special defense that the plaintiff's claims were barred by the Homemaker-Companion Agencies Act, Connecticut General Statutes (Rev. to 2010) § 20-679, the court found that Hendrickson's intentional failure to sign and return the service agreement constituted bad faith, which excused the plaintiff's noncompliance with the statutory requirement that the contract of service be in writing. The defendants appealed.

On appeal, the Appellate Court noted that the trial court had imputed onto the Homemaker-Companion Agencies Act a bad faith exception to statutory compliance, borrowed from the Home Improvement Act, Connecticut General Statutes § 20-418 et seq. With that imputation in mind, the trial court found that Hendrickson had acted in bad faith by intentionally failing to sign and return the service agreement, and, therefore, the plaintiff's noncompliance with Connecticut General Statutes § 20-679 was excused. In its decision, the Appellate Court assumed, without deciding, that the trial court correctly incorporated a bad faith exception to the Homemaker-Companion Agencies Act because, even if the trial court was correct in its bad faith imputation, the record did not support a finding that Hendrickson acted in bad faith. There was no direct evidence to support a finding that Hendrickson's failure to sign the contract was done in bad faith and the plaintiff's claim to the contrary, without corroboration, did not constitute sufficient evidence. In addition, the contract failed to comply with other provisions of the Homemaker-Companion Agencies Act.

The Appellate Court next held that the Homemaker-Companion Agencies Act, specifically, Connecticut General Statutes § 20-629, requires that a contract of this type be in writing. The Appellate Court concluded that the purpose and clear intent of Connecticut General Statutes § 20-679 would be thwarted by permitting a homemaker companion agency to bring an action against a client for services rendered based solely on an oral agreement and in the absence of a written contract including the statutorily mandated notices and protections.

Eder's Appeal From Probate, 177 Conn. App. 163 (2017).

David Eder was born in 1963 to his mother and John Dennis Eder (the settlor), who divorced soon thereafter. Throughout his childhood, David Eder lived in Connecticut with his mother and step-father. The settlor had little involvement with David Eder and moved to Provincetown, Massachusetts, where he lived with Jill Richter and her children, Sacha and Mischa Richter, from 1975 to 1985. After the settlor and Jill Richter separated, the settlor maintained a close relationship with the Richter brothers and continued to provide them financial and emotional support to the present day. In 1991, the settlor created a trust pursuant to which the settlor was to receive $114,000 per year for 20 years at which time the trust ended. The corpus of the trust was to be distributed in equal shares "to each child of the [settlor] then living."

David Eder and the settlor had a falling out in 2009. In 2010, the settlor adopted the Richter brothers, who were adults. The trust terminated on October 21, 2011. The trustees then filed an application in the Probate Court seeking a determination of the trust's beneficiaries. After the Probate Court decreed that David Eder as well as the Richter brothers were the remainder beneficiaries of the trust, David Eder appealed to the Superior Court. The court dismissed the appeal, holding that the Richter brothers, as adoptees, are children of the settlor within the meaning of the trust and that the adoptions were not a sham as the adoptees were the natural objects of the settlor's bounty. David Eder then appealed to the Appellate Court.

On appeal, the Appellate Court noted that Connecticut law permits adopted children to take under a will or trust unless the testamentary instrument explicitly excludes them. In the present case, the trust did not exclude adopted children. To the contrary, it unambiguously included them. In rejecting David Eder's claim that the settlor did not intend the Richter brothers to be beneficiaries of the trust when it was established, the Appellate Court noted that the trust provided that a remainder beneficiary is, at the time the trust terminates, a child of the settlor then living. Intent is to be determined by the language of the trust, not external factors. The trust defined child as a biological or adopted child; our statutes permit adult adoptions and adoptees are permitted to take under a testamentary instrument, unless they are expressly excluded. Moreover, the trust contemplated that the settlor may have had more children in 2011 than he had in 1991. The Appellate Court concluded, therefore, that the trial court properly found that the settlor's adoptions of the Richter brothers were not a sham and that the adoptions did not alter the intent of the trust.

Christopher Gaskin v. *Commissioner of Correction,* 183 Conn. App. 496 (2018).

The petitioner, who had been convicted of murder, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the prosecutor at his trial violated his constitutional rights in failing to correct a corroborating witness' testimony and failing to disclose exculpatory materials. Specifically, the petitioner alleged that the corroborating witness, Benjamin Ellis, who was also charged with the victim's murder, lied at the petitioner's criminal trial when he testified that he did not receive or expect to receive any consideration for his testimony against the petitioner. During a colloquy prior to the criminal trial, the prosecutor denied having promised anything to Ellis in exchange for his testimony but further stated that Ellis' truthful and full cooperation in the petitioner's case would be brought to the attention of the sentencing judge in his case. Ellis thereafter testified that he had never been told that if he testified truthfully, the state would bring his cooperation to the attention of the court in his own case, and he denied that any promises had been made to him in exchange for his testimony. During closing argument, the prosecutor stated that Ellis wanted to get his testimony off his chest, that he knew that "his statements put him in the mix" and that Ellis had "everything to lose, nothing to gain, by giving these statements." The prosecutor never corrected Ellis' testimony before the jury in which Ellis told the jury that he had never been told that, after he testified truthfully, the state would bring his cooperation and truthfulness to the attention of the sentencing court.

The habeas court denied the habeas petition on the ground that the petitioner procedurally defaulted his claim and failed to establish cause and prejudice for the default. Nonetheless, the court also addressed the merits of the petitioner's claim, finding that, although Ellis

testified falsely, the prosecutor had disclosed his promise to Ellis to the petitioner's trial counsel, which obviated any need to correct the false testimony. The habeas court further denied the petitioner's petition for certification to appeal. On appeal, this court "examine[d] a situation where a necessary cooperating witness, the only one who put the defendant at the crime scene with the likely murder weapon in his hand, falsely denied before the jury any promise from the state in exchange for his testimony and such falsity was not disclosed to the jury, but the prosecutor argued in summation to the jury that the witness had 'everything to lose, nothing to gain,' by giving statements to the police and testifying." The Appellate Court held this scenario to be antithetical to due process under the fourteenth amendment to the United State Constitution.

The Appellate Court first concluded that the habeas court had abused its discretion in denying the petitioner's petition for certification. The court further held that the petitioner did not procedurally default his due process claim. Even if the petitioner had procedurally defaulted the claim, the Appellate Court held that the petitioner had established cause and the requisite prejudice to overcome any procedural default. Turning to the merits of the petitioner's claims, the Appellate Court held that Ellis' false testimony was material to his conviction, concluding that there was a reasonable likelihood of a different result because Ellis' false testimony, or the reliance on it by the prosecutor during closing argument, could have affected the verdict of the jury. Responding to the respondent's contention that, because the extent of the state's agreement with Ellis was disclosed to the petitioner's criminal trial counsel, the state did not suppress exculpatory evidence and, thus, did not violate the petitioner's due process rights, the Appellate Court discussed the split in this court's precedent regarding whether disclosure of an agreement between the state and a cooperating witness needs to be made only to the defendant or whether it must also be made to the jury. In this case, once Ellis testified and did not recant his statements, but, rather, inculpated the petitioner, it would have been clear to the prosecutor that the state's agreement with Ellis to bring his level of cooperation to the sentencing judge was favorable to Ellis. The prosecutor's closing and rebuttal arguments, therefore, could not fairly suggest to the jury that Ellis had everything to lose and nothing to gain. Accordingly, even assuming that the prosecutor had satisfied its disclosure requirement by informing the petitioner's trial counsel of the state's promise to Ellis, the Appellate Court held that such disclosure was effectively negated by the prosecutor's harmful bolstering of Ellis during closing arguments.

Gostyla v. *Chambers,* 176 Conn. App. 506 (2017).

The plaintiff sought to recover compensatory damages from the defendant for personal injuries he sustained as a result of a motor vehicle accident. The defendant admitted that he acted negligently but left the plaintiff to his proof with regard to the issue of causation.

Prior to trial, the defendant disclosed Calum McRae, a biomechanical engineer, as an expert witness. The parties conducted a videotaped deposition of McRae, and McRae testified, inter alia, and over the plaintiff's objection, that the motor vehicle accident in question was not, based upon a reasonable degree of scientific and biomechanical certainty, the cause of the plaintiff's injuries. The plaintiff thereafter filed a motion in limine seeking to exclude, inter alia, the portion of McRae's testimony in which he opined that the collision did not cause the plaintiff's injuries. Following a hearing, the court ruled that McRae's causation testimony was admissible. At trial, the defendant played McRae's video deposition for the jury. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant and the plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Court.

On appeal, the plaintiff argued that McRae's opinion testimony about whether the collision caused the plaintiff's injuries was improper because it went beyond his expertise in biomechanics. The Appellate Court first noted that no Connecticut authority existed addressing the qualifications of biomechanical engineers to render opinions on the issue of causation. Under the circumstances of this case, and in light of decisions from other courts, however, the Appellate Court concluded that the trial court abused its discretion in admitting McRae's causation testimony. As a biomechanical engineer, McRae was qualified to provide his opinion as to the amount of force generated by the collision and the types of injuries likely to result from exposure to that amount of force. His testimony that this specific plaintiff's injuries were not caused by the collision, however, exceeded his expertise in biomechanics and should have been excluded. Opinion testimony regarding the cause of specific injuries requires the identification and diagnosis of a medical condition, which demands the expertise and specialized training of a medical doctor. McRae's causation testimony was, therefore, a medical opinion, not a biomechanical one.

Although the trial court improperly admitted McRae's causation testimony, the plaintiff failed to provide the Appellate Court with an adequate record to determine whether the admission of McRae's testimony was harmful. The plaintiff, therefore, was not entitled to a new trial.

Starble v. *Inland Wetlands Commission,* 183 Conn. App. 280 (2018).

The defendant applicants filed an application with the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of New Hartford for a permit to build a driveway across wetlands on their property. The plaintiff, along with other abutting landowners, objected to the applicants' proposed plan. After the commission granted the application, the plaintiff appealed to the trial court, which dismissed the appeal. The plaintiff, on the granting of certification, then appealed to the Appellate Court.

In reversing the judgment of the trial court, the Appellate Court first held that the trial court incorrectly concluded that the requirement of presenting feasible and prudent alternatives under Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-41 (a) (2) and (b) (2), and under § 7.5 (f) of the Town of New Hartford Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations, was directory rather than mandatory. Specifically, the Appellate Court held that the trial court had failed to assess the effect on regulation § 7.5 (f) of Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-41 (b), which places the burden of proof on the applicant to present feasible and prudent alternatives. The Appellate Court held that it was clear that the applicant's burden to prove the absence of a feasible and prudent alternative is reflective of the legislature's intent to protect the inland wetlands of this state and thus was a matter of substance. Because the regulations require the commission to grant or deny applications pursuant to the statutory scheme of Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-41, § 7.5 (f) of the regulations, which necessarily implements the burden of proof set forth in Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-41 (b), deals with a matter of substance and is, therefore, mandatory and not directory.

The Appellate Court further found that the commission's approval of the application contained explicit rather than implicit findings and that the trial court improperly applied the substantial evidence test to review the record of proceedings before the commission. In this case, the commission stated its reasons for approving the application, including a specific finding that the plaintiff had failed to prove that her proposed alternative was feasible and prudent. This conclusion is contrary to settled law that the applicant bears the burden of presenting feasible and prudent alternatives, and then showing why the proposed activity should be permitted. Even though the commission's reasons were contrary to settled law and the court found them to be inadequate, it was improper for the trial court to search the record for substantial evidence in support of what the commission should have found. The trial court is limited in its review to the explicit reasons stated by the commission in its decision.

Dawn Teodoro v. *City of Bristol,* 184 Conn. App. 363 (2018).

The plaintiff, as parent and next friend of her minor daughter, Brianna Teodoro, brought this action against the defendants, the city of Bristol (city), the Bristol Board of Education (board) and board employee Sophia Bayne, to recover damages for injuries suffered by Brianna due to the alleged negligence of the defendants in conducting and supervising a high school cheerleading practice. The defendants filed a motion for summary judgment on the ground of qualified governmental immunity, together with a supporting memorandum of law and several exhibits. The plaintiff filed a memorandum of law in opposition to the defendants' motion along with several attached exhibits, including excerpts from the original certified transcripts of Brianna's and Bayne's depositions in this case. Thereafter, the defendants filed a reply memorandum that included, as an exhibit, an additional excerpt from the original certified transcript of Brianna's deposition. The plaintiff then filed a surreply brief with attached exhibits in further opposition to the motion.

At oral argument on the defendants' motion, the court informed the parties, inter alia, that, in the absence of an agreement among the parties, none of the deposition excerpts would be considered. The court later granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment.

On appeal, the Appellate Court considered whether an excerpt from a certified deposition transcript must be separately certified as such, apart from the certification of the original transcript from which it was excerpted, in order to make it admissible in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary judgment under Practice Book § 17-45. Because all that is required for a court to consider a document in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary judgment is a preliminary showing of the document's genuineness, the Appellate Court held that the certification page from the original certified deposition transcript from which an excerpt was taken is sufficient to authenticate the excerpt as an accurate transcription of the testimony given under oath, and thus to establish its admissibility for summary judgment purposes, at least where, as in this case, it is accompanied by other portions of the original deposition transcript tending to establish that the testimony set forth in it was given under oath and that it was fully transcribed. The court further stated that such proof of genuineness is fully consistent with the purpose for which certified transcripts of depositions are admitted in support of and in opposition to summary judgment motions, which is to prove that the submitting party has available to her, for presentation at trial, admissible evidence consistent with the witness' prior recorded testimony under oath.

Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Chief Court Administrator

Judge Elizabeth A. Bozzuto
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Chief Court Administrator

The chief justice appoints the chief court administrator, who oversees the administration of the Judicial Branch.

The duties and powers of the chief court administrator are outlined in Section 51-5a of the *General Statutes of Connecticut*.

In part, the statute requires that the chief court administrator "… shall be responsible for the efficient operation of the department, the prompt disposition of cases and the prompt and proper administration of judicial business."

Deputy Chief Court Administrator

The deputy chief court administrator assists the chief court administrator in fulfilling the responsibilities outlined in Section 51-5a of the *General Statutes of Connecticut*.

In addition, the deputy chief court administrator represents the Judicial Branch on commissions and committees including: the Minimum Continuing Legal Education Commission, the Human Capital Implementation Committee, the Attorney Assistance Advisory Committee, the Judicial-Media Committee and the Education Committee – Connecticut Center for Judicial Education.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES – 2016-2018 BIENNIUM

Hon. Joan K. Alexander
Criminal Division

Hon. Bernadette Conway
Juvenile Division

Hon. Michael A. Albis
Family Division

Hon. James W. Abrams
Civil Division

Hon. Michael L. Ferguson
Chief Family Support Magistrate

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

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

They have the following responsibilities:

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

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES – 2016-2018 BIENNIUM

Ansonia-Milford
Hon. Peter L. Brown

Danbury
Hon. Robin Pavia

Fairfield
Hon. Barbara N. Bellis

Hartford
Hon. David M. Sheridan

Litchfield
Hon. John A. Danaher III

Middlesex
Hon. José Suarez

New Britain
Hon. Joan K. Alexander

New Haven
Hon. James W. Abrams

New London
Hon. Hillary B. Strackbein

Stamford-Norwalk
Hon. Robert L. Genuario

Tolland
Hon. Dawne G. Westbrook

Waterbury
Hon. Mark H. Taylor

Windham
Hon. Edward C. Graziani

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES

The chief court administrator appoints administrative judges to oversee operations in each of the 13 judicial districts.

They have the following responsibilities:

- To represent the chief court administrator in the efficient management of their respective judicial districts in matters affecting the fair administration of justice and the disposition of cases.
- To implement and execute programs and methods for disposition of cases and administrative matters within their respective judicial districts in accordance with the policies and directives of the chief court administrator.
- When required, to order that the trial of any case be held in any courthouse facility within the judicial district.
- To assign judges within the judicial district as necessary.
- To oversee the daily assignment of a judge to address jurors.

Celebrating Cultural Competency and Diversity

For being the third smallest state, Connecticut has an incredibly diverse population and its courthouses – all part of a unified court system – reflect that diversity. As an example, the Branch annually receives an average of 42,000 to 45,000 requests for an in-person interpreter. On any given day, there could be requests for Spanish, Polish, Portuguese, Haitian Creole, Korean, Taiwanese, Chinese Mandarin, Arabic, Albanian, Vietnamese or Farsi interpreters. Also represented in the courthouses are people of different races, ethnicities, and religions, along with those who represent the extreme ends of wealth and poverty. In other words, state courthouses in Connecticut are a real-time melting pot for the thousands entering and exiting a court door every year.

First under the leadership of now-retired Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers and now Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson, the Judicial Branch has in place a robust diversity training program for both judges and staff. Chief Justice Robinson – Connecticut's first African-American Chief Justice – has himself been involved with this effort for the past several years and is chair of the Judicial Branch's Advisory Committee on Cultural Competency. He has also done much training within the Branch and around the country, and the Branch's efforts to embrace diversity and cultural competency are nationally recognized.

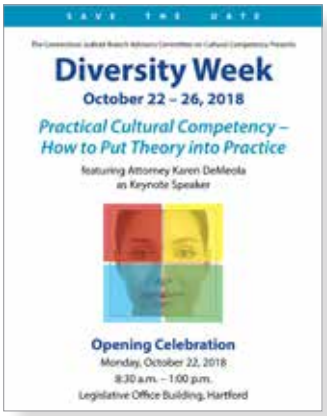
One of the key tenets of the Branch's training has been implicit basis, or the way attitudes or stereotypes affect people's understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner. Once aware of those biases, an individual is in a much better position to interact with the many different cultures that are in court. In fact, it has been enough of a concern in Connecticut that we have incorporated the concept of implicit bias into our criminal jury instructions, whereby jurors are told the following: "You should be aware of the possibility that you have implicit biases. Being aware of the possibility of such biases may help you avoid their influence throughout your decision-making process."

One of the Branch's most popular training programs is its basic Foundations in Cultural Responsiveness 100 course. Since its inception in 2012, the Branch has trained nearly 700 employees and approximately 350 contracted providers. In addition, the Branch has provided the program to Judicial Branch interns and outside agencies upon request, including the Office of Chief Public Defender and a high school.

For being the third smallest state, Connecticut has an incredibly diverse population and its courthouses – all part of a unified court system – reflect that diversity.

In addition, the Branch has developed its own program to meet the statutory requirement that all new employees receive diversity training within six months of their hire date. Moreover, *The Power of Diversity* is open to any employee who would like to enroll and is available at multiple locations throughout the state.

The Branch also annually conducts its popular Diversity Week, which is held every October and includes training sessions on various topics, including the following sampling from the 2018 year's agenda: "Everything You Wanted to Know About Immigration Law and More"; "Diversity in Treatment"; "Veterans in the Justice System"; Transgender Basics"; "Created Equally, Perceived Differently: How Implicit Associations and Stereotypical Beliefs Affect Everyone's Decision Making"; "Understanding Latin Culture with an Emphasis on Puerto Rican Culture"; and "Cultural Competency as it Relates to Islam."



The 2018 theme, *Practical Cultural Competency – How to Put Theory into Practice*, was the result of employee feedback from previous years. Comments went along the lines of, "We're getting all of this training, but what does it mean? How am I supposed to implement this at work?" So, sessions throughout the week focused on presenting the practical side of cultural competency and how to apply lessons learned to work situations.

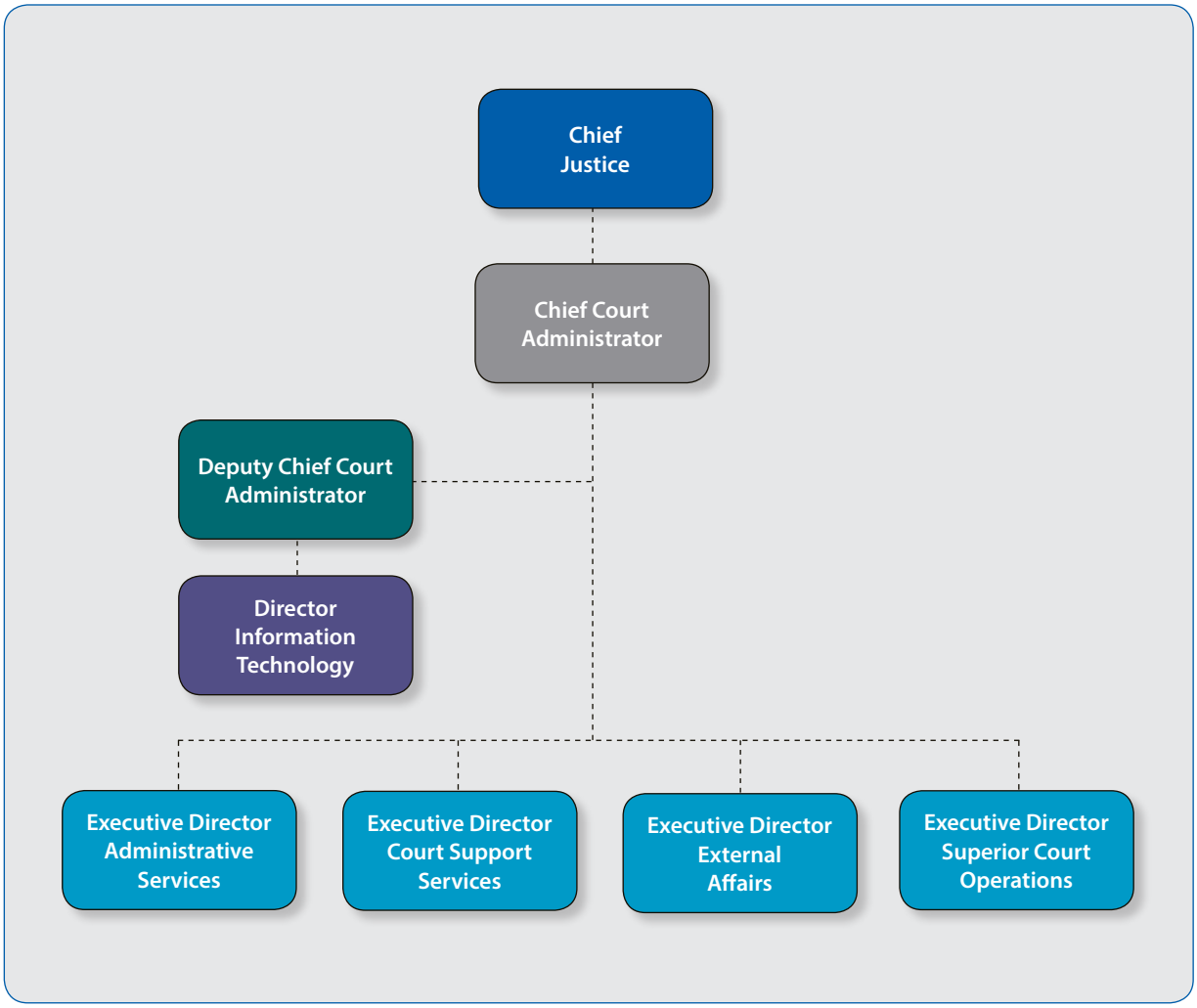
For judges, diversity training is at the forefront of judicial education, beginning with the Pre-Bench Orientation Program for new judges and family support magistrates and lasting throughout their careers. The training includes cultural competency; racial, ethnic and class disparity; implicit bias; gender identity and expression; and issues regarding Limited English Proficiency and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Comprehensive diversity training also is provided on an ongoing basis through the Judicial Branch's Connecticut Judges Institute, including a presentation in 2018 entitled, *Who is in Your Courtroom? Ensuring Access at the Courthouse for Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Youth*. Past plenary sessions at the institute have covered such topics as *Our Brains on Race: Implicit Bias, Racial Anxiety and Stereotype Threat as Obstacles to Fairness in Judging*. Other programs have addressed human trafficking; racial, ethnic and class bias; and overcoming cultural and language barriers.

The Judicial Branch fully intends over the next biennium to continue and enhance these initiatives so that everyone who comes to court has meaningful access to justice.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

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

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

Executive Director
Administrative Services
Elizabeth K. Graham

Director
Financial Services Unit
Joyce P. Santoro

Director
Facilities Unit
Patrick M. O'Brien

Director
Human Resource
Management Unit
Brian Hill

Director
Materials Management Unit
Cortez G. White

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

Highlights of the biennium include:

- ***Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)*** – The Judicial Branch secured $1.1 million to address ADA compliance issues at its owned locations. This funding will support jury assembly area restroom renovations in six court locations as well as other enhancements, such as improving entry access to facilities, signage, ramps and hand railings. An in-house ADA Workgroup was established in May 2018 to expedite the identification of ADA compliance issues and to integrate recommended solutions into the larger context of planned ADA-related facility improvements.

- ***New Construction*** – The Litchfield Judicial District Courthouse at Torrington opened for business in August 2017. The newly constructed 180,000-square-foot courthouse complex contains eight courtrooms, two hearing rooms and houses all court functions for the district in a single facility. The courthouse was constructed with state-of-the-art security, building systems, technology and finishes. With the opening of the court, the Judicial Branch was able to terminate four leases and one Memorandum of Understanding, and will utilize the savings from those agreements to help offset the cost of operating the new facility.

- ***Relocations*** – In the spring of 2017, court business was transferred from the Willimantic Judicial District courthouse to the Putnam Judicial District and the Danielson Geographical Area No. 11 courthouses. The Judicial Facilities Unit redesigned the Willimantic court location to specifically enable the relocation of the Willimantic Adult Probation office into the existing state owned space, resulting in the termination of the leased space.

- ***Regional Water Authority*** – Working with the Regional Water Authority, backflow check valves were installed at the New Haven Geographical Area No. 23 courthouse to reduce instances when the city sewer system backs up into the courthouse during heavy rains.

- ***HVAC improvements*** – Numerous HVAC improvements were completed during the biennium, notably cooling towers were replaced in the Middletown complex and Hartford Judicial District courthouse; three rooftop units were replaced in the Rockville Geographical Area No. 19 courthouse; and a rooftop unit and partial roof replacement were completed in the former Danbury Juvenile courthouse.

- ***Various projects*** – Various projects during the biennium included: elevator cylinder replacements at Hartford's Geographical Area No. 14 courthouse and the Supreme Court, as well as elevator upgrades at the Norwich Judicial District/Geographical Area No. 21 courthouse; roof and cornice replacements at the Hartford Judicial District courthouse; garage improvements for the Rockville Geographical Area No. 19 courthouse; rebuilding a collapsed retaining wall at the Bridgeport Geographical Area No. 2 courthouse; and replacing vestibule and front doors in the Norwich Judicial District/Geographical Area No. 21 courthouse.

- ***Energy savings*** – LED lighting conversions were completed in Derby Geographical Area No. 5 courthouse and the Norwich Judicial District/Geographical Area No. 21 courthouses, and Energy Management System upgrades were completed at the Hartford Geographical Area No. 14 and Waterbury Geographical Area No. 4 courthouses.

- ***Workforce Planning*** – The Judicial Branch expanded its recruitment network to attract qualified candidates for critical positions. The Branch utilizes The Hartford Courant Recruitment Service as its primary electronic posting vehicle, which now collaborates with Indeed, Zip Recruiter, Glassdoor, Nexxt, LinkedIn, Jobs2Careers and social media sites such as Twitter and Facebook. The net result of these strategies is greater exposure of Judicial Branch job opportunities to the job-seeking public. For recruitment in certain targeted job classes, the Branch posts employment opportunities at all state universities and community college campuses, as well as relevant professional and trade associations.

The Judicial Branch expanded its recruitment network to attract qualified candidates for critical positions.

COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

Executive Director
Court Support Services
Gary A. Roberge

Director
Adult Probation and Bail Services
Eduardo Palmieri

Director
Juvenile and Family Services
Deborah J. Fuller

Director
Administration
Julie Revaz

Assistant Director
Adult Probation and Bail Services
Michael Hines

Deputy Director
Family Services
Joseph DiTunno

Deputy Director
Juvenile Probation Services
Tasha Hunt

Deputy Director
Clinical Educational and Juvenile Residential Services
Catherine Foley Geib

Deputy Director
Administration
Celia Siefert

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

Highlights of the biennium include:

- In 2018, Family Services worked with leaders in the field of risk assessment to validate the domestic violence screening tool used daily by staff in the adult criminal court. The Supplemental Risk Indicators tool is used to estimate the potential for life threatening intimate partner violence. The research demonstrated that defendants scoring two or more of the SRI items were significantly more likely to engage in serious future domestic violence. The ability of the family relations counselor to identify cases that could escalate results in more robust recommendations regarding victim safety and offender accountability.

- Pursuant to Public Act 18-31, and effective July 1, 2018, the legislature eliminated the option of committing a delinquent child to the state Department of Children and Families (DCF). As a result, all 172 children and youth in a delinquency commitment status on that date were transferred to CSSD. Their commitments became juvenile probation supervision cases, and they were assigned juvenile probation officers in the courts where the cases that led to DCF commitment originated.

- Public Act 18-31 included language to implement the transfer of functions from DCF to CSSD and put into place the framework for a new juvenile justice process. This framework includes the following elements:

  - New disposition options, effective July 1, 2018. They are: probation supervision, by which the court orders a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent to be supervised by juvenile probation for a specified period of time; and probation supervision with residential placement, by which a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent is placed on probation supervision for a specified period of time that includes a period of placement in a secure or staff-secure residential facility and a period of supervision in the community, as ordered by the court.

  - The Judicial Branch established a number of contracted-for-treatment-oriented residential facilities for juveniles. These services fall into two categories: a secure residential facility, which is a hardware-secured facility that includes direct staff supervision, surveillance and physical barriers that allow for close supervision and controlled movement in a treatment setting; and a staff-secure residential facility, which provides treatment for children in a structured setting, including monitoring by staff.

- Historically, the two juvenile detention centers housed only children and youth in a pre-disposition status for short periods of time. This changed as of July 1, 2018, when post-disposition units were established in the centers. A judge may order juveniles into these facilities as part of a disposition of juvenile probation supervision with residential placement.
- Throughout the biennium, CSSD has continued to participate in subcommittees and working groups on juvenile justice initiatives.

❖ Throughout 2018, Juvenile Residential Services has actively participated in the Youth in Custody Practice Model (YICPM). This model aligns core, research-based principles of residential care with everyday practices to achieve more positive outcomes for youth, families, staff and communities. Eighteen months of training and technical assistance are provided by the Council for Juvenile Correctional Administrators; the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University's McCourt School of Public Policy and a team of national juvenile justice experts. Multidisciplinary leadership teams from the Bridgeport and Hartford juvenile detention centers have received training and consultation on four key practice areas: case planning, facility-based services (e.g. education, behavioral health), transition/re-entry and community-based services. The goals of the model include promoting a safe, fair and healthy environment for youth, staff and families; preparing, equipping and empowering staff to provide effective services; increasing positive youth and family experiences; and enhancing community safety.

❖ Juvenile Probation in 2018 launched a new actuarial risk/needs assessment, the Prospective Risk Evaluation for Delinquency in CT (PrediCT). After a five-year development and validation process in collaboration with Central Connecticut State University, the field-driven instrument replaced the previous risk/needs assessment. PrediCT consists of 44 items within 10 subscales across six domains: academic disengagement; family distress; anti-sociality; criminal history and chronic noncompliance; mental health; and substance abuse. This tool includes items that tie in directly to criminal risk as well as those that aid in case planning, and clients are placed in one of five tiers that indicate and outline risk domains, probable 12-month recidivism rates, supervision guidelines and a prognosis following supervision. Risk domains are displayed in percentiles, so that probation officers may analyze risk more strategically and create dynamic and versatile case plans.

❖ During the biennium, CSSD hosted two symposia regarding opioid use and treatment. These symposia targeted contracted service providers, probation/bail/family staff and offered participants the opportunity to choose from dozens of workshops, most of which were offered by volunteers who are subject matter experts. Topics included: *Working with Women; Opioids and Young Offenders, Legislative Responses, The Language of Recovery and Medication-Assisted Treatment*.

❖ Since 2017, federal Justice Assistance Grant funds have provided training in such evidence-based services as: motivational interviewing; assessment of risk/needs; gender-responsive supervision and case management practices; and the delivery of proven interventions. These funds also support quality assurance that is delivered by a private contractor that randomly selects a sample of videotaped interventions delivered by Women Offender Case Management probation officers and contracted service staff. The tapes are then scored and reviewed with program staff monthly. Performance goals are set for staff, who are also coached to become their most proficient.

❖ CSSD completed the major task of rewriting the Adult Case Management Systems, which include all work for bail, adult probation and family criminal staff. It went to production in August 2018 and is the biggest undertaking by the IT unit to date. Quarterly releases are now being conducted to ensure compliance with new laws and CSSD initiatives.

❖ CSSD is now automated in almost all aspects of work including adult and juvenile probation, juvenile detention, juvenile court, family, criminal, civil, and bail. CSSD also has automated systems with most of its contracted systems, restitution and the Branch's

Paperless Arrest Warrant Network (PRAWN), as well as a scanning application. These systems interface with many other stakeholders, including the state Department of Correction, the state Board of Education and all police departments.

- In the spring of 2018, the American Correctional Association (ACA) reaccredited CSSD's Adult Probation Unit. The reaccreditation was the result of a three-year process of collecting information from the operations, training and administration units to satisfy the 156 standards ACA sets for best practices. ACA auditors reviewed the unit's policies and procedures and visited seven field offices to ensure that operational practices met all of the accreditation requirements.

- CSSD received a second grant from the U.S. Department of Justice for its Forensic Cognitive Behavioral Therapy supervision tool, which was designed for probation officers to use with probationers under their supervision. The training that officers will receive under this grant will provide them with a structured approach for altering their clients' criminal thinking and behaviors. As part of the research component of the grant, CSSD's academic partners will evaluate the effectiveness of the interactions between the officer and probationer with respect to reducing recidivism. This evaluation will occur in one pilot office (New Britain), where supervisors and officers have gone through training together. There also is funding in the grant that has allowed CSSD's IT Unit to develop a new SharePoint 2013 Platform, which is an internal data and taped interaction collection site. The collection of information in this platform will support the training and sustainability of quality assurance and also allow IT to expand uses of the data and library of tapes as the project evolves statewide.

- CSSD's Bail Services Unit uses a validated risk assessment tool, the *Case Data Record*, in making bail determinations. Central Connecticut State University reviewed this instrument in 2015 and made recommendations to increase its value in predicting whether a defendant will appear in court and the defendant's risk to public safety. The recommendations, which enhanced the legislatively mandated weighted release criteria, were incorporated into the decision-making process. In concert with Bail Services' use of wireless tablet-based technology, the *Case Data Record* is slated for an upgrade in 2019. With this new technology, staff will be able to enter data directly into CMIS II while interviewing detained defendants, rather than taking manual notes and entering the data later. This efficiency is expected to facilitate timelier bail decisions.

- In the fall of 2018, the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA) reaccredited the Bail Services Unit. NAPSA promotes pretrial justice reforms and public safety and provides accreditation to pretrial agencies that demonstrate best practices. After months of compiling documentation to substantiate reaccreditation standards, Bail Services underwent an intensive field review by NAPSA auditors. The audit included an examination of policy and practices as well as interviews with Superior Court judges. Bail Services was first accredited in 2014.

- The successful Treatment Pathways Program (TPP), which started as a pilot program in 2015 in Bridgeport, was expanded in 2017 to New London and Torrington and in 2018 to Waterbury. This pretrial diversionary program targets individuals charged with non-violent crimes who are suffering from opiate addiction; who otherwise were not likely to be released from pretrial incarceration via bond or another diversionary mechanism; and who may benefit from access to immediate behavioral health and other care in the community. Bail staff identifies these defendants at arraignment, and treatment continues throughout the entire pretrial process. The contracted agency provides ongoing case review and case management, and access to other services, such as housing and medication-assisted treatment, may be available. Results are promising: less than 25 percent of TPP clients whose pending case was disposed of received a sentence that included incarceration; and 75 percent of defendants referred to TPP received treatment on the day of the arraignment. Additionally, defendants with substance abuse addictions are generally at higher risk of failing to appear and re-arrest than the overall pretrial population. Participation in TPP reduces this disparity.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Executive Director External Affairs
Melissa A. Farley

Deputy Director
Doreen M. Del Bianco

Program Manager Communications
Rhonda Stearley-Hebert

Program Manager Experiential Learning Programs
Robyn N. Oliver

Court Planner
Alison M. Chandler

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

Highlights of the biennium include:

Legislative/Government Relations

During the 2017 and 2018 legislative sessions, External Affairs worked to ensure that the Judicial Branch's budgetary and legislative concerns were heard and addressed by the members of the General Assembly. Toward that end, representatives of External Affairs:

- Drafted and shepherded all seven of the Branch's legislative proposals through the legislative process. These proposals addressed, among other issues: fraudulent filings against public officials; streamlining and reforms to the dissolution of marriage process; the modification of child support orders for incarcerated obligors; an update of the Office of Victim Services statutes; changes to the Foreclosure Mediation Program; and the transfer of juvenile justice from the Department of Children and Families to the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division.
- Provided both written and oral testimony on 107 pieces of legislation, tracked over 300 bills and produced 31 legislative updates for distribution.
- Facilitated and participated in meetings with the Governor's staff, trade associations and advocacy organizations on a number of legislative issues such as criminal justice reform, human trafficking, civil asset forfeiture and the Civil Gideon pilot program.
- Resolved over 350 constituent matters brought to the division's attention.
- Assisted with the appointment of a new Chief Justice, four new Supreme Court justices, four new Appellate Court judges, 44 new Superior Court judges, and two new family support magistrates, and assisted with the reappointment of a sitting Supreme Court justice; a sitting Appellate Court judge; 70 sitting Superior Court judges, senior judges and judge trial referees; and 12 sitting family support magistrates and family support referees.

Read Across America, a national celebration of reading held annually on March 2, Dr. Seuss's birthday, is very popular among students, teachers and the justices and judges.

Media Relations

Over the past two fiscal years, the External Affairs Division responded to nearly 2,500 requests from the media, including camera requests.

Camera Requests

From July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018, the division handled 833 requests from the media to take photographs or to videotape a court proceeding. Of those numbers, judges approved 794 requests, which represent 95 percent of all requests. The majority of denials were because the requests did not comply with the rules outlined in the Connecticut Practice Book.

Social Media

The Judicial Branch's YouTube page, which External Affairs manages and established in 2013, currently hosts 60 videos, which are split into eight playlists. Those 60 videos have been viewed nearly 200,000 times and our channel has 529 subscribers. In addition, the Twitter account managed by the division continues to grow, with more than 3,275 followers.

Judges Speakers Bureau

The Speakers Bureau is the Branch's primary outreach effort to civic organizations, senior groups and other community groups. In FY 17, 52 justices, judges and family support magistrates participated in the Judicial Branch's Speakers Bureau, speaking at 61 events and to nearly 3,500 people. In FY 18, 67 judges, justices and magistrates spoke at 92 events to more than 4,500 people.

Read Across America, a national celebration of reading held annually on March 2, Dr. Seuss's birthday, is very popular among students, teachers and the justices and judges. Forty-four justices, judges and family support magistrates visited schools in 2017 as part of *Read Across America*. Those judges read to about 3,700 students in 46 schools. The year 2018 was the biggest year ever, with 75 judges, justices and family support magistrates reading to nearly 5,300 students at 80 schools throughout the state.

Supreme Court Tours

External Affairs offers tours of the historic Supreme Court courtroom and an explanation of the appellate process. External Affairs provided 69 tours of the Supreme Court courtroom to about 2,600 people in FY 17 and 56 tours to 2,000 people in FY 18.

Publications

Throughout the biennium, External Affairs oversaw the design and production of 253 projects, including the 2014-2016 Biennial Report, materials for the 2017 and 2018 Diversity Week celebrations, the Connecticut Court Brochure, Office of Victim Services Training Seminar flyers, the Simplified Divorce pamphlet and forms supplement, and materials for the New England Conference of State Court Administrators Conference in 2017. External Affairs also provided support to the Judicial Branch website for *Read Across America*, the swearing in of Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson and a Temporary Restraining Order Pilot Program.

Judicial Branch Experiential Learning Programs

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

Internship Program

During 2017, 347 students successfully completed their internships and in 2018, 344 interns successfully completed their internships.

Job Shadow Program

The External Affairs Division also manages the Job Shadow Program, which is designed to provide an opportunity for high school students to explore career interests and vocational skills by "shadowing" a Judicial Branch employee during the workday. Students are matched with a mentor at a location as near as possible to their school. This program allows students ample time to explore their areas of interest and receive one-on-one instruction. The Job Shadow Program is offered annually from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28.

Court Aide

The Court Aide Program is designed for high school seniors to allow them an expanded opportunity to: learn about the Judicial Branch and the services it provides; complete school mandated community service hours required for graduation; contribute to the community; further explore career interests and vocational skills; and to gain valuable experience and references. The program is offered annually from May 1 to May 30.

Director
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James H. Vogel

Director
Application Services
Donald Turnbull

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Infrastructure &
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Lucio DeLuca

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Richard J. Hemenway

Deputy Director
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Deputy Director
Planning & Project Management
Diana Varese

Deputy Director
Financial Management
Christopher Duryea

The Information Technology Division (ITD) is dedicated to providing state-of-the art data processing and publication services to the Judicial Branch and its customers in the legal community, outside agencies and the public.

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

Highlights of the biennium include:

CIB Online Disposition System

This new application for 2018 allows defendants to dispute infraction tickets online through Centralized Infractions Bureau e-Pay. Defendants pleading not guilty to their infraction and choosing to participate can enter a narrative and upload documents in defense of their plea. State's attorneys can then view the narrative and submit documents online and offer the defendant a proposal of a reduced charge and reduced fine; they can nolle the case; or refer it to criminal court. The system then e-mails the proposal to the defendant, who can either accept the proposal through e-Pay and pay the reduced fine, or decline the proposal, which results in the case being transferred to a Geographical Area courthouse.

The program has proven very popular with approximately 70 percent of defendants who are eligible for the online disposition program choosing to participate. Approximately 80 percent of those defendants who receive proposals go on to accept them, thus resolving the matter without having to go to court. The system has been rolled out in nine Geographical Area courts so far with statewide implementation expected in 2019.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFE) Application

Launched in December 2016, this application is used by certain Connecticut hospitals to request a SAFE when a victim of sexual assault presents at the hospital for care. This request is made through a special website. When a request is submitted, it automatically alerts the Judicial Branch's Office of Victim Services' SAFE program via text message and allows an available SAFE to accept the request by replying to the text using a cell phone. The application provides SAFEs with the ability to manage their schedules and current cases. The application also facilitates SAFE program management for all hospitals and nurses with program reporting and statistical data. Additional features include the ability to handle training requirements, equipment tracking, expenses and time reporting.

SAFE program statistics for July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018, show 223 activated cases and of those activations, SAFEs collected forensic evidence in 184 cases. Additionally, 156 victims received advocate support services through the SAFE Program collaboration with The Alliance to End Sexual Violence member programs. Nine participating hospitals in the Hartford area serviced these cases, and in nearly half of them a SAFE responded in less than one hour, representing an 18 percent improvement in response time over the previous phone-based system.

E-Services

A new E-Services "Inbox" feature was implemented to provide those attorneys and self-represented parties with filed appearances and electronic access to their cases with a way to receive notices pertaining to their cases electronically. Those using the Inbox can print messages, forward them to others within the application or through e-mail, sort and tag messages for easy retrieval later and delete them. The E-Services Inbox became available for Civil, Family, and Housing cases on February 28, 2017, and for Supreme and Appellate cases on November 1, 2017.

In many instances, the new E-Services Inbox has replaced the printing and mailing of paper notices and use of the Inbox is now mandatory for those attorneys and law firms without an exclusion from electronic services requirements. This has significantly reduced the cost for printing and mailing paper notices. Self-represented parties and non-excluded attorneys and law firms can still receive paper notices through the mail if they choose.

A new E-Services "Inbox" feature was implemented to provide those attorneys and self-represented parties with filed appearances and electronic access to their cases with a way to receive notices pertaining to their cases electronically.

Appellate e-filing

Appellate e-filing for self-represented parties was launched on July 26, 2016. As of July 2018, there have been 1,910 appeals filed with at least one self-represented party. Appeals with self-represented parties now account for nearly a third of all appeals.

A Subscription Messaging Service was launched on April 24, 2017 for Supreme and Appellate cases. This service, available to the public through the Judicial Branch website, sends subscribers e-mails indicating there has been activity on cases they have selected to monitor. Since its launch through July 2018, there were 1,549 subscribers to 1,462 cases, with a total of 14,291 e-mail notices sent.

Civil/Family/Housing/Small Claims e-filing

The 11 small claims case types that were previously filed through a separate, outdated application have been incorporated into this system, thus providing a standardized, common interface for e-filing all of the above case types. Other improvements include:

- New case types for Affordable Housing, Deceased Tenant-Summary Process, and Uniform Interstate Family Support Act cases have been added.
- An interagency website was created for the Department of Social Services so staff there can electronically initiate paternity and support cases as well as e-file documents through their department PCs, saving them a trip to court and reducing the burden on court clerks.

Edison/Clara (statistics tracking)

Since August 2017, six new releases of the Edison and Clara applications were implemented. These applications are used by judges, caseflow coordinators and court staff for monitoring civil, family and housing cases. Major features of these releases include adding small claims cases and a Bulk Event Updater for those cases; adding Uniform Interstate Family Support Act cases; adding support for Digital Signage; linking Edison Case Detail to e-Court web for specific docket numbers; and providing performance enhancements.

Child Protection e-filing

Child Protection Memorandum of Hearing functionality was added to all juvenile court locations. This application allows data entry in the courtroom and captures data pertaining to continuances, dispositions, motions, comments and parties present in the courtroom. It produces a Permanency Plan Order and Review for Motions for Permanency Dispositions and a Memorandum of Hearing of what transpired in the courtroom. In addition, an attorney appearance function was created to enable attorneys to e-file appearances on child protection cases and to view e-filed documents. Training was also provided for various units from the state Department of Children and Families (DCF), including the DCF Revenue Enhancement group, to show them how to access court documents electronically.

Criminal System Rewrite

The first module for the Criminal Case Management website, the Disposition module, was released to production in November 2016. The module provides functionality to dispose cases in bulk or one at a time with separate verdicts for each charge. Rollout to all criminal courts statewide was completed on March 21, 2017. Statistics from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, show approximately 146,000 cases have been disposed through the website.

Work is currently underway on two additional modules: Post-Judgment Disposition and Case Initiation. The ground work has also been laid to interface with and receive new case data directly from arresting agencies via the Connecticut Information Sharing System.

Protection Order Registry Adjudication Reporting Module (POR-ARM)

In May 2018, the Branch implemented a new system for entering and maintaining court records in the FBI database that is used for background checks concerning firearms and explosives. This new system was developed in collaboration with the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and will improve the accuracy and efficiency of the approximately 100,000 electronic transmissions each year.

Protection Order Registry Victim Notification System

In May 2018, the Branch expanded its system for notifying victims by mail in civil and criminal cases involving protection orders. With this expansion, a victim in a serious criminal case involving a lengthy sentence will be prompted to consider safety planning and apply for a civil protection order before the criminal order lapses. The Office of Victim Services annually processes approximately 25,000 mailings in this system.

Infrastructure & Security

A number of improvements have enhanced the availability, performance and security of the Branch's information technology systems. Among the most notable are: Solid State Disk technology (SSD) has been introduced into the Branch's data storage systems to improve the performance and reliability associated with accessing critical data. SSDs are up to 100 times faster than traditional spinning disks, yielding much faster data access times. SSDs also use less electricity and are more reliable because they have no moving parts. In addition, technology capable of analyzing mounds of log data from servers, routers, storage systems, IT appliances, etc. has been introduced. This advanced technology uses artificial intelligence to help identify weak areas in the Branch's IT systems that cyber criminals might try to take advantage of, allowing IT to focus its attention on making those areas more secure.

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Director
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Director
Office of Victim Services
Linda J. Cimino

Director
Judicial Marshal Services
O'Donovan Murphy

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

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

Highlights of the biennium include:

- The Judicial Branch's Centralized Infractions Bureau developed an online dispute resolution system to allow the public to be heard on infractions and payable violations without coming to court. Approximately 70 percent of all eligible defendants choose to participate in this system. Prosecutors are able to reach an agreement in over 80 percent of the cases, significantly increasing access to justice for the public while eliminating manually intensive tasks for staff. As an electronic system, paper is eliminated and resolutions are reached in weeks rather than months.

- An online dispute resolution program (ODR) has been created for the adjudication of contract collection cases. This program is intended to make the court process more accessible and efficient by: allowing litigants and attorneys to perform the necessary tasks to resolve a dispute at any time and from any location; eliminating the need for a physical hearing on the record in a physical location at a specific time with everyone in attendance; reducing the amount of time and number of court events needed to resolve cases for which the issues are likely to be clear-cut and factual; increasing the likelihood of defendants appearing in these types of cases; encouraging the early resolution of these cases short of any involvement by a judicial officer by adding a mediation component to the ODR process; and achieving the adjudication of cases more efficiently and affordably. A pilot program began in the Hartford and New Haven judicial districts on Jan. 2, 2019. Participation in the ODR program is optional, and all parties must agree to participate. Mediation will occur in every ODR case either in person, by telephone or through video-conference. If the case does not resolve during the mediation process, the case will be assigned to a judicial officer for consideration and adjudication as soon as possible, usually within 90 days of the case being filed.

- The Judicial Branch received federal funding to enhance its ability to record and disseminate information from court events that relate to potential firearm disqualifications. With the assistance of these federal funds, the Branch designed and implemented a new, web-based automated system to process the disposition of criminal and motor vehicle matters. This new system enables the Branch to better identify, capture and disseminate information from court events that disqualify a person from purchasing

Individuals who have been summoned for jury service can now sign up online to be notified by text if their jury service date has been cancelled by the court.

or possessing a firearm. Additional components of the new system are planned to be developed in the future. It will eventually replace the Branch's existing Criminal/Motor Vehicle System, which is well over 30 years old and has been increasingly relied upon to supply critical information to the entire criminal justice community.

- For family cases, the Judicial Branch has continued to propose and implement legislation that has, with the support of the General Assembly, modernized and improved family law. These changes both assist the parties and make the court processes more efficient so that resources are spent where they are most needed. The improvements include certain instances for which the parties do not have to come to court at all for a hearing on their matter, such as: allowing the judges to take certain temporary agreements without a hearing; expanding the eligibility criteria for non-adversarial divorce so that it applies to a greater segment of the population; and allowing parties, under certain circumstances, whose spouses are non-appearing to ask the court, no sooner than 30 days from the return date, to waive the 90-day waiting period and obtain a divorce without a hearing if there are no children, no joint property, and all he or she is looking for is a dissolution of the marriage (effective 10/1/18). Further, parties to a dissolution of marriage action may save the cost and time of having the summons and complaint delivered to the defendant's spouse by agreeing to waive service of process.

- Statewide implementation of the Child Protection Memorandum of Hearing, which is an automated real-time courtroom system that enables court staff to create court orders that are immediately available to the state Department of Children and Families (DCF) and attorneys of record. This electronic exchange of information and documents facilitates the claiming of approximately $125 million annually in Title IV-E federal funding reimbursement by DCF for children in foster care.

- Individuals who have been summoned for jury service and go online to confirm their date can now also sign up online to be notified by text if their jury service date has been cancelled by the court. This option is convenient, as it eliminates the need to call in and listen to the "standby message" the night before. This texting service began as a pilot program in December of 2017 for individuals summoned to the Hartford Judicial District. As of November 2018, the program has expanded to all judicial districts.

- Two hundred claims were filed with the Client Security Fund Committee in 2017, the second highest number of complaints since the fund was created in 1999.

- In conjunction with IT, the Statewide Grievance Committee performed extensive testing of the new Attorney Information Systems online program, which maintains and audits trust account records previously contained in the BarMaster system.

- The Statewide Grievance Committee office implemented all facets of the new Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) rule, including work on drafting FAQs for the website; drafting forms to request exemptions and to track compliance; developing a publicity plan; preparing presentations for a free MCLE seminar sponsored by the Judicial Branch; conducting several MCLE programs and seminars; overseeing MCLE email inquiries and responded to thousands of questions about the new rule; drafting and publishing opinions on behalf of the MCLE Commission; working with IT to expand the annual attorney registration process to capture compliance with the rule and statistical data; and drafting a rule change to expand the types of activities that will qualify as continuing legal education.

- Public Act 17-99 created significant changes and enhancements for victims of crime seeking services from the Office of Victim Services Victim Compensation Program. Notably:

- Emotional Injury applications for people who suffered emotional injury from a direct threat of either physical injury or death and received treatment. Included in this category are victims of child pornography, children who witnessed domestic violence, human trafficking or involuntary servitude; kidnapping, robbery, stalking, unlawful dissemination of intimate images, and voyeurism.
- The exception for crime victims who can disclose to someone other than law enforcement was expanded to include human trafficking victims in addition to sexual assault victims. In addition, victims of sexual assault or human trafficking may now disclose to certain educational professionals.
- The Office of Victim Services (OVS) no longer has to consider medical insurance as a collateral source if the victim or claimant states that the release of treatment information for a health insurance claim would cause harm to the victim or the claimant because of the relationship of the primary insurance holder to the victim or claimant.
- Health care providers must suspend collection efforts once they have received notification from OVS of a patient's pending claim.

❖ The Office of Victim Services received a Victims of Crime Act Discretionary Grant for the time period of October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2018. The grant allowed OVS to create and host a training series for nonprofit agency staff who provide services to victims of crime, develop nine videos for victims of crime to view and gain information on the criminal court process, orders of protection, and the OVS Victim Compensation Program. OVS offered five training programs, which were attended by 341 individuals, representing 30 state and municipal law enforcement agencies, 115 victim service providers and two individuals in private practice.

❖ Support Enforcement Services (SES) fully implemented a 2017 law authorizing SES to expeditiously modify a child support order where the obligated parent is incarcerated for more than 90 days. Under the 2017 law, SES can modify a child support order for an incarcerated obligor where SES can attest that the crime was not against the family, the obligor has no income or assets to pay the support order, and the custodial parent was served notice and has not objected to the modification. Since the law took effect on October 1, 2017, SES conducted over 1,000 case reviews and initiated the expedited modification process in over 500 cases.

❖ SES fully implemented the electronic filing of intergovernmental child support pleadings pursuant to the Uniform Family Support Act. Each year, SES receives numerous intergovernmental child support requests from other states, tribal nations, and foreign countries to establish, enforce, or modify child support obligations. These actions are now e-filed and provide the same level of service and access as similar instate family matters.

❖ The Judicial Branch continued to provide quality educational opportunities for judges and family support magistrates during the biennium. As an example, the Office of Continuing Education facilitated an important and timely full-day program on domestic violence. Dr. Linda Baker, an international expert and co-author of numerous publications related to intimate partner violence-exposed children and families, delivered the keynote address on the effect of domestic violence on children and child development. The training program included presentations by representatives from each of the diversionary and alternatives to incarceration programs available for domestic violence offenders. Judge faculty examined the risk factors for intimate partner violence and intimate partner homicide, reviewed the use of lethality and risk assessments, and addressed fashioning appropriate custody and visitation orders. The program concluded with interactive scenarios in which judges enhanced their judicial skills by applying these principles.

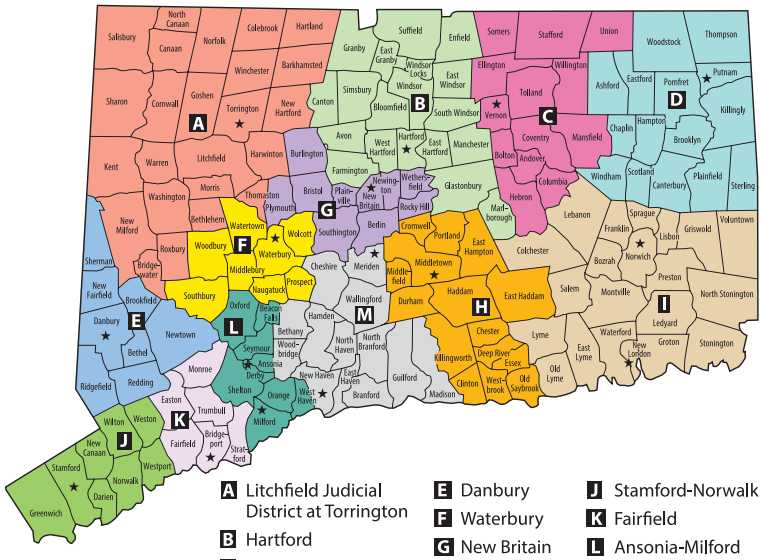
❖ The annual Connecticut Judges' Institute (CJI) was held in June of each year. More than 50 CJI courses were presented to judges and family support magistrates during the two-year period; written summaries of important Connecticut appellate decisions were made available electronically for each division. Highlights of CJI presentations during the period include courses on implicit bias, human trafficking, access to justice for

transgender youth, domestic violence, interacting with victims, mindfulness, the biology of opioid addiction, and judicial ethics.

- Continuing Education conducted three Pre-Bench Orientation Programs for 44 new judges and two new family support magistrates.
- Judges and family support magistrates attended more than 30 academic year educational programs during the biennium. These educational programs included divisional programs, domestic violence programs, computer technology and e-Filing programs, transitioning programs, diversity awareness and sexual harassment programs, and foreclosure roundtables.
- Interpreters assisted with 38,665 court appearances and interviews in fiscal year 2017, covering 78 different languages and dialects, and with 39,770 court appearances in fiscal year 2018, covering 80 different languages and dialects. Telephonic interpretations totaled 15,904 in FY17, covering 38 different languages and dialects; and 14,725 in FY 18, covering 40 different languages and dialects. Also in FY17, there were a total of 161 translations, 37 of which were evidentiary. Evidentiary translations are related to case-specific information that must be translated before a matter goes forward – a victim's statement, for example. The remaining 124 translations involved vital documents, such as Branch forms, brochures and pamphlets. In FY18, there were 50 evidentiary translations and 41 vital document translations, for a total of 91.
- Judicial Marshal Services is actively recruiting and training new classes of judicial marshals. During 2018, the Judicial Marshal Academy delivered pre-service education and training to five judicial marshal trainee classes and conducted quarterly education and training for veteran judicial marshals.
- Judicial Marshal Services has purchased and provided ballistic armor to each judicial marshal to provide a higher level of safety for staff assigned to protect the state courthouses.
- The Judicial Marshal Academy continues to utilize best practices in law enforcement education and training. Updates to the training implemented include: Intranasal Naloxone, Limited English Proficiency, wear and care of bullet resistant vests, and legal and supervisory education and training. Education and training focuses on six course headings: Special Operations, Defensive Tactics, Behavioral Health, Health and Public Safety, Legal Courses, and Professional Development.

13 Judicial Districts and 20 Geographical Areas

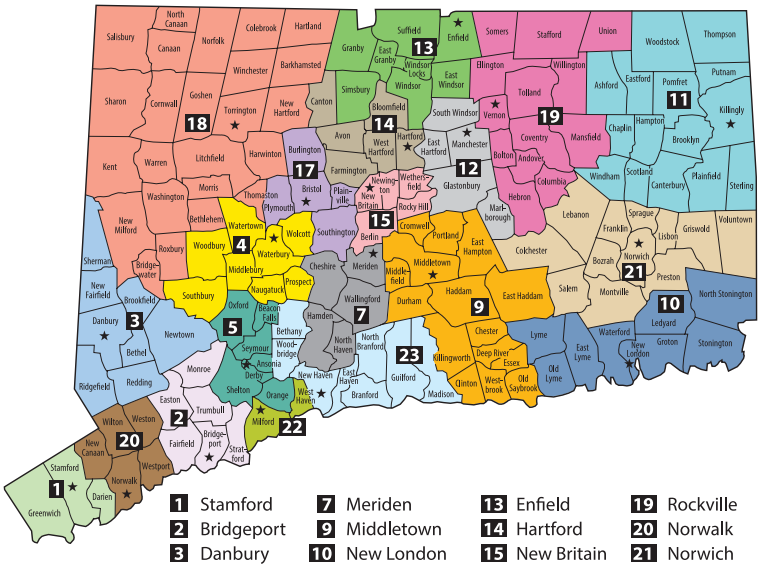
Connecticut Judicial Districts



- **A** Litchfield Judicial District at Torrington
- **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

★ Indicates town where Judicial District Courthouse is located

Judicial Branch Geographical Areas

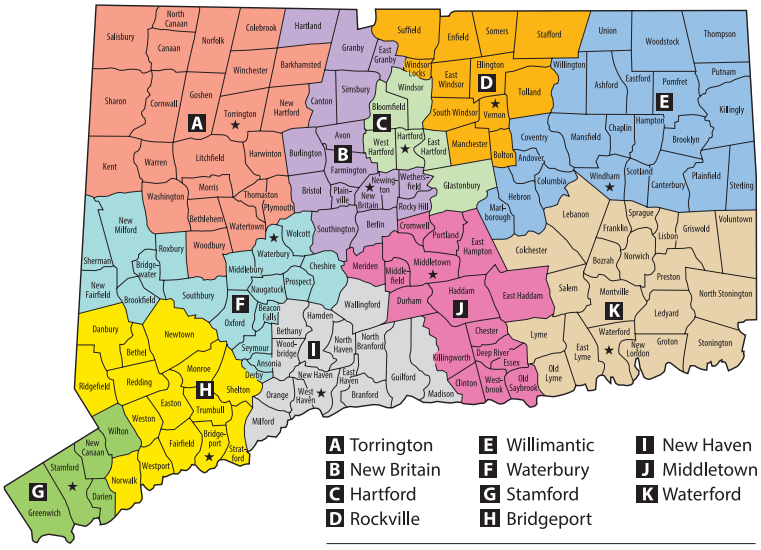


- **1** Stamford
- **2** Bridgeport
- **3** Danbury
- **4** Waterbury
- **5** Derby
- **7** Meriden
- **9** Middletown
- **10** New London
- **11** Danielson
- **12** Manchester
- **13** Enfield
- **14** Hartford
- **15** New Britain
- **17** Bristol
- **18** Torrington
- **19** Rockville
- **20** Norwalk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

★ Indicates town where Geographical Area Courthouse is located

11 Juvenile Districts

Connecticut Juvenile Matters Courts



- **A** Torrington
- **B** New Britain
- **C** Hartford
- **D** Rockville
- **E** Willimantic
- **F** Waterbury
- **G** Stamford
- **H** Bridgeport
- **I** New Haven
- **J** Middletown
- **K** Waterford

★ Indicates town where Juvenile Matters Courthouse is located

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

CT JUDICIAL BRANCH BASIC FACTS

SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURT MATTERS

- MOVEMENT OF CASELOAD

SUPERIOR COURT

- JUVENILE MATTERS
  - DELINQUENCY
  - FAMILY WITH SERVICE NEEDS
  - CHILD PROTECTION PETITIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS

- CRIMINAL MATTERS

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS

- CRIMINAL MATTERS

CIVIL MATTERS

CENTRALIZED SMALL CLAIMS

FAMILY MATTERS

HOUSING SESSION

ADULT PROBATION/CONTRACTED SERVICES

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

CT Judicial Branch

BASIC FACTS

Courts
Supreme Court
Appellate Court
Superior Court

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

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

Term in Office
Eight years

Added Cases 2016 - 2018

Summary

Total Cases Added* For the Superior Court Division

		FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
Criminal	**Total Criminal**	**87,491**	**87,562**
	Judicial District	2,572	2,663
	Geographical Area	84,919	84,899
Motor Vehicle		**147,361**	**144,936**
Civil		**54,150**	**53,109**
Small Claims		**43,205**	**47,860**
Family		**29,906**	**28,389**
Juvenile	**Total Juvenile**	**24,176**	**21,538**
	Delinquency	9,319	8,670
	Family With Service Needs	2,467	413
	Child Protection	12,390	12,455
Housing Matters (Summary Process)		**22,913**	**22,273**
Total Cases Added		409,202	405,667

*Added cases in Civil, Small Claims, Family and Housing include re-opened cases

CT Judicial Branch

BASIC FACTS
-continued

General Fund Appropriation

FY 2016-2017
$528,345,813

FY 2017-2018
$494,374,609

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

FY 2016-2017
4,329

FY 2017-2018
4,329

Total Cases Added During The Biennium 2016-2018

Supreme Court Cases
364

Appellate Court Cases
2,402

Superior Court Cases
814,869

Disposed Cases 2016 - 2018

Summary

Total Cases Disposed For the Superior Court Division

		FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
Criminal	**Total Criminal**	**85,432**	**81,668**
	Judicial District	2,674	2,377
	Geographical Area	82,758	79,291
Motor Vehicle		**155,461**	**136,064**
Civil		**55,015**	**53,258**
Small Claims		**44,042**	**56,536**
Family		**31,284**	**28,594**
Juvenile	**Total Juvenile**	**24,576**	**21,513**
	Delinquency	9,654	8,529
	Family With Service Needs	2,691	549
	Child Protection	12,231	12,435
Housing Matters (Summary Process)		**23,021**	**22,047**
Centralized Infractions Bureau Tickets Paid		**154,988**	**150,466**
Total Cases Disposed		573,819	550,146

Supreme Court

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed							Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other	Total		
Civil[1]	157	124	87	5	6	20	10	6	134	147	(10)
Criminal	127	86	44	1	1	64	4	7	121	92	(35)
Total	284	210	131	6	7	84	14	13	255	239	(45)

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed							Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other	Total		
Civil[1]	147	114	71	2	6	20	6	21	126	135	(12)
Criminal	92	40	23	0	0	31	1	2	57	75	(17)
Total	239	154	94	2	6	51	7	23	183	210	(29)

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

Appellate Court

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed							Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other	Total		
Civil[1]	973	1,014	373	156	138	57	256	77	1,057	931	(42)
Criminal	313	199	106	17	6	25	24	8	186	326	13
Total	1,286	1,213	479	173	144	82	280	85	1,243	1,257	(29)

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed							Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			opinion	court motion	party motion	transferred	withdrawn	other	Total		
Civil[1]	931	1,043	367	176	138	51	222	108	1,062	912	(19)
Criminal	326	146	148	9	3	12	30	16	218	254	(72)
Total	1,257	1,189	515	185	141	63	252	124	1,280	1,166	(91)

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

Delinquency

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	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*	179	8	3	190	1,404	1,445	214	6	2	222	32
Danbury*	106	30	13	149	108	167	0	0	0	0	(149)
Hartford	339	92	38	469	1,320	1,502	221	39	27	287	(182)
Middletown	95	43	10	148	544	554	119	13	6	138	(10)
New Britain	171	33	9	213	881	907	163	16	8	187	(26)
New Haven	364	79	13	456	1,339	1,417	315	42	21	378	(78)
Rockville	124	37	10	171	595	569	147	37	13	197	26
Stamford	115	27	4	146	512	485	138	28	7	173	27
Torrington	53	20	3	76	297	296	70	6	1	77	1
Waterbury*	273	64	14	351	1,217	1,220	301	51	13	365	14
Waterford	182	24	13	219	774	769	184	27	13	224	5
Willimantic	76	26	22	124	328	323	89	26	14	129	5
Total	2,077	483	152	2,712	9,319	9,654	1,961	291	125	2,377	(335)

*Due to the closure of the Danbury SCJM on 9/30/16, the pending cases were transferred to Bridgeport and Waterbury.

Delinquency

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	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	214	6	2	222	1,564	1,476	297	10	3	310	88
Hartford	221	39	27	287	1,108	1,034	271	41	49	361	74
Middletown	119	13	6	138	414	439	99	12	2	113	(25)
New Britain	163	16	8	187	962	846	263	31	9	303	116
New Haven	315	42	21	378	1,250	1,347	255	23	3	281	(97)
Rockville	147	37	13	197	507	554	96	43	11	150	(47)
Stamford	138	28	7	173	411	425	114	35	10	159	(14)
Torrington	70	6	1	77	329	321	71	10	4	85	8
Waterbury	301	51	13	365	1,112	1,098	314	53	12	379	14
Waterford	184	27	13	224	645	637	165	57	10	232	8
Willimantic	89	26	14	129	368	352	88	41	16	145	16
Total	1,961	291	125	2,377	8,670	8,529	2,033	356	129	2,518	141

Family with Service Needs

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	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*	59	2	2	63	512	563	8	4	0	12	(51)
Danbury*	13	0	0	13	5	18	0	0	0	0	(13)
Hartford	73	1	33	107	531	603	28	1	6	35	(72)
Middletown	13	2	0	15	143	149	8	1	0	9	(6)
New Britain	12	1	0	13	228	237	3	1	0	4	(9)
New Haven	66	1	4	71	166	215	20	0	2	22	(49)
Rockville	2	1	0	3	71	68	5	1	0	6	3
Stamford	55	9	1	65	136	172	25	3	1	29	(36)
Torrington	1	0	0	1	136	137	0	0	0	0	(1)
Waterbury*	11	1	0	12	239	213	34	4	0	38	26
Waterford	8	0	2	10	201	202	7	0	2	9	(1)
Willimantic	18	1	0	19	99	114	3	0	1	4	(15)
Total	331	19	42	392	2,467	2,691	141	15	12	168	(224)

*Due to the closure of the Danbury SCJM on 9/30/16, the pending cases were transferred to Bridgeport and Waterbury.

Family with Service Needs

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	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	8	4	0	12	110	119	3	0	0	3	(9)
Hartford	28	1	6	35	43	75	2	1	0	3	(32)
Middletown	8	1	0	9	18	25	2	0	0	2	(7)
New Britain	3	1	0	4	40	41	3	0	0	3	(1)
New Haven	20	0	2	22	39	61	0	0	0	0	(22)
Rockville	5	1	0	6	7	13	0	0	0	0	(6)
Stamford	25	3	1	29	18	44	2	0	1	3	(26)
Torrington	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
Waterbury	34	4	0	38	65	91	12	0	0	12	(26)
Waterford	7	0	2	9	30	34	4	0	1	5	(4)
Willimantic	3	0	1	4	19	22	0	0	1	1	(3)
Total	141	15	12	168	413	549	28	1	3	32	(136)

Child Protection Petitions[1]

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	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*	202	10	8	220	1,406	1,400	291	39	9	339	119
Danbury*	119	28	6	153	122	108	0	0	0	0	(153)
Hartford	307	39	22	368	1,719	1,665	339	47	36	422	54
Middletown	136	3	0	139	724	730	117	15	1	133	(6)
New Britain	267	43	5	315	1,129	1,099	288	37	20	345	30
New Haven	301	32	8	341	1,676	1,683	313	15	6	334	(7)
Rockville	175	5	4	184	726	720	166	20	4	190	6
Stamford	64	15	4	83	294	280	75	15	7	97	14
Torrington	82	10	0	92	435	425	90	8	4	102	10
Waterbury*	392	38	3	433	2,082	2,063	436	53	17	506	73
Waterford	244	47	5	296	1,185	1,129	299	35	18	352	56
Willimantic	220	28	4	252	892	929	193	18	4	215	(37)
Total	2,509	298	69	2,876	12,390	12,231	2,607	302	126	3,035	159

[1] Petition Types Include:

Neglect	Abused	Termination of Parental Rights
Neglect, Uncared For	Emancipation	Motion for Review of Permanency Plan
Neglect, Abused	Contested Application Removal of Guardian	Administrative Appeal
Neglect, Uncared For, Abused	Contested Petition for Terminated Rights	Reinstate Parent As Guardian
Uncared For	Appeal from Probate	Adoption
Uncared For, Abused	Revocation	OTC

* Due to the closure of the Danbury SCJM on 9/30/16, the pending cases were transferred to Bridgeport and Waterbury.

Child Protection Petitions[1]

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	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	291	39	9	339	1,645	1,530	346	74	34	454	115
Hartford	339	47	36	422	1,669	1,703	324	40	24	388	(34)
Middletown	117	15	1	133	743	663	177	20	16	213	80
New Britain	288	37	20	345	1,117	1,172	253	21	16	290	(55)
New Haven	313	15	6	334	1,773	1,783	299	17	8	324	(10)
Rockville	166	20	4	190	674	685	132	36	11	179	(11)
Stamford	75	15	7	97	181	225	36	10	7	53	(44)
Torrington	90	8	4	102	484	450	118	12	6	136	34
Waterbury	436	53	17	506	2,083	2,069	395	83	42	520	14
Waterford	299	35	18	352	1,243	1,299	220	54	22	296	(56)
Willimantic	193	18	4	215	843	856	171	26	5	202	(13)
Total	2,607	302	126	3,035	12,455	12,435	2,471	393	191	3,055	20

[1] Petition Types Include:

Neglect	Abused	Termination of Parental Rights
Neglect, Uncared For	Emancipation	Motion for Review of Permanency Plan
Neglect, Abused	Contested Application Removal of Guardian	Administrative Appeal
Neglect, Uncared For, Abused	Contested Petition for Terminated Rights	Reinstate Parent As Guardian
Uncared For	Appeal from Probate	Adoption
Uncared For, Abused	Revocation	OTC

Judicial District Criminal

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed			Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			Without Trial	With Trial	Total		
Ansonia/Milford	210	104	118	4	122	192	(18)
Danbury	671	324	332	6	338	657	(14)
Fairfield	501	282	242	34	276	507	6
Hartford	449	314	355	21	376	387	(62)
Litchfield	241	216	186	1	187	270	29
Middlesex	123	67	86	1	87	103	(20)
New Britain	215	162	137	12	149	228	13
New Haven	467	181	218	28	246	402	(65)
New London	277	228	184	11	195	310	33
Stamford	387	213	185	1	186	414	27
Tolland	129	93	86	3	89	133	4
Waterbury	365	312	259	11	270	407	42
Windham	206	76	149	4	153	129	(77)
Total	4,241	2,572	2,537	137	2,674	4,139	(102)

Judicial District Criminal

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed			Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
			Without Trial	With Trial	Total		
Ansonia/Milford	192	122	120	2	122	192	0
Danbury	657	393	356	3	359	691	34
Fairfield	507	231	205	29	234	504	(3)
Hartford	387	297	255	19	274	410	23
Litchfield	270	263	213	2	215	318	48
Middlesex	103	82	83	1	84	101	(2)
New Britain	228	207	125	10	135	300	72
New Haven	402	215	123	29	152	465	63
New London	310	170	204	8	212	268	(42)
Stamford	414	162	169	3	172	404	(10)
Tolland	133	106	96	2	98	141	8
Waterbury	407	350	240	12	252	505	98
Windham	129	65	67	1	68	126	(3)
Total	4,139	2,663	2,256	121	2,377	4,425	286

Judicial District Criminal

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	Pending, End of Period				Median Age of Cases (in months)	Cases for Confined Defendants	
	Active	Inactive	Awaiting Disposition	Total		6-12 months	12+ months
Ansonia/Milford	95	63	34	192	5.2	0	8
Danbury	194	408	55	657	4.7	22	3
Fairfield	261	198	48	507	5.7	0	38
Hartford	215	132	40	387	6.9	0	48
Litchfield	150	82	38	270	4.0	0	12
Middlesex	45	31	27	103	7.6	4	4
New Britain	128	56	44	228	6.7	24	15
New Haven	212	150	40	402	8.6	34	48
New London	211	78	21	310	6.3	39	13
Stamford	248	114	52	414	8.9	40	46
Tolland	93	32	8	133	7.4	0	3
Waterbury	264	101	42	407	7.3	65	45
Windham	71	46	12	129	9.1	14	15
Total	2,187	1,491	461	4,139	6.8	242	298

Judicial District Criminal

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Pending, End of Period				Median Age of Cases (in months)	Cases for Confined Defendants	
	Active	Inactive	Awaiting Disposition	Total		6-12 months	12+ months
Ansonia/Milford	114	50	28	192	5.8	19	5
Danbury	245	412	34	691	4.5	14	9
Fairfield	251	191	62	504	8.5	38	43
Hartford	244	116	50	410	5.2	48	43
Litchfield	194	88	36	318	4.8	21	16
Middlesex	52	40	9	101	5.1	7	1
New Britain	218	60	22	300	7.2	45	30
New Haven	229	181	55	465	6.4	45	36
New London	186	67	15	268	6.6	36	24
Stamford	234	116	54	404	12.8	22	63
Tolland	108	33	0	141	7.3	20	24
Waterbury	349	125	31	505	7.2	73	71
Windham	77	40	9	126	6.5	17	16
Total	2,501	1,519	405	4,425	6.6	405	381

Geographical Area Criminal

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	Pending, Start of Period				Added	Transfer[1]	Disposed	Pending, End of Period			
	Active	Inactive	Rearrest	Total				Active	Inactive	Rearrest	Total
Bantam	596	1,217	243	2,056	2,961	229	2,721	595	1,221	251	2,067
Bridgeport	1,439	3,331	1,934	6,704	6,680	309	6,309	1,370	3,333	2,063	6,766
Bristol	675	1,321	346	2,342	2,630	46	2,540	666	1,322	398	2,386
Danbury	520	1,374	962	2,856	2,566	324	2,141	591	1,378	988	2,957
Danielson	658	1,475	629	2,762	2,505	77	2,659	598	1,255	678	2,531
Derby	673	1,443	340	2,456	2,215	39	2,129	664	1,504	335	2,503
Enfield	461	815	460	1,736	2,196	20	2,171	485	808	448	1,741
Hartford	2,292	3,071	1,995	7,358	9,424	199	10,274	1,761	2,583	1,965	6,309
Manchester	1,260	1,791	648	3,699	4,180	106	3,915	1,561	1,622	675	3,858
Meriden	1,136	1,669	319	3,124	5,062	50	5,101	1,090	1,594	351	3,035
Middletown	936	1,229	348	2,513	3,250	77	3,091	999	1,212	384	2,595
Milford	726	832	366	1,924	2,357	61	2,474	584	770	392	1,746
New Britain	1,263	2,125	556	3,944	5,727	122	5,872	1,281	1,839	557	3,677
New Haven	1,854	2,670	2,253	6,777	10,080	133	10,032	1,973	2,500	2,219	6,692
New London	924	2,008	1,652	4,584	4,458	157	4,024	922	2,228	1,711	4,861
Norwalk	645	2,260	1,319	4,224	2,518	135	2,438	691	2,156	1,322	4,169
Norwich	717	1,408	512	2,637	3,459	74	3,568	767	1,148	539	2,454
Rockville	699	1,402	318	2,419	2,873	95	2,837	619	1,431	310	2,360
Stamford	718	1,977	1,972	4,667	2,745	99	2,326	818	2,168	2,001	4,987
Waterbury	2,266	2,410	1,355	6,031	7,033	331	6,136	2,574	2,587	1,436	6,597
Total	20,458	35,828	18,527	74,813	84,919	2,683	82,758	20,609	34,659	19,023	74,291

[1]Transfer to JD includes MV matters

Geographical Area Criminal

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Pending, Start of Period				Added	Transfer[1]	Disposed	Pending, End of Period			
	Active	Inactive	Rearrest	Total				Active	Inactive	Rearrest	Total
Bridgeport	1,370	3,333	2,063	6,766	6,883	251	6,433	1,546	3,305	2,114	6,965
Bristol	666	1,322	398	2,386	2,603	82	2,564	651	1,291	401	2,343
Danbury	591	1,378	988	2,957	2,561	393	2,163	589	1,354	1,019	2,962
Danielson	598	1,255	678	2,531	2,420	67	2,348	655	1,199	682	2,536
Derby	664	1,504	335	2,503	2,219	58	2,179	653	1,464	368	2,485
Enfield	485	808	448	1,741	2,453	26	2,134	672	885	477	2,034
Hartford	1,761	2,583	1,965	6,309	10,459	207	9,909	2,170	2,680	1,802	6,652
Manchester	1,561	1,622	675	3,858	4,048	68	3,516	1,690	1,881	751	4,322
Meriden	1,090	1,594	351	3,035	4,746	71	4,490	1,279	1,668	273	3,220
Middletown	999	1,212	384	2,595	3,152	88	3,358	862	1,064	375	2,301
Milford	584	770	392	1,746	2,431	71	2,201	627	882	396	1,905
New Britain	1,281	1,839	557	3,677	5,631	128	5,347	1,473	1,749	611	3,833
New Haven	1,973	2,500	2,219	6,692	9,887	148	9,557	1,830	2,828	2,216	6,874
New London	922	2,228	1,711	4,861	4,242	112	3,463	1,062	2,643	1,823	5,528
Norwalk	691	2,156	1,322	4,169	2,357	104	2,214	575	2,247	1,386	4,208
Norwich	767	1,148	539	2,454	3,180	67	3,297	686	1,182	402	2,270
Rockville	619	1,431	310	2,360	2,535	107	2,536	708	1,238	306	2,252
Stamford	818	2,168	2,001	4,987	2,858	79	2,795	952	2,258	1,761	4,971
Torrington	595	1,221	251	2,067	2,887	273	2,742	609	1,069	261	1,939
Waterbury	2,574	2,587	1,436	6,597	7,347	369	6,045	2,980	2,981	1,569	7,530
Total	20,609	34,659	19,023	74,291	84,899	2,769	79,291	22,269	35,868	18,993	77,130

[1]Transfer to JD includes MV matters

Geographical Area Motor Vehicle

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
Bantam	1,046	6,172	6,445	773	(273)
Bridgeport	3,546	10,676	11,721	2,501	(1,045)
Bristol	365	1,858	1,822	401	36
Danbury	2,890	8,183	8,778	2,295	(595)
Danielson	2,096	5,200	6,417	879	(1,217)
Derby	1,528	5,651	5,718	1,461	(67)
Enfield	332	1,910	1,835	407	75
Hartford	1,342	4,911	5,115	1,138	(204)
Manchester	1,137	3,855	3,696	1,296	159
Meriden	2,148	9,568	9,979	1,737	(411)
Middletown	1,339	7,303	7,371	1,271	(68)
Milford	683	3,840	3,761	762	79
New Britain	2,479	17,040	17,770	1,749	(730)
New Haven	3,006	15,313	15,752	2,567	(439)
New London	710	2,694	2,676	728	18
Norwalk	1,178	4,889	5,393	674	(504)
Norwich	1,546	8,992	9,279	1,259	(287)
Rockville	2,736	15,208	16,899	1,045	(1,691)
Stamford	1,179	5,149	5,574	754	(425)
Waterbury	2,523	8,949	9,460	2,012	(511)
Total	33,809	147,361	155,461	25,709	(8,100)

Geographical Area Motor Vehicle

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period	Change Pending
Bridgeport	2,501	11,115	11,368	2,248	(253)
Bristol	401	2,033	2,081	353	(48)
Danbury	2,295	7,594	7,689	2,200	(95)
Danielson	879	4,583	4,730	732	(147)
Derby	1,461	5,448	5,590	1,319	(142)
Enfield	407	2,200	2,212	395	(12)
Hartford	1,138	5,185	5,031	1,292	154
Manchester	1,296	3,790	3,824	1,262	(34)
Meriden	1,737	9,320	8,779	2,278	541
Middletown	1,271	6,773	5,877	2,167	896
Milford	762	3,456	3,453	765	3
New Britain	1,749	16,755	14,620	3,884	2,135
New Haven	2,567	15,368	15,299	2,636	69
New London	728	2,954	2,903	779	51
Norwalk	674	3,443	3,224	893	219
Norwich	1,259	8,317	8,298	1,278	19
Rockville	754	17,272	12,996	5,030	4,276
Stamford	1,045	4,498	4,394	1,149	104
Torrington	773	5,642	5,789	626	(147)
Waterbury	2,012	9,190	7,907	3,295	1,283
Total	25,709	144,936	136,064	34,581	8,872

Civil Case Movement[1]

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Re-Opened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	2,927	2,269	341	134	2,744	107	2,818	87	3,012	2,659
Bridgeport	6,727	6,978	1,269	61	8,308	311	8,346	516	9,173	5,862
Danbury	2,083	1,913	80	44	2,037	109	1,967	24	2,100	2,020
Hartford	10,366	10,364	376	148	10,888	395	9,775	359	10,529	10,725
Litchfield	1,315	1,506	230	21	1,757	45	1,642	14	1,701	1,371
Meriden	798	805	43	10	858	70	724	48	842	814
Middlesex	1,879	1,685	95	27	1,807	50	1,838	48	1,936	1,750
New Britain	4,003	3,385	147	958	4,490	147	4,286	58	4,491	4,002
New Haven	10,073	7,881	896	86	8,863	484	7,910	134	8,528	10,408
New London[2]	3,880	3,329	119	66	3,514	126	3,528	123	3,777	3,617
Stamford	3,389	3,060	174	49	3,283	165	2,876	204	3,245	3,427
Tolland[3]	2,542	2,050	145	8	2,203	139	1,958	20	2,117	2,628
Waterbury	4,135	3,624	242	79	3,945	139	3,848	27	4,014	4,066
Windham	839	1,076	68	9	1,153	18	1,194	28	1,240	752
Total	54,956	49,925	4,225	1,700	55,850	2,305	52,710	1,690	56,705	54,101

[1] Does not include Housing

[2] Includes Norwich

[3] Includes TSR - Rockville Habeas

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

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

Civil Case Movement[1]

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Re-Opened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	2,659	2,303	353	147	2,803	106	2,462	71	2,639	2,823
Bridgeport	5,862	6,769	1,291	55	8,115	376	7,725	352	8,453	5,524
Danbury	2,020	1,747	75	43	1,865	83	1,884	58	2,025	1,860
Hartford	10,725	10,991	326	143	11,460	461	9,786	384	10,631	11,554
Litchfield	1,371	1,369	133	22	1,524	39	1,538	25	1,602	1,293
Meriden	814	865	34	16	915	34	796	90	920	809
Middlesex	1,750	1,815	81	29	1,925	57	1,979	110	2,146	1,529
New Britain	4,002	3,323	173	841	4,337	102	4,292	56	4,450	3,889
New Haven	10,408	7,625	736	74	8,435	424	8,142	116	8,682	10,161
New London[2]	3,617	2,989	105	76	3,170	102	3,216	133	3,451	3,336
Stamford	3,427	3,021	138	71	3,230	129	2,702	103	2,934	3,723
Tolland[3]	2,628	1,915	112	11	2,038	115	1,966	62	2,143	2,523
Waterbury	4,066	3,539	178	131	3,848	119	3,566	29	3,714	4,200
Windham	752	1,033	70	11	1,114	25	1,032	27	1,084	782
Total	54,101	49,304	3,805	1,670	54,779	2,172	51,086	1,616	54,874	54,006

[1] Does not include Housing

[2] Includes Norwich

[3] Includes TSR - Rockville Habeas

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

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

Small Claims Housing

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period
Bantam	20	60	68	12
Bridgeport	59	181	190	50
Danbury	29	61	61	29
Danielson	28	47	60	15
Derby	20	34	43	11
Hartford	116	411	431	96
Manchester	23	52	60	15
Meriden	1	0	0	1
Middletown	47	152	154	45
Milford	13	39	42	10
New Britain	52	160	168	44
New Haven	71	190	204	57
New London	54	132	151	35
Norwalk	57	154	163	48
Stamford	8	11	10	9
Waterbury	41	109	116	34
Total	639	1,793	1,921	511

Small Claims Housing

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia Milford	30	70	4	2	3	81	22
Bridgeport Housing	74	126	4	2	2	152	52
Danbury	20	47	2	0	0	58	11
Hartford Housing	131	381	17	11	14	391	135
Litchfield	15	48	8	0	0	58	13
Meriden	35	49	2	2	0	67	21
Middlesex	31	64	2	0	0	78	19
New Britain Housing	81	133	10	1	1	187	37
New Haven Housing	95	197	21	9	3	274	45
New London	28	101	2	2	0	84	49
Norwalk Housing	70	123	8	3	0	157	47
Tolland	22	28	1	1	0	40	12
Waterbury	12	16	0	0	4	24	0
Waterbury Housing	55	70	7	4	0	107	29
Windham	9	28	1	0	0	29	9
Total	708	1,481	89	37	27	1,787	501

Small Claims

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending, End of Period
Bantam	444	2,095	2,203	336
Bridgeport	689	3,299	3,309	679
Danbury	1,066	4,951	5,453	564
Danielson	283	1,246	1,217	312
Derby	238	1,190	1,195	233
Hartford	4	17	18	3
Manchester	1,753	8,483	8,612	1,624
Meriden	13	0	1	12
Middletown	694	3,686	3,640	740
Milford	379	1,547	1,558	368
New Britain	720	3,537	3,563	694
New Haven	512	2,839	2,750	601
New London	595	2,948	2,970	573
Norwalk	231	1,161	1,164	228
Stamford	263	1,211	1,222	252
Waterbury	666	3,202	3,246	622
Total	8,550	41,412	42,121	7,841

Small Claims

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18	Pending, Start of Period*	Added**	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed***	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia Milford	N/A	2,990	60	1	27	4,243	474
Bridgeport	N/A	5,444	36	14	7	4,798	2,817
Danbury	N/A	3,583	46	3	2	4,395	569
Hartford	N/A	8,671	133	14	7	9,071	3,507
Litchfield	N/A	2,350	61	5	4	2,449	773
Meriden	N/A	2,141	33	20	5	3,014	1,004
Middlesex	N/A	2,348	21	3	34	2,374	361
New Britain	N/A	4,008	64	7	8	5,498	675
New Haven	N/A	3,359	54	20	2	4,093	1,241
New London	N/A	3,129	38	8	3	3,531	1,265
Stamford	N/A	1,653	29	7	3	2,372	807
Tolland	N/A	1,072	43	1	8	2,760	273
Waterbury	N/A	3,403	53	6	1	4,509	827
Windham	N/A	1,453	15	4	0	1,642	537
Total	N/A	45,604	686	113	111	54,749	15,130

* Pending at Start calculations were impacted by the movement from the old access database to the Civil Efiling system and are consequently not reported for this period. Pending at End figures correctly display the total pending as of 6/30/2018.

** Added figures were a combination of cases from the original Access database with a file date of 7/1/17 through 10/13/17 and added cases in the Civil Efile sytem with a file date from 10/14/17 through 6/30/2018.

*** Disposed figures were a combination of cases from the original Access database with a disposition date of 7/1/17 to 10/14/17 and disposed cases in the Civil Efile sytem with an initial disposition date from 10/14/17 through 6/30/ 2018. Please note that cases in the efile system may have re-openned and re-disposed. The count for the period of 10/14/17 through 6/30/18 includes all dispositions and re-opennings on the cases.

Family Case Movement[1]

FY17

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Re-Opened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	368	1,329	51	12	1,392	601	793	1	1,394	365
Bridgeport	1,008	2,763	163	4	2,930	1,506	1,731	11	3,237	690
Danbury	405	1,180	24	6	1,210	723	526	5	1,249	361
Hartford	1,739	5,364	146	15	5,525	2,988	2,961	8	5,949	1,307
Litchfield	263	926	29	8	963	468	461	7	929	290
Meriden	279	931	34	6	971	460	543	6	1,003	241
Middlesex	281	1,045	56	4	1,105	508	551	13	1,059	314
New Britain	641	2,460	122	15	2,597	1,130	1,439	4	2,569	665
New Haven	1,204	3,696	85	11	3,792	1,833	2,071	17	3,904	1,075
Norwich[2]	676	2,515	81	87	2,683	1,303	1,327	95	2,630	634
Stamford	697	1,933	48	2	1,983	1,199	796	2	1,995	683
Tolland	396	1,240	40	6	1,286	694	635	7	1,329	346
Waterbury	735	2,312	79	9	2,400	1,222	1,289	10	2,511	614
Windham	386	1,205	49	10	1,264	627	704	9	1,331	310
Total	9,078	28,899	1,007	195	30,101	15,262	15,827	195	31,089	7,895

[1] Includes Family Support Magistrate cases

[2] Includes New London

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

Family Case Movement[1]

FY18

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Pending, Start of Period	Added				Disposed				Pending, End of Period
		New Filings	Re-Opened	Transferred In	Total	With Trial	Other	Transferred Out	Total	
Ansonia/Milford	365	1,248	33	11	1,292	615	686	2	1,301	354
Bridgeport	690	2,783	125	9	2,917	1,295	1,555	15	2,850	742
Danbury	361	1,071	32	8	1,111	655	447	7	1,102	363
Hartford	1,307	5,076	134	15	5,225	2,498	2,768	21	5,266	1,245
Litchfield	290	935	24	3	962	483	489	12	972	268
Meriden	241	990	23	5	1,018	402	567	12	969	278
Middlesex	314	1,049	44	8	1,101	553	562	8	1,115	292
New Britain	665	2,332	82	17	2,431	1,191	1,347	9	2,538	549
New Haven	1,075	3,514	70	23	3,607	1,570	1,876	7	3,446	1,229
Norwich[2]	634	2,415	41	105	2,561	1,199	1,297	104	2,496	595
Stamford	683	1,774	35	7	1,816	1,079	595	9	1,674	816
Tolland	346	1,140	36	4	1,180	599	626	7	1,225	294
Waterbury	614	2,143	49	13	2,205	1,047	1,230	15	2,277	527
Windham	310	1,152	39	8	1,199	472	655	8	1,127	374
Total	7,895	27,622	767	236	28,625	13,658	14,700	236	28,358	7,926

[1] Includes Family Support Magistrate cases

[2] Includes New London

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

Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Bridgeport	335	2,637	204	6	8	2,822	352
Hartford	539	4,732	395	14	30	5,004	646
New Britain	176	1,870	112	24	17	1,999	166
New Haven	385	3,628	233	22	23	3,795	450
Norwalk	192	1,346	111	9	5	1,489	164
Waterbury	293	2,276	216	7	8	2,537	247
Total	1,920	16,489	1,271	82	91	17,646	2,025

Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Bridgeport	352	2,586	184	15	11	2,646	480
Hartford	646	4,436	279	12	33	4,539	801
New Britain	166	1,822	207	24	13	2,055	151
New Haven	450	3,488	303	47	29	3,865	394
Norwalk	164	1,158	91	4	14	1,236	167
Waterbury	247	2,241	209	11	12	2,417	279
Total	2,025	15,731	1,273	113	112	16,758	2,272

Non-Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia-Milford*	85	481				484	82
Danbury	66	473	35	3	2	519	56
New London*	162	839				915	86
Norwich	98	805	54	6	12	879	72
Litchfield*	68	518				508	78
Middlesex	85	508	12	2	1	534	72
Meriden	44	472	38	10	4	468	92
Tolland	49	382	23	3	3	406	48
Windham*	93	513				549	57
Total	750	4,991	162	24	22	5,262	643

* During FY17, summary process cases from Litchfield, Windham, New London and Ansonia/Milford were moved from older access databases to the civil efiling system. Consequently case counts for re-opened, transferred in and transferred out were not available. FY18 includes these figures.

Non-Housing Session - Summary Process

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18	Pending, Start of Period	Added	Reopened	Transferred		Disposed	Pending, End of Period
				In	Out		
Ansonia-Milford	82	480	34	14	13	480	117
Danbury	56	483	42	1	3	526	53
New London	86	794	62	12	11	809	134
Norwich	72	782	62	14	11	834	85
Litchfield	78	476	32	2	4	451	133
Middlesex	72	543	15	3	4	530	99
Meriden	92	426	44	11	10	497	66
Tolland	48	356	29	5	2	400	36
Windham	57	579	30	2	4	588	76
Total	643	4,919	350	64	62	5,115	799

Adult Probation Summary of Clients

July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

FY17

	Total Incoming		Total Outgoing		Probation at Start		Probation at End	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
Summary	20,328	21,778	21,412	22,748	42,591	46,610	41,116	44,916
Accelerated Rehabilitation	6,422	6,424	6,664	6,668	7,889	7,897	7,739	7,748
Drug Dependency	60	61	113	124	190	208	127	132
Youtful Offender	54	56	139	140	393	390	393	303
Total	6,536	6,541	6,916	6,932	8,472	8,495	8,259	8,183

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

FY18

	Total Incoming		Total Outgoing		Probation at Start		Probation at End	
	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases	Clients	Cases
Summary	19,671	21,125	19,104	20,253	41,061	44,848	39,410	43,252
Accelerated Rehabilitation	6,112	6,116	5,217	5,225	7,704	7,713	7,671	7,677
Drug Dependency	72	72	77	78	125	128	112	113
Youtful Offender	76	79	77	77	292	302	259	267
Total	6,260	6,267	5,371	5,380	8,121	8,143	8,042	8,057

Contracted Services

Adult Programs	Referrals FY17	Referrals FY18
Adult Behavioral Health Services	20,843	19,109
Alternative in the Community	12,106	11,411
Residential Services	4,420	4,328
Sex Offender Services	755	678
Women and Children Services	36	33
Drug Intervention Program	35	31

Family Services	Referrals FY17	Referrals FY18
Domestic Violence-Evolve	733	676
Domestic Violence-Explore	1,876	2,357
Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)	4,356	4,132
Bridgeport Domestic Violence Intervention Services	186	172

Community Service Programs	Referrals FY17	Referrals FY18
Community Court	5,082	4,458

Notes for future years:

Count is for referrals within the fiscal year

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

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

ABHS counts all client categories

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