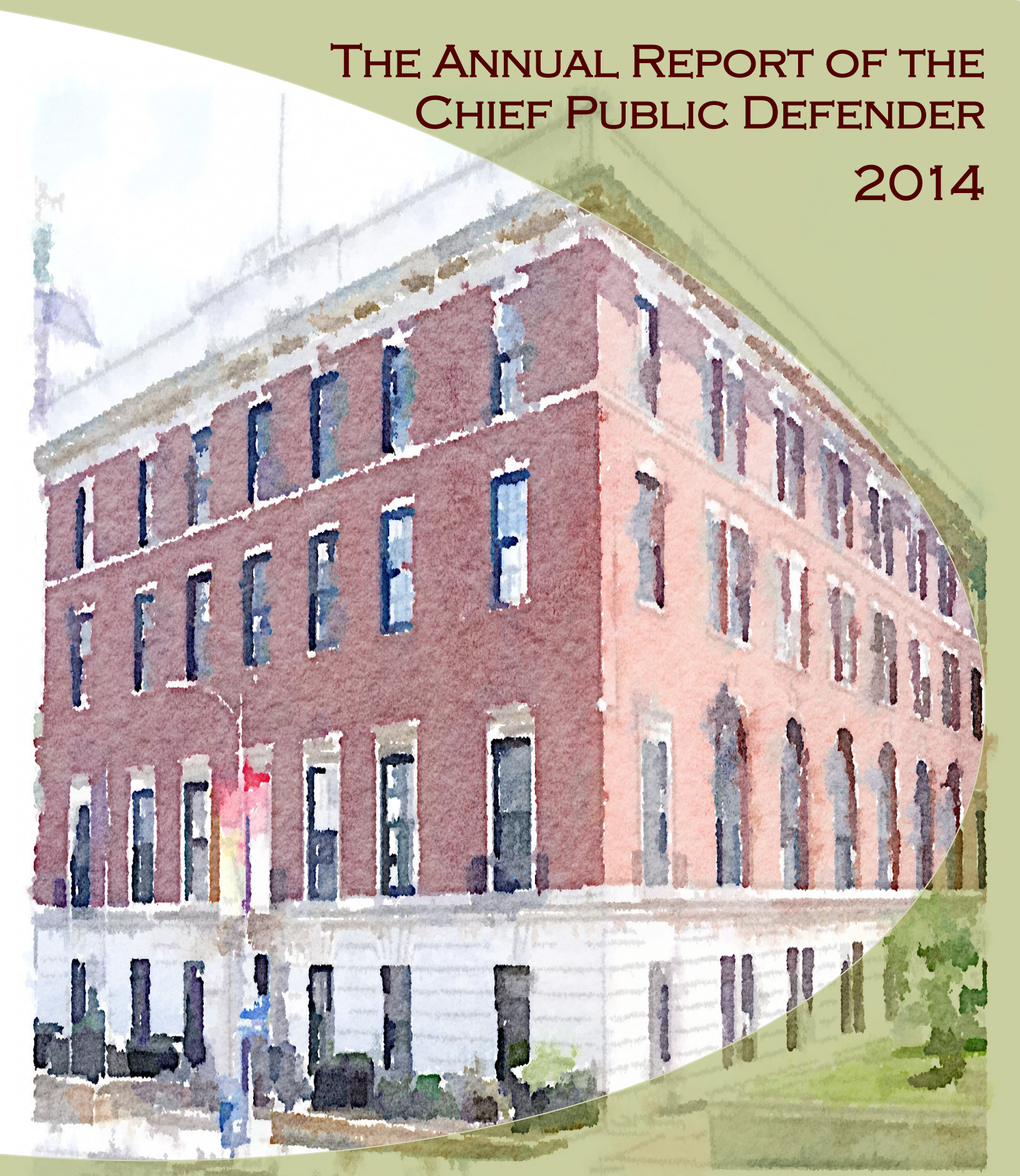
The Annual Report of the Chief Public Defender

2014



CONNECTICUT DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES

Susan O. Storey. Esq. Chief Public Defender January 1, 2015

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2013/14 Fiscal Year

CHAPTER ONE

2013/14 Fiscal Year

SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

Fiscal Year 2013/14 brought change and fiscal challenges for the Division of Public Defender Services. Despite the reported overall drop in the state's crime rate, the Division saw its highest overall total caseload of 104,379 cases, a 5.1% increase over the past FY with criminal cases comprising a small percentage of the increase. The Agency also experienced the fiscal and programmatic impact of legislation and Connecticut and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Despite these challenges, OCPD administrative, public defender field office staff and Assigned Counsel continued to focus on improving services for clients in all areas of practice to guarantee that Connecticut's criminal, juvenile, and child welfare court systems provide equal justice to clients regardless of their ability to pay for representation.

The severity of the state budget crisis once again placed an extraordinary burden on Division personnel and resources in the last fiscal year. The Division continued to monitor all resources to make sure that they are distributed in the most cost efficient and equitable manner to provide the best representation possible. Providing constitutionally mandated quality representation for each indigent adult and child in the criminal justice and child welfare system can only be achieved with adequate funding, resources, and personnel. Failure to provide equal justice services can be far more costly to generations of Connecticut residents.

Despite prospective repeal of the Death Penalty, the Division continued to expend a disproportionate percentage –$4.3 million, i.e., 6.3% - of its appropriation on death penalty cases. Division staff and Assigned Counsel continued to defend clients charged with death eligible offenses with greatly reduced staff. This past year Capital Defense and field office staff defended Richard Roszkowski in the retrial of the penalty phase of his case in Bridgeport. This case resulted in a death sentence and will now proceed to a mandatory direct appeal before the Connecticut Supreme Court. Capital Appellate and Assigned Counsel also represent several other clients who have been sentenced to death on direct appeal, habeas corpus petitions, and the consolidated habeas appeal of

claims of racial bias in death penalty cases. The expenses in this handful of cases, while entirely necessary, are extraordinary and severely hamper the Agency's ability to provide adequate staffing to assist these clients as well as to provide defense services for other indigent clients throughout the state. At this writing, the Connecticut Supreme Court has not rendered a decision in State v. Santiago which posed challenges to prospective repeal.

Legislative action as well as the Legislature's failure to act also continued to impact Division resources. The Habeas Corpus Reform legislation of 2012 included a two year statute of limitations when, prior to 2012, there had been no such time limitation. As predicted by this Office in testimony before the Judiciary and Appropriations Committees prior to the legislation being passed, our Agency is now seeing a dramatic increase in the numbers of habeas petitions filed by petitioners who are concerned that they could be foreclosed from filing in the future if they miss the two year deadline. These petitions require appointment of counsel and defense experts causing deficiencies in both the Assigned Counsel and Expert Accounts. Appeals from denials of habeas relief are also on the increase. Furthermore, the legislature's failure to pass corrective legislation pursuant to U.S Supreme Court decisions in *Miller v. Alabama* and the *Graham v. Florida*, concerning juvenile sentencing reforms has caused more than 150 inmates to file *Motions to Correct Illegal Sentences* in the past year, seeking relief from lengthy sentences received when they were juveniles transferred to adult court. Pursuant to *State v. Casiano* and *State v. Francis,* counsel must be appointed for any indigent person filing a *Motion to Correct an Illegal Sentence*, and a thorough analysis must be performed in each case to determine whether or not a sound basis exists to pursue the action.

Furthermore, going forward, it is incumbent upon defense counsel to make sure that they fully prepare mitigation in the cases of children transferred to adult court in order according to the criteria set forth in the *Roper, Miller,* and *Graham* cases. While the juvenile offices reported fewer cases this FY, they also reported an increase in the number of juvenile cases transferred to adult court in the last year. In comparison to numbers reported in prior years FY11 (92), FY 12 (117), FY 13 (142), FY 14 reported 157 transfers of juveniles to adult court. The increasing numbers of transfers bears scrutiny in light of the national research on best practices in the treatment of juveniles.

Public Defender Assigned Counsel handled more than 10,000 child protection matters in the past year. Several of these lawyers were recognized by the Law Tribune for Pro Bono Honors. Several high profile and controversial child welfare cases and appeals were handled by the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protec-

tion, the Director of the Juvenile Post Conviction and Reentry Unit, and by the Agency's in-house child welfare and juvenile appellate lawyers. In the coming year, the Agency hopes to launch a new program to assist young people who will age out of DCF programs without a permanent family resource. This is an especially vulnerable population at high risk for homelessness and criminal justice involvement. In the past year, numerous child welfare training opportunities have been offered and have become more inclusive to train child welfare stakeholders and practitioners. These programs included those offered by the center for Children's Advocacy, the National Institute of Trial Advocacy, True Colors- Issues for the LGBT Client, DCF Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking, and the National Juvenile Defender center Juvenile training Immersion Project- Trainer Certification Project and many others. The Division will continue to research and adopt best practices in child welfare cases and advocate for legislative change and resources for lawyers to produce better outcomes for vulnerable families and children in Connecticut.

Susan O. Storey

Chief Public Defender

CHAPTER TWO

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

2013/14 Fiscal Year

ORGANIZATION

The Division of Public Defender Services is an agency of the State of Connecticut, established by Chapter 887 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The policy-making and appointing authority for the Division is the Public Defender Services Commission. The seven (7) members of the Commission are appointed for three-year terms, in accordance with Sec. 51-289, C.G.S., by the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House, the Senate President Pro Tempore, and the House of Representatives Minority and Majority Leaders. The current members of the Commission are listed on page eight together with their appointing authorities and the terms of office.

OUR MISSION

The Division of Public Defender Services provides counsel in accordance with both the United States and Connecticut Constitutions to any indigent person charged with the commission of a crime that carries a risk of incarceration. In addition, representation and guardian ad-litem services are afforded to indigent children and parents in child welfare, family, and child support matters, in accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes and by order of the Superior Court.

As established by statute, the Division is made up of three separate components: a Commission, which is responsible for policy-making, appointments of all personnel, and compensation matters; an Office of Chief Public Defender, charged with statewide administration of the public defender system and the provision of specialized legal representation; and the individual public defender offices in the thirteen (13) Judicial Districts, the twenty (20) Geographical Areas and the thirteen (13) Juvenile venues of the Superior Court, providing legal services throughout the State to indigent persons accused of crimes as required by both the United States and Connecticut Constitutions.

The six (6) specialized units of the Division include the Legal Services Appellate Unit located in Hamden; the Psychiatric Defense Unit located at Connecticut Valley Hospital in Middletown; the Capital Defense Unit and the Juvenile Post-Conviction and Reentry Unit located at the Office of Chief Public Defender, Hartford, the Assigned Counsel (formerly Special Public Defenders) Unit at the Office of the Chief Public Defender, the

Child Protection Unit located at 330 Main Street, Hartford and in Rocky Hill the combined Habeas Corpus and Innocence Project.

Section 51-291(m), C.G.S., specifies that the Commission is an "autonomous body within the Judicial Department for fiscal and budgetary purposes only." As such, the Commission is part of the Judicial Department but is otherwise autonomous within that branch of state government.

All attorneys and other employees of the Division are appointed by the Public Defender Services Commission. The Commission also establishes the compensation plan for the Division, approves certain expenditures, and establishes policies and procedures relating to the operation of the Division.

The chief administrative officer for the Division, appointed by the Commission, is Chief Public Defender Attorney Susan O. Storey. The Deputy Chief Public Defender is Attorney Brian S. Carlow. The duties of the Chief Public Defender are specified in Sec. 51-291, C.G.S., and include supervision of all personnel and operations of the Division, training of all attorneys and support staff and preparation of all grant and budget requests for approval by the Commission and submission to the Governor.

In addition to the Chief and Deputy Chief Public Defender, management and administration of the Division is carried out by the office of Chief Public Defender, located at 30 Trinity Street, 4TH Floor, in Hartford. Administrative staff consists of Director of Training, Director of Assigned Counsel, Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection, Legal Counsel (Director), a Financial Director, a Director of Human Resources, Chief Investigator, Chief Social Worker, four (4) Managers (Administrative Services, Information Services and Research, Information Systems and Legal Technology Planning and Staff Development), eighteen (18) administrative staff, and one (1) secretarial position.

Public Defender services are provided to "indigent" accused adults and juveniles throughout Connecticut at thirty-eight (38) *combined* field offices and six (6) specialized units (reflecting the combined Habeas and CTIP) and branches of the Office of Chief Public Defender. Pursuant to Sec. 51-296 C.G.S., public defenders may be appointed to represent individuals in any criminal action, any habeas corpus proceeding arising from a criminal matter, any extradition proceeding, or in any delinquency matter.

Representation is provided to clients in both adult and juvenile misdemeanor and felony cases, includ-

ing appeals and other post-conviction matters as well as child protection and GAL matters. The public defenders also represent clients acquitted by reason of insanity before the Psychiatric Security Review Board pursuant to Sec.17a-596(d), C.G.S., post-conviction petitions for DNA testing in accordance with Sec. 54-102kk(e), and through the public defender Connecticut Innocence Project in post-conviction claims where new evidence (both DNA and non-DNA evidence) might reasonably exonerate inmates who are innocent and who have been wrongfully convicted.

Workforce Analysis-Division of Public Defender Services

This comparison is based on the Division's 416 employees as of October 1, 2014. Workforce availability figures are based on the 2000 U.S. Census reports as reportable by the U.S. Census Bureau.

B = Black or African American

H = Hispanic or Latino

W= White

AI = American Indian or Alaskan Native

A= Asian

NH = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

T = Two or More Races

MALES

OFFICIALS/ ADMINISTRATORS (54)			WORK-FORCE AVAILABIL-ITY
WHITE	24	44.4%	56%
HISPANIC/LATINO	1	1.85%	2%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	3.7%	2%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	1	1.85%	2%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0%

FEMALES

OFFICIALS/ ADMINISTRATORS			WORK-FORCE AVAILABIL-ITY
WHITE	23	42.6%	34%
HISPANIC/LATINO	1	1.85%	1%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	3.7%	2%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	0	0%	1%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0%

MALES

PROFESSIONALS (223)			WORK-FORCE AVAIL-ABILITY
WHITE	84	37.7%	40%
HISPANIC/LATINO	2	.90%	1%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	8	3.6%	2%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	1	.45%	0%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0%

FEMALES

PROFESSIONALS			WORK-FORCE AVAILABIL-ITY
WHITE	100	44.8%	46%
HISPANIC/LATINO	6	2.7%	2%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	18	8.1%	3%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	4	1.8%	2%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0%

MALES

PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS (NON-SWORN) (60)			WORK-FORCE AVAIL-ABILITY
WHITE	23	38.3%	48%
HISPANIC/LATINO	12	20%	4%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	1	1.7%	4%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	1%
ASIAN	0	0%	1%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0%

FEMALES

PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS (NON SWORN)			WORK-FORCE AVAILABIL-ITY
WHITE	19	31.7%	31.6%
HISPANIC/LATINO	2	3.3%	3%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	3	5%	4%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	0	0%	1%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	1%

Chapter Two
Organization and Administration

MALES

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT(79)			WORK-FORCE AVAILABIL-ITY
WHITE	3	3.8%	26%
HISPANIC/LATINO	2	2.5%	2%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	2.5%	3%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	1	1.3%	1%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0%

FEMALES

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT			WORK-FORCE AVAILABIL-ITY
WHITE	41	51.9%	55%
HISPANIC/LATINO	17	21.5%	6%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	12	15.2%	6%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0%	0%
ASIAN	1	1.3%	1%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	1%

MALES/FEMALES

SUMMARY OF WORKFORCE		
TOTAL MALES	167	40.1%
TOTAL FEMALES	249	59.9%
TOTAL MINORITY	99	23.8%
TOTAL MINORITY FEMALES	66	66.7%
TOTAL MINORITY MALES	33	33.3%

CHIEF JUSTICE:
APPOINTS TWO JUDGES

GOVERNOR:
APPOINTS CHAIRMAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEADERS:
APPOINT FOUR MEMBERS

PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES COMMISSION

SPECIALIZED UNITS:

- CAPITAL DEFENSE AND TRIAL SERVICES UNIT
- CONNECTICUT INNOCENCE PROJECT and HABEAS CORPUS UNIT
- JUVENILE POST-CONVICTION AND REENTRY UNIT
- LEGAL SERVICES UNIT
- PSYCHIATRIC DEFENSE UNIT
- ASSIGNED COUNSEL

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

30 Trinity Street, Hartford, CT 06106

- CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER
- DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF:

- LEGAL COUNSEL
- DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
- DIRECTOR OF ASSIGNED COUNSEL
- CHIEF SOCIAL WORKER
- CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
- DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES
- FINANCIAL DIRECTOR
- MANAGER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
- MANAGER OF SYSTEMS
- MANAGER OF INFORMATION SERVICES AND RESEARCH
- MANAGER OF LEGAL TECHNICAL PLANNING AND STAFF SUPPORT

JUDICIAL DISTRICT ANSONIA-MILFORD G.A. 22
JUDICIAL DISTRICT DANBURY G.A. 3
JUDICIAL DISTRICT FAIRFIELD
JUDICIAL DISTRICT HARTFORD
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LITCHFIELD
JUDICIAL DISTRICT NEW BRITAIN
JUDICIAL DISTRICT MIDDLETOWN G.A. 9
JUDICIAL DISTRICT NEW HAVEN
JUDICIAL DISTRICT NEW LONDON
JUDICIAL DISTRICT TOLLAND G.A. 19
JUDICIAL DISTRICT WATERBURY
JUDICIAL DISTRICT WINDHAM G.A. 11 DANIELSON
JUDICIAL DISTRICT STAMFORD -NORWALK

DERBY G.A. 5
BRIDGEPORT G.A. 2
MANCHESTER G.A. 12 ENFIELD G.A. 13 HARTFORD G.A. 14 Hartford Community Court
BANTAM G.A. 18
NEW BRITAIN G.A. 15 BRISTOL G.A. 17
MERIDEN G.A. 7 NEW HAVEN G.A. 23
NEW LONDON G.A. 10 NORWICH G.A. 21
WATERBURY G.A. 4
STAMFORD G.A. 1 NORWALK G.A. 20

DIRECTOR OF DELINQUENCY DEFENSE AND CHILD PROTECTION

330 Main Street, Hartford, CT 06106

Child Protection Unit Hartford
BRIDGEPORT JUVENILE MATTERS
HARTFORD JUVENILE MATTERS
NEW BRITAIN JUVENILE MATTERS
MIDDLETOWN JUVENILE MATTERS
NEW HAVEN JUVENILE MATTERS
WATERFORD/ WILLIMANTIC JUVENILE MATTERS
ROCKVILLE JUVENILE MATTERS
WATERBURY/ TORRINGTON/ DAN BURY JUVENILE MATTERS
STAMFORD/ NORWALK JUVENILE MATTERS

CONNECTICUT DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART: FISCAL YEAR 2013/14

Public Defender Services Commission Members

Member	Appointing Authority
Thomas J. Rechen, Esq. (Chair)	*Governor*
Honorable Julia DiCocco Dewey	*Chief Justice*
Msgr. William A. Genuario	*House Republican Leader*
Aimee C. Golbert, LCSW	*Senate President Pro Tempore*
Attorney Ramona Mercado-Espinoza	*Speaker of the House*
Honorable Elpedio Vitale	*Chief Justice*
Attorney G. Kenneth Bernhard	*Senate Minority Leader*

CHAPTER THREE

Caseload[1]

2013/14 Fiscal Year

Total. During the 2013/14 Fiscal Year total public defender caseload was 103,620[2] cases. This is a 5.1 % increase from the 98,596 cases assigned during the 2012/13 Fiscal Year. An additional 759 cases were appointed to the appellate and habeas corpus units during the 2013/14 Fiscal Year totaling 104,379 cases for the Division of Public Defender Services.

Bond Only. In addition to the aforementioned caseload figures for FY 2013/14, Public Defender offices also handled 8,382 bond only assignments for defendants in need of representation at time of arraignment.

Judicial Districts. During the 2013/14 FY the Judicial District (JD) offices were "appointed"[3] to 2,903 cases. After adjusting for the cases transferred and applying case weighting, total "new cases assigned"[4] to the JD offices was 1,566 cases. During FY 2013/14, public defender offices were appointed to fifty-six (56) murder cases. Due to conflicts of interest within those cases, twenty-one (21) murder cases[5] were assigned to Assigned Counsel (formerly known as Special Public Defenders), while private counsel entered appearances in nine (9) of the appointed cases. As a result, the public defender offices retained twenty six (26) murder cases compared to the twenty two (22) remaining in public defender offices in FY 2012/13.

Geographical Areas. GA offices were appointed to 62,417 cases over the 2013/14 FY. After calculations, there were 48,811 "new cases assigned" during the year . This was an increase over the 47,643 NCA during FY 2012/13.

Juvenile Matters Offices. Juvenile Matters offices had 6,086 "appointed cases" during the 2013/14 FY resulting in 4,156 "new cases assigned" after calculations . This was a decrease from the 4,805 NCA reported in FY 2012/13.

Trends. The Division has seen a steadily rising caseload increase over the past ten years that peaked in 2011/12 with the acquisition of 10,000 additional cases that mostly resulted from the Child Protection acquisition. This FY marks the highest caseload total (104,379) with the addition of Assigned Counsel and Child Protection cases accounting for the increase.

Chapter Three
Caseload

EVALUATION OF CASELOAD GOALS

In order to insure that the attorneys within the Division of Public Defender Services are able to render quality representation to all clients and avoid unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases, the Public Defender Services Commission established Caseload Goals for Public Defenders in 1999. These goals reflect the Commission's view of the number of new cases to be assigned to an individual attorney per year in order to represent clients in accordance with the Commission's Guidelines on Indigent Defense. The goals as established for the respective courts are as follows: Judicial Districts, not to exceed 75 cases, Geographical Areas, not to exceed 450-500 cases, Juvenile offices, not to exceed 300-400 cases, and Habeas Corpus, not to exceed 20-25 cases. These goals have enabled the Commission to assess staffing levels and allocate resources on an equitable basis.

An ongoing concern within the Division, the number of major felony cases remaining in the Geographical Area (GA) courts may require re-evaluation of these goals. Compared to Fiscal Years 2012, 2011, 2010, 2008 and 2007 when nearly 98% of major felony cases remained in the GA courts, 97.3% remained in the GA courts in the 2013/14 FY. In 2007, the American Council of Chief Defenders (ACCD) reaffirmed the caseload guidelines established in 1973 by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Caseload Goals (NAC Standards). These guidelines are significantly lower in some respects than those established by the Public Defender Services Commission in 1999 as a result of the settlement agreement in *Rivera v. Rowland, et al*. Furthermore, the American Bar Association (ABA) has issued a formal opinion regarding the ethical obligations of public defender lawyers and public defender supervisors when faced with excessive caseloads[6].

CASELOAD GOALS AND ANALYSIS

The adoption of "Caseload Goals" in 1999 redefined "Caseload" as "new cases assigned", which is reflected in the Appendices tables, entitled "Caseload Goals Analysis". The specific calculations differ depending upon whether the office is identified as a JD, GA or Juvenile Matters location.

"NEW CASES ASSIGNED"

Judicial District offices calculate "new cases assigned" by weighing murder and non-death penalty capital cases as two (2) cases, (by adding one [1] additional case) and capital felony cases in which the State seeks the death penalty as ten (10) cases (by adding nine [9] additional cases)[7]. After the weighting

process is applied, minor felony, misdemeanor, motor vehicle and other cases are excluded. Cases transferred (Assigned Counsel, private counsel, pro se) are also subtracted.

The "Caseload Goals Analysis" tables in the Appendix reflect "new cases assigned" per attorney to assess caseload goals in each public defender office. The number of attorneys in the JD and GA locations used to calculate "new cases assigned per attorney" has been reallocated in offices where the same staff handles JD and GA business. In these offices, a staff attorney is shown as working in only the JD or GA although he/she may handle both types of cases.

ASSIGNED COUNSEL

Assigned Counsel are private attorneys under contract with the Public Defender Services Commission to represent indigent defendants when the public defender office determines that there is a conflict of interest. In 2013/14, Assigned Counsel were assigned to handle 23,244 cases for the Judicial District, Geographical Area, Juvenile Matters, Appellate, Habeas and Child Protection offices combined. This is a 21% increase from the 19,140 cases handled by Assigned Counsel in FY 2012/13. The majority of these cases were assigned pursuant to contracts entered into between the Commission and members of the private bar.

LITIGATION—TRIALS

Categories for Court and Jury trials include:

CTJD	Court Trial, Judgment Reached
CTSW	Court Trial, Sworn Witness (first witness is sworn, court trial "begun" trial is concluded before reaching judgment)
JTCM	Jury Trial, Commenced Selection (began jury selection, trial concluded before full jury is selected and sworn).
JTSW	Jury Trial, Sworn Jury (jury trial "begun" full jury selected and sworn, trial concluded before verdict reached)
JTVR	Jury trial, Verdict Reached

Judicial Districts. Attorneys in the Judicial District (JD) offices reported:

· Six (6) in which jury selection commenced

· Twenty-one (21) jury trials to verdict

· Three (3) Court trials to judgment

Geographical Areas. The Geographical Area (GA) offices reported:

· Two (2) in which jury selection commenced

· Two (2) in which jury trials were begun

· Eleven (11) jury trials to verdict

· Nine (9) Court trials to judgment

Juvenile Matters. Juvenile Matters offices reported:

· Three (3) Court trials to judgment

MAJOR FELONY MEASURES

Currently, 32.2% of all new cases in the GA public defender offices are felonies (11.8% major felonies and 20.4% minor felonies). As GA felonies have increased, major felonies in JD offices have steadily decreased since 2008/09 FY and in the 2013/14 FY were 48.4% of the new cases . In the Juvenile Matters offices, 29.4% of juvenile cases were felonies with 13% of those considered "Serious Juvenile Offenses".

CASE TRACKING

The "Case Tracking" software application produces reports for docket management and caseload tracking for all adult GA and JD offices. Case information is entered by each office into a centralized system. This system enables the Information and Research Services department to access office data in real time and to create statistical reports from the division-wide level down to the office and staff level. The Information and Research Services department continues to collaborate with the Systems department in order to provide support to users in the field offices who are primarily responsible for data entry and report preparation.

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[1]This chapter was contributed by Jennie Albert, Manager of Information and Research Services, Office of the Chief Public Defender.

[2]*Fiscal year caseload* is defined as "cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year plus cases appointed minus cases transferred after appointment to Part A (GA only), another court for consolidation, Special Public Defender (conflict of interest), private counsel or pro se."

[3]*Cases appointed* is defined as "new cases appointed to the public defender's office during the fiscal year."

[4]*New cases assigned* is further defined in the text on page 10

[5]The number of capital cases reported in Chapter 3 refers to all capital cases, death and non-death either handled by the Capital Defense and Trial Services Unit (CDTSU) and/or the Judicial District offices. For statistical purposes, cases that are being tried for the second time are counted as "new" cases. Chapter 4 refers only to capital cases handled by CDTSU and does not count cases for retrial as "new cases".

[6]American Bar Association Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility (2006). Formal opinion 06-441L Ethical obligations of lawyers who represent indigent defendants when excessive caseloads interfere with competent and diligent representation. American Bar Association

[7]Transfers of murder and capital cases are excluded prior to the weighting process and are deducted from "transfers" to avoid double subtraction. A percentage of minor felonies, misdemeanors, motor vehicle and other cases is applied to "transfers" to avoid double subtraction.

PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES: TRENDS IN CASELOAD AND STAFFING

AUTHORIZED PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Attorneys	217	214	209	214	217	224
Clerical	60	66	62	86	79	68
Investigators	62	60	59	56	60	60
Social Workers	40	41	40	32	33	41
Exempt or Other Staff (Administrative)	21	22	33	25	22	23
TOTAL	400	403	403	413	411	416
CLASSIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES APPOINTED						
Judicial Districts	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Major Felonies	1686	1579	1456	1483	1544	1404
Minor Felonies	296	291	264	315	321	320
Misdemeanors	200	181	179	142	135	152
Total (Includes MV, VOP and Other)	3067	2895	2800	2909	2915	2903
Geographical Areas*	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Major Felonies	7365	6846	8072	8457	7929	7437
Minor Felonies	14598	15282	14257	14801	12772	12881
Misdemeanors	27825	28646	26503	27036	25439	25660
Total (Includes MV, VOP and Other)	69476	69611	66821	69572	62978	63266
**GA cases appointed include Community Courts (GA 14 and GA 4)*						
Juvenile Matters	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Serious Juvenile Offenses	594	624	643	613	821	794
Other Felonies	587	544	563	752	993	1000
Misdemeanors	3877	3797	4349	3861	4297	3992
TOTAL (includes Other)	5071	4985	5569	5443	6282	6086
PERCENTAGE OF CASES APPOINTED BY CLASSIFICATION						
Judicial Districts	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Major Felonies	55.0%	54.5%	52%	51.0%	52.3%	48.4%
Minor Felonies	9.7%	10.1%	9.4%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%
Misdemeanors	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	5.2%
MV, VOP and Other	27.9%	28.4%	32%	32.6%	31%	32.2%
Geographical Areas	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Major Felonies	10.6%	9.8%	12.1%	12.3%	12.5%	11.8%
Minor Felonies	21.0%	22.0%	21.3%	21.3%	20.1%	20.4%
Misdemeanors	40.0%	41.2%	39.7%	40.7%	40.1%	40.6%
MV, VOP and Other	27.8%	26.6%	26.3%	25.3%	26.5%	26.6%
Juvenile Matters	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Serious Juvenile Offenses	11.7%	12.5%	11.5%	11.3%	12.8%	13.0%
Other Felonies	11.6%	10.9%	10.1%	13.8%	15.4%	16.4%
Misdemeanors	76.5%	76.2%	78.1%	70.9%	66.8%	65.6%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	.3%	4.1%	2.7%	0.0%

CHAPTER FOUR

Specialized Units

2013/14 Fiscal Year

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OFFICES

STAFFING AND CASELOADS

On average, thirty nine point six (39.6) permanent attorneys were assigned to the Judicial District (JD) offices in FY 2013/14 compared to thirty eight point four (38.4) during FY 2012/13. An individual JD attorney was assigned to an average weighted caseload of forty one (41) new cases over the course of FY 2013/14 compared to the thirty nine (39) new cases assigned during FY 2012/13. Caseloads for JD attorneys are weighted by counting cases in which the defendant is charged with murder or non-death capital felony murder as two (2) cases.

LITIGATION

Judicial Districts. In FY 2013/14, attorneys in the Judicial District (JD) offices reported:

- Twenty-one (21) jury trials to verdict (15 reported in FY 2012/13)
- Three (3) Court trials to judgment (1 reported in FY 2012/13)

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

The Division's annual report has regularly pointed out that there is a significant gap in personnel resources between public defender JD offices and prosecutorial staff in those same jurisdictions. This year is no exception. Public defender staff in JD offices are given the responsibility of providing effective representation pursuant to both state and federal constitutional requirements. These inequities range from two to six times the number prosecutorial staff compared to that of the public defender offices. The Office of the Chief Public Defender continues to request that additional assistant public defender positions be added to the overall position count to address this specific inequity of resources.

Inside Chapter 4—Specialized Units

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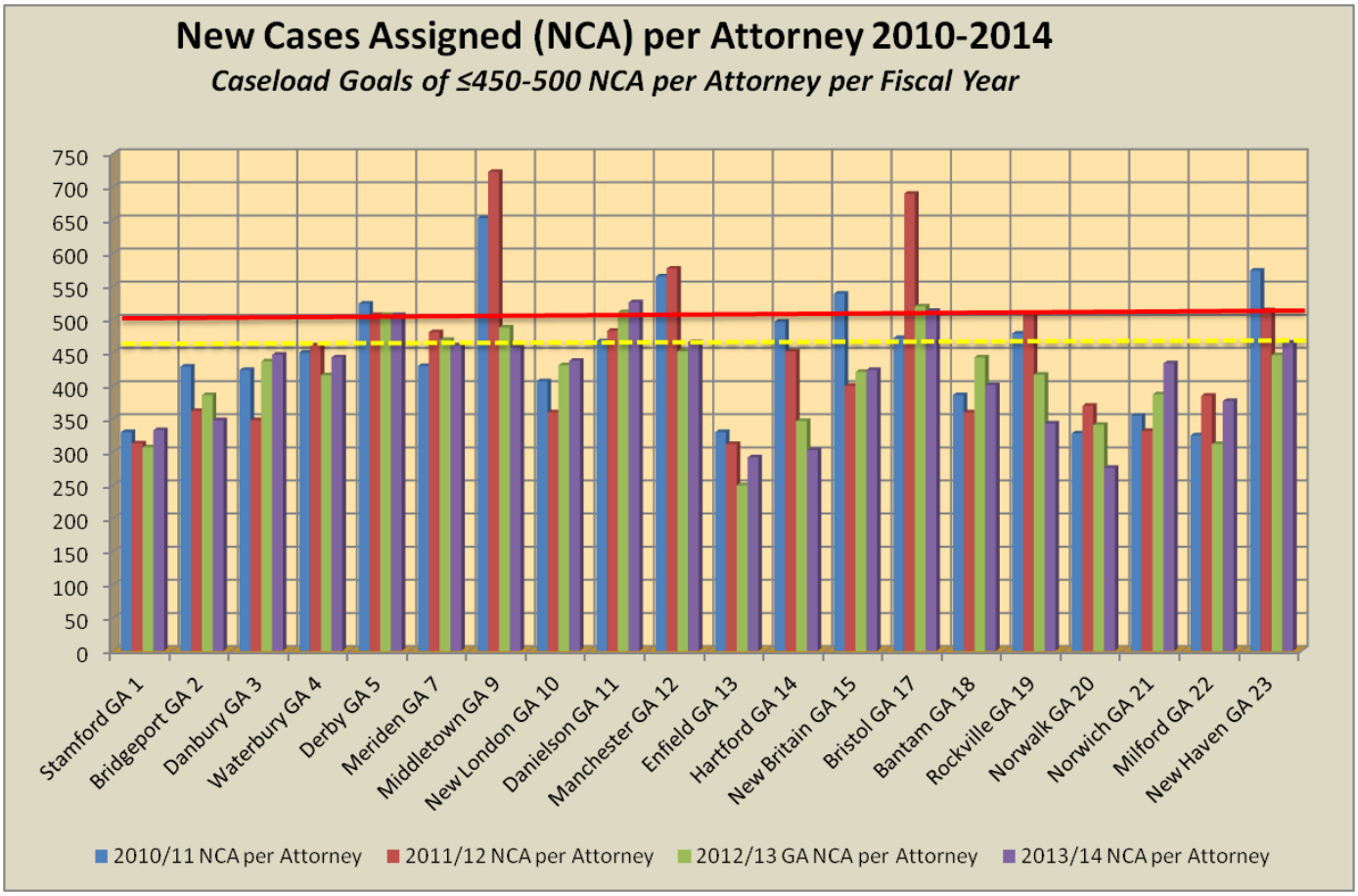
Geographical Area Offices

STAFFING AND CASELOADS

There was an average of one hundred twenty two point nine (122.9) permanent attorneys assigned to Geographical Area (GA) public defender offices in FY 2013/14 compared to an average of one hundred sixteen point five (116.5) permanent attorneys in FY 2012/13. An individual attorney in a GA public defender office during this FY 2013/14 was assigned an average of four hundred (400) new cases over the course of the fiscal year compared to four hundred and nine (409) last FY. The GA courts retained approximately 97.3% of major B and C felonies. As a result these cases continue to result in a significant increase on the demands of public defender staff.

Again this year, several GA offices exceeded the Commission Caseload Goals in the Fourth quarter.



Per diem staff have been provided whenever possible to those offices with caseloads significantly over the Caseload Goals of 450-500 new cases assigned per attorney per fiscal year, but permanent staff continues to

GA continued...

be critical to maintaining this growing and more complex GA caseload. The more complex cases have serious, life altering collateral consequences for clients upon conviction. As mentioned in previous years, the nationally accepted standards for mixed caseloads of misdemeanors and felonies, including clients with serious mental health issues, are approximately one-half the caseload carried by individual attorneys in the Connecticut GA public defender offices.

LITIGATION

Geographical Areas. In FY 2013/14, the Geographical Area (GA) offices reported:

· Eleven (11) jury trials to verdict (21 reported in FY 2012/13)

· Nine (9) Court trials to judgment (3 reported in FY 2012/13)

Chapter Four
Specialized Units

JUVENILE DEFENSE[1]

DELINQUENCY

Staffing

The Juvenile Unit consists of one (1) Juvenile Matters/Child Protection Administrative Office and twelve (12) Juvenile Matters Field Offices, supervised by the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection. The field offices are staffed with a total of seven (7) social workers, six (6) investigators, six (6) administrative support staff and twenty (20) attorneys. A new Deputy Assistant Public Defender was hired in January, 2014 and assigned to the Family Magistrate Court in Hartford. This attorney handles contempt and paternity matters for indigent respondents in support enforcement actions.

Several juvenile jurisdictions share staff. Attorneys from Waterbury cover Danbury and Torrington, so the investigator and social worker handle cases in all three courts. The social worker from Bridgeport assists in Danbury juvenile court. Bridgeport attorneys handle matters in the Stamford juvenile court and the same staff (social worker, investigator and two attorneys) divides their time between Willimantic and Waterford. Middletown and Rockville, where only one (1) attorney is assigned, are backed up by the New Britain and Hartford offices, respectively. The larger offices provide coverage for vacations and emergencies. Coverage is also provided by the Juvenile Appellate Attorney or the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection. This saved financial resources and ensured that the clients had continuous, quality legal representation.

The delinquency offices have begun to incorporate a number of child welfare cases into their practice. Most juvenile delinquency offices will assume representation in a child welfare matter for a client with a co-occurring delinquency case. Some attorneys have been assigned to represent children in child welfare cases when there is not a delinquency case. This has been very helpful in allowing firsthand look at the level of practice in the child welfare court. Investigators continue to serve subpoenas for Assigned Counsel in child welfare matters and have assisted with investigation in some cases. Individual attorney delinquency caseloads have decreased in some jurisdictions, therefore it is expected that the number of child welfare cases handled by our field offices will increase in the next fiscal year.

Caseload

In FY 2013/14 Juvenile Matters offices were appointed to six thousand eighty six (6086) juvenile delinquency matters. After calculations, the New Cases Assigned (NCA) for Juvenile Matters offices in FY 2013/14 were four thousand five hundred and sixteen cases (4516). In FY 2013/14 Juvenile Matters offices handled seven hundred ninety four (794) serious juvenile offenses (SJO) and one hundred eighty five (185) "in the interest of justice" (IOJ[2]) cases. Juvenile Matters offices averaged two hundred twenty eight (228) New Cases Assigned per attorney during FY 2013/14.

Juvenile Defense continued...

Legislation

The juvenile unit began dealing with the serious impact of PA 13-297 sec 2 and PA 14-186, which imposed criminal penalties for both failing to make a mandated report of child abuse or neglect and for an employer interfering in the making of the mandated report. The statutes do not provide any exception for attorney client privileged communications for members of the defense team of which public defender social workers are an integral part. This legislation has had an immediate and significant impact on the juvenile offices, since the clients and many of the witnesses and victims are minors. Juveniles have a constitutional right to counsel to defend and voice their "expressed interests," A mandated report by an office social worker could be a violation of the attorney client privilege if the expressed interest of the juvenile client was that a report not be made. Social work referrals cannot be made unless the lawyer is confident that no information will be disclosed that may lead to a mandated report that the child does not wish to be made and the client has been advised of the risks. It is important to note that lawyers must make their support staff aware of the duty to warn pursuant to the Rules of Professional Responsibility Training will be conducted for the entire Division in the Fall of 2014.

Litigation

In Fiscal Year 2013/14, one hundred fifty seven (157) cases were transferred to the adult criminal docket. Few juvenile delinquency cases go to trial. Many children are reluctant to take a case to trial when they are often given a chance to plead to a reduced charge and guaranteed they can remain at home. There is also a clear disincentive for detained children to take a case to trial. Unlike adult court, no credit is given for any time spent in pretrial detention. The Connecticut Supreme Court's interpretation of C.G.S. 46b-140(a)(1)(A) mandates that every child be given either 18 months or 4 years commitment with no direction to the judge. Since there is no statutory ability to negotiate a lesser sentence, children plead guilty rather than spend time in detention only to be given the mandatory statutory maximum sentence.

The lack of trials does not mean that there is no litigation in juvenile cases. Early in the year, the Court Support Services Division (CSSD) began an initiative to conduct service assessments, evaluations and dispositional studies on clients who had not yet entered into a plea agreement. This constituted a violation of the clients' constitutional rights to be presumed innocent and to protect themselves against self incrimination. Juvenile defenders responded by consistently filing motions and refusing to allow their clients to undergo these assessments which resulted in the cessation of the court initiative. Juvenile defenders continued to object to the shackling of juveniles in the courtroom, voicing objections when a child who met the detention criteria for restraint -free movement was nonetheless shackled for his or her court appearance.

Public Defender staff were involved as trial level counsel for the client now known as Jane Doe, the transgendered youth who became the center of vigorous debate and controversy after she was placed first in the CJTS all male

Juvenile Defense continued...

facility and then in the custody of the Department of Corrections. The trial court representation revealed the need for training on issues specific to representing LGBTQ youth. OCPD partnered with True Colors, the leading advocacy group in Connecticut on LGBTQ issues to present a full day training that was made available to court staff, DCF, CSSD personnel and State's Attorneys in addition to DPDS staff. The Division's Juvenile Post Conviction Unit took over representation of Jane Doe after she was committed to DCF as a delinquent child.

Trends

The following table shows the caseload trends since FY 2010/11. This was the first year where the Raise the Age Legislation was implemented. The trend shows an increase in appointed[3] cases in FY 2010/11 and FY 2012/13, which were the fiscal years when Raise the Age was implemented. Both increases were followed by a significant decrease in cases. These trends will continue to be monitored as we move further away from the initial impact of adding 16 and 17 year olds. It is expected that the numbers will continue to fall due to an increase in diversion programs and better services for very young defendants. This may leave capacity for the juvenile offices to expand their work in child welfare cases. The very significant numbers of children transferred to adult court in FY14 bears scrutiny, especially in light of the national research on youth brain development and the US Supreme Court decisions in *Roper, Miller and Graham* which highlight the difference between the culpability of adults and juveniles.

Juvenile Matters Offices Caseload Statistics FY 2010/11—FY 2013/14

DELINQUENCY MOVEMENT	*FY2013/14*	*FY2012/13*	*FY2011/12*	*FY2010/11*
Cases Appointed	6,089	6,694	5,485	5,581
New Cases Assigned	4,516			
Serious Juvenile Offenses	794	821	613	643
Interest of Justice	185	210	139	0
Removed to Assigned Counsel	1,017	1,067	763	689
Transfers to Adult Court	157	142	117	92

[1]The Juvenile Defense Section of Chapter 4 was provided by Attorney Christine Rapillo.
[2]C.G.S. 46b-136 allows the court to appoint an attorney for any party in a juvenile matter if the interest of justice requires it or if it is in the best interest of a child.

JUVENILE POST CONVICTION UNIT (PCU)

Staffing

The Juvenile Post Conviction Unit is staffed by three (3) attorneys, one (1) social worker, one (1) paralegal and two (2) interns working on PCU Recidivism Research Project.

Caseloads

Cases pending as of June 30, 2014 - **290**

New Cases assigned July 2013 – June 2014 - **214**

Cases Disposed July 2013 – June 2014 – **133**

Trends

- Clients returning to the system after completing their original commitment.
- Reduction in congregate care facilities with expanded use of secure CJTS facility.
- Greater utilization of group home settings.
- Opening of the girl's secure facility at Pueblo.
- Increase in documented cases of Sexual Trafficking.

Trials/Litigation/Advocacy

- Litigated motion to transfer client under §17a-12(a) to Department of Correction based on a claim of "dangerousness".
- Appealed trial court decision granting motion to transfer under §17a-12(a).
- Unit Director appointed to Chair the CJTS Advisory Board
- Post Conviction Recidivism Research Project
- Unit Attorney appointed to Girls' Provider Network & Girls in Sports Committee

Presentations

Understanding, Evaluating and Treating Problem Sexual Behavior in Children and Youth (Presented by the Juvenile Post Conviction Unit, OCPD), 9/30/13, Hartford, CT

Trainings Attended

- *When Pink and Blue is Not Enough: Meeting the Needs of Transgendered Youth*

PCU continued...

9/20/13, Hartford, CT

- *Presentation on Juvenile Justice (Speakers were Sarah Eagan and Judge Bernadette Conway)*

  11/5/13, Bridgeport, CT

- *A Conference on Promoting Love, Connection and Community for Every Child & Family*

  12/2/13, West Hartford, CT

- *Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in CT,* 1/29/14, Hartford, CT
- *Our Clients and the Mental Health Perspective,* 4/1/14, Middletown, CT

Chapter Four
Specialized Units

CAPITAL DEFENSE AND TRIAL SERVICES UNIT (CDTSU)

The Capital Defense staff has been primarily responsible for the representation of indigent clients in all capital felony cases statewide. Since the enactment of Public Act 12-5 on April 25, 2012, which eliminated the death penalty prospectively as of that date, staffing was reduced accordingly during FY 2011/12, 12/13 and 13/14. It is important to reiterate that the possibility still exists of future death penalty trials for death eligible cold cases and retrials of clients who were sentenced to death prior to the repeal whose cases are on appeal before the Supreme Court. Currently, there are eleven (11) men on death row for whom retrials are a future possibility.

Staffing

During FY 2013/14, CDTSU was staffed remotely by an acting Chief of Capital Defense who is also the Public Defender in another jurisdiction, three (3) appellate attorneys, one (1) investigator, one (1) mitigation specialist and one (1) administrative assistant.

Caseload

As of October 1, 2014 there were eleven (11) capital cases in various stages of post-conviction:

- Seven (7) cases represented by Assigned Counsel (formerly known as Special Public Defenders) because of conflicts of interest
- Four (4) cases represented by the Capital Defense and Trial Services Unit

Per American Bar Association (ABA) standards, capital cases require the appointment of two attorneys per case who meet the standards for representing clients in capital felony cases. Per the settlement agreement in *Rivera v. Rowland*, these cases are handled on an hourly billing basis.

Litigation

On June 4, 2012, the State Supreme Court overturned Eduardo Santiago's death sentence and on appeal and ordered a new penalty phase. The state is currently seeking death in this case and Mr. Santiago is represented by Assigned Counsel. Mr. Santiago's attorneys filed a motion for reconsideration on November 13, 2012 asking the Connecticut Supreme Court to address whether the prospective repeal will prohibit the state from enacting Mr. Santiago's death sentence. Mr. Santiago is awaiting the Court's decision.

LEGAL SERVICES UNIT/LSU (APPELLATE)

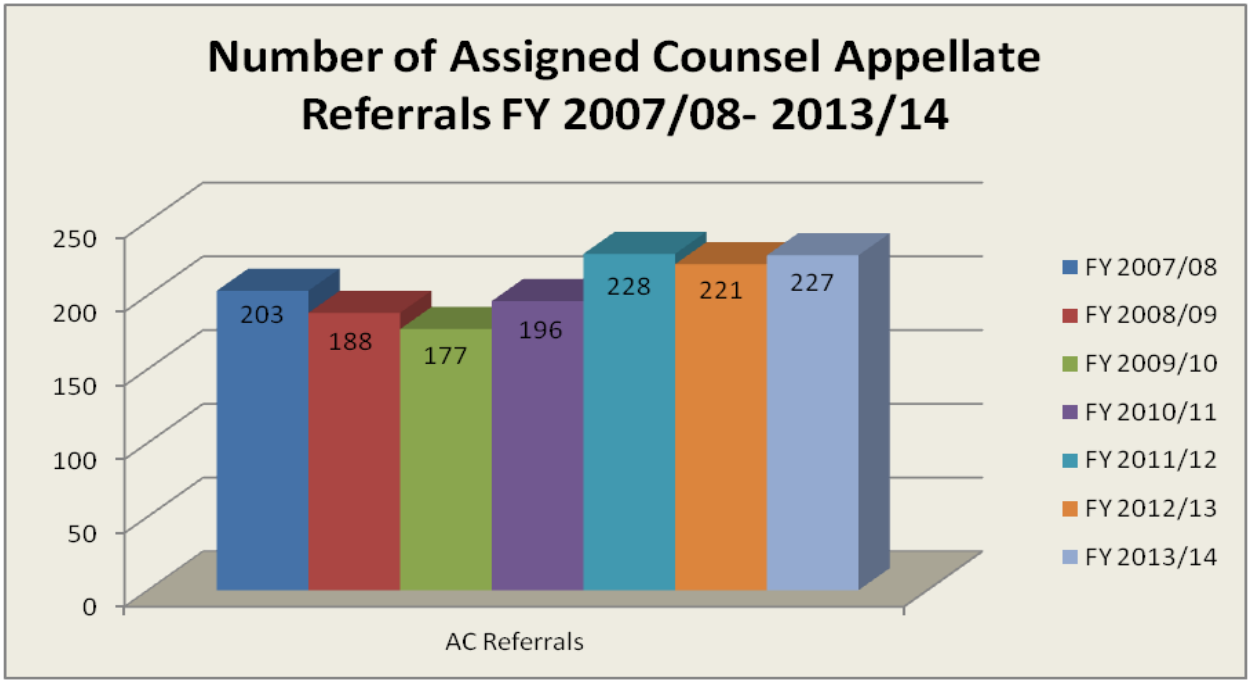
Staffing

The Legal Services Unit is staffed by one (1) Chief of Legal Services, ten (10) full-time staff attorneys (one temporarily on transfer to the Capital Defense Unit) and two (2) half time attorneys. The present support staff consists of two (2) paralegals and two (2) secretaries. This staff is the central provider of appellate services for the Division statewide.

Appointments

In FY 2013/14, the Legal Services Unit was assigned to two hundred sixty six (266) new cases for indigent litigants in the Supreme and Appellate Courts.

Assigned Counsel referrals increased slightly in FY 2013/14. See the table below.



In the meantime, the number of habeas corpus assigned appeals was one hundred fifty six (156) with one hundred forty two (142) of those being appointed to Assigned Counsel.

Disposals

During FY 2013/14 LSU disposed of two hundred sixty one (261) appeals.

LSU continued...

Assigned Counsel Appellate Representation

As mentioned in last year's annual report, LSU in conjunction with the Office of Assigned Counsel continues to work diligently to improve both cost and quality of Assigned Counsel appellate representation. These controls include establishment of accountability for billing; guidelines in units of time for various billing functions, streamlining the entire billing process for the implementation of the aforementioned "firm" approach.

As an internal response to the growing need for competent appellate counsel, this office, again in conjunction the OCPD Director of Assigned Counsel, has developed a mandatory mentoring program for all new appellate assigned counsel and is available to any other Assigned Counsel who might make the request for assistance. The mentoring program effectively assists less experienced appellate attorneys learn the correct way to do appellate work.

Death Penalty Appeals

At the time of this report, the following death penalty cases were on appeal:

- *State v. Cobb*, reply brief due on habeas appeal
- *State v. Webb*, habeas appeal argued Fall 2013
- *State v. Reynolds,* briefing complete on habeas appeal
- *State v. Breton*, State's brief due on habeas appeal
- *State v. Rizzo*, habeas trial scheduled for early 2016
- *State v. Peeler*, direct appeal argued
- *State v. Campbell*, awaiting State's brief on direct appeal
- *State v. Ashby*, defendant's brief due on direct appeal
- *State v. Hayes*, State's reply brief due on direct appeal
- *State v. Komisarjevsky*, defendant's brief due on direct appeal
- *State v. Roszkowski*, direct appeal filed during FY 2014/15 (August 26, 2014)

Prospective death penalty repeal presents unique concerns. Despite repeal there remains significant ongoing death penalty litigation at the trial level, the appellate level, the habeas corpus level, and the habeas corpus appeal level. In addition, the adverse ruling in the death penalty racial disparity case has been recently appealed by a number of inmates facing the death penalty. Several attorneys, both in side the Division and as Assigned Counsel continue to be involved in death penalty litigation. If Santi-

LSU continued...

ago holds that repeal applies only prospectively, then death penalty litigation will continue long into the future at great expense in time, money and lives at a time when most people in Connecticut believe there is no more death penalty. At the time of this report, there has been no decision in Santiago.

Appellate Assistance

Each attorney in LSU is assigned to answer questions and to provide assistance to trial offices, trial public defenders, trial Assigned Counsel and appellate Assigned Counsel. In FY 2012/13 there was an increase in mentoring between LSU attorneys, Division trial attorneys and LSU has provided direct and indirect representation relative to important issues still at the trial court with appellate and/or legal implications. Finally, an LSU attorney is available to assist with Motions for Review coming from the trial courts around the state as well as addressing the deportation consequences of long ago pleas in light of *Padilla*.

Training and Legal Education

Criminal Appellate Clinic. LSU is in its twenty first year of conducting the Criminal Appellate Clinic at Quinnipiac School of Law, through which law students brief and argue selected appeals that are assigned to the LSU. Our Clinic remains relevant and vibrant with a full contingent of selectively chosen qualified students. In addition, the Legal Services Unit works closely with the University of Connecticut (UCONN) Law School Criminal Clinic. These UCONN students, who are supervised by a professor at the Law School, continue to handle two (2) to three (3) LSU appeals a year at no cost to the Division.

New Case News. A cooperative venture with the Training Unit, which spotlights, summarizes and ultimately stores and indexes the most recent Connecticut cases, is into its eighth year. *New Case News* has improved its format and searchability; and is being utilized more frequently by Division attorneys as well as Assigned Counsel.

LSU continued...

Appellate Successes

Attorney James Streeto:
State v. Devon D., 150 Conn. App. 514 (5/27/14)

Attorney Adele Patterson:
State v. Apt, 146 Conn. App. 641, 642-643 (2013)

Attorney Richard Condon:
State v. Stephen J. Krijger, 313 Conn. 434; 97 A.3d 946 (2014)

Attorney Alice Osedach-Powers:
State v. Braswell, 145 Conn. App. 617 (2013)
State v. Miranda, 145 Conn. App. 942 (2013)
State v. Martinez, 143 Conn. App. 541 (2013)
State v. Mangual, 311 Conn. 182 (2014)
State v. Shaw, 312 Conn. 85 (2014)
State v. Ruocco, 151 Conn. App. 732 (2014)

Attorney Annacarina Jacob
State v. Baptiste, SC18957
State v. Moulton, SC18632

Attorney Marty Zeldis
Janulawicz v. Commissioner, 310 Conn. 265 (2013)

CONNECTICUT INNOCENCE PROJECT AND POST CONVICTION UNIT (CTIP/PCU)

During fiscal Year 2013-2014, the Connecticut Innocence Project combined with the Habeas Corpus Unit. The newly combined unit has been re-named the Connecticut Innocence Project/Post-conviction Unit (CTIP/PCU). The CTIP/PCU is a specialized unit created in recognition of the growing number of exonerations of wrongfully convicted prisoners nationally. The mission of the CTIP/PCU is to investigate the cases of those wrongly convicted individuals and seek their release from prison, whether through DNA testing or other methods available to bring post-conviction claims. The CTIP/PCU is a member of the Innocence Project Network, a coalition of Innocence Projects in the fifty states and abroad. All members of the unit receive extensive training in innocence law and strategy, as well as ethics and best practices, through our membership in the Innocence Network. This year, the annual conference was held in Portland, Oregon with a focus on newest developments in the area of forensics, best practices, and the anticipated report of the National Academy of Science[3].

Staffing

The Habeas Corpus Unit is staffed by: The Director of the Connecticut Innocence Project/Post-conviction Unit, two (2) Senior Assistant Public Defenders, two (2) permanent attorneys, and one (1) Senior Case Analyst. The support staff consists of three (3) investigators, two (2) paralegals, one (1) secretary and one (1) clerk. During the Fall 2013 semester, the unit staffed an intern from Quinnipiac Law School.

Beginning in Fall 2014, the Unit partnered with Yale University's Initiative for Public Interest Law to place a Fellow within CTIP/PCU. With the help of the Fellow, CTIP/PCU has begun the review of sentences imposed on juvenile defendants to bring Connecticut's sentencing into compliance with recent United States Supreme Court rulings that have taken into account developmental issues in connection with the sentencing of children.

The Fellow is working under the direct supervision of the Director, along with significant input from the Chief Public Defender, a member of the Legal Services Unit, and a working group comprised of Public Defenders and Assigned Counsel.

The project, as proposed by the Fellow, will undertake a comprehensive review of cases involving children who have been sentenced to effective life sentences or unduly harsh sentences without taking

CTIP/PCU continued...

into account the appropriate mitigating factors as now recognized by the Supreme Court. Each of these will require an extensive review process, and possibly a hearing before the parole authorities or in the trial courts. The Fellowship will provide much-needed assistance to Public Defenders throughout the state in preparing for such issues on a prospective basis in cases in which a sentence is presently being imposed, as well as retrospectively in cases in which re-sentencing is sought.

Conviction Integrity Unit

There has been a national trend toward the creation of conviction integrity units within the state prosecuting authorities. The Director of CTIP/PCU, has initiated preliminary discussion with the Office of the Chief State's Attorney concerning such a unit in Connecticut. It is not clear that such a project will be realized in the near future. There have been several successful projects of this nature (i.e., Brooklyn, NY, Texas, and North Carolina). These Units, however, provide for extensive access to the state's file on the part of petitioner's counsel, as well as an independent unit within the prosecutor's office to review the cases brought forward.

Trainings Attended

The annual conference of the Innocence Network was held this year in Portland, Oregon. CTIP/PCU sent four (4) members to that conference. In addition, the Director attends a yearly Directors' Conference, at which all the directors of the national and international Innocence Projects are in attendance. In addition, one attorney attended the National Forensic Conference, a six-day comprehensive training on the newly emerging changes in established notions of forensics, three (3) attorneys attended the New England Innocence Project Annual Training in Boston, MA, one (1) attorney attended the Eyewitness Task Force Training and one (1) attorney attended the Division's Evidence Training.

[3]Subsequently issued on October 2, 2014.

PSYCHIATRIC DEFENSE UNIT (PDU)

Staffing

PDU is staffed by one (1) Chief of Psychiatric Defense Services, one (1) additional staff attorney, one (1) social worker and one (1) paralegal. PDU is located on the grounds of the Connecticut Valley Hospital.

Caseload

During FY 2013/14 PDU had a pending caseload of one hundred three (103) clients residing at the facility or conditionally released to the community. Of the 103 clients, nineteen (19) are on conditional release eight (8) of which were achieved during FY 2013/14), and twelve (12) are on family temporary leaves or day temporary leaves. PDU also successfully secured the unconditional discharge of six (6) clients from Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) jurisdiction during the past fiscal year.

Litigation and Advocacy Work

The Chief of Psychiatric Defense Services also serves as the designee of the Chief Public Defender on the Behavioral Health Subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, and has been the designee of the Chief Public Defender serving on subcommittees addressing substantive revisions of the competency restoration statutory scheme, delivery of mental health and substance abuse treatment at various stages of the criminal justice system. The Chief of Psychiatric Defense Services also does additional advocacy work in voluntary association with statewide advocacy groups for the mentally ill and individuals with autism spectrum disorders. Our paralegal has a significant role in the organization and planning of the yearly Stand-Down program for veterans of the armed services.

Trainings

In FY 2013/14, PDU continued to provide yearly mental health trainings for new public defenders.

ASSIGNED COUNSEL (FORMERLY SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS)

Staffing

The Assigned Counsel unit was staffed during FY 2013/14 by five (5) staff members and one (1) Director of Assigned Counsel. The Assigned Counsel unit is located at the Office of the Chief Public Defender.

Centralization of all Assignments

A centralized database is used to make case assignments and process all compensation. These assignments are made through the use of a roster of approved attorneys in each court location. The local field offices refer cases in this system by entering specified data about each case. The case (s) are then assigned to an approved attorney from the list. Once an attorney accepts an assignment, a payment is processed. This ensures 100% accuracy and is exceedingly more efficient. All hourly invoices are submitted using the database, which has been programmed to exclude duplicates and enforce a host of OCPD policies and procedures.

Assigned Counsel Criminal

Since 2013, case assignments to contracted attorneys take place through a centralized database. There were approximately four hundred eighty eight (488) attorneys contracting with OCPD during FY 2013/14. Of the attorneys in that group handling criminal matters, a total of six hundred ninety three (693) separate locations were contracted. This number includes overlapping contracts since several attorneys contract for more than one practice area and/or location. Case assignment statistics are as follows for the period of 7/1/13 – 6/30/14:

- GA courts – 7,304 (compared to 5,978 in FY 2012/13) flat rate and hourly matters were assigned.
- Juvenile Delinquency – 1,126 (compared to 957 in FY 2012/13) flat rate and hourly matters were assigned.
- JD courts – 790 (compared to 570 in FY 2012/13) flat rate and hourly matters were assigned.
- Habeas matters – there were an average of approximately 1,280* (compared to 900 in FY 2012/13) open ongoing assigned cases all compensated hourly at any given time during the year. (*This figure as of 9/26/14).
- Appellate matters - there were an average of approximately 377 (compared to 400 in FY 2012/13) open ongoing cases receiving both flat rate and hourly compensation at any given time during the year.

AC continued...

Assigned Counsel Child Protection/GAL

Of the aforementioned 488 attorneys contracting with OCPD, 371 separate locations for those attorneys handling CP/GAL and Family Contempt. Assignments are as follows for the period of 7/1/12 – 6/30/13:

- Total number of assignments for children and parents in child protection—10,299
- GAL in delinquency matters – 562 assignments
- Child Protection GAL matters - 492 assignments
- Family Court GAL assignments – approximately 1600 assignments

Training

Every attorney awarded an Assigned Counsel agreement for the first time in a specific area of practice is required to participate in the Mentoring Program which spans the fiscal year. This program pairs experienced attorneys with new attorneys and acts as a resource and ensure quality client representation.

All Assigned Counsel must attend at least six (6) hours of training annually. They are offered a wide range of legal training opportunities throughout the year. Each new Assigned Counsel is required to attend the full day *Basic Orientation Course* offered each year which focuses on basic criminal practice and ethics. New Assigned Counsel for Child Protection matters must attend a 3 day pre service training provided under a contract with the Center for Children's Advocacy. In addition, several Assigned Counsel regularly take the opportunity to attend seminars focusing on:

- Juvenile Delinquency Defense
- Calculation of Sentences & Eligibility for Release
- The Defense of Sexual Assault Cases
- Collateral Consequences of Arrest
- Other training events offered by OCPD

Practice specific training for Assigned Counsel was offered for Appellate approved attorneys.

SOCIAL WORK

Staffing

During the 2013/14 Fiscal Year, the Division is staffed by one (1) Chief Social Worker and full time, per diem and temporary social workers covering forty one (41) locations among the JD, GA and Juvenile Matters Courts; three (3) of whom are assigned to specialty units. The two (2) social work positions that were under a grant designated to our domestic violence dockets in Bridgeport and New Haven became permanent positions this year. Graduate and undergraduate social work interns were supervised in at least 3 (three) locations. Danbury JD/GA Social Worker Sandra Ward was honored as the Danbury Law Association Liberty Bell Award. New Britain JD Social Worker Elizabeth (Liz) Cortese was honored at the University of Saint Joseph's Field Instructor of the Year.

Statistics

Social workers continue to utilize the current case tracking system as we await a more sophisticated version as our agency pursues electronic files.

Legislation and Policy

Chief Public Defender Susan Storey and Director of Juvenile Delinquency Defense and Child Protection Christine Rapillo testified before the *Committee on Children* during a public hearing addressing the language of Raised Bill No. 5040 – *An Act Concerning the Department of Children and Families and the Protection of Children*. This proposed bill recommended that the language in the mandated reporter statute be changed to identify that "all" social workers (among other positions) be deemed mandated reporters. Although OCPD lobbying efforts resulted in the word "any" being removed from the category of "social worker" in this statute, the Commission decided that a policy was appropriate in light of the confusion caused by the conflict between the statutory language and the attorney-client privilege.

The Chief Social Worker began work as part of a CJPAC subcommittee devised to talk further about Batterer Intervention Programming & Standards in Connecticut and measures the Division may explore to strengthen our system. The final result of this ongoing committee will be a draft of CT Domestic Violence Offender Program Standards that is expected to be presented to the CJPAC in September 2014.

The Chief Social Worker and Chief Investigator continued their collaborative efforts with the Department of Correction, Parole, Jail Diversion, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and Court

SW continued...

Support Services to develop a medical diversion pilot. Individual cases were reviewed with some success toward diversion as a systemic plan is being discussed.

The Chief Social Worker and Chief Investigator also worked on collaboration with CCSU's *Children of Incarcerated Parents Project* and the Division of Public Defender Services. A survey was developed to identify families in potential need of services. Efforts were made to pilot the survey with defendants represented by the New Britain Public Defender Office.

Training

A DSM-V training for the Division was conducted by Dr. Michael First, one of the editors of the manual in September 2013. The training covered the changes from the DSM IV TR to the DSM V and marked the first time that the Division of Public Defender Services was approved to offer Continuing Education Credits (CECs).

Conferences Presentations and Assistance with New Lawyer Training

The social workers in our Division had the opportunity to expand upon their professional knowledge this year by attending the following trainings:

- Love Wins
- Brain Injury Alliance Ann Conference
- Women, Opiates & Co-Occurring Disorders
- Psychopharmacology 2013
- Helping Women Recover
- Introduction to DBT
- Assessment of Acute Risk
- Using the EMDR
- Incarceration & Community Reentry
- Psycho-Pharmacology 2014
- Biology of Addiction I
- Solution Focused Approaches
- Family Psycho-Education
- Bipolar Disorder
- Advanced Grant Writing

SW continued...

- Winning Grant Writing Skills: The Basics
- Applying the Four Agreements
- Excel - Beyond the Basics
- DSM-V Seminar
- 4th Amendment Seminar
- Collateral Consequences
- Train the Brain
- Experts
- Ethics Training
- SW Meeting & Seminar
- Social Worker Meeting & Seminar
- Sentencing Seminar
- Mental Health-Hearing Voices
- Mental Health-Competency
- Social Media Seminar
- Forensic MH & the Law
- NASW 29th Annual Conference
- True Colors 21
- Spanish for Working with Latino Families & Children
- Ethical Decision Making
- Beyond Cultural Competence
- Drug Addiction
- Legal-Ethical Issues for Clinical SW
- Forensic and Psychological Evaluations
- The Unfinished Brain

Chapter Four
Specialized Units

TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Staffing

The training department is staffed by one (1) Director of Training and one (1) Administrative Assistant and is located in the Office of the Chief Public Defender.

Training Activities

During FY 2013/14 the training department implemented sixteen (16) in-house and collaborative trainings. In addition the department developed and launched a forensic unit. The Department also oversaw the Division's annual participation in *Stand Down for Connecticut Veterans (see sidebar provided by Gina Des Biens of the Psychiatric Defense Unit)*.

Stand Down is an annual event which takes place on the grounds of the Veterans Hospital in Rocky Hill. Every year a modified motor vehicle court is convened to assist veterans. This year one hundred and six (106) veterans registered with the Division for assistance. Of the 106, we helped forty one (41) veterans obtain positive dispositions that will enable them to get driver's licenses. In addition we acted as a referral source for fifty six (56) other veterans. This year ten (10) Division attorneys at Stand Down and eleven (11) support staff provided their services.

Once again this year, the Division conducted the thirteen (13) session New Lawyer training. This training program is designed to assist lawyers who are new to the Division in areas such as courtroom skills and both communicating with and assisting indigent clients.

The newly formed Forensic Unit will include increased training opportunities on a variety of forensic sciences with the aim of building an internal skill set to assist all attorneys in the Division. The design was based on an internal survey of Division attorneys regarding the forensic issues they face in court.

See following page for a list of all trainings for FY 2013/14.

Stand Down for Veterans

The Division of Public Defender Services has been participating in *Stand Down* for the past 20 years. Once a year a Superior Court is convened on the grounds of the Veterans' Home in Rocky Hill. Its mission is to assist veterans who have infractions and minor criminal and motor vehicle issues resolve their cases. Every year the Division sends attorneys, investigators, social workers and support staff to aid the veterans. With our assistance and cooperation from the Judicial Branch and Criminal Justice, we enable veterans to move forward with drivers licenses and resolving other infractions. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is on site as well, to make the process move efficiently.

The program has been very successful. Every year Veterans thank us for the help we have provided. It is very rewarding to see that many of the Veterans no longer need our assistance because they are moving forward.

Training continued...

IN-HOUSE TRAININGS FY 2013/14

Event	# Attendees	Location	Presenter	Date
Motions Arrest & Miranda *NA*	20	Office of the Chief Public Defender (OCPD)	DPDS-Training	17-Sep-13
Train the Brain (All Staff) *AS*	17	Middletown	DPDS-Training	22-Oct-13
Training Day *NA*	11	OCPD	DPDS-Training	13-Nov-13
Ethics Training *AS*	43	Legislative Office Building (LOB), Hartford	DPDS-Training	06-Dec-13
Motions-Eyewitness ID *NA*	23	OCPD	DPDS-Training	14-Jan-14
Negotiations *NA*	20	OCPD	DPDS-Training	26-Feb-14
Mental Health-Hearing Voices *AS*	30	Connecticut Valley Hospital (CVH)	DPDS-Training	01-Apr-14
Mental Health-Competency *NA*	14	OCPD	DPDS-Training	29-Apr-14
Discovery, Investigation & Client Counseling *NA*	15	LOB-Hartford	DPDS-Training	13-May-14
Brainstorming & Trial Prep *NA*	9	OCPD	DPDS-Training	25-Jun-14

IN-HOUSE COLLABORATIVE TRAININGS FY2013/14

Event	# Attendees	Location	Presenter	Date
4th Amendment Seminar *AC, CCDLA, APDS*	128	LOB Hartford	DPDS & AC	04-Oct-13
Collateral Consequences *AC, CCDLA, APDS*	62	LOB Hartford	DPDS & AC	09-Oct-13
Experts *AC, APDS*	48	State Lab	DPDS & AC	10/24 and 10/25/14
Sentencing Seminar *AC, CCDLA, APDS*	100	Lyceum	DPDS & AC	11-Mar-14
Evidence Seminar *AC, CCDLA, APDS*	162	Radisson Hartford	DPDS & CCDLA	10-Apr-14
Joint Eyewitness ID Statewide Training *AC, CCDLA, APDS, SA*	96	LOB-Hartford	DPDS & SA	15-May-14

Total number of trainings: **39**

Total number of attendees: **983**

Includes DAS classes for fall and spring. Excludes Social Worker, Investigative & Juvenile seminars/training

Attendees: *NA= New Attorneys, APDS= All PD Staff, AC=Assigned Counsel, CCDLA=CCDLA, SA=State's Attorneys*

TRIAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES ATTENDED FY 2013/14

National Criminal Defense College	2 attendees
Bronx Defenders' Academy	4 attendees
Cardozo National Forensic College	4 attendees
Out of state conferences:	**12**
New lawyer trainings:	**11**
New Case News - summaries posted:	**141**

Training continued...

Trial Advocacy School

Trial Advocacy School was held at Quinnipiac University over five days in July 2014. Eight (8) attorneys participated in the

From left to right: Angelica Papastavros, April Pramer, Tanisha Williams, Matt DiVito, Susan Hamilton, Maureen Murphy, Tracy Jo Mathis, and Jessica Missios

Evidence Seminar

One hundred sixty two (162) Division employees and members of CCDLA attended the this collaborative training seminar held at the Radisson Hartford on April 10, 2014.

Negotiations Seminar

Twenty (20) Division employees attended this training held on February 26, 2014 at the Office of the Chief Public Defender.

Training continued...

Motions Eyewitness ID Seminar

This in-house training was held on January 14, 2014 at the Office of the Chief Public Defender and

Expert Day at the State Lab

Forty-eight (48) Division employees and Assigned Counsel attended this two day event at the State Lab held on October 24th and 25th, 2014.

SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT

Staffing

The Systems Department is staffed by one (1) Systems Manager, two (2) Support Specialists and one (1) Network Administrator.

FY 2013/14 Upgrades

In 2014, the division began upgrading its IT infrastructure to include fully mirrored data center sites. Servers, file storage arrays, switches, and fiber connectivity upgrades were purchased in 2014 to support this IT initiative. The fully mirrored sites are at the Office of Chief Public Defender located at 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, Connecticut and 400 Grand Street, Waterbury, Connecticut. This new configuration will allow the Division to consolidate resources in one central data repository, thus allowing us to more efficiently manage users, computers, groups, printers, and applications.

The new configuration will enable instantaneous switching between the Hartford and Waterbury data centers for server authentication, file storage, and backups. This redundant configuration replicates user authentication and data between the data centers. If a server or data center is unavailable or needs maintenance the other data center automatically takes over server requests.

With the increased data storage available to the Division, users' data will be better protected from disaster and system failures. Users will have access to their data no matter where in the Agency they are located. This system allows users to move or transfer offices with their data remaining in the same place (the centralized servers). In addition, offline files will enable laptop users to have access to server storage data when not connected to a division data center.

KEY BUSINESS PROCESS	BACKUP STRATEGY
IT Operations	Fully mirrored
Data Storage	Fully mirrored
User Domain Access	Fully mirrored
Data Backup	Fully mirrored

<u>To Summarize the Benefits:</u>

- Better security through centralized authentication request
- Centralized storage without file size limits

Systems continued...

- More effectively manage users, computers, groups and applications.
- Ability to secure data through redundancy and localized backups
- Ability to maintain and control all system patches and updates statewide
- Ability to more easily share data statewide

In 2014, the division continued to upgrade its PC base with new laptops and desktops, eliminating those systems with MS Windows XP to MS Windows 7. In addition to computer upgrades, the Systems Department continued replacing network laser printers with multifunctional copiers with print, scan and copy functions.

The Systems Department also deployed Kaspersky Security Center in 2014 to centrally manage malware, spyware and viruses on the 256 active laptop computers and 235 active desktop computers. Kaspersky Security Center also allows the Division to run daily system scans and to "push out" updated virus definition each hour.

CONNECTICUT INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM (CISS) AND DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEFNDER SERVICES (DPDS) STRATEGIC IT PLAN

Background

Since 2011, Connecticut has been working on a criminal justice information system called CISS (Connecticut Information Sharing System). The Project's objective is to have all criminal justice information electronically accessible to state agencies involved in the criminal justice system. The need for the state to create an electronic, modern system became the centerpiece of the criminal justice reform package approved by the General Assembly in 2008. A contract with a vendor was signed in 2011 and work began shortly thereafter.

The Division has been actively involved with the CISS effort since its inception. During this process, it became clear that to fully realize the benefits of CISS, our Agency would have to examine its own internal technologies and processes and make improvements where necessary. In an effort to develop a strategy for DPDS's technology, the Division acquired the services of MTG Management Consultants and worked with them to create a strategic IT plan. As MTG was also the consulting firm hired by the State to produce a plan for CISS, they were in a perfect position to analyze the needs of the Division as it pertained to CISS readiness.

MTG identified many issues that DPDS currently faces, and recommended strategic initiatives and projects to overcome those issues. These initiatives represent areas in which the Division should focus its efforts to create a functional technological infrastructure.

DPDS Strategic IT Plan

The Division's Strategic IT Plan has a five year agenda that strives to create a "best in class", client centered work environment that will increase the overall capabilities of the Division and give employees more immediate access to the information they require to do their jobs. Major accomplishments will include: (1) integrated access to CISS; (2) mobile and office technology that will provide access to a wide array of information; (3) a comprehensive Case Management System; and (4) a Brief and Motion Library.

CISS/DPDS IT continued...

Business Benefits to this plan include:

- Creation of a dedicated Case Management System that meets the needs of adult and juvenile clients
- Creation of standardized attorney and staff processes
- Wireless connectivity to the enhanced DPDS technology tools
- Creation of integrated information architecture
- Reduction in the use of paper files
- Human resource efficiencies that would allow for staff reductions, principally through attrition

Progress

As of Fall 2014, a great deal of work has been done in the program. Accomplishments have been made in the following areas:

Program Establishment. The structure, responsibilities, sponsor, project manager, and stakeholders have all been identified for the program. DPDS has assigned responsibilities and project charters that outline scope, objectives, outcomes, as well as the management model for the program.

Program Communication. DPDS has identified and conducted outreach and ongoing communication with stakeholders and users that will be impacted by the Strategic IT Plan. A coalition team was formed with members covering all job functions, spanning across multiple adult and juvenile offices. DPDS has conducted organized meetings with field office supervisors in order to prepare them and office staff for the implementation of the project.

Procurement of Funds. DPDS has been actively involved in acquiring funding for the program. The Division was awarded grant money to assist with the juvenile portion of the program. Also, bond funding was acquired for the first two fiscal years in order to purchase the necessary equipment for the initial projects and contracts. As DPDS funding requests are prepared and budget decisions are made, the approved budgets may require revisions to the plan, schedule, and staffing levels for the program.

Case Management System. Replacing DPDS's current Case Tracking system with a new Case Management solution is vital to the business needs of the Division. To that end, DPDS has gathered feedback from stake

CISS/DPDS IT continued...

holders, identified technical standards, and developed detailed requirements for the system. Once that phase was completed, DPDS integrated the detailed requirements into a standard RFP format and worked with the Department of Administrative Services to develop an evaluation methodology and released the RFP. DPDS then evaluated proposals from vendors, entered contract negotiations with the highest scorer and signed a Service Level Agreement with a vendor in the Summer of 2014.

DPDS has finished the initiating phase of the project and moved on to the planning phase. Our current timeline has implementation of the system occurring in the Summer of 2015.

Laptop Deployment. Deploying laptops with wireless adapters provides attorneys, investigators, and social workers a mobile platform to access important information, thereby increasing staff efficiency. By Fall 2014, new laptops have been deployed to all of the Division's full-time attorneys, as well as some percentage of social workers and investigators. Once the Case Management System is implemented and CISS is fully functional, DPDS staff will have access to nearly all the information they need, regardless of location.

*Staffing***.** DPDS has hired a consultant to assist in the implementation of the Case Management System. This consultant will perform many duties, including identifying and implementing data migration and data exchange requirements, training users, and providing other project implementation services as required. He will also provide internal front-line support to staff regarding issues related directly and indirectly to record creation, retrieval and updates, as well as investigating root causes of systems issues in order to assist staff and provide high quality end user experience.

Conclusion

The implementation of the Strategic IT Plan is central to the overall efforts to improve DPDS operations. Technology is critical for the communication, professionalism, and performance of the Division. Ultimately, this plan will align DPDS's technology environment with the business needs of the Division, thereby providing personnel with tools to assist in the effective representation of clients.

INFORMATION SERVICES AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Staffing

The Information Services and Research Department is staffed by one (1) manager and one (1) part-time secretary and is located at the Office of the Chief Public Defender at 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, CT.

Responsibilities

Data Collection and Reporting. This department is responsible for overseeing the data collection and reporting of the Division of Public Defender Services. This includes monitoring the fidelity of the data collection systems and practices of adult and juvenile offices within the Division, analyzing the data for monthly, quarterly and annual reporting and responding to other inquiries for data analysis needs within the Division. In addition, this office fields data collection (Case Tracking and other) questions and provides training and oversight for those entering data.

Grant Applications, Management and Reporting. Information Services and Research is also responsible for writing and submitting grant applications on behalf of the Division, monitoring and managing existing grants, developing grant measures and reporting to granting entities.

File Archiving and Retrieval. This department oversees the archiving and retrieval processes of all Division offices and units, fields inquiries from Division employees and provides training as needed.

Research Initiatives. At the end of 2010 the Division expanded the department to include research. To that end, the department has been included in several research initiatives. In 2011 the Division was chosen as one of three pilot sites working with the National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) and the North Carolina Systems Evaluation Project (SEP) to develop a toolkit for Indigent Defense Systems across the country to use in order to increase in-house research capabilities and endeavor to encourage data-sharing across jurisdictions. The department manager joined the NLADA president and other project participants from North Carolina SEP and Travis County, TX in the Fall of 2014 at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual meeting in San Francisco to present the results. The toolkit can be found online at http://www.ncids.org/Systems%20Evaluation%20Project/index.html.

CHAPTER FIVE

Child Protection[1]

2013/14 Fiscal Year

Staffing/Caseloads

The Juvenile/Child Protection Unit is managed by the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection and staffed with one (1) administrative manager, three (3) paralegals, one (1) administrative assistant and one (1) Assistant Public Defender who handles mostly appellate matters. Child Protection matters are handled by one hundred twenty two (122) contracted Assigned Counsel. Paralegal staff assigns the child welfare cases and manages communication from the courts in their assigned geographical area. Public Defender Assigned Counsel handled ten thousand two hundred ninety nine (10,299) assignments for children and parents in Child Protection matters. There were seventy five (75) appellate reviews conducted, resulting in eleven (11) appeals. These were handled by both Assigned Counsel and the Assistant Public Defender assigned to the juvenile unit, Attorney Joshua Michtom, who also provides litigation support to the Assigned Counsel. To date, the Unit attorney has been assigned seven (7) child protection cases at the trial level. He was also appointed as co -counsel for "Jane Doe" in the child welfare proceeding.

Several lawyers who serve as public defender Assigned Counsel in child welfare matters were recognized for their work by the Connecticut Law Tribune Pro Bono Honors. Christopher Oakley, Joseph Geremia and Lisa Kozoujian were honored at a gala in June. DPDS also began a Colleague training program where Child Protection Assigned Counsel submit proposals for training topics in an area where they have particular expertise. They then present the training to their colleagues in a lunch hour session. Five programs were presented in FY 2014.

Legislation

The Connecticut General Assembly enacted Public Act 13-234, Secs. 71 and 72, requiring permanency plan hearings for youth who remain voluntarily in DCF care after the age of 18. Children in DCF care under the age of 18 are represented by public defender Assigned Counsel at these hearings. The legislation did not extend the right to counsel to the post 18 population and no additional appropriation was provided to pay for such counsel. The Juvenile and Assigned Counsel Units have asked Assigned Counsel to contact their clients when they receive notice of the hearing to determine if counsel is needed. Requests for appointments are handled on a case by case basis by the Directors of Assigned Counsel and Delinquency Defense and Child Protection.

Several clients and several DCF Social workers have made direct requests for counsel in such cases.

Litigation

Public Defender Juvenile Unit staff litigated appeals in the cases of Nyasia H., Dominico M., Sacario R. and filed amicus briefs in the Connecticut Supreme and Appellate Courts in In Re: Azereon. The Unit's APD for Juvenile Appellate Matters has also conducted appellate review in many child welfare cases and appeared as counsel and/or co-counsel in unique and serious child welfare matters. Both the Director of Delinquency Defense and the APD for Juvenile Appellate Matters also regularly provide guidance and advice to Assigned Counsel on matters being litigated in the local courts. Juvenile staff attorneys are also litigating complicated child welfare cases and petitions for termination of parental rights.

Trends

DCF continues to file fewer petitions in the child protection courts. Hopefully this trend will continue and will free up resources to provide additional services to the clients. In 2014, we hope to launch a pilot program that will provide enhanced representation to vulnerable young people who willage out of DCF care without a permanent family resource.

FAMILY

Magistrate Court

Attorney Susan Hamilton covers the Hartford Family Magistrate Court. She represents indigent respondents in contempt and paternity matters. She is highly regarded by the Family Support Magistrates and has helped eliminate coverage issues in Hartford. We hope to lessen the contract coverage in the coming fiscal year as coverage demonstrated by permanent staff has proven to be more effective and efficient for clients and the courts. The remaining Magistrate courts continue to be covered by Assigned Counsel contract attorneys.

Staffing

The Division of Public Defender Services is responsible for providing counsel for indigent parties in certain Family Matters. When a court determines that a child is in need of an attorney or guardian ad Litem (GAL) in a custody proceeding and the parents are unable to pay, a state rate attorney or GAL can be appointed from a list of public defender Assigned Counsel. The court makes the appointment in

these cases and OCPD pays for the service. All Assigned Counsel handling family matters guardian ad litem cases are required to complete thirty (30) hours of training, required by the Connecticut Practice Book Sections 25-62 and 25-62A. While OCPD staff has not been actively involved in setting the curriculum or engaging faculty for this training, the Juvenile/Child Protection Unit provides administrative support for this training provided by Judicial Staff. This consists of managing the registration, posting class materials on the OCPD website for registered participants and issuing completion certificates

TRAINING, All Practice Areas

Libraries of resources relating to child welfare work have been added to all juvenile matters offices and are available for both staff and Assigned Counsel. All public defender juvenile staff and Assigned Counsel were offered a full day Educational Advocacy program, where they were taught how to spot educational issues and the basics of practice in an education case. A new relationship was established with the Office of the Probate Court Administrator to streamline the process for appointment of counsel when cases are being transferred to the Superior Court. As a result, Child Protection New Lawyer Training was opened to attorneys on the list for state rate assignments in Probate Court. Probate Court counsel have also been invited to most trainings that are open to Assigned Counsel in juvenile and family matters.

Trainings Attended

- National Juvenile Defender Center Leadership Summit
- New England Regional Defender Center Juvenile Training Immersion Project-
    - 4th Amendment Searches
    - Statements
- National Juvenile Defender Center Juvenile Training Immersion Project: Trainer Certification Program
- National Association of Counsel for Children Annual Conference
- Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Annual Meeting
- DCF "Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking"
- Restraint and Seclusion Training (Six Core Strategies)
- MacArthur Foundation "Models for Change" Conference
- Mental Health and Psychological Evaluation for Juvenile Court
- "What Can you do to Fight Intolerance."
- Train the Brain and follow up webinars
- Promoting Cultural Competency in the Workplace
- Understanding & Working with the Caribbean Community

Chapter Five
Child Protection

Training Presented by DPDS Juvenile Staff

- Mental Health and Psychological Evaluation for Juvenile Court
- Introduction to Juvenile Delinquency Practice (for DCF Staff)
- New Probation Officer Training
- Training for Forensic Evaluators in Juvenile Delinquency Matters
- "Getting Paid" to the Young Lawyers Section of the CBA
- National Juvenile Defender Center's Juvenile Training Immersion Project:
    - 4th Amendment Searches
    - Statements

Also offered or co Sponsored by DPDS Juvenile Unit:

- Issues for the LGBT Client, co sponsored with True Colors
- Child Protection "Boot Camp"
- Connecticut Bar Association Forum on Addiction
- National Institute of Trial Advocacy, three day child protection trial training program
- Juvenile Legislative Changes
- Center for Children's Advocacy
    - New Child Welfare Lawyer Training
    - Educational Advocacy
    - Quarterly Topic Sessions
- *Children's Law Center:*
    - *Relocation: Assessing and Weighing the Risk Factors of a Move*

[1] This Chapter contributed by Attorney Christine Rapillo.

CHAPTER SIX

Cost[1]

2013/14Fiscal Year

Expenditures 2013/14

The Public Defender Services Commissions' Actual Expenditures for FY 2014 totaled $68,179,241. Below is a break-out of the actual expenditures for the agency:

Account		FY 2014
Personal Services	$	39,372,932
Other (Operating) Expenses	$	1,491,908
Assigned Counsel - Criminal	$	13,351,896
Expert Witnesses	$	4,022,247
Training and Education	$	114,923
Assigned Counsel - Child Protection	$	8,695,995
Contracted Attorneys Related Expenses	$	74,971
Family Contracted Attorneys/AMC	$	574,573
Equipment	$	155,070
Federal Funds	$	324,727
Total FY 14 Actual Expenditures	**$**	**68,179,241**

The Commission's FY 2014 expenditures of $68.2 million supported a permanent staff of 401 full-time and nine (9) part-time employees, 210 of whom were attorneys. Other staff consisted of administrative, social work, investigative, secretarial and clerical personnel.

Appropriated Budget 2014/15

In FY 2015, the Commission's total available General Fund appropriation, as adjusted for savings under Public Act 14-47, as adjusted by PA 14-217, is $63,411,440[2] to support a staff of 447 full time positions (the agency authorized position count), nine (9) part-time positions and four (4) federal grant positions. Below is a break-out of the FY 2015 General Fund appropriations and available Equipment and Federal funds.

Chapter Six
Cost

Account		FY 2015
Personal Services	$	41,614,275
Other (Operating) Expenses	$	1,491,837
Assigned Counsel - Criminal	$	17,997,900
Expert Witnesses	$	2,082,252
Training and Education	$	130,000
Contracted Attorneys Related Expenses	$	95,176
Equipment	$	897,807
Federal Funds	$	394,844
Total FY 15 Available Funds	**$**	**64,704,091**

Public Act 14-47, as adjusted by PA 14-217, brought about a significant structural change to the Agency's budget. The 'Assigned Counsel – Child Protection' and Family Contracted Attorneys/AMC' accounts were consolidated into the 'Assigned Counsel – Criminal' account in order to streamline funds for Assigned Counsel.

COST PER CASE TYPE

In FY 2014, a caseload of approximately 104,390 was handled by the Commission's staff and contracted attorneys funded out of the General Fund, at a cost per case of $602, an amount indicative of the cost-effectiveness of maintaining a statewide public defender system for the representation of indigent accused. This is also a decrease of $35 per case compared to FY 2012, which is reflective of the steps this Agency has made in recent years to reduce costs and increase efficiencies in representation. Below is an analysis of the cost per case type, which illustrates the high level of expenditures necessary for capital and appellate cases.

Type of Case	Number of Cases		FY 14 Expenditures		Cost per Case
Capital	11	$	4,261,770	$	387,434
Appellate	604	$	4,324,103	$	7,159
Habeas	1812	$	9,799,907	$	5,408
JD	4,309	$	10,393,042	$	2,412
Child Protection	11,805	$	9,345,538	$	792
Juvenile	8,326	$	7,211,661	$	866
GA	77,523	$	17,510,942	$	226

FEDERAL GRANTS

Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program

In FY2014, $130,743.95 was spent on a federal grant funded by the Office of Justice Programs under the *Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program* in the amount of $772,568. This funding is for a collaborative effort by the Division Public Defender Services, Division of Criminal Justice and the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (Connecticut Forensic Sciences Laboratory) to identify cases of forcible rape, murder and non-negligent homicide in which incarcerated individuals were wrongfully convicted and are innocent. This grant provided our agency with funding for two (2) attorneys and one (1) investigator and one (1) project assistant for a period of two (2) years.

The *Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program* grant was continued into FY2015 with the remaining balance of $368,867.90 to fund two (2) attorneys and one (1) investigator and one (1) project assistant for the remaining period of the grant. The grant is scheduled to end 09/30/2014.

Innovating Public Defender Juvenile Representation: Development of a Juvenile Case Management Database

In FY2014, $164,957.02 was spent on a federal grant pass through Office of Policy and Management under JAG grant program titled, *Innovating Public Defender Juvenile Representation: Development of a Juvenile Case Management Database*, in the amount of $300,000. This funding is to develop a case management system for the juvenile public defender offices. This system will enhance juvenile public defender offices in their ability to provide better services to clients and criminal justice partners within the State and the community. This would be accomplished by improving service delivery, administration of the offices and foster better realization of criminal justice objectives. These improvements are in the areas of treatment and litigation decisions, staffing and resource allocation, caseload limits, statistical analysis and increasing the knowledge base of technology in the juvenile justice field.
The grant ended 03/31/2014. The remaining balance of $255.53 will be returned to OPM in FY2015.

Public Defender Social Workers and Connecticut Domestic Violence Dockets: Managing Collateral Consequences

In FY2014, $2,643.75 available fund balance was returned to Office of Policy and Management (OPM). A federal grant pass through Office of Policy and Management under JAG grant program titled, *Public Defender Social Workers and Connecticut Domestic Violence Dockets: Managing Collateral Consequences*. The grant ended 06/30/2013.

Office of Justice Programs titled Post-Conviction Non-DNA Wrongful Conviction Review Program.
In FY2014, $3,661.03 available fund balance was returned to Office of State Comptroller (OSC). The fund was a federal receivable set-up by Office of State Comptroller. A federal grant funded by the Office of Justice Programs titled *Post-Conviction Non-DNA Wrongful Conviction Review Program*. The grant ended 06/30/2013.

Court Improvement Program (CIP) Training Grant
In FY2014, $29,025.70 was spent on a federal grant pass through Judicial titled, *Court Improvement Program (CIP) Training Grant* in the amount of $30,000. In addition, there was $1.47 carry forward balance from FY2013. This funding is to enhance and strengthen the core competencies that surround matters of child welfare and protection for legal, court and child welfare agency personnel through the creation and implementation of a professional development system that identifies needs and provides ongoing training to meet those needs in order to help provide for the safety, well-being and permanence of children in foster care in the State of Connecticut. *The Court Improvement Program (CIP) Training Grant* was continued into FY2015 with the remaining balance of $975.77.

CLIENT REIMBURESEMENT PROGRAM
A client reimbursement program was implemented by the Commission in 1992-93 at the direction of the Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly and has continued in effect with full implementation at twenty (20) G.A. offices. All clients, except those in custody, are requested to reimburse the system $25 towards the cost of their defense. A minimal, flat amount was set in order to simplify the collection process and to encourage clients to make some effort of payment.

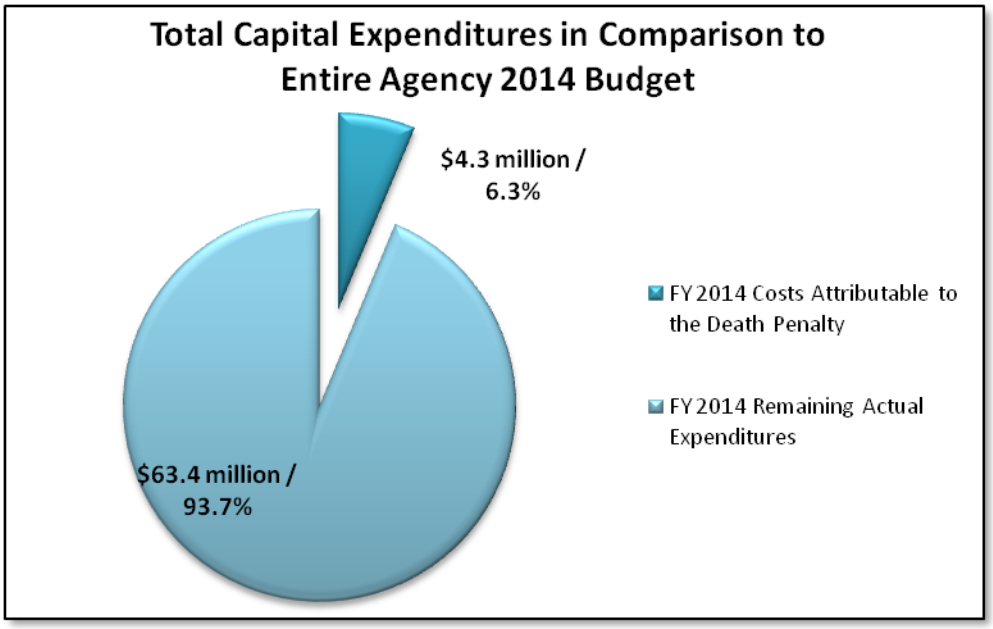
A total of $103,000 was collected in FY 2013. Over the past ten (10) years of full implementation, the average collected has been $120,125. Recent collections have increased in recent years, which is a result of greater emphasis at the G.A. offices to collect these client reimbursement payments. While some public defender clients are able to meet this minimal reimbursement charge, these clients are entitled to services of the public defenders, by constitution and by statute, regardless of whether they make payment. As such, the agency must rely on voluntary payment by financially able clients in order to collect these funds. Given these limitations, it would appear that these revenues are likely to remain at or near current levels in the years to come.

Chapter Six
Cost

COST ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE DEATH PENALTY

In FY 2014, the Division spent a total of $4,261,770 on capital defense. It is important to note that while the total number of capital cases (X) handled by the Division represented X% of the total caseload, resources needed for the trial and appeal of capital cases represented 6.3% of the entire Public Defender General Fund budget. This is a disproportionate relationship that has been growing in recent years. Below is a break-out of the actual capital defense expenditures for the agency:

FY 2014 - Costs Attributable to Death Penalty		
Personal Services (Salaries)	$	1,354,111
Expert Witnesses	$	2,012,697
Assigned Counsel	$	886,176
Transcripts	$	8,786
Trainings	$	-
Total	$	4,261,770



[1] This Chapter was contributed by Stephen Hunt, Financial Director.
[2] The Commission's original FY 2014 General Fund appropriation of $63,616,706 was reduced by $205,266 as a result of programmed lapse savings.

CHAPTER SEVEN[1]

Legislative Action in 2014 And Proposals for 2015

2013/14 Fiscal Year

The Connecticut General Assembly
The Legislative Session

Deborah Del Prete Sullivan
Legal Counsel, Director

2015 Legislative Proposals

The following proposals have been submitted by the Office of Chief Public Defender to the Connecticut General Assembly for consideration in the 2015 legislative session:

(1) clarify the statutes in accordance with the attorney client privilege to exempt persons who obtain information through a privileged relationship from the statutory obligation as a mandated reporter;
(2) require that a family impact statement be considered by the court prior to sentencing in any case in which a custodial parent will be incarcerated;
(3) define the maximum sentence for a Class A Misdemeanor as less than 1 year;
(4) increase the values upon which the degrees of criminal mischief are based to mirror the values for the same misdemeanor classifications of larceny in the third and fourth degrees; and,
(5) create a Class A Misdemeanor for persons who possess a quantity of any narcotic residue which is not enough to actually be used.

In the area of juvenile matters, the following proposals have been submitted:

(1) ensure that children charged with a B Felony are provided with a hearing on their amenability to treatment in the juvenile court prior to being transferred to the adult criminal docket and to raise the minimum age for transfer from fourteen years to fifteen years of age;
(2) protect all children, under the age of 18 regardless of the court's jurisdiction, from undue influence by adults in authority in the absence of a parent or guardian; and,
(3) provide discretion to the court to depart from the mandatory minimum sentencing scheme in cases involving juveniles prosecuted as adults and fashion an appropriate penalty if good cause is shown.

In addition, the following changes to the child protection statutes have been submitted:

(1) ensure that appointed counsel in cases transferred from probate court to juvenile court are subject to oversight and training of the Division of Public Defender Services;
(2) allow a child over the age of 14, for whom parental rights have been terminated and who has not yet been adopted to petition the juvenile court to restore the rights of the parent;

Legislative continued...

(3) provide parents with a reasonable opportunity to comply with court orders and services required for child reunification while the parent is incarcerated and thus prevent the unnecessary termination of parental rights; and,

(4) ensure that children are not transferred to the custody of the Department Corrections unless they have a case transferred to the adult criminal docket pursuant to Connecticut General Statute Section 46b-127.

Legislative Task Forces, Commissions and Working Groups:

The legislature enacts Commissions and Task Forces that are charged with the examining and reviewing the general statutes and legislative trends in order to make recommendations for legislative change. The Chief Public Defender or her designee can be a statutory member. The agency also participates as a member of certain statutory Advisory Groups. The following is a list of the Commissions, Task Forces and Advisory boards and the agency representative that participates on such:

Code of Evidence Oversight Committee of the Supreme Court	*Brian Carlow*
Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparity in the Criminal Justice System	*Ernest Green*
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee	*Michael Alevy*
Connecticut Juvenile Training School Advisory Group	*Christine Rapillo* *James Connolly*
Crime Lab Working Group	*Darcy McGraw*
Criminal Justice Policy and Advisory Commission (CJPAC)	*Susan O. Storey*
CJPAC Research Workgroup	*Jennie Albert*
Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board	*Brian Carlow*
Criminal Information Sharing Systems Project	*Brian Carlow*
DNA Databank Oversight Committee	*Darcy McGraw, Joe Lopez*
Eyewitness Identification Task Force	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan (OCPD)* *Darcy McGraw (CT Innocence Project)*
Budget Deliverables Oversight Committee	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
National Conference Committee	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*

Legislative continued...

Family Violence Model Policy Governing Council	*Michael Alevy*
Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice	*Christine Rapillo*
Task Force on Victim Privacy and the Public's Right to Know	*Susan O. Storey*
Governor's Task Force on Justice for Abused Children	*Christine Rapillo*
Grand Jury Working Group	*Brian Carlow*
Interstate Compact of Juveniles Task Force	*Christine Rapillo*
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	*Christine Rapillo*
Juvenile Justice Policy Oversight Committee,	
Education	*Christine Rapillo*
Goals	*Christine Rapillo*
Law Enforcement Work Group	*Rene Cimino*
Recidivism	*Christine Rapillo*
Racial Profiling Prohibition Project	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
Data, Methodology and Analysis Work Group	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
Connecticut Sentencing Task Force	*Susan O. Storey**
Legislative Sub-Committee	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
Classification Working Group	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
Juvenile Sentence Modification Working Group	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
Sentencing Structure Committee	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*

**Public Defender Thomas Ullmann participates on the CT Sentencing Task Force as the designee representing the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association (CCDLA)*

Service of Restraining Orders Task Force	*Brian Carlow*
State Court Improvement Project Task Force	*Christine Rapillo*
Trafficking in Persons Council	*Deborah Del Prete Sullivan*
Victims' Rights Enforcement Advisory Commission	*Susan O. Storey*

Legislative continued...

2014 Legislative Session

The 2014 legislative session saw topics either raised or supported through the Division's membership on task forces and commissions enacted by the General Assembly:

Public Act No. 14-233 **AN ACT CONCERNING REVISIONS TO VARIOUS STATUTES CONCERNING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

The act provides a 10 year look-back for any person previously charged with a misdemeanor or certain motor vehicle violations who has used Accelerated Rehabilitation (AR) and 10 years have passed from the dismissal of the case for which the person used AR. The court may grant AR if the person never had AR or if the defendant was charged with a:

> "*misdemeanor or a motor vehicle violation for which a term of imprisonment of one year or less may be imposed and ten or more years have passed since the date that any charge or charges for which the program was invoked on the defendant's behalf were dismissed by the court.*"

As a result, in certain instances, AR can be utilized more than once but no more than twice by a defendant. In addition, this act:

requires the court to seal the court file, as to the public, whenever a person makes an application for Accelerated Rehabilitation or admission into the program seeking suspension of prosecution and treatment for alcohol or drug dependency;

provides that a person charged with violating subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of C.G.S. §53a-122, Larceny in the first degree: Class B felony, is not prohibited from applying for AR so long as it did not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another; and,

provides that a person charged with violating subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of C.G.S. §53a-122, Larceny in the first degree, is not prohibited from applying for AR so long as it did not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force again another and doesn't involve a violation by a public official, state or municipal employee as defined in *C.G.S. §1-110, Definitions. As used in sections 1-110 to 1-110d, inclusive*.

Lastly, the act permits the Eyewitness Identification Task Force to continue in existence until June 30, 2016 in order to collect and assist in archiving information pertaining to Eyewitness ID procedures that are utilized by law enforcement and to review best practices in Eyewitness ID procedures in other states.

Legislative continued...

Public Act No. 14-27 **AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO CERTIFICATES OF REHABILITATION**

This act authorizes the Board of Pardons and Paroles and Court Support Services (CSSD) the ability to grant a "certificate of rehabilitation" to a person after a sentence has been imposed and before or after it has been served. A Certificate of Rehabilitation is defined as:

> *"a form of relief from barriers or forfeitures to employment or the issuance of licenses, other than a provisional pardon, that is granted to an eligible offender by (A) the Board of Pardons and Paroles pursuant to this section, or (B) the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch pursuant to section 3 of this act".*

The certificate must be labeled by the Board as either a certificate of employability or a certificate of suitability for licensure or both. It authorizes the Board and CSSD to grant a certificate of rehabilitation to an eligible offender who is being supervised by CSSD or any person after being sentenced and prior to the person's release from the Department of Correction (DOC) or supervision by parole or probation. In addition, the act prohibits denial of employment of a person or discharge or discrimination against a person who possesses a certificate of rehabilitation.

[1] This Chapter contributed by Attorney Deborah Del Prete Sullivan.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Conclusion

2013/14 Fiscal Year

The Division of Public Defender Services is grateful for the support received from Governor Malloy, the Office of Policy and Management, the Office of Fiscal Analysis, the Legislature, and the Judicial Branch. We also sincerely appreciate the collaborative efforts by all state agencies interested in furthering the cause of equal justice in Connecticut. This year our Agency has implemented major changes to improve both our business model and the representation of clients.

As we go forward in 2015, I express my sincere thanks and admiration to all of the attorneys, investigators, social workers, clerical and administrative staff of the Division of Public Defender Services. I also wish to acknowledge the continuing support of the Public Defender Services Commission to our clients and to all of the men and women of the Division during the past year. I also want to thank those members of the private bar who assist the Division by acting as assigned counsel for indigent clients in criminal and juvenile delinquency cases, child welfare, habeas corpus matters, and capital death penalty trials and appeals. It is through their collective dedication, vigilance, compassion, and unselfish commitment that our clients' rights to life, liberty, and family are protected in Connecticut.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan O. Storey
Chief Public Defender

APPENDIX

2013/14 Fiscal Year

The following tables show the movement, activity and caseload goals of cases in each public defender office during 2013/14. In addition, there are tables ranking the offices by number of "New Cases Assigned" in 2013/14, Caseload Goals and the number of Cases Pending on July 1, 2014.

In the merged offices of Ansonia-Milford JD/GA 22, Danbury JD/GA3, Middlesex JD/GA 9, Tolland JD/GA 19 and Windham JD/GA 11, staff attorneys are shown as working in either the JD or GA, although they may handle both types of cases. Although a departure from earlier years, this change is necessary to calculate "New Cases Assigned Per Attorney" and assess Caseload Goals. During the 2012/13 fiscal year, the number of attorneys was based upon the average number of attorneys in a particular office for each quarter.

The Annual Report 2014 of the Chief Public Defender was produced by Jennie J. Albert with *Microsoft Office Publisher* software. The Appendix tables were created by Marlene K. Levine, Public Defender Secretary, using *Microsoft Access* and *Excel*. The Connecticut Division of Public Defender Services Charter Oak Logo was created by Frank DiMatteo, Manager of Legal Technology Planning and Staff Development. Watercolor photos throughout the report were created using the "Waterlogue" app (http://www.waterlogueapp.com/) by Tinrocket, LLC.

NOTES

CASES APPOINTED are those in which the public defender is assigned to represent the accused.

FISCAL YEAR CASELOAD is CASES PENDING the beginning of the fiscal year plus CASES APPOINTED minus CASES TRANSFERRED i.e. cases transferred to Part A, another court for consolidation, private counsel, Assigned Counsel (conflict of interest) or pro se.

"NEW CASES ASSIGNED" Judicial District offices calculate "new cases assigned" by weighting murder and non death penalty capital cases as 2 cases, (by adding one additional case) and capital felony cases in which the State seeks the death penalty as 10 cases (by adding nine additional cases). After the weighting process is applied, minor felony, misdemeanor, motor vehicle and other cases are excluded. Cases transferred (Assigned Counsel, private coun-el, pro se) are also subtracted. A percentage of minor felonies, misdemeanors, motor vehicle and other cases is applied to "transfers" to avoid double subtraction.

Geographical Area offices calculate "new cases assigned" by excluding cases that are nolled or dismissed on the date of appointment and bail only appointments. Cases transferred are also excluded. Practically speaking, until an auto-mated case tracking system is in place statewide, it will be difficult to track the cases that are nolled/dismissed on the date of appointment.

Juvenile Matters offices calculate "new cases assigned" by excluding cases in which the juvenile is charged with Violation of a Court Order in a pending matter. Cases transferred are also subtracted.

DISPOSED CASES include inactive/diversionary cases that are not part of the FISCAL YEAR CASELOAD which were disposed upon completion of programs and counted as disposed during the fiscal year. DISPOSED CASES are there-fore all cases disposed of during the fiscal year whether active, newly appointed or inactive.

DIVERSIONARY TRANSFER TO INACTIVE represents cases in which AR, Family Violence, Alcohol Education Program or some other diversionary program has been granted during the fiscal year.

For purposes of this report, the following inactive cases are included in this category: a) a commitment under 54-56d incompetency, b) suspended prosecution or c) rearrest has been ordered. Please note that the total for this category is omitted to avoid confusion.

In the merged offices of Ansonia-Milford JD/ GA 22, Danbury JD/GA 3, Middlesex JD/ GA 9, Tolland JD / GA 19 and Windham JD / GA 11 staff attorneys are shown as working in either the JD or GA, although they may handle both types of cases. Although a departure from years prior to 1999, this change is necessary to calculate "New Cases Assigned Per Attorney" and assess *Caseload Goals*.

TRIALS concluded are reported at the stage the trial is concluded. JURY TRIALS are concluded at one of three stages: a) Jury selection commenced b) Jury trial begun (jury sworn after voir dire) or c) Jury trial to verdict. Similarly, COURT TRIALS are concluded at one of two stages: a) Court trial begun (first witness sworn) or b) Court trial to judgment.

Geographical Areas Caseload Activity
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

		Stage Jury Trial Concluded			Court Trial Concluded							
Office	Average Attorneys FY 13-14	Jury Selection Commenced	Jury Trials Begun	Jury Trials to Verdict	Court Trials Begun	Court Trials to Judgment	VOP Hearings	Evidentiary Hearings	Jail Sentences to Serve	Nolled/ Dismiss All Charges	Appeals Filed	Other Sent. Rev. PSRB, Habeas
GA1 Stamford	5	0	0	1	0	6	4	13	407	615	0	0
GA2 Bridgeport	15.3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1042	1733	0	0
GA3 Danbury	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	365	234	1	1
GA 4 Waterbury*	8.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	669	1550	2	0
GA5 Derby	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	301	343	0	0
GA7 Meriden	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	572	574	0	0
GA9 Middletown	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	759	0	0
GA10 New London	5.5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	681	889	0	0
GA11 Danielson	3.9	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	503	633	0	0
GA12 Manchester	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	609	1011	0	0
GA13 Enfield	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	356	0	0
GA14 Hartford*	19	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	695	2748	0	0
GA15 New Britain	7.1	0	0	2	0	0	1	13	1045	1065	3	0
GA17 Bristol	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	305	453	0	0
GA18 Bantam	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	409	735	0	0
GA19 Rockville	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	480	399	0	1
GA20 Norwalk	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	305	437	0	0
GA21 Norwich	4	0	1	1	0	2	7	9	344	465	0	2
GA22 Milford	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	318	0	0
GA23 New Haven	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	786	3230	0	0
Totals	122.9	2	2	11	0	9	42	141	10168	18547	6	4

*Waterbury GA 4 and Hartford GA 14 figures include Community Courts

Geographical Areas Caseload Goals Analysis
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

		Average FY 13-14 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Cases Transferred	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
GA 1	Stamford	5	2227	561	1666	333
GA 2	Bridgeport	15.3	6707	1376	5331	348
GA 3	Danbury	2.6	1417	256	1161	447
GA 4	Waterbury	8.1	4574	982	3592	443
GA 5	Derby	3	1884	364	1520	507
GA 7	Meriden	5	2899	595	2304	461
GA 9	Middletown	3.8	2410	668	1742	458
GA 10	New London	5.5	3261	854	2407	438
GA 11	Danielson	3.9	2524	474	2050	526
GA 12	Manchester	4.5	3146	1051	2095	466
GA 13	Enfield	3	1201	326	875	292
GA 14	Hartford	18	6510	1060	5450	303
GA 15	New Britain	7.1	4083	1071	3012	424
GA 17	Bristol	3	1930	390	1540	513
GA 18	Bantam	4	2148	546	1602	401
GA 19	Rockville	3.5	1461	259	1202	343
GA 20	Norwalk	4	1539	435	1104	276
GA 21	Norwich	4	2392	655	1737	434
GA 22	Milford	2.6	1361	381	980	377
GA 23	New Haven	16	8743	1302	7441	465
	Total	121.9	62417	13606	48811	400

An additional attorney from GA14 handled 849 appointed cases on a full-time basis at the Community Court.
During the 2013-14 fiscal year, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

Geographical Areas Movement of Cases
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013- June 30, 2014

		Average FY 13-14 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Major Felonies	VOP	Minor Felonies, Misdemeanors, MV & Other	Cases Transferred	Divers. Trans. To Inactive	Dispositions	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
GA 1	Stamford	5	2227	338	228	1659	561	458	1769	1666	333
GA 2	Bridgeport	15.3	6707	913	836	4955	1376	593	5292	5331	348
GA 3	Danbury	2.6	1417	10	138	1265	256	270	909	1161	447
GA 4	Waterbury	8.1	4574	564	430	3578	982	190	3551	3592	443
GA 5	Derby	3	1884	192	208	1480	364	196	1397	1520	507
GA 7	Meriden	5	2899	369	443	2081	595	163	2299	2304	461
GA 9	Middletown	3.8	2410	239	276	1894	668	139	1729	1742	458
GA 10	New London	5.5	3261	278	349	2611	854	253	2556	2407	438
GA 11	Danielson	3.9	2524	255	312	1956	474	318	1849	2050	526
GA 12	Manchester	4.5	3146	362	237	2542	1051	252	2171	2095	466
GA 13	Enfield	3	1201	121	147	891	326	47	859	875	292
GA 14	Hartford	18	6510	947	835	4723	1060	388	4795	5450	303
GA 15	New Britain	7.1	4083	511	541	3024	1071	470	2872	3012	424
GA 17	Bristol	3	1930	209	227	1494	390	246	1230	1540	513
GA 18	Bantam	4	2148	144	294	1707	546	221	1545	1602	401
GA 19	Rockville	3.5	1461	129	184	1076	259	238	1359	1202	343
GA 20	Norwalk	4	1539	196	168	1174	435	125	1333	1104	276
GA 21	Norwich	4	2392	289	391	1706	655	138	1366	1737	434
GA 22	Milford	2.6	1361	153	232	976	381	29	960	980	377
GA 23	New Haven	16	8743	1216	833	6416	1302	733	7395	7441	465
	Total	121.9	62417	7435	7309	47208	13606	5467	47236	48811	400

An additional attorney from GA 14 handled 849 appointed cases at the Community Court on a full-time basis.

During the 2013-14 fiscal year, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

New Cases Assigned
(in rank order)
Public Defender Offices
Geographical Areas
2013-2014

	Location	Total New Cases Assigned
GA 23	New Haven	7441
GA 14	Hartford	5450
GA 2	Bridgeport	5331
GA 4	Waterbury	3592
GA 15	New Britain	3012
GA 10	New London	2407
GA 7	Meriden	2304
GA 12	Manchester	2095
GA 11	Danielson	2050
GA 9	Middletown	1742
GA 21	Norwich	1737
GA 1	Stamford	1666
GA 18	Bantam	1602
GA 17	Bristol	1540
GA 5	Derby	1520
GA 19	Rockville	1202
GA 3	Danbury	1161
GA 20	Norwalk	1104
GA 22	Milford	980
GA 13	Enfield	875
	Total	48811

	Location	FY 2013-14 Average Attorneys	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
GA 11	Danielson	3.9	526
GA 17	Bristol	3	513
GA 5	Derby	3	507
GA 12	Manchester	4.5	466
GA 23	New Haven	16	465
GA 7	Meriden	5	461
GA 9	Middletown	3.8	458
GA 3	Danbury	2.6	447
GA 4	Waterbury	8.1	443
GA 10	New London	5.5	438
GA 21	Norwich	4	434
GA 15	New Britain	7.1	424
GA 18	Bantam	4	401
GA 22	Milford	2.6	377
GA 2	Bridgeport	15.3	348
GA 19	Rockville	3.5	343
GA 1	Stamford	5	333
GA 14	Hartford	18	303
GA 13	Enfield	3	292
GA 20	Norwalk	4	276
	Total	121.9	400

In the merged offices of Danbury, Middlesex/Middletown GA 9, Windham/Danielson GA 11, Tolland/Rockville GA 19 and Ansonia/Milford/Milford GA 22, staff attorneys are shown as working in either the J.D. or G.A. although they may handle both types of cases. Although a departure from previous years, this change is necessary to calculate "New Cases Assigned Per Attorney" and assess Caseload Goals.

During the 2013-14 fiscal year, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

Active Cases Pending
(in rank order)
Public Defender Offices
Geographical Areas

FY 13-14

	Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2013
GA14	Hartford	16	2602
GA23	New Haven	16.1	2442
GA2	Bridgeport	14.6	2356
GA11	Danielson	3.6	1359
GA20	Norwalk	3.5	1332
GA15	New Britain	6.8	1281
GA4	Waterbury	8.1	1166
GA10	New London	5.5	1071
GA12	Manchester	4.3	1055
GA1	Stamford	5.2	975
GA5	Derby	3	855
GA9	Middletown	3.6	808
GA18	Bantam	3.6	790
GA19	Rockville	3	631
GA7	Meriden	5	553
GA21	Norwich	4	509
GA3	Danbury	2.3	416
GA22	Milford	2.8	342
GA17	Bristol	2.8	272
GA13	Enfield	3	180
	Totals	116.5	20995

FY 14-15

	Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2014
GA14	Hartford	18	2842
GA23	New Haven	16	2493
GA2	Bridgeport	15.3	2345
GA11	Danielson	3.9	1391
GA4	Waterbury	8.1	1298
GA15	New Britain	7.1	1293
GA12	Manchester	4.5	979
GA1	Stamford	5	978
GA20	Norwalk	4	919
GA5	Derby	3	905
GA21	Norwich	4	801
GA9	Middletown	3.8	797
GA10	New London	5.5	772
GA18	Bantam	4	756
GA7	Meriden	5	592
GA17	Bristol	3	555
GA19	Rockville	3.5	553
GA3	Danbury	2.6	551
GA22	Milford	2.6	365
GA13	Enfield	3	223
	Totals	121.9	21408

In the merged offices of Danbury, Middlesex/Middletown GA 9, Windham/Danielson GA 11, Tolland/Rockville GA 19 and Ansonia/Milford/Milford GA 22, staff attorneys are shown as working in either the J.D. or G.A. although they may handle both types of cases. Although a departure from previous years, this change is necessary to calculate "New Cases Assigned Per Attorney" and assess Caseload Goals.

Judicial Districts Caseload Activity
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

Office	Average Attorneys FY 13-14	Stage Jury Trial Concluded: Jury Selection Commenced	Stage Jury Trial Concluded: Jury Trials Begun	Stage Jury Trial Concluded: Jury Trials to Verdict	Court Trial Concluded: Court Trials Begun	Court Trial Concluded: Court Trials to Judgment	VOP Hearings	Evidentiary Hearings	Jail Sentences to Serve	Nolled/ Dismiss All Charges	Appeals Filed	Other Sent. Rev. PSRB, Habeas
Ansonia-Milford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	1	0	0
Danbury	2.6	0	0	1	0	0	8	31	131	69	1	1
Fairfield	4.8	1	0	7	0	2	0	0	157	24	0	2
Hartford	7.3	3	0	9	0	0	3	2	251	45	0	11
Litchfield	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	103	25	0	0
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	0
New Britain	2.7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	80	4	0	0
New Haven	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	201	38	0	1
New London	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	16	0	0
Stamford-Norwalk	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	0
Tolland	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	2	0	1
Waterbury	3.8	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	145	35	1	0
Windham	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	0	0	0
Total	39.6	6	0	21	0	3	12	44	1300	264	2	16

Judicial Districts Caseload Goals Analysis
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

Office	Average FY 13-14 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Cases Transferred	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Ansonia-Milford	1	93	31	56	56
Danbury	2.6	395	115	176	68
Fairfield	4.8	392	113	229	48
Hartford	7.3	507	249	256	35
Litchfield	2	193	44	102	51
Middlesex	1	61	16	44	44
New Britain	2.7	138	38	95	35
New Haven	6	425	112	239	40
New London	3.5	162	40	101	29
Stamford-Norwalk	1.9	86	43	37	19
Tolland	0.5	59	19	28	56
Waterbury	3.8	292	85	156	41
Windham	2.5	100	45	48	19
Total	39.6	2903	950	1566	41

"New Cases Assigned" equals murder, accessory to murder, non-death penalty capital cases and capital cases in which the State seeks the death penalty plus Other Major Felonies minus "Cases Transferred", allocating the % of minor felonies, misdemeanors, MV and Other of the total "Cases Appointed", in order to avoid double subtraction of transfers. For weighting purposes, murder, accessory to murder and non-death penalty capital cases equal 2 cases (add 1) and capital cases in which the State seeks the death penalty equal 10 cases(add 9). (Transfers of murder and capital are excluded prior to the weighting process)

During the 2013-14 fiscal year, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

Judicial Districts Movement of Cases
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013- June 30, 2014

Office	FY13-14 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Non-Death Capital/ Murder Cases Appt.	Death - Capital Cases Appt.	Other Major Felonies Appt.	VOP Appt.	Minor Felonies, Misdemeanors, MV & Other Appointed	Cases Transferred	Divers. Trans. To Inactive	Disposed	New Cases Assigned (weighted)	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Ansonia-Milford	1	93	1	0	49	32	11	31	1	94	56	56
Danbury	2.6	395	2	0	183	62	148	115	62	228	176	68
Fairfield	4.8	392	10	0	202	96	84	113	0	230	229	48
Hartford	7.3	507	24	0	253	192	19	249	0	360	256	35
Litchfield	2	193	0	0	70	62	61	44	3	156	102	51
Middlesex	1	61	2	0	32	24	3	16	0	28	44	44
New Britain	2.7	138	3	0	70	50	9	38	0	101	95	35
New Haven	6	425	6	0	148	137	99	112	0	303	239	40
New London	3.5	162	3	0	74	56	29	40	1	115	101	29
Stamford-Norwalk	1.9	86	0	0	46	27	13	43	0	55	37	19
Tolland	0.5	59	0	0	32	5	18	19	0	29	28	56
Waterbury	3.8	292	4	0	131	54	75	85	0	229	156	41
Windham	2.5	100	1	0	58	27	14	45	0	38	48	19
Total	39.6	2903	56	0	1348	824	583	950	67	1966	1566	41

"New Cases Assigned" equals murder, accessory to murder, non-death penalty capital cases and capital cases in which the State seeks the death penalty plus Other Major Felonies minus "Cases Transferred", allocating the % of minor felonies, misdemeanors, MV and Other of the total "Cases Appointed", in order to avoid double subtraction of transfers. For weighting purposes, murder, accessory to murder, and non-death penalty capital cases equal 2 cases (add 1) and capital cases in which the State seeks the death penalty equal 10 cases (add 9).
(Transfers of murder and capital are excluded prior to the weighting process).

New Cases Assigned
(in rank order)
Public Defender Offices
Judicial Districts
2013-2014

Location	Total New Cases Assigned
Hartford	256
New Haven	239
Fairfield	229
Danbury	176
Waterbury	156
Litchfield	102
New London	101
New Britain	95
Ansonia-Milford	56
Windham	48
Middlesex	44
Stamford-Norwalk	37
Tolland	28
Total	1566

Location	Average of Attorneys	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Danbury	2.6	68
Ansonia-Milford	1	56
Tolland	0.5	56
Litchfield	2	51
Fairfield	4.8	48
Middlesex	1	44
Waterbury	3.8	41
New Haven	6	40
Hartford	7.3	35
New Britain	2.7	35
New London	3.5	29
Windham	2.5	19
Stamford-Norwalk	1.9	19
Total	39.6	41

In the merged offices of Danbury, Middlesex/Middletown GA 9, Windham/Danielson GA 11, Tolland/Rockville GA 19 and Ansonia/Milford/Milford GA 22, staff attorneys are shown as working in either the JD or GA although they may handle both types of cases. Although a departure from previous years, this change is necessary to calculate New Cases Assigned Per Attorney and assess Caseload Goals.

During the 2013-14 fiscal year, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

Active Cases Pending
(in rank order)
Public Defender Offices
Judicial Districts
2013-2014

FY 13-14

Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2013
Hartford	7.7	328
New Haven	6	204
Fairfield	4.8	169
Waterbury	3.6	144
Danbury	1.9	137
Stamford-Norwalk	1.8	97
New Britain	2.6	94
New London	3.3	92
Litchfield	2	80
Ansonia-Milford	1	66
Windham	1.6	54
Middlesex	1	26
Tolland	1.1	25
	38.4	1516

FY 14-15

Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2014
Hartford	7.3	273
New Haven	6	229
Fairfield	4.8	202
Danbury	2.6	187
Waterbury	3.8	137
New London	3.5	96
New Britain	2.7	95
Windham	2.5	85
Stamford-Norwalk	1.9	84
Litchfield	2	68
Middlesex	1	41
Tolland	0.5	36
Ansonia-Milford	1	33
	39.6	1566

Juvenile Matters Caseload Activity
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

Office	Attorneys Avg. FY 13-14	Detention Hearings	Court Trials Begun	Court Trials to Judgment	VOP Hearings	Evidentiary Hearings	Criminal Sentence	Nolle/ Dismissed	Clients Confined	Clients to Residential Placement	Appeals Filed	Collateral Matters
Bridgeport	2.4	560	0	0	0	0	0	275	26	7	0	30
Danbury	0.5	78	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	3	0	0
Hartford	3	317	0	1	0	0	0	362	0	31	0	0
Middletown	1	124	0	0	26	1	0	154	0	3	0	18
New Britain	2	372	0	0	0	7	0	185	4	6	0	35
New Haven	3.8	708	0	1	0	3	0	320	33	3	0	0
Rockville	1	181	0	0	0	0	0	122	1	0	0	1
Stamford	0.6	142	0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0
Torrington	0.6	114	0	0	0	7	0	56	4	5	0	0
Waterbury	2.9	1133	0	1	0	11	0	488	11	12	0	0
Waterford	1.2	156	0	0	0	5	0	114	3	1	0	0
Willimantic	0.8	119	0	0	0	5	0	95	2	0	0	0
Totals	19.8	4004	0	3	26	39	2	2248	84	71	0	84

Juvenile Matters Caseload Goals Analysis
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

	Average FY 13-14 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Cases Transferred	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Bridgeport	**2.4**	**770**	**264**	**506**	**211**
Danbury	**0.5**	**132**	**13**	**119**	**238**
Hartford	**3**	**1121**	**341**	**780**	**260**
Middletown	**1**	**374**	**154**	**220**	**220**
New Britain	**2**	**495**	**95**	**400**	**200**
New Haven	**3.8**	**1114**	**224**	**890**	**234**
Rockville	**1**	**278**	**93**	**185**	**185**
Stamford	**0.6**	**176**	**76**	**100**	**167**
Waterbury/Torrington**	**3.5**	**999**	**146**	**853**	**244**
Waterford/Willimantic**	**2**	**627**	**164**	**463**	**232**
Total	**19.8**	**6086**	**1570**	**4516**	**228**

**The caseloads for the Waterford/ Willimantic offices and for the Waterbury /Torrington offices were handled by the same attorneys.
During the 2013-14 fiscal year, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

Juvenile Matters Movement of Cases
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

Office	Average FY 13-14 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Serious Juv. Offenses	Other Felony	Misd. & Other	Cases Transferred	Dispositions	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Bridgeport	2.4	770	164	106	441	264	260	20	506	211
Danbury	0.5	132	7	26	84	13	126	0	119	238
Hartford	3	1121	138	143	801	341	733	46	780	260
Middletown	1	374	28	44	261	154	203	2	220	220
New Britain	2	495	32	110	327	95	329	25	400	200
New Haven	3.8	1114	187	140	754	224	871	26	890	234
Rockville	1	278	38	89	131	93	166	4	185	185
Stamford	0.6	176	42	22	109	76	84	0	100	167
Waterbury/Torrington**	3.5	999	91	192	688	146	781	29	853	244
Waterford/Willimantic**	2	627	67	128	397	164	393	5	463	232
Total	19.8	6086	794	1000	3993	1570	3946	157	4516	228

**The caseloads for the Waterford /Willimantic offices and the Waterbury/ Torrington offices were handled by the same attorneys.

New Cases Assigned
(in rank order)
Public Defender Offices
Juvenile Matters
2013-2014

Location	Total New Cases Assigned
New Haven	890
WaterburyTorrington	853
Hartford	780
Bridgeport	506
Waterford/Willimantic	463
New Britain	400
Middletown	220
Rockville	185
Danbury	119
Stamford	100
Total	4516

Location	Average of Attorneys	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Hartford	3	260
Waterbury/Torrington	3.5	244
Danbury	0.5	238
New Haven	3.8	234
Waterford/Willimantic	2	232
Middletown	1	220
Bridgeport	2.4	211
New Britain	2	200
Rockville	1	185
Stamford	0.6	167
Total	19.8	228

Active Cases Pending
(in rank order)
Public Defenders Offices
Juvenile Matters
2013-2014

FY 13-14

Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2013
Hartford	2.9	421
New Haven	3.6	339
Waterbury/Torrington	3.1	294
Waterford/Willimantic	2	245
New Britain	1.9	151
Bridgeport	2.6	130
Stamford	0.6	116
Middletown	1	89
Danbury	0.8	76
Rockville	1	58
Total	19.4	1919

FY 14-15

Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2014
Hartford	3	396
Waterbury/Torrington	3.5	362
New Haven	3.8	346
Waterford/Willimantic	2	287
Bridgeport	2.4	244
New Britain	2	164
Middletown	1	99
Stamford	0.6	81
Rockville	1	74
Danbury	0.5	69
Total	19.8	2122