The Annual Report of the Chief Public Defender

2015

CONNECTICUT DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES

SUSAN O. STOREY, ESQ.

CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

JANUARY 1, 2016

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CHAPTER ONE
FY2014/15

As evidenced in the following chapters, FY2014/15 brought change and greater fiscal challenges for the Division of Public Defender Services. Despite the reported overall drop in the state's crime rate, the Division's criminal matters caseload decreased by only 4.5% with a total of 99,280 cases. Our Agency also experienced increased fiscal and programmatic impact of habeas corpus legislation passed in 2012, and additional representation responsibilities due to Connecticut and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Despite these challenges, OCPD administrative, public defender field office staff, and Assigned Counsel have been pro-active by continuing to improve IT case management , training opportunities and 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 state budget crisis continues to place extraordinary burdens on Division personnel and resources. Chapter Four reflects on the efforts of our Agency as we continue 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. More than ever before, the Division collaborates with other state criminal justice partners on policy reviews and reforms, grants, data sharing and training initiatives that improve the services to our clients, save money and reduce the collateral consequences of entanglement within the criminal justice system. Participating in national organizations in Indigent Defense, Investigations, Social Work, Juvenile Justice and Research are also an integral part of garnering resources and implementing best practices in all areas of our work. Despite these efforts, it cannot be forgotten that providing the core services of 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 zealous and equal justice services in the courts has a human and economic cost for generations of Connecticut residents.

One type of case in particular, those carrying death penalty, embodies the importance of providing quality representation even in the harsh reality of our economic times. The path to abolition of the death penalty in Connecticut, covered in Chapter Four, has been a long process but Connecticut is closer to joining what the majority of nations and nineteen states in this country have accomplished.

Despite prospective repeal of the Death Penalty and the subsequent total repeal decided by the Supreme Court in *State v. Santiago*, the Division continued to expend 1.3% its appropriation on death penalty cases. The *Santiago* decision did not conclusively end capital punishment because the Supreme Court subsequently allowed argument in *State v. Peeler*. As of this writing, we must continue to defend clients charged with death eligible offenses until this matter is finally resolved. 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.

The Connecticut General Assembly finally passed corrective legislation pursuant to U.S Supreme Court line of decisions in *Roper*, *Miller,* and *Graham* concerning juvenile sentencing reform. The legislation requires appointment of counsel to prepare these matters for indigent clients before the Parole Board. Going forward, it is incumbent upon defense counsel to make sure that they fully prepare the mitigation in the cases of juvenile "lookbacks" as well as those cases of children transferred to adult court.

Furthermore, Pursuant to *State v. Casiano* counsel must be appointed for any indigent person filing a *Motion to Correct an Illegal Sentence*. At this writing, the Connecticut Supreme Court, after hearing argument in *State v. Francis*, is deciding the scope and procedure of the analysis that will be required in each case to determine whether or not a sound basis exists to pursue the action.

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), FY12 (117), FY13 (142), FY14 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.

The Division is proud of successful efforts in child welfare cases. Chapter Five highlights these efforts and the demand for services. Public Defender and Assigned Counsel handled more than 10,000 child protection matters in the past year. Several of these lawyers were recognized by the CT 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 Protection, the Director of the Juvenile Post Conviction and Reentry Unit, and by the Agency's in-house child welfare and juvenile appellate lawyer. In the past year, numerous child welfare training opportunities have been offered and have become more inclusive to train child welfare stakeholders and practitioners. 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 [1]

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 seven together with their appointing authorities.

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 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 providing legal services throughout the State to indigent persons accused of crimes as required by both the United States and Connecticut Constitutions.

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.

FIELD OFFICES AND SPECIALIZED UNITS

Juvenile Matters Offices

20

Judicial District Offices

13

Geographical Area Offices

13

Specialized Units

6

- Assigned Counsel
- Psychiatric Defense
- Legal Services (Appellate)
- Capital Defense/Trial Services
- Juvenile Post-Conviction and Re-Entry
- Connecticut Innocence Project and Post-Conviction

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), seventeen (17) administrative staff, and two (2) secretarial positions.

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, including 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.

This comparison is based on the Division's employees as of October 1, 2015. Workforce availability figures are based on the 2006-2010 American Community Survey as reportable by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Division Employees

416

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

Workforce Analysis-Division of Public Defender Services

53 Total

MALES

OFFICIALS/ ADMINISTRATORS			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY
WHITE	24	45.3%	47.8%
HISPANIC/LATINO	1	1.9%	1.5%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	3.8%	3.3%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.2%
ASIAN	1	1.9%	2.9%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.1%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	0.3%

FEMALES

OFFICIALS/ ADMINISTRATORS			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY
WHITE	22	41.5%	30.2%
HISPANIC/LATINO	1	1.9%	1.2%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	3.8%	4.1%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.2%
ASIAN	0	0.0%	2.0%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.1%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	0.3%

226 Total

MALES

PROFESSIONALS			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY
WHITE	86	38.1%	33.3%
HISPANIC/LATINO	2	.90%	1.0%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	7	3.1%	3.0%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.1%
ASIAN	1	.4%	4.2%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	0.0%

FEMALES

PROFESSIONALS			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY
WHITE	102	45.1%	41.6%
HISPANIC/LATINO	6	2.7%	1.4%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	18	8.0%	5.4%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.2%
ASIAN	4	1.8%	3.7%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.0%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	0.3%

60 Total

MALES				FEMALES			
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS (NON-SWORN)			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY	PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS (NON SWORN)			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY
WHITE	21	35.0%	34.2%	WHITE	21	35.0%	37.2%
HISPANIC/LATINO	13	21.7%	1.9%	HISPANIC/LATINO	2	3.3%	2.4%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	1	1.7%	5.2%	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	3.3%	7.3%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.4%	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.3%
ASIAN	0	0.0%	1.1%	ASIAN	0	0.0%	0.9%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.1%	NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.2%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	0.5%	TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	.6%

77 Total

MALES				FEMALES			
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT			WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY
WHITE	2	2.6%	24.7%	WHITE	40	51.9%	44.2%
HISPANIC/LATINO	2	2.6%	1.8%	HISPANIC/LATINO	16	20.8%	3.3%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	2.6%	3.7%	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	13	16.9%	8.1%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.2%	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	0	0.0%	0.4%
ASIAN	1	1.3%	1.8%	ASIAN	1	1.3%	2.4%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0.0%	0.1%	NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0%	0.1%
TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0.0%	0.2%	TWO OR MORE RACES	0	0%	0.5%

SUMMARY OF WORKFORCE (MALES AND FEMALES)		
TOTAL MALES	166	39.9%
TOTAL FEMALES	250	60.0%
TOTAL MINORITY	98	23.6%
TOTAL MINORITY FEMALES	65	66.3%
TOTAL MINORITY MALES	33	33.7%

[1]Information for this Chapter was provided by Paula Lohr in the Human Resources department of the Division of Public Defender Services.

Public Defender Services Commission Members

Member	Appointing Authority
Thomas J. Rechen, Esq. (Chair)	*Governor*
Honorable Julia DiCocco Dewey	*Chief Justice*
Honorable William R. Dyson	*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*

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/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
- 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 Waterbury Community Court
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 2014/15

CHAPTER THREE[1]

Caseload Total. During FY2014/15 total public defender caseload was 98,449[2] cases. This is a 4.9% decrease from the 103,620 cases assigned during FY2013/14. An additional 831 cases were appointed to the appellate and habeas corpus units during FY2014/15 totaling 99,280 cases for the Division of Public Defender Services. Below are breakdowns for FY14/15 of cases appointed, cases calculated for the "New Cases Assigned" statistic and bond only figures for the Judicial District (JD), Geographical Area (GA) and Juvenile Matters offices.

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 weighting murder and non-death penalty capital cases as two (2) cases, (by adding [1] additional case)[3]. 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.

CASELOAD

JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Average Number of JD Attorneys **38**

Cases Appointed[5]

FY14/15	2,901	FY14/15	1,470
FY13/14	2,903	FY13/14	1,566
FY12/13	2,952	FY12/13	1,512

"New Cases Assigned[4]" after adjusting for the cases transferred and applying case weighting to certain cases

1,782
Dispositions

FY2014/15 Murders[6](*FY2013/14 in parentheses for comparison*)

65 *(56)* Public Defender Appointments to Murder cases
23 *(21)* Removals to Assigned Counsel due to conflicts of interest
7 *(9)* Private Counsel Appearances entered
35 *(22)* Murders remaining in the Public Defender offices

JUVENILE MATTERS

Average Number of Juvenile Attorneys **20.1**

Cases Appointed

FY14/15	5,869	FY14/15	4,520
FY13/14	6,086	FY13/14	4,516
FY12/13	6,429	FY12/13	4,805

"New Cases Assigned" after adjusting for the cases transferred and applying case weighting to certain cases

3,984
Dispositions

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

6,885 Additional Bond only assignments for defendants in need of representation at time of arraignment[7]

Average Number of GA Attorneys **123**

Cases Appointed

FY14/15	62,737	FY14/15	48,029
FY13/14	62,417	FY13/14	48,811
FY12/13	62,528	FY12/13	47,643

"New Cases Assigned" after adjusting for the cases transferred and applying case weighting to certain cases

47,436
Dispositions

Number of GA Offices at or over Caseload Goals of 400-500 Caseload Goals in FY2014/15
3 total

Number of GA Offices Exceeding Caseload Goals of 500 in FY2014/15
2

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

FY2014/15 Trials Reported
(*FY2013/14 in parentheses for comparison*)

JUDICIAL DISTRICT		GEOGRAPHICAL AREA		JUVENILE MATTERS	
6 *(3)*	CTJD	6 *(9)*	CTJD	2 *(3)*	CTJD
0 *(0)*	CTSW	1 *(2)*	CTSW	0 *(0)*	CTSW
10 *(6)*	JTCM	7 *(2)*	JTCM		
2 *(0)*	JTSW	2 *(0)*	JTSW	11 *(26)*	VOP Hrngs.
16 *(21)*	JTVR	14 *(11)*	JTVR	27 *(39)*	Evid. Hrngs.

CASELOAD cont.

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. These goals have enabled the Commission to assess staffing levels and allocate resources on an equitable basis.

CASELOAD GOALS SET IN 1999

Attorneys are not to exceed this amount of "New Cases Assigned" per year:

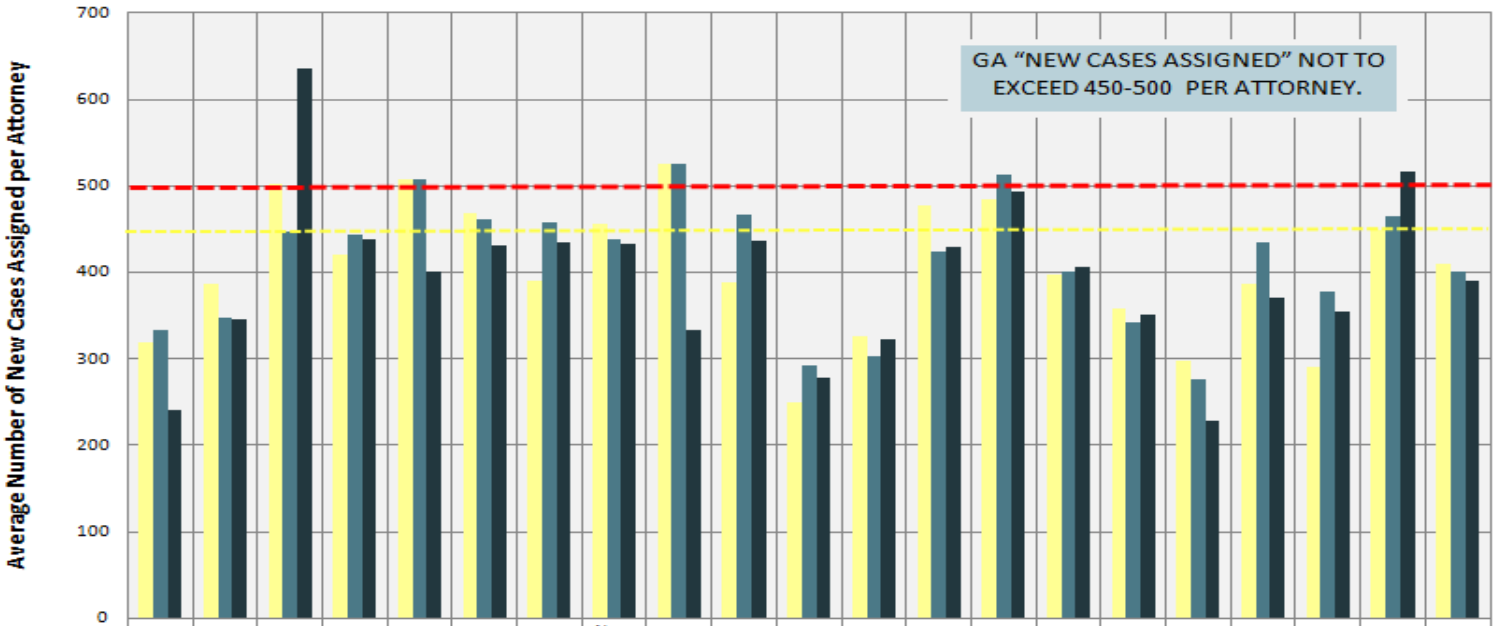
20-25 for Habeas Corpus Attorneys

75 for Judicial District (JD) Attorneys

300-400 for Juvenile Matters Attorneys

450-500 for Geographical Area (GA) Attorneys

Fiscal Years 2012/13 - 2014/15 "New Assigned per Attorney" (NCA) for Geographical Area Offices



	Stamford GA 1	Bridgeport GA 2	Danbury GA 3	Waterbury GA 4	Derby GA 5	Meriden GA 7	Middletown GA 9	New London GA 10	Danielson GA 11	Manchester GA 12	Enfield GA 13	Hartford GA 14	New Britain GA 15	Bristol GA 17	Bantam GA 18	Rockville GA 19	Norwalk GA 20	Norwich GA 21	Milford GA 22	New Haven GA 23	NCA Average
FY2012/13	319	386	503	421	507	469	390	456	525	389	250	327	477	485	398	358	298	387	291	449	409
FY2013/14	333	348	447	443	507	461	458	438	526	466	292	303	424	513	401	343	276	434	377	465	400
FY2014/15	241	346	636	438	401	431	435	432	334	436	279	323	430	494	406	351	228	371	354	517	390

98%

Percentage of major felony cases remaining in the GA Courts in FY2014/15

Major Felony Cases. 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 and 97.3% remained in the GA courts in FY2013/14.

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[8].

MAJOR FELONY MEASURES

Currently, 32.8% of all new cases in the GA public defender offices are felonies (12% major felonies and 20.8% minor felonies). Major felonies accounted for 50.2% of new cases in JD offices. In the Juvenile Matters offices, 28.8% of juvenile cases were felonies with 12.9% of those considered "Serious Juvenile Offenses".

CASE TRACKING (CT) and JustWare Case Management System (CMS)

For FY2014/15, the Division relied upon the "Case Tracking" software application to produces reports for docket management and caseload tracking for all adult GA and JD offices. Case information was entered by each office into a centralized system. This system enabled the Information Services and Research 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.

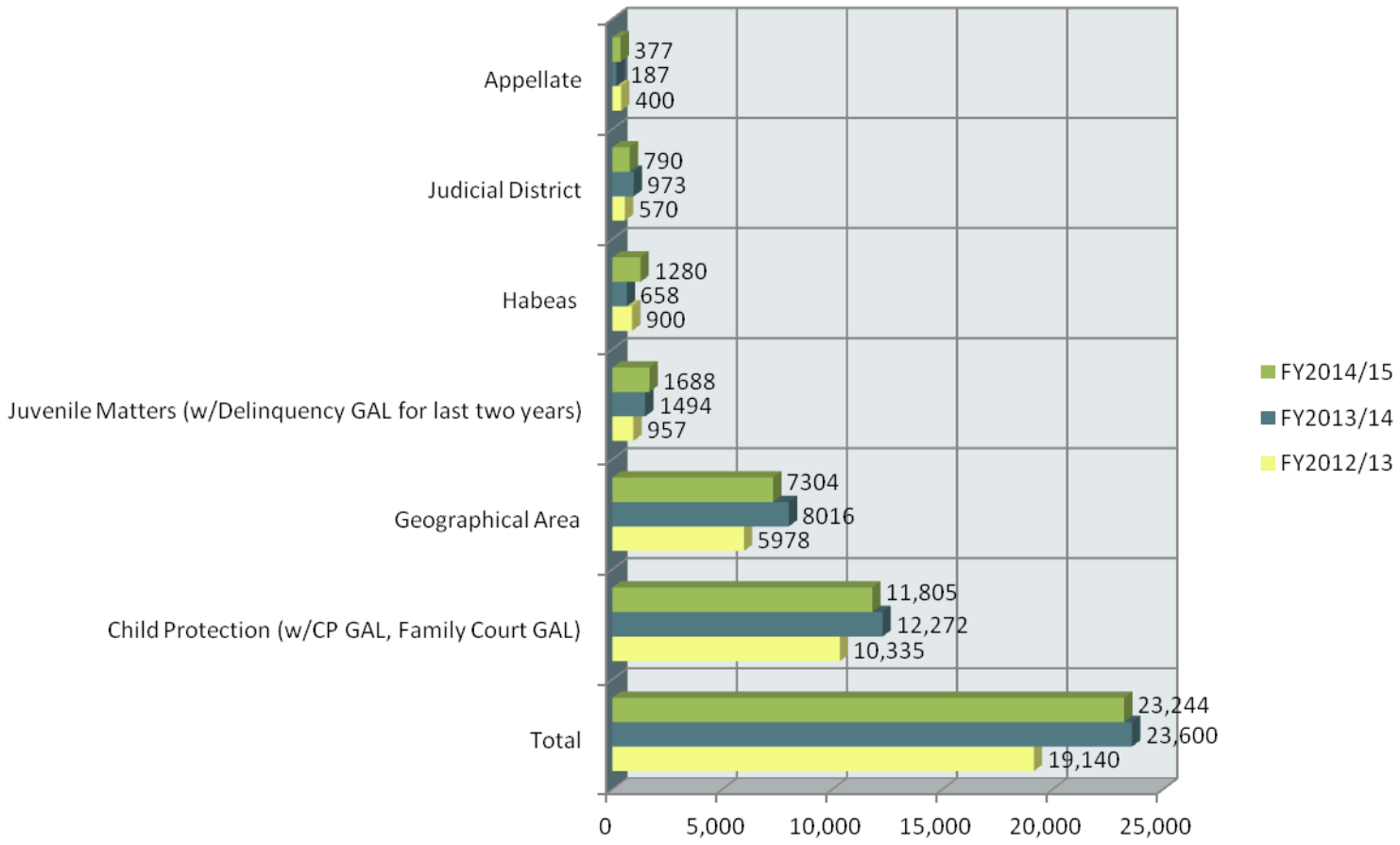
Beginning in October 2015, the Division migrated to the JustWare Case Management System. The Information Services and Research department continues to collaborate with both the Systems department and those overseeing the new CMS in order to evaluate data validity and reliability.

ASSIGNED COUNSEL

Assigned Counsel are private attorneys hired by the Public Defender Services Commission to represent indigent defendants when the public defender office determines that there is a conflict of interest. In 2014/15, Assigned Counsel were assigned to handle 26,600 cases for the Judicial District, Geographical Area, Juvenile Matters, Appellate, Habeas and Child Protection offices combined. The majority of these cases were assigned pursuant to contracts entered into between the Commission and members of the private bar. See next page for Assigned Counsel Case Assignments for Fiscal Years 2012/13 through 2014/15.

CASELOAD cont.

Assigned Counsel Case Assignments Fiscal Years 2012/13-2014/15



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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, Assigned Counsel (conflict of interest), private counsel or pro se."

[3]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".

[4]*New cases assigned* is further defined in the sidebar on page 9.

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

[6]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.

[7]No comparisons to FY2013/14 for Bond Only Assignments are presented in this report due to a reporting issue for one office for the majority of FY2014/15.

[8]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

PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES: TRENDS IN CASELOAD AND STAFFING

POSITIONS	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Attorneys	217	214	209	214	217	224	221
Clerical	60	66	62	86	79	68	68
Investigators	62	60	59	56	60	60	60
Social Workers	40	41	40	32	33	41	41
Exempt or Other Staff (Administrative)	21	22	33	25	22	23	26
TOTAL	400	403	403	413	411	416	416
CLASSIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES APPOINTED							
Judicial Districts	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Major Felonies	1686	1579	1456	1483	1544	1404	1455
Minor Felonies	296	291	264	315	321	320	321
Misdemeanors	200	181	179	142	135	152	152
Total (Includes MV, VOP and Other)	3067	2895	2800	2909	2915	2903	2826
Geographical Areas*	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Major Felonies	7365	6846	8072	8457	7929	7437	7502
Minor Felonies	14598	15282	14257	14801	12772	12881	13052
Misdemeanors	27825	28646	26503	27036	25439	25660	24944
Total (Includes MV, VOP and Other)	69476	69611	66821	69572	62978	63266	62051
**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	2014/15
Serious Juvenile Offenses	594	624	643	613	821	794	758
Other Felonies	587	544	563	752	993	1000	935
Misdemeanors	3877	3797	4349	3861	4297	3992	3857
TOTAL (includes Other)	5071	4985	5569	5443	6282	6086	5629
PERCENTAGE OF CASES APPOINTED BY CLASSIFICATION							
Judicial Districts	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Major Felonies	55.0%	54.5%	52%	51.0%	52.3%	48.4%	50.2%
Minor Felonies	9.7%	10.1%	9.4%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.1%
Misdemeanors	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	5.2%	5.2%
MV, VOP and Other	27.9%	28.4%	32%	32.6%	31%	32.2%	31%
Geographical Areas	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Major Felonies	10.6%	9.8%	12.1%	12.3%	12.5%	11.8%	12%
Minor Felonies	21.0%	22.0%	21.3%	21.3%	20.1%	20.4%	20.8%
Misdemeanors	40.0%	41.2%	39.7%	40.7%	40.1%	40.6%	39.8%
MV, VOP and Other	27.8%	26.6%	26.3%	25.3%	26.5%	26.6%	26.4%
Juvenile Matters	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Serious Juvenile Offenses	11.7%	12.5%	11.5%	11.3%	12.8%	13.0%	12.9%
Other Felonies	11.6%	10.9%	10.1%	13.8%	15.4%	16.4%	15.9%
Misdemeanors	76.5%	76.2%	78.1%	70.9%	66.8%	65.6%	65.7%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	.3%	4.1%	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%

CHAPTER FOUR [1]

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (JD) OFFICES

STAFFING AND CASELOADS

An average of forty one (41) permanent attorneys were assigned to the JD offices in FY2014/15 compared to thirty nine point six (39.6) in FY2013/14. The individual JD attorney was assigned to an average weighted caseload of thirty eight (38) new cases over the course of the fiscal year as compared to forty eight (48) during FY2013/14. 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

As reported in Chapter 3, JD offices reported a total of twenty eight (28) Jury trials that reached various stages and six (6) Court trials. In FY2013/14 JD offices reported twenty eight (28) Jury trials in various stages and three (3) Court trials.

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

The Division's annual report has regularly pointed out the gap between Public Defender JD offices and prosecutorial staff in the same jurisdictions. 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 of prosecutorial staff compared to that of public defender offices in some jurisdictions. 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.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (GA) OFFICES

STAFFING AND CASELOADS

There were an average of one hundred twenty three (123) permanent attorneys assigned to the GA offices in FY2014/15 compared to one hundred twenty two point nine (122.9) in FY2013/14. The individual GA attorney was assigned to an average caseload of three hundred ninety (390) over the course of the fiscal year. In FY2013/14 GA attorneys handled an average caseload consisting of ten more cases (400). As reported in Chapter 3, two offices were over the Caseload Goals of 450-500 New Cases Assigned (NCA) per Attorney (New Haven GA23 at 517 NCA and Danbury at 636 NCA) and one office, Bristol GA17, approached that threshold with 494 NCA.

LITIGATION

In FY2014/15, GA Public Defender offices reported a total of twenty three (23) Jury trials in various stages and seven (7) Court trials in various stages. In FY2013/14 those figures were fifteen (15) and nine (9), respectively.

JUVENILE MATTERS OFFICES

STAFFING

The Juvenile Unit consists of one (1) Juvenile Matters/Child Protection Administrative Office supervised by one (1) Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection who manages child protection and family representation, twelve (12) Juvenile Matters Field Offices for delinquency matters, one (1) deputy assistant public defender handling family magistrate matters in Hartford and one (1) Assistant Public Defender who handles the majority of the juvenile delinquency appeals. One hundred and twenty (120) individual Assigned Counsel or law firms are contracted to handle the majority of the child protection and family matters and are supervised jointly by the Juvenile Unit and the Director of Assigned Counsel. 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. The Juvenile Post Conviction Unit is under separate administration.

SHARED COVERAGE

Several juvenile jurisdictions share staff. Attorneys, an investigator and a social worker from Waterbury also cover the Danbury and Torrington Courts and 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 (s) attorneys] divide their time between Willimantic and Waterford. Middletown and Rockville, where only one (1) attorney is assigned, are covered by the New Britain and Hartford offices, respectively. The larger offices provide coverage for vacations and emergencies. Coverage is also provided by the Assistant Public Defender who handles juvenile appeals or the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection. This practice continues to save financial resources and ensures that the clients have continuous, quality legal representation.

The new OCPD Case Management System, JUSTWARE, was piloted in the juvenile matters offices this year. This was a major development as the juvenile unit previously had no automated method for compiling or tracking data. JUSTWARE enables us to track case activity to give a clearer picture of what services clients receive and the benefits of public defender representation. The roll out was very successful. All juvenile staff have been trained in the program and cases are being added to the system daily.

Public defender attorneys continue to represent a number of children in child protection cases and investigators serve most of the subpoenas for juvenile matters Assigned Counsel, however, barriers to expanding the role of public defender staff remain. It is hoped that a pilot program to enhance the representation for young people aging out of the child welfare system will increase the role of the field offices in child protection matters. As delinquency caseloads continue to decline, it will be important to increase our ability to have staff attorneys move between the two areas.

JUVENILE MATTERS OFFICES cont.

CASELOAD

In FY 2014/15, Juvenile Matters offices were appointed to five thousand eight hundred sixty nine (5,869) juvenile delinquency matters. This represents a decrease in appointments from the FY 2013/14 total of six thousand eighty six (6086). OCPD is exploring redeploying some staff to handle family magistrate matters. As caseloads continue to fall, efforts will also be made to study the barriers that prevent public defender attorneys and staff from taking on more child protection cases.

Seven hundred and fifty eight (758) of the cases were serious juvenile offenses (SJO). After calculations, the New Cases Assigned (NCA) for Juvenile Matters offices in FY 2014-15 were four thousand five hundred and twenty (4520). Connecticut General Statute Section 46b-136 allows a judge to appoint counsel in any Juvenile Matters "if the interests of justice so require". This allows a judge to appoint counsel for non indigent parties. Juvenile offices were appointed to one hundred and thirty four (134) cases in the interest of justice In FY 2015.

LEGISLATION

There were important legislative victories in juvenile justice in FY 2015. P.A. 15-183, *An Act Concerning the Juvenile Justice System* made important changes to the juvenile transfer statutes and ended the practice of indiscriminate shackling of juveniles in court. The minimum age for transfer to the adult criminal docket was raised from fourteen (14) to fifteen (15) years old and several Class B felonies were removed from the automatic transfer provisions of Connecticut General Statute Section 46b-127(a) and made discretionary under Section 46b-127(b). This change decreases the overall number of cases eligible for transfer and provides more young people with hearings before their case can be prosecuted in adult court. The Juvenile Justice Policy Oversight Committee was also permanently established to provide input and oversight of juvenile justice operations.

LITIGATION

Attorneys in juvenile delinquency matters handled two (2) Court trials to judgment in FY 2014/15. The current law continues to act as a deterrent to children who may wish to exercise their right to a trial. 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. OCPD has advocated for a legislative change that would allow some credit for time served to be given by the sentencing judge and will continue to press for reform in this area.

JUVENILE MATTERS OFFICES cont.

Juvenile Matters attorneys litigated twelve (12) Violation of Probation hearings and conducted over fifty (50) evidentiary hearings. There were one hundred and forty five (145) cases transferred to the adult docket and evidentiary hearings were held on all cases eligible for transfer under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec 46b-127(b).

The Connecticut Supreme Court decided In Re: Tyriq T. 309 Conn. 904 (2014) ruling that orders transferring a juvenile case to the adult docket was not a final judgment for the purpose of appeal. Appeals were also filed in In Re: Jakai L, on the issue of what evidence of property value must be presented to sustain a guilty verdict on a larceny in the third degree charge and In Re: Jakai L. where trial counsel challenged the court's refusal to provide a hearing on the issue of whether juvenile probation staff could have unfettered access to the court file in a child protection action.

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

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 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 should leave capacity for the juvenile offices to expand their work in child welfare or

Juvenile Matters Offices Caseload Statistics FY 2010/11—FY 2014/15

DELINQUENCY MOVEMENT	*FY 2014/15*	*FY 2013/14*	*FY 2012/13*	*FY 2011/12*	*FY 2010/11*
Cases Appointed	5,869	6,089	6,694	5,485	5,581
New Cases Assigned	4,520	4,516	4,805	4,106	4,264
Serious Juvenile Offenses	758	794	821	613	643
Interest of Justice	134	185	210	139	0
Removed to Assigned Counsel	918	1,017	1,067	763	689
Transfers to Adult Court	149	157	142	117	92

TRAININGS

The Juvenile Unit continues to maximize training funds by offering multidisciplinary trainings that have utility to attorneys across our practice areas. Attorney Sharon Elias was appointed to the New England Juvenile Defender Center Board of Directors (NEJDC). The NEJDC sponsors regional trainings at little or

JUVENILE MATTERS OFFICES cont.

no cost to juvenile defenders. Attorney Renee Cimino sits on the advisory committee for the HART grant with DCF and other state agencies to sponsor trainings related to ending domestic minor sex trafficking. Attorney Christine Rapillo sits on the Court Improvement Project advisory group, which advises the Judicial Branch on the allocation of federal grant dollars relating to training on child welfare issues.

The following trainings were organized and sponsored by the OCPD Juvenile and Child Protection Unit:

- National Institute of Trial Attorneys, two (2) day child protection trial workshop
- What Will Become of Me? Transitional Youth
- Child Protection Colleague Training Program
- Issues for Appellate Review: Proper Record Development & Issue Preservation
- Development Case Management Strategy For Parent Clients From Initial Petition Through Termination of Parental Rights Trial
- "Shaping Litigation Through The Use Of Releases Of Information"
- DCF Mandated Reporter Training
- "The Color of Justice" documentary and discussion
- Child Welfare Law Symposium full day event with Workshops
- Keynote: The Impact of Childhood Trauma
- Preserving the Record for Appeal in a Child Welfare Case
- Introducing the Tow Institute for Youth Justice: A New Resource for Child Welfare Policy
- Autism in Juvenile Court: Recognizing and Strategizing to Promote Positive Outcomes
- When Pink and Blue are Not Enough
- When a Family Matter Becomes a Juvenile Matter: How the Two Work Together
- How to Plan and Advocate for Parents with Cognitive Limitations
- Advocating for Young Children
- Use of Psychological Evaluations in Delinquency Cases
- Co-sponsored event at the Harriet Beecher Stowe Center with *Burning Down the House* author Nell Bernstein
- Co Sponsored showing of "Kids for Cash" movie about detention scandal in Pennsylvania
- Center for Children's Advocacy, sponsored by OCPD
- New Lawyer Training
- Educational Advocacy for Youth Ages 16 – 21
- Educational Needs of Children in Foster Care, Co Sponsored with the Judicial Branch and live fed to 8 court houses
- Immigration Options for Children
- Children's Law Center, sponsored by OCPD
- How to Interview Children

In addition to the many trainings offered by the OCPD Training Department, Public Defender juvenile staff or child protection Assigned Counsel attended the following trainings:

- Justice for All: The History and Future of Legal Aid in CT
- National Juvenile Defender Center Summit
- Bronx Defenders Spring Program
- Disability Roundtable
- National Association of Counsel for Children Annual Conference
- Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking
- MacArthur Foundation: State Team Meeting
- National Child Abuse Defense Conference

JUVENILE MATTERS OFFICES cont.

- Connecticut Bar Association, Program on Immigration
- Violence Mediation Program Presentation
- Alternatives to Incarceration, CTJJA
- Psychological Evaluations in Juvenile Court
- Firearms 101 Seminar for Investigators
- MOAB Training Safety and Awareness
- Freedom of Information Act Training
- CLEAR Training for Investigators

Public Defender Staff presented at the following events:

- National Juvenile Defender Center's Juvenile Training Immersion Project Sex Offenses
- National Juvenile Defender Center Summit
- CHRO School to Prison Pipeline
- University of CT School of Law Youth and Police Forum
- National Juvenile Defender Center Annual Summit
- Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Quarterly and Annual Meetings
- Impact of Trauma on JJ involved youth
- Dually Involved Youth in the JJ system
- Research topics in JJ

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

The Innocence Network originated out of work done in the area of best practices for post-conviction litigation and forensic sciences at the New York Innocence Project. CTIP/PCUis a specialized unit of the Chief Public Defender's Office 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.

CTIP/PCU is a member of the Innocence Network, a coalition of Innocence Projects now existing in the fifty states and abroad[2]. All members of CTIP/PCU receive extensive training in innocence law and strategy, as well as ethics and best practices, through our membership in the Innocence Network. Each year, the Innocence Network hosts its annual conference focusing on the newest developments in the areas of forensics, post-conviction litigation, and best practices. Particular focus is currently on the reform of existing standards of scientific validity, as well as the creation of a national standards review board. For example, in recognition of an ongoing Department of Justice investigation into alleged abuses in connection with testimony provided over a period of years by FBI Agents, the Innocence Network is working together with NACDL to review cases with hair microscopy and other hair and fiber evidence. CTIP/PCU has consulted with these entities on incorporating new developments in these areas of forensics into our casework.

CTIP/HC cont.

CTIP/PCU follows the Innocence Network's position on best practices which states that forensic oversight should be obligatory, and non-compliance with accreditation and certification should allow for a loss of accreditation or individual certification and a cessation of business. See more at: http://www.innocenceproject.org/causes-wrongful-conviction/unvalidated-or-improper-forensic-science#sthash.1YzZxZyK.dpuf

STAFFING AND CASELOADS

The Post Conviction Unit (Habeas) was staffed by:

1 Director of CTIP/PCU **2** Senior Assistant Public Defenders **3** FT Assistant Public Defenders

1 Senior Case Analyst **3** Investigators **2** Paralegals **2** Secretaries **1** Law Clerk

Yale Public Interest Fellow

Beginning in September 2014, Ali Harrington, a Yale Public Interest Fellow, joined CTIP/PCU. Her fellowship proposal grew out of a law school project focused on Connecticut's practice of sentencing juveniles to long prison terms in the adult court system. While a law student intern with the Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic at Yale Law School, she was a co-author of Youth Matters: A Second Look for Connecticut's Children Serving Long Prison Sentences and I'm Going to Move Forward: Stories of Change From Men Imprisoned as Children in Connecticut[3].

With the help of Attorney Harrington, CTIP/PCU has begun review of sentences imposed on juvenile defendants to bring Connecticut into compliance with recent United States Supreme Court rulings, *Miller v. Alabama* and *Graham v. Florida*, which recognize that children cannot be sentenced as though they were adults. The fellowship project has involved tracking all of the individuals in the state who have been sentenced to long prison terms for crimes that occurred when they were under age 18. Attorney Harrington and Liz Dolbeare, a CTIP/PCU paralegal, have compiled information about these individuals and the status of any pending legal action challenging their sentence under the United States and Connecticut case law. As part of the project, the CTIP/PCU has also reached out to the attorneys representing these individuals in the trial, appellate, and habeas courts to provide information, training, updates, and resources. In addition, the office has worked with the habeas court to facilitate coordination of pending habeas cases raising claims under *Miller* and *Graham*.

With the enactment of Public Act 15-84, An Act Concerning Lengthy Sentences for Crimes Committed by a Child or Youth and the Sentencing of a Child or Youth Convicted of Certain Felony Offenses, the CTIP/PCU has undertaken coordination of the new legislation's mandate for the Public Defender's Office. Under PA 15-84, individuals who were sentenced to more than ten years for a crime that occurred when they were under age 18 are now eligible for a parole hearing at which they will be represented

CTIP/HC cont.

by an attorney appointed by the Public Defender's Office. In anticipation of PA 15-84's October 1, 2015 effective date, Attorney Harrington and Ms. Dolbeare have compiled a list of all the individuals who will be affected by the legislation and have calculated their new parole eligibility dates. CTIP/PCU will continue to work on this issue as PA 15-84 is implemented and the first parole hearings are underway. Ms. Harrington is now a full-time Attorney with the division, working under the direct supervision of the Director of the CTIP/PCU, along with significant input from the Chief Public Defender, the Deputy Chief Public Defender, the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection, Adele Patterson of the Legal Services Unit, and a working group of Public Defenders and Assigned Counsel. Liz Dolbeare, a paralegal with the CTIP/PCU, has been a crucial part of this project.

TRAININGS

In addition to various Division trainings, 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. One attorney attended the National Forensic Conference, a six-day comprehensive training on the newly emerging changes in established notions of forensics, three attorneys and one investigator attended the New England Innocence Project Annual Training in Boston, MA, one attorney attended the Eyewitness Task Force Training and one attorney attended the Division's Evidence Training. Two attorneys attended the Darrow-Baldus Juvenile Sentencing Advocacy Program in Iowa City, Iowa, and one attorney attended the Campaign for Fair Sentencing of Youth 2014 in Washington, D.C.

CASELOADS

796 Cases opened

713 Habeas

- 615 cases sent to Assigned Counsel
- 55 went to TAM
- 21 cases were returned to court
- 13 assigned in-house
- 3 withdrawals prior to appointment
- 3 relief in the trial court prior to appointment of counsel
- 1 retain private counsel
- 2 consolidated

Closed: 370 Cases

81 CTIP

- 3 cases were accepted and given to counsel
- 9 cases pending under full review at the end of the fiscal year
- 4 cases were closed after full review
- 65 cases-a facial review of request indicated that inmate did not qualify for CTIP services

Closed: 106 Cases

2 DNA Grant 2011

Closed: 2 Cases

TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION [4]

STAFFING

1 Director of Training **1** Administrative Assistant

Although the Training Department consists of only two (2) dedicated employees, we are very fortunate to have many Division employees willing and able to volunteer time and energy. Without our volunteers, the training department would be very restricted in what it could accomplish.

Additionally, employees from other state agencies also provided training for our lawyers. We also had the private bar volunteer and assist with presentations.

Thank You Volunteers

Sixty eight (68) Division volunteers performed a variety of tasks during FY2014/15. These included:

- acting as witnesses for cross and direct examinations
- leading groups through critique and guided learning
- preparing research materials for trainings
- delivering lectures

Pictured: Brian Pear, Michael Alevy, Renee Cimino and Shawn Tiernan

INTERNS

The Training Department facilitated placement and four orientation sessions for seventy two (72) interns in this year's internship program. Equipped with an intern handbook, the interns worked in Division field offices assisting lawyers, social workers and investigators.

TRAININGS

FORENSICS UNIT

The newly formed Forensics Unit consists of three (3) attorneys and one (1) investigator. Based on a Division-wide attorney training survey indicating the need for cell phone training, the forensics unit created a day of learning regarding cell phones. The unit consists of 3 attorneys and one investigator. Unit members prepared handout materials and presentations for the cell phone training.

NEW LAWYER TRAINING

All new lawyers to the Division are required to participate in New Lawyer Training. The yearlong curriculum is designed to engage new lawyers at the point of employment and continue to provide training through thirteen (13) specific training events, including the weeklong trial school.

OTHER TRAININGS and RESOURCES

The Training Department facilitated fourteen (14) in-house trainings for a total number of one thousand and two (1002) attendees from the Division, Assigned Counsel and the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association (CCDLA). The Division hosted many of the trainings and collaborated on

TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION cont.

presenting with other entities such as the State Forensic Lab and CCDLA (see table 1 below). In addition, the Training Department sent sixty nine (69) Division staff to other in and out-of-state trainings and arranged for an additional forty one (41) Division staff to participate in sixty one (61) DAS training courses.

DIVISION TRAININGS FY2014/15

Date	Training	Presenter	Location
NEW LAWYER TRAININGS			
July 2014	Trial Advocacy Prep - Week Long	DPDS-Training	Quinnipiac Law School
Sept 2014	Arraignments & Alternative Dispositions	DPDS-Training	OCPD
Oct 2014	Motions-Arrest & Miranda	DPDS-Training	OCPD
Nov 2014	Ethics Training	OCPD	LOB
Feb 2015	Negotiations	DPDS-Training	OCPD
Mar 2015	Sentencing Seminar	DPDS-Training & CCDLA	Lyceum, Hartford
Mar 2015	Experts Training	Meriden State Lab	Meriden State Lab
April 2015	Discovery, Investigation & Client Counseling	DPDS-Training	OCPD
April 2015	Mental Health-Competency	DPDS-Training	CVH
May 2015	Arraignments & Alternative Dispositions	DPDS-Training	OCPD
TRAINING DEPARTMENT-ORIGINATED TRAININGS FOR DIVISION			
Oct 2014	DUI Seminar	DPDS-Training & CCDLA	LOB
Dec 2014	Defending Sexual Abuse Cases	DPDS-Training & CCDLA	LOB
May 2015	Cell Phone Seminar	DPDS-Training	CCSU
June 2015	Division Annual Meeting	DPDS-Training	Crown Plaza-Cromwell
OTHER TRAININGS IN-STATE AND OUT-OF-STATE			
July 2014	NCDC Trial Practice Institute	NCDC	Mercer Law School, GA
Aug 2014	2014 NASC Conference	NASC	New Haven
Oct 2014	More than a Few Good Men	CT Women's Consortium	New Haven
Nov 2014	Criminology at the Intersection of Oppression	Amer. Society of Criminology	San Francisco
Nov 2014	Neuroscience in the Courtroom	Fordham University	New York
Mar 2015	CTLA Criminal Litigation Seminar	CT Trial Lawyers Assoc	Orange, CT
Mar 2015	IAFP 24th Annual Conference	IAFP	Yale University
Mar 2015	H C Lee Sexual Assault Forensic Examination	H C Lee Institute	New Haven
Apr 2015	Coping with Trauma	SCSU	SCSU
Apr 2015	Victim's Rights Seminar	CBA	New Britain
Apr 2015	The Innocence Network Conference	Innocence Network	Orlando, FL
June 2015	NACDL/Cardozo Trial School	NACDL, Cardozo Law School	New York
June 2015	NCDC Trial Practice Institute	NCDC	Mercer Law School, GA
June 2015	CBA Appellate Seminar	CBA	New Britain
June 2015	Amsterdam SCOTUS Institute	SCOTUS	New York

TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION cont.

Stand Down for Veterans 2015

The Division continues a long tradition of assisting Veteran's through the Stand-Down modified criminal court. During the FY2014/15 event, eleven (11) Division Attorneys and ten (10) Support Staff assisted seventy-four (74) veterans and made fifty five (55) referrals.

Pictured from Top to Bottom: Attorney Jenna Marshall, Attorneys Shawn Tiernan and Brian Pear, Paralegal Denise Gustavson, Chief Public Defender Susan O. Storey, Attorney Molly Arabolos, Attorney Susan Cococcia, Training Director Susan Brown and Secretary Virginia Knudsen

ASSIGNED COUNSEL

STAFFING

1 Director of Assigned Counsel **5** Staff Attorneys

The Assigned Counsel unit is located at the Office of the Chief Public Defender.

CENTRALIZATION OF ALL ASSIGNMENTS/EXPANDED DATABASE

A centralized database is used to make case assignments and process all compensation for criminal, appellate, habeas and child protection matters. In addition to case assignments and compensation, the database has been expanded to include the approval and compensation of expenses and experts. Continued development of this system is expected for FY 15/16.

CASE ASSIGNMENTS

Assigned Counsel Criminal

There were approximately four hundred eighty nine (489) attorneys contracting with OCPD during FY 2014/15. Many of these attorneys are approved for criminal assignments and may be assigned cases in a variety of court locations.

Assigned Counsel Child Protection/Guardian ad Litem (GAL)

Of the aforementioned 488 attorneys contracting with OCPD, 204 handle child protection and GAL assignments.

- Total number of assignments for children and parents in child protection—10,204
- GAL in delinquency matters – 375 assignments
- Child Protection GAL matters - 468 assignments
- Family Court GAL assignments – approximately 1600 assignments

ASSIGNED COUNSEL CRIMINAL

Case assignment statistics are as follows for the period of 7/1/14 – 6/30/15:

ATTORNEYS CONTRACTING WITH OCPD	489
IN GA COURTS	8,016
IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURTS	1,119
IN JD COURTS	973
IN HABEAS MATTERS	658
IN APPELLATE MATTERS	187

TRAININGS

All attorneys awarded an Assigned Counsel agreement are offered a variety of training opportunities throughout the fiscal year and must attend at least six (6) hours of training annually. 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

ASSIGNED COUNSEL cont.

Counsel for Child Protection matters must attend a three (3) day pre-service training provided under a contract with the Center for Children's Advocacy. In addition, many Assigned Counsel attorneys regularly take the opportunity to attend many seminars offered throughout the year including, but not limited to:

- 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

PSYCHIATRIC DEFENSE UNIT

STAFFING AND SERVICES

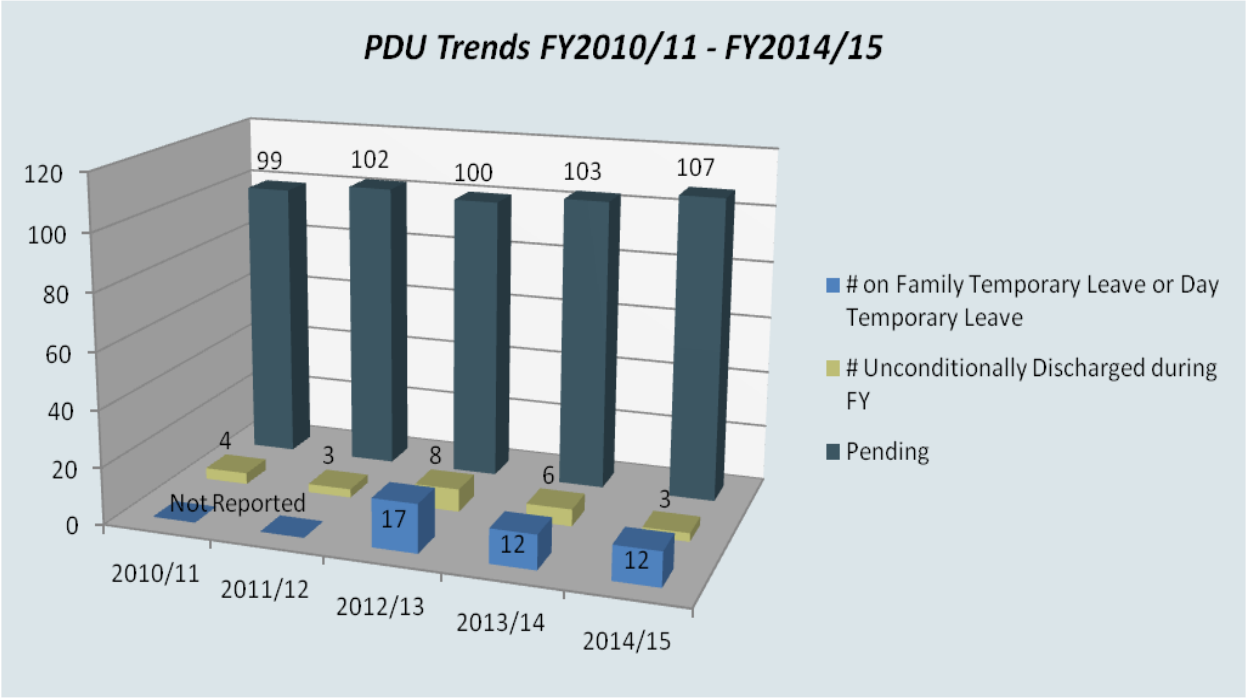
1 Chief of Psychiatric Defense | 1 Social Worker | 1 Paralegal | 1 Staff Attorney | 1 Intern

PDU is a specialized unit located on the grounds of Connecticut Valley Hospital that is responsible for the representation of persons acquitted of crimes by reason of mental disease or defect and committed to the state's Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB).

CASELOADS

PDU added five (5) clients during FY2014/15. Below is a comparison of caseload over the past five years.

TRENDS



ADVOCACY

The PDU Chief serves as the designee of the Chief Public Defender on the Behavioral Health Subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC). Staff attended conferences during FY 2014/15 including the National Association of Social Work's "Social Work Paves the Way for Change" and the 2015 Symposium of the International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy.

PDU also serves as a Division-wide advisory and educational resource on legal issues related to:

- competency to stand trial
- involuntary medication of criminal defendants
- legal issues related to the NGRI defenses
- legal issues and mitigation based on the presence of mental illness

JUVENILE POST CONVICTION AND REENTRY UNIT

STAFFING

3 Attorneys **1** Social Worker **1** Paralegal **3** Interns Juvenile PCU and Recidivism Project

CASELOADS

168 Cases Assigned **276** Cases Pending 7/1/14 – 6/30/15 **179** Cases Disposed

TRIALS/LITIGATION/ADVOCACY

- *In re: Angel R.*, 157 Conn. App. 826, 118 A.3d 117 (2015). Successfully argued that the trial court applied an incorrect burden of proof when transferring a child committed to the Department of Children and Families into an adult correctional facility based on a claim of dangerousness
- Unit supervisor served as the Chairman of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School Advisory Board making numerous recommendations for improvements at the facility
- Unit has partnered with the Office of the Child Advocate to address concerns regarding the conditions of confinement t the Connecticut Juvenile Training School.
- Unit attorney continues her involvement with The Women in Sports Committee as part of the Girls Provider Network
- Recidivism Project continued with the assistance of an investigator from the New Haven Juvenile Public Defender's Office

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

- Increase in reports of suspected abuse and neglect at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS)
- Concerning rise in the percentage of CJTS residents who become involved in the adult criminal justice system
- Reduction in length of stay for residents at CJTS after implementation of the CJTS Discharge Protocol
- The number of girls in need of secure confinement at the new Pueblo unit has not proven to be as high as anticipated
- Reduction is use of congregate care facilities and increase use of group homes and foster care for youth when reunification is not an option.
- Decrease in reports of suspected abuse relating to Human Trafficking

TRAININGS

- Mandated Reporter Training, November 11th, Legislative Office Building, Hartford
- Educational Needs of Children in Foster Care , January 23rd, Judicial Branch, Court Operations, Wethersfield,.
- Mental Health Competency Training – April 20th, CT Valley Hospital, Middletown
- Annual Meeting – Friday, June 12, 2015 – Crowne Plaza Hartford-Cromwell

LEGAL SERVICES UNIT (LSU)

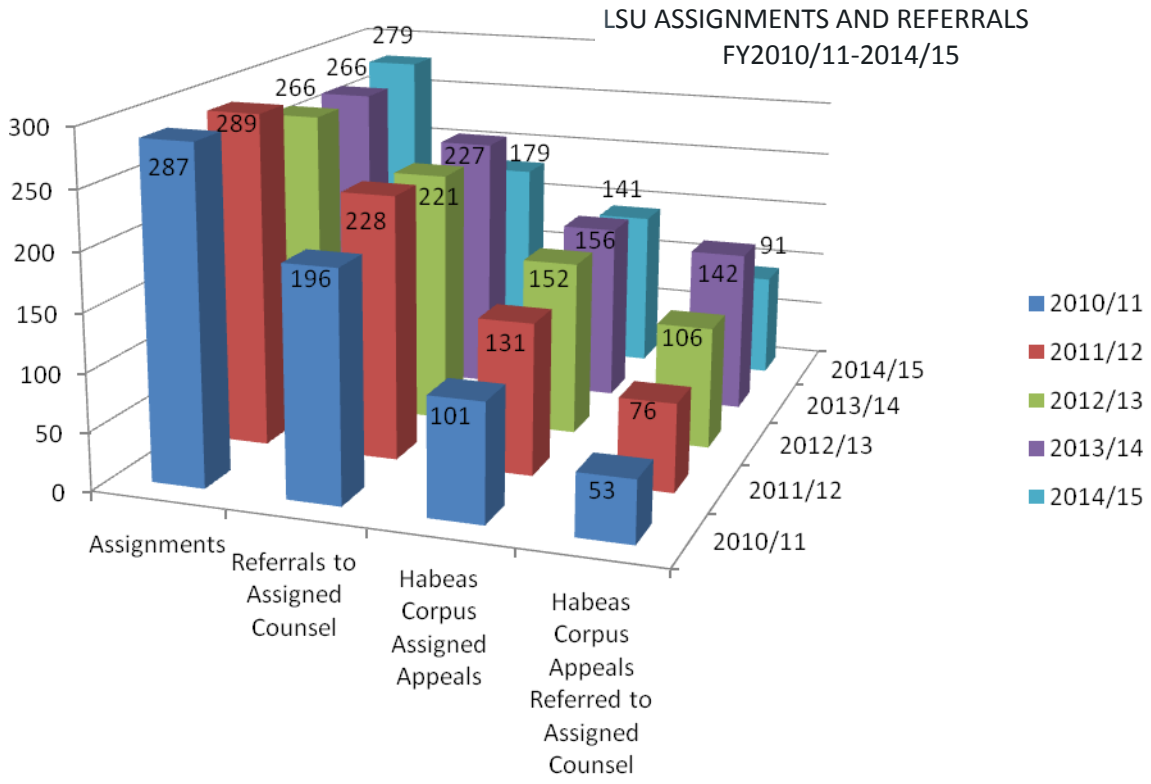
STAFFING

This staff is the central provider of appellate services for the Division.

1 Chief of Legal Services **10** Full-Time Attorneys **2** Half-Time Attorneys **2** Paralegals **1** Secretary

APPOINTMENTS

In FY 2014/15, the LSU was assigned two hundred seventy nine (279) new cases for indigent litigants in the Supreme and Appellate Courts compared to two hundred sixty six (266) for FY 2013/14. One hundred seventy nine (179) of the FY 2014/15 files were referred to Assigned Counsel. In addition, six (6) appeals were withdrawn and six (6) appeals closed when private counsel entered.



LEGAL SERVICES UNIT (LSU) cont.

APPELLATE SUCCESSES

Attorney Pamela Nagy

State v. Bush, 156 Conn. App. 256 (2015)

Attorney Richard Condon

State v. Krijger, 313 Conn. 434 (2014)

Attorney Alice Osedach-Powers

State v. Ruocco, 151 Conn. App. 732 (2014)

State v. Kallberg, 157 Conn. App. 720 (2015)

Attorney Adele Patterson

State v. Riley, 315 Conn. 637 (2015)

Hinds v. Commissioner of Correction, 151 Conn. App. 837 (2014)

Epps v. Commissioner of Correction, 153 Conn. App. 729 (2014)

Attorney Laila Haswell

State v. John William Davis, Jr. 156 Conn. App. 175 (2015)

APPELLATE ASSISTANCE

Many members of LSU assisted Division attorneys throughout FY 2014/15.
This included:

- mentoring Division staff
- fielding trial and other questions,
- assisting in writing briefs for various offices including CDTSU
- arranging and participating in moot
- assisting as second chair during oral arguments
- providing model requests to charge on eyewitness instruction

TRAINING AND LEGAL EDUCATION

Members of LSU continue to contribute to training and legal education of Division employees and Assigned Counsel. In FY 2014/15.
These activities included:

- contributing to *New Case News*
- developing a transcript bank including those of expert witnesses
- judging UCONN Law students' moot court class
- participating in the Criminal Appellate Clinic at Quinnipiac University
- collaborating with UCONN Law students
- assisting with various in-house trainings including motions, jury instructions, eyewitness identification and Trial School
- helping organize the 5th Amendment Training by developing materials and presenting

LEGAL SERVICES UNIT (LSU) cont.

DEATH PENALTY APPEALS

On August 13, 2015, only weeks after the fiscal year concluded, the Connecticut Supreme Court ruled in the Eduardo Santiago appeal; concluding that the death penalty is illegal because it constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. While the decision initially heralded life imprisonment for the eleven men remaining on death row, many of those awaiting resentencing are still mired in legal battles.

At the time of this report, the status of Connecticut's death penalty cases was as follows (appeals handled by a division attorney are in bold):

- ***State v. Santiago***: Our Supreme Court declared the death penalty unconstitutional under our state constitution in a 4-3 decision issued August 13, 2015; the court denied the State's motion to stay that decision; and the trial court imposed a sentence of life without the possibility of release. Mr. Santiago is off of death row.
- ***State v. Peeler***: direct appeal argued June 2014; this past fall, the court (now including Justice Robinson instead of Justice Norcott) granted the State permission to brief whether *Santiago* should be overruled; argument was January 8, 2016; awaiting decision
- *Cobb v. Commissioner of Correction*: state habeas appeal is fully briefed and awaiting argument
- *Webb v. Commissioner of Correction*: state habeas appeal argued Fall 2013; awaiting decision
- *Reynolds v. Commissioner of Correction*: habeas appeal argued Spring 2015; awaiting decision
- *Breton v. Commissioner of Correction*: Breton's reply brief due in state habeas appeal
- ***State v. Campbell***: reply brief in direct appeal to be filed Spring 2016
- ***State v. Ashby***: defendant's brief due in direct appeal
- ***State v. Hayes***: direct appeal briefing complete; awaiting argument
- *State v. Komisarjevsky*: defendant's brief due in direct appeal
- ***State v. Roszkowski***: defendant's brief due in direct appeal
- *Rizzo v. Warden*: habeas pending in Rockville; trial date to be determined

CAPITAL DEFENSE AND TRIAL SERVICES UNIT (CDTSU)

STAFFING

1 Acting Chief of CDTSU **1** Administrative Assistant **1** Investigator on loan from another office

2 Appellate Attorneys **3** Appellate Attorneys on loan from the Legal Services Unit

The Capital Defense and Trial Services Unit, although scaled down considerably over the past three years, continues to work on those cases mentioned in the Legal Services Unit passage above. Over many years, the work of the unit, in conjunction with the local field offices and the Office of the Chief Public Defender, has aided in the significant milestones that have impacted the use of capital punishment in Connecticut. While the past three years in particular have witnessed great victories in the abolition of the death penalty in Connecticut, it is important to recognize those still sitting in the death row unit at Northern Correctional Institution. The following pages depict this path[5].

Michigan (1846) Wisconsin (1853) Maine (1887) Minnesota (1911) Alaska (1957) Hawaii (1957) Vermont (1964) Iowa (1965) West Virginia (1965) North Dakota (1973)

PATH TO ABOLITION OF THE

1994

CT Supreme Court rejects argument in *State v. Ross* that it has no authority under state constitution to determine that legislation constitutes cruel and inhuman punishment; but court holds that death penalty does not violate state constitution.

1996

Three CT Supreme Court justices dissent in *State v. Webb*, declaring the death penalty unconstitutional under the state constitution.

2002

SCOTUS holds in *Atkins v. Virginia* that the execution of intellectually disabled individuals is unconstitutional.

2005

SCOTUS holds in *Roper v. Simmons* that the execution of juveniles who were under 18 at the time of offense is unconstitutional.

2005

May 13, 2005 Connecticut executes Michael Ross by lethal injection.

2008

SCOTUS holds in *Kennedy v. Louisiana* that execution for child rape is unconstitutional.

2008

In a concurring opinion in *Baze v. Rees*, Justice Stevens calls for reexamination of the constitutionality of the death penalty: "Full recognition of the diminishing force of the principal rationales for retaining the death penalty should lead this Court and legislatures to reexamine the question." After a detailed discussion, Justice Stevens concludes that "the death penalty represents 'the pointless and needless extinction of life with only marginal contributions to any discernible social or public purposes'" and violates the Eighth Amendment.

District of Columbia (1981)

Massachusetts (1984)

Rhode Island (1984)

New Jersey (2007)

New York (2007)

New Mexico (2009)

Illinois (2011)

Connecticut Prospectively (2007)

Maryland (2013)

Nebraska (2015)

DEATH PENALTY IN CONNECTICUT

2009

CT Legislature enacts PA 09-107, repealing the death penalty for all crimes committed on or after date of enactment. But Governor Rell vetoes it.

2011

Governor Malloy signs PA 12-5, repealing the death penalty for crimes committed after enactment. CT becomes the 5th state in as many years to get rid of the death penalty. However, under 12-5, twelve men continue to face execution.

April 25, 2012

CT Supreme Court declines to overrule *Ross* in *State v. Rizzo II*, but recognizes it "has an independent duty to determine that the [death] penalty remains constitutionally viable as the sensibilities of our citizens evolve."

2015

Justice Breyer, joined by Justice Ginsberg, explains in a dissenting opinion in *Glossip v. Gross* that changes over the past 4 decades and 20 years on the court has led to his conclusion that it is "highly likely" that the death penalty violates the 8th Amendment and urges the Court to call for full briefing on the question. (It was not at issue in *Glossip*.)

Aug. 13, 2015

CT Supreme Court in *State v. Santiago* holds: "[F]ollowing its prospective abolition, this state's death penalty no longer comports with contemporary standards of decency and no longer serves any legitimate penological purpose. For these reasons, execution of those offenders who committed capital felonies prior to April 25, 2012, would violate the state constitution's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment."

Jan. 7, 2016

CT Supreme Court hears argument in *State v. Peeler* about whether it should overrule its recent decision in *Santiago* and resurrect CT's death penalty.

Mr. Santiago has been sentenced to life without the possibility of release, but other cases are on hold awaiting decision in *Peeler*. Eleven men remain on death row.

SOCIAL WORK

STAFFING

1 Chief Social Worker

45 Full –time, Per diem and temporary Social Workers

41 Locations Covered among JD, GA and Juvenile Matters Courts

3 Assigned to Specialty Units

Graduate and Undergraduate Social Work Interns Supervised in Various DPDS Locations

Summer 2014	Fall 2014	Winter/Spring 2015
1	5	3

CASELOADS

Social workers continued to utilize the Case Tracking system in FY2014/15 whiling awaiting the Just-ware Case Management System.

TRAININGS

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

CONFERENCES AND TRAININGS	LOCATION	PRESENTER
Women, Opiate Dependence	Hamden	Connecticut Women's Consortium (CWC)
What is EMDR?	Hamden	CWC
Seeking Safety	Hamden	CWC
More Than a Few Good Men	Hamden	CWC
Cultural Diversity: Communication Counts	Hamden	CWC
Psychology of Food	Hamden	CWC
Co-Occurring Matrix: Substance	Hamden	CWC
Hopeful Conversation - Inspiring Change	Hamden	CWC
Biology of Addiction: Continued	Hamden	CWC
Biology of Addiction I - Intro Series	Hamden	CWC
Women & Homelessness	Hamden	CWC
Incarceration & Community Re-Entry	Hamden	CWC
Psychopharmacology 2015	Hamden	CWC
Trauma Recovery & Empowerment Model	Hamden	CWC
Overview of DBT	Hamden	CWC
Mindful Writing	Hamden	CWC
Why Gender Matters: Trauma Srvcs for Women & Men	Hamden	CWC
Relapse Prevention Strategies	Hamden	CWC
Treating OCD & Other Related Disorders	Hamden	CWC
Helping Men Recover: Part 1, Part 2	Hamden	CWC
Racism & Myth of Colorblindness	Hamden	CWC
End of Life Issues	Hamden	CWC

SOCIAL WORK cont.

CONFERENCES AND TRAININGS cont.		
DPDS 2015 Annual Meeting	Cromwell	OCPD
Day of DBT Skills Training	Hamden	CWC
Systemic SW: Unusual Questions	West Hartford	UCONN School of Social Work (UCONNSSW)
Systemic SW: Working Voluntarily	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Countertransference as an Essential Tool	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Spirituality and Trauma Dimensions	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Implementation of the DSM-5	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Developing Leadership Skills	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Beyond Cultural Competence	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Successful Strategies for Understanding/Working w Adolescents	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
Teen Legal Rights	West Hartford	UCONNSSW
ATSA 33rd Annual Research & Treatment Conf	San Diego	ATSA
CATSO Conference		CATSO
CCPG 2014 Annual Conference	Groton	CCPD
Designing for Change	Glastonbury	DMHAS
Experts Training	Meriden	Forensic Lab
Arnold Markle Symposium	U of New Haven	H C Lee Forensic Institute
24th Annual Conf for the IAFP	Yale University	IAFP (Forensic Psychiatry)
What Will Become of Me?	LOB-Hartford	Jim Casey Youth Opportunities
Melanie Rieger Memorial Conference	CCSU	MIR Foundation
NASW-CT 30th Annual Conference	Cromwell	NASW-CT
True Colors 22 Conference	Uconn-Storrs	Our True Colors
CT Transforming Trauma Treatment	Cromwell	PESI
CT Neuroscience for Clinicians	Cromwell	PESI
Experts Training	State Forensic Lab	State Lab
Educational Needs of Children in Foster Care	Webinar	Tracy, Stone & Eagen
Communicating with Diplomacy and Tact	Capital CC	DAS - Fall 2014
Four Agreements in Workplace - Part I	Tunxis CC	DAS - Spring 2015
Fear-Free and Fabulous Presentations	Asnuntuck CC	DAS - Spring 2015
Fifth of Four Agreements	Tunxis CC	DAS - Spring 2015
Defending S-A Cases	Manchester CC	DPDS-Training
Discovery, Investigation & Client Counseling	OCPD	DPDS-Training
Ethics Training	LOB-Hartford	OCPD
Mental Health-Competency	CVH	DPDS-Training
Cell Phone Seminar	CCSU	DPDS-Training
Mandated Reporter Training	LOB-Hartford	OCPD

SOCIAL WORK cont.

ADVOCACY AND COLLABORATION

Susan Storey and 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. The result of this testimony and lobbying on the part of Deborah Del-Prete Sullivan resulted in the word "any" being removed from the category of "social worker" in this statute. The management team of the OCPD is meeting to draft a mandated reporter policy for the Division. This policy will be presented to the Commission for approval. Once approved, Division-wide training will be implemented.

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 we 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 the Chief Investigator continued a collaborative relationship working on a clemency case that was granted by the Board of Pardons and Parole in October 2013. The work included gathering information for the clemency hearing as well as arranging for supports as the client transitioned back into the community after serving twenty seven (27) years in prison.

The Chief Social Worker and Chief Investigator continued their efforts with the Department of Correction, Parole, Jail Diversion, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and Court Support Services to collaborate on the development of a medical diversion pilot. Individual cases were reviewed with some success toward diversion as a systemic plan is being discussed.

They also worked on collaboration with Central Connecticut State University's (CCSU) 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 in one of the urban Public Defender Offices[6].

SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT (IT)

STAFFING

1 Systems Manager **2** Support Specialists **1** Network Administrator

CASELOADS

168 Cases Assigned **276** Cases Pending 7/1/14 – 6/30/15 **179** Cases Disposed

INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2015, the division completed the third and final phase of upgrading its IT infrastructure to include fully mirrored data center sites. Servers, file storage arrays, computer systems, switches, and fiber connectivity upgrades all support the Division's IT initiative. The fully mirrored sites are at the Office of Chief Public Defender located at 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, Connecticut at 400 Grand Street, Waterbury, Connecticut. This new configuration allows the Division to consolidate resources in one central data repository; allowing more efficient management of documents, computers, groups, printers, and applications.

This new IT configuration strategy, which includes maintenance of a fully mirrored duplicate site, enables instantaneous switching between the Hartford and Waterbury data centers for server authentication, file storage, and backups. Redundant configuration replicates user authentication and data between the data centers allowing either data center to automatically take over server requests if the other data center is unavailable or needs maintenance.

With the increased data storage available to the Division, users' data will be more protected from disaster and system failures. Users, no matter where they are located, will have access to their data. In addition, enabling offline files will enable laptop users to have access to server storage data when not connected to a division data center.

UPGRADE INSTALLATIONS

LAPTOPS

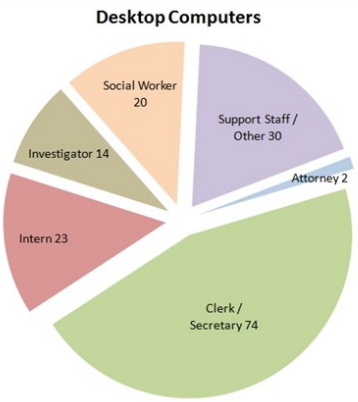
51

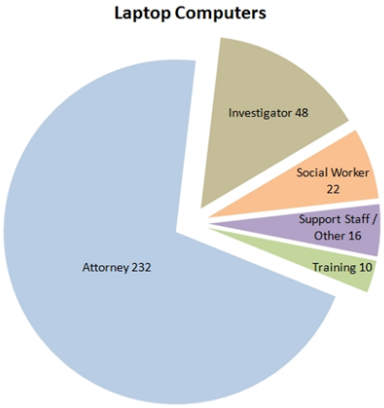
DESKTOPS

78

MULTIFUNCTION COPIERS

32





New multifunctional copiers with print, scan and copy functions to replace older network laser printers.

SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT (IT) cont.

VIRUS PROTECTION

The systems department continued to maintain virus free on its three hundred twenty eight (328) active laptop computers and one hundred sixty three (163) active desktop computers with Kaspersky security center. This anti- malware, spyware and viruses software allows the division to run daily system scans and to "push out" updated virus definition each hour.

WESTLAWNEXT

The Office of Chief Public Defender entered a three (3) year contract with Thomson Reuters™ for *WestlawNext*, its online legal research service. In addition to federal and state caselaw and statutes, law reviews and treatises, this online service will provide enhanced resources, such as its *drafting assistant* which assists with the creation of the table of authorities and cite checking. With its comprehensive legal content *WestlawNext* will greatly enhance the advocacy of public defenders in their representation of indigent accused against charges lodged by the prosecution and before the courts, both of which had previously subscribed to *WestlawNext*. Included in the contract the Division also has access to *Clear* for all investigators. Clear is an online resource of real-time information pulled from multiple sources. Clear allows fact access to a vast collection of public and proprietary records for investigative purposes.

CONNECTICUT INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM (CISS) AND DPDS STRATEGIC PLAN

BACKGROUND

Since 2011, Connecticut has been developing the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS). To address the need for a modern system that renders all criminal justice information electronically accessible, the State made CISS 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 of Public Defender Services (DPDS) 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, DPDS 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. MTG was the consulting firm hired by the State to produce a plan for CISS, so they were in a perfect position to analyze the needs of the Division as it pertained to its 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.

CONNECTICUT INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM (CISS) AND DPDS STRATEGIC PLAN cont.

DPDS STRATEGIC PLAN

The Division's Strategic IT Plan is a five year program that strives to create a "best in class", client centered work environment that will increase the overall capabilities of the Division and give employees access to the information they need to do their jobs.

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 2015, many of the program's projects have been completed. Accomplishments have been made in the following areas:

Program Establishment:

The program's structure, responsibilities, sponsor, project manager, and stakeholders have all been identified and assigned. DPDS has delegated responsibilities and created 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. Organized meetings with Supervisors were also conducted in order to prepare them for the implementation of the project.

Procurement of Funds

DPDS continues to be actively involved in acquiring funding for the program. Bond funding was acquired for the first three fiscal years in order to purchase the necessary equipment for the initial

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

CONNECTICUT INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM (CISS) AND DPDS STRATEGIC PLAN cont.

projects and contracts, as well as for the case management system. 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

Implementing a new Case Management solution to replace the Division's former Case Tracking system has been vital to the business needs of the Division. In 2015, mandatory training sessions on the new system were held for every adult and juvenile field office staff. These sessions also served as a valuable mechanism to obtain feedback from Division personnel in order to customize the system according the workflows of the offices.

Mandatory Training Sessions held in 2015

Hands-on Sessions

37

# of Employees Attending

More than 300

The system was launched in Juvenile field offices on June 15, 2015 and adult field offices on October 1, 2015. An integral part of the adult portion of the system was to obtain an automated feed of information from Judicial Information Systems to populate data for the Division's cases.

PROGRESS

The next part of the system's implementation will be to extend it to the Division's specialized units. The Division is currently planning to create customized versions of the system for the Connecticut Innocence Project and Post Conviction Unit, Legal Services Unit, and Juvenile Post-Conviction Unit.

LAPTOP DEPLOYMENT

Deploying laptops with wireless adapters provides attorneys, investigators, and social workers a mobile platform to access important information, thereby increasing staff efficiency. As of Fall 2015, each of the Division's full-time attorneys, as well as a small percentage of social workers and investigators, was issued a laptop. Once CISS is released, that information, along with the case management system, will provide DPDS staff with nearly all the information they need, wherever they are.

STAFFING

In 2015, DPDS hired an additional consultant to assist in the implementation of the Case Management System. This consultant has and will continue to perform many duties, including creating customized reports and automated documents, 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.

CONNECTICUT INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM (CISS) AND DPDS STRATEGIC PLAN cont.

CONCLUSION

Many facets of the Division's Strategic IT Plan were implemented in 2015. Completion of the program 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 (ISR)

OVERVIEW AND STAFFING

ISR is responsible for fidelity of data collection, data reporting, archiving, grant reporting and applications and research. This department is staffed by one (1) Manager and one (1) part-time secretary.

DATA COLLECTION

In FY2014/15 ISR provided any necessary support to those rolling out the new Justware Case Management System (CMS) referenced above. The new CMS represents a significant improvement to the Division's data collection capabilities and reliability of the data itself. The ability to identify demographics across the agency caseloads is only one example of the progress the new system will support.

COLLABORATIONS

On behalf of the Division, the manager of ISR participates in several collaborations ranging from interstate agency to national. These include:

- membership on various planning committees including the CJPAC Research Workgroup among our Connecticut partners in Criminal Justice
- ongoing relationships with other state entities such as DESPP's forensic laboratory and the Division of Criminal Justice through such endeavors as federal grant funding for DNA and other post-conviction analyses
- membership on outside committees such as the Human Studies Council (Institutional Review Board) at Central Connecticut State University as one of two members representing defendants, prisoners and those on community release for all student and faculty research proposals
- membership in national indigent defense organizations and working groups on issues related to indigent defense research
- participation in the planning grant awarded by the MacArthur Foundation (refer to page 42 for more detailed information on the MacArthur Grant process).

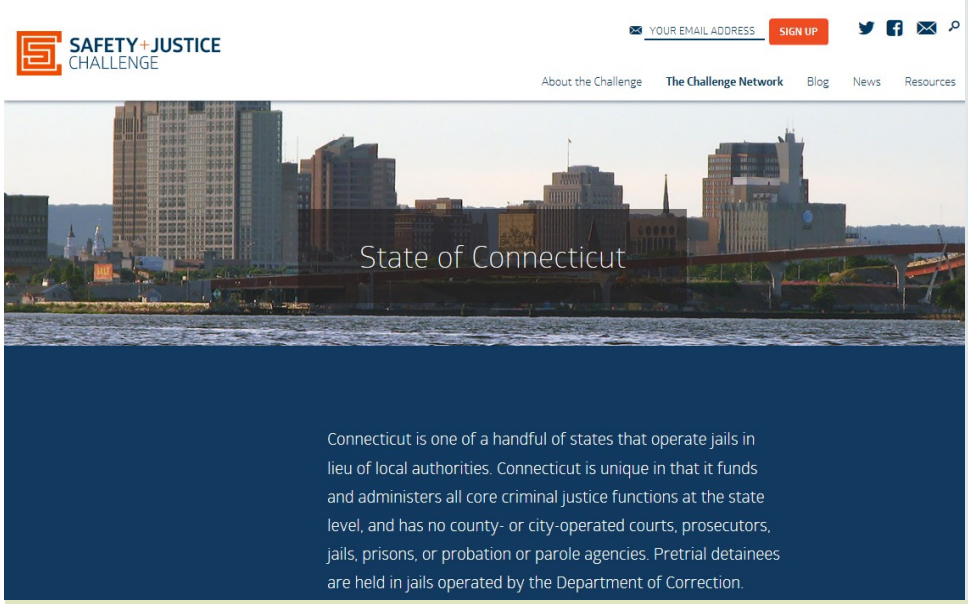
INFORMATION SERVICES AND RESEARCH cont.[7]

SAFETY+JUSTICE CHALLENGE

Supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

The MacArthur Safety and Justice Challenge is a competitive, two-phase grant process that began with The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's invitation to all jurisdictions in the country to apply for twenty $250K planning grants aimed at reducing pretrial reliance on incarceration and reducing racial and ethnic disparity in the criminal justice system. While >190 applications were submitted, Connecticut was awarded one of the twenty grants and has the distinction of being the only state-wide entity to receive the award.

Led by the Governor's Undersecretary for Criminal Justice, Mike Lawlor at the Office of Policy and Management, the planning group met extensively over several months to develop a system-wide strategy including several proposals that would address MacArthur's challenge. Ten sites will be awarded up to $2M per year for at least two years to implement their plans. The Division of Public Defender Services and the Division of Criminal Justice, with assistance from DMHAS and CSSD, developed a portion of the proposal designed to impact the use of pretrial incarceration for certain low-risk defendants. Awards will be announced mid-April, 2016.



Lead Agency: Connecticut Office of Policy and Management Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

Partners: Department of Correction, Judicial Branch Courts, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division, Division of Public Defender Services, Division of Criminal Justice (Prosecutors), Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Forensic Division, Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, City of Bridgeport Police, and the MALTA Justice Initiative.

Technical Partners: Center for Court Innovation (CCI), The Institute for State & Local Governance (ISLG) at CUNY

SPOTLIGHT ON THE INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

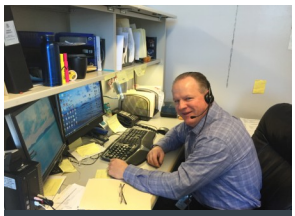
This is the inaugural inclusion of the Investigative Services portion of the Division of Public Defender Services. This portion of the Annual Report this year was submitted by Chief Investigator Ellen Knight.

OVERVIEW

The Investigative Division of the Public Defenders provides client and case based support for the attorneys and social workers in the Division.

Investigators are responsible for a number of duties including:

- interviewing clients within the courthouse, in the field and at the various jails and prisons in CT and other states to elicit facts relevant to financial eligibility, bond argument, mitigation of charges and defense of charges. They conduct the investigations necessary to defend the clients' cases
- finding/interviewing witnesses and sources of information previously not obtained
- evaluating and diagramming crime scenes where appropriate
- conducting independent interviews of known witnesses
- obtaining evidence and documents as appropriate
- traveling throughout CT as well as other states in the performance of their duties
- serving as a liaison with other agencies and personnel both within the courthouse as well as outside agencies to gather information and to convey it as necessary to the clients' defense
- Obtaining information for use in supporting appropriate housing and program placement opportunities.
- serving subpoenas both for the cases they are involved in as well as for Assigned Counsel both on criminal cases as well as for the Child Protection cases. This assumption of duties for Division and Assigned Counsel Child Protection subpoenas began several years ago. The work Division Investigators do with the service of all subpoenas for the Child Protection cases enables the saving of considerable money for the State and our Division which would otherwise be spent on Marshall Service for the Assigned Counsels' cases.



GA02 Investigator Steve Suchy

STAFFING

1 Chief Investigator **61** FT Field Investigators **1** Part Time Investigator **1** Per Diem Investigator

43 Public Defender Courthouse Offices in which Investigators are Placed **2** Specialized Units have Investigators (CDTSU and CTIP/PC)

Investigator IIIs in each Jurisdiction are charged with mentoring and providing support to the investigators within the courthouse divisions within their Jurisdiction. There is an initiative in progress by the Chief Investigator to provide them with the support and encouragement for them to have a more active role in this regard. The organizational structure of the Investigator Division is also in the process of being revamped to give Investigator IIIs a more active role in liasioning with the Chief Investigator in developing and carrying through important initiatives and ideas.

SPOTLIGHT ON INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES cont.

CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

The Chief Investigator provides leadership and statewide administrative direction and ongoing support to the investigators in promoting best practices of case preparation and investigation as well as working to provide investigator-based training in areas of knowledge and skills critical to effective investigation. The Chief Investigator also works to maintain and develop working connections and partnerships between agencies and institutions which enables acquisition of case-based facts and knowledge as well as training opportunities.

The Chief Investigator also serves as a liaison between field office investigators and different management staff in OCPD. The Chief Investigator works with various management staff at OCPD, collaborating both to ensure field office investigators' needs are met and that resources are distributed in the most efficient and fiscally responsible way.

The Chief Investigator provides support to OCPD management team members in financial eligibility investigations; gathering of information and statistics relevant to legislative proposals in matters affecting indigent criminal defense investigation, following through when needed on inmate based questions and concerns as well as matters involving out of state requests by indigent persons or indigent defense organizations for information or support in CT based criminal cases. An active collaboration is maintained with the Chief Social Worker for matters which affect both investigators and social workers.

NDIA

All investigators are members of the National Defender Investigator Association which is the premier nationwide professional organization for federal and state indigent dense investigators. They are able to obtain national support from NDIA officials and members for not only training and expert witness source information but also for investigative needs they may have in other areas of the country – which can serve as a significant cost and labor saving measure.

The Chief Investigator is involved in the hiring process for filling investigator positions working with Human Resources and the Office Heads to do so. Fifteen investigator positions have been filled through the end of calendar year 2015 compared to 14 through end of FY2014/15.

ADVOCACY AND KEY LITIGATION

Investigators have provided timely and critical information to the Chief Investigator relevant to proposed and pending legislation affecting our criminal defense investigations as necessary and when requested. In one example, the thorough answers the Investigators gave to a detailed and comprehensive survey designed and given to them by the Chief Investigator enabled the Division to accurately measure the cost of proposed legislation and was the basis of testimony by our Legal Counsel. The bill did not go forward.

SPOTLIGHT ON INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES cont.

Our Investigators are very responsive and timely when queried about all matters relating to the effective and prudent use of our resources, as well as to all matters affecting our clients. Their timely input has proven an important resource.

There have been a number of changes which resulted in loss of access to some critical information we were previously able to secure from another state agency. As a result, the Chief Investigator formed working groups to address means of reassessing this information both within the existing agency as well as expanding access to similar agencies nationwide. We will be working with other indigent defense groups in this regard.

LOOKING AHEAD: FY2015/16

Presenter Jim Oulundsen with IRIS FY2015/16 Digital Evidence for Field Investigation Training

Public Defender Investigators at the FY2015/16 Digital Evidence for Field Investigation Training

Presenter Mike Udvardy from IRIS FY2015/16 Digital Evidence for Field Investigation Training

TRAININGS

The training for the Investigator Division has been robust. Trainings are developed and presented by the Chief Investigator with the administrative support of Public Defender Administrative Assistant Janice Street. Trainings are investigation-based and focused on; 1) newer and emerging areas of required knowledge, 2) expertise and 3) existing areas. Training needs, ideas and content are responsive to the expressed needs of Investigators and have, in part, been collaborative with a number of Division Investigators. Certain trainings have been open Division-wide and to Assigned Counsel.

Social Media and Criminal Defense Investigations

LOB

June 10 and 11 2014

169 attendees

Open to Investigators, all Public Defender staff and Assigned Counsel attorneys

A two day comprehensive training with presentations covering the fundamentals of all the major social media platforms, how to use social media in criminal defense investigations, social media monitoring, data recovery and the ethical, legal and policy considerations of social media use in our investigations. Presenters included experts in social media, forensic use of social media, digital forensics and data recovery and preservation, as well as a four (4) person panel composed of our Division's Legal Counsel, a Division Attorney, the Division's Chief Investigator and a highly regarded ethics expert Attorney on the governing ethical considerations in its use in our work.

IRIS' Field Digital Evidence Collection and Analysis Equipment Kits Training

SPOTLIGHT ON INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES cont.

Safety Training and Awareness Course

Judicial Marshall Training Academy Hartford CT

Offered 3 sessions July 9, August 5 and September 9th

60 Attendees

Mandatory for all Division Investigators

This new partnership established between our Division and the Judicial Marshals' Academy was specifically designed for our Division investigators to provide Defensive Awareness and Tactics training for the following situations:

- within lockup and the jails and prisons
- while out in the field on investigations

This partnership is the result of an initiative begun by the Chief Investigator and Hartford JD Investigator Wendy Morisano and subsequently collaborated on with Hartford GA investigator Justino Sampaio and Middletown Juvenile Investigator Manda Manzotti. It followed several meetings and planning sessions with Deputy Director Diane Hatfield of The Judicial Marshal Academy and other representatives from the Academy and The Judicial Department. Training included classroom lecture, hands on demonstrations and participation in evasive maneuvers. This training will be given again in the future as well as a more physically based self training option for those who are interested.

Pictured: Ellen Knight, Chief Investigator; Diane Hatfield, Deputy Director Judicial Marshal Academy; Susan O. Storey, Chief Public Defender
Not Pictured: Wendy Morisano, Investigator II

Plaque presented to Diane Hatfied, Deputy Director of The Judicial Marshal Academy

Firearms 101 for the Investigator

October 14, 2014

Cabela's, East Hartford

Open to Division Investigators

This unique and comprehensive full day seminar featured a presentation by a well known expert Firearms and Toolmarks Examiner on "*Firearms and Related Evidence As it Applies to the Investigator*" as well as one on "*Firearms, Magazines and Ammunition: Explanation and Demonstration*" by an experienced CSP firearms instructor who currently trains DEA, FBI and police forces both within the United States as well as other countries. The training was unique in that 25 different firearms, including assault weapons, accompanying magazines and ammunition (fired rounds and bullets) were brought on site for demonstration. This training is the result of a specific request and speaker recommendation by Hartford JD Investigators Jennifer Lee and Wendy Morisano, who also collaborated with content design and review.

SPOTLIGHT ON INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES cont.

Freedom of Information Act and Its Use in Connecticut Public Defender Investigations

April 23, 2015

Four Points Sheraton Meriden

Open to Division Investigators (Division Attorneys as space allowed)

FOI is a critical tool for the investigator, yielding information often not otherwise obtainable and without the need for a subpoena within Connecticut, nationally and internationally. This training comprehensively covered FOIA through the following presentations:

- *Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Information: The Lifeblood of Democracy* by a noted Journalist and FOIA advocate,
- *Freedom of Information in Connecticut: An Overview* by a Freedom of Information Commission Public Education Officer,
- *Connecticut FOIA and the Law Enforcement Agency* by Hartford Police Department's FOI Officer,
- *FOI: An Agency Perspective* of our Division and FOIA requests by our Division's Legal Counsel,
- A nuts and bolts session of FOIA for our Investigators presented by the Chief Investigator Ellen Knight and APD Corrie Mainville *in Practical Application of the FOIA in Connecticut Public Defender Investigations*

The presenters created and distributed an "FOI Kit For the Connecticut DPDS Investigator" a complete hands on/how to resource tailored for our Division Investigators and containing everything needed for effective use of The FOIA in our work. This FOIA Kit contains significant resource material, including a comprehensive user-friendly chart, created by the presenters for the Division, that cross-references types of information being requested with applicable governing statutes for all types of FOI requests, payment waivers, and response/appeal times. This user friendly chart also indicates certain types of information that are not covered under Connecticut's FOIA, referencing controlling statutes. The FOI Kit also includes prepared FOI request templates for different types of FOI requests. Links are also included to FOIA resource groups – statewide, national and international. The FOI Kit was distributed to the attendees and is also posted on the Training Page of the OCPD website for Division employees.

Investigative Database Training

Division Investigators attended six (6) different trainings on our new database CLEAR that were held around the state and through webinars. The trainings were presented by personnel from vendor, Thomson Reuters. This investigative database is a critical resource for our investigators allowing us access to significant information not generally available. The Investigator Division made the switch from our previous vendor LexisNexis.

The Chief Investigator met with an assembled working group of ten (10) investigators from Juvenile, GA, JD, Trial Services and Innocence Project/Post Conviction Unit over the period of two months, attending multiple presentations and webinars by database vendors and collaborating with the Chief Investigator to evaluate both products and ascertain which was the optimum database for our investigators. Their participation ensured that the different investigative needs were represented and helped in ensuring that the best choice for our Investigators was made.

SPOTLIGHT ON INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES cont.

TRAININGS

IN-STATE TRAININGS	TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAININGS
34	45

OTHER TRAININGS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS IN ATTENDANCE
National Organization (NDIA) Annual Conference Regional Conferences out-of-state	469

Other Trainings for the

In addition to trainings attended, a number of our investigators have spoken at different high schools and colleges in CT and one investigator teaches a course at a CT college.

TRENDS AND INITIATIVES

Educational and Training Needs

Continuing advances in electronic and digital technology and the resultant increase in availability of smart phones and other mobile devices, camera surveillance systems, and the mechanisms of information retrieval from all these devices have increased the information available for investigators to access for use in our cases as well as the need for up to date education and hands on training in these areas. We will focus on this challenge to enable our investigators to stay current in this ever evolving area and to provide the tools for them to utilize in the field.

Initiatives

Initiatives which will help meet this need are under way in the area of collaboration and partnership:

- Increasing collaboration and sharing of ideas and expertise among our Investigators. Working groups have been formed to capture these ideas, expertise and areas of interest of our Investigators. These critical topics will then be presented regularly at Investigator meetings and Trainings. Other vehicles for sharing will also be explored.
- Partnerships will continue to be developed by the Chief Investigator, with assistance from the field, between our Division and other agencies and/or institutions. One such partnership with the Training Division of a large Criminal Justice Program in an in-state university is currently being explored. This could result in the Criminal Justice Training Program designing trainings for our Investigator Division on certain expressed topic needs; especially those of a technological nature. Interaction with other Indigent Defense organizations has also begun and will continue to be developed as a way to share training opportunities and ideas as well as resources.

Pictured: Supervisory Assistant Public Defender in Bridgeport GA02 Mary Haselkamp and investigators Steve Suchy and Jose Serrano

[1] Contributors of narrative and figures to this chapter included:

- *Jennie Albert (JD, GA , Information Services and Research, writing and editing throughout)*
- *Christine Rapillo (Juvenile)*
- *Darcy McGraw (CTIP/HC)*
- *Susan Brown (Training)*
- *John Day (Assigned Counsel)*
- *Monte Radler (Psychiatric Defense Unit)*
- *James Connelly (Juvenile Post Conviction)*
- *Lauren Weisfeld (LSU)*
- *Jennifer Bourn (Abolition timeline and status of post-conviction death row inmates)*
- *Catherine Heffernan (Social Work)*
- *John Morrisson (Systems)*
- *Frank DiMatteo (CISS)*
- *Ellen Knight (Investigative Division)*

[2] The Innocence Network originated out of work done in the area of best practices for post-conviction litigation and forensic sciences at the New York Innocence Project.

[3] *http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/YouthMatters2013.pdf*
http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/Im_Going_to_Move_Forward.pdf;

[4] Photo Credits:

- Page 22: Attorneys Brian Pear, Michael Alevy, Renee Cimino, Shawn Tiernan
- Page24: Attorneys Jenna Marshall, Shawn Tiernan, Brian Pear. Chief Public Defender Susan O. Storey, Paralegal Denise Gustavson, Attorney Susan Cococcia, Director of Training Susan Brown, Attorney Molly Arabolos and Secretary Virginia Knudsen

[5] Attorney Jennifer Bourn of the Legal Services Unit, working in the Capital Defense and Trial Services Unit, provided the timeline entitled "Path to the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Connecticut"
Photos from www.abolition.org and the Connecticut Judicial Branch. Abolition information from http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/states-and-without-death-penalty

[6] Conway, J. M., Provencher, A. J., & Keays, A. (2015). *Needs created in children's daily lives by the arrest of a caregiver: Findings from the CCSU-IMRP New Britain Superior Court family survey*. New Britain, CT: Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy.

[7] All photos and SJC logo are part of the website: http://www.safetyandjusticechallenge.org/

CHAPTER FIVE [1]

The Office of Chief Public Defender Child Protection Unit employs seven (7) total staff under the supervision of the Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection.

Child Protection Unit Staffing

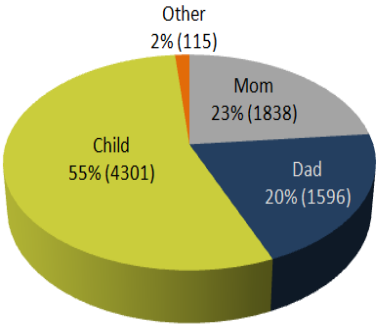
1	1	3	1	1
Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection	*Assistant Public Defender assigned to Hartford Family Magistrate Court*	*Paralegals manage the child protection assignment system*	*Administrative Manager supervising staff at 330 Main Street, Hartford and oversees family magistrate appointments and the data requirements for the juvenile unit*	*Administrative Assistant who manages the complaint log for child welfare and family matters in addition to assisting with training programs*

There were one hundred twenty (120) attorneys or law firms (a total of 172 lawyers) contracted as Public Defender Assigned Counsel for child protection matters. Twenty two (22) were approved to handle appellate review and appeals from child welfare matters. One hundred (100) individuals and firms are contracted to serve as guardian ad litem or attorney for the minor child in family matters. Eighteen (18) lawyers are contracted to represent indigent contemnors and paternity respondents in child support matters before the family magistrate court.

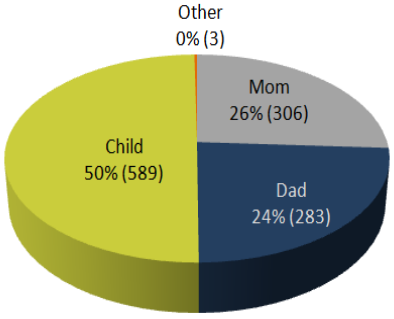
CASELOAD

The following table and charts show the caseload breakdown for child protection matters where Public Defender attorneys were assigned in FY2014/15.

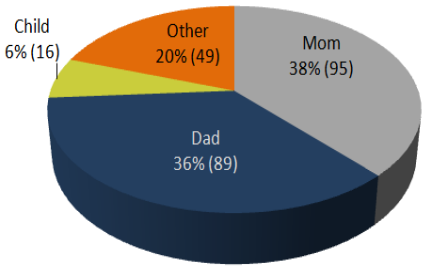
Child Protection Attorney



Termination of Parental Rights



Interest of Justice (IOJ) Attorney



OTHER PUBLIC DEFENDER ASSIGNMENTS	Mom	Dad	Child	Other
Appeal	3	0	4	2
Appeal Review	57	32	5	2
Guardian ad Litem (GAL) Attorney	31	11	361	1
Child Protection (Delinquency) GAL Attorney	1	0	467	16

Appellate review was conducted in ninety-six (96) cases, resulting in nine (9) appeals being filed. This number is likely higher due to difficulties with our previous case tracking system for appeals. A New Case Management system was implemented in July 2015, ensuring more accurate numbers going forward. The Assistant Public Defender assigned to the Child Protection unit handled twenty-eight (28) appellate reviews and appeals and three (3) trial cases, including In Re: Cassandra C. a highly complex and controversial case involving a teenager's right to refuse medical treatment.

CP APPOINTMENTS

10,204

AC APPOINTED GAL IN DELINQUENCY

468

LEGISLATION

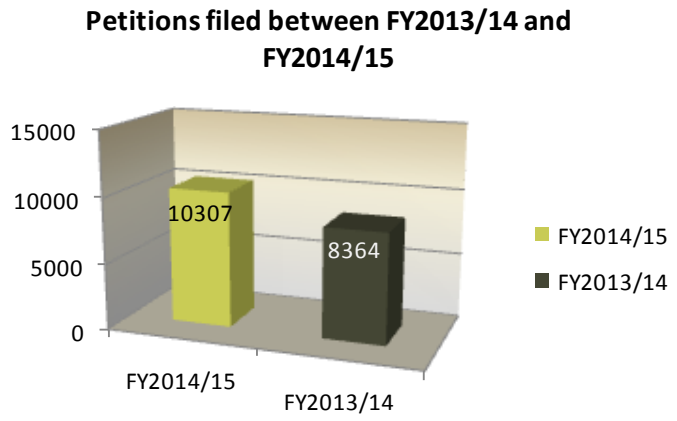
Public Defender staff testified in favor of Public Act 15-199. This Act expanded the category of people who qualify as kin to individuals with a significant or family-type relationship (also known as fictive kin), thus expanding the options for a child seeking to be placed with people they identify as family. This act also requires that children over the age of twelve (12) participate in the permanency planning process and increases the child's participation in the court process.

LITIGATION

There were a number of significant cases litigated by public defender staff and Assigned Counsel in FY2014/15. The most high profile was In Re: Cassandra C. This case involved a 17 year old young woman who wished to refuse chemotherapy for a treatable form of Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Assigned Counsel James Sexton and Michael Taylor represented the mother and Assistant Public Defender Joshua Michtom represented Cassandra as they attempted to have the Connecticut Supreme Court recognize a "mature minor" doctrine to determine if Cassandra was competent to make her own medical decisions. Ultimately the court found her incompetent without recognizing the doctrine and ordered that she remain in DCF care and receive treatment.

Another important case was In Re: Yasiel R., also litigated on appeal by Attorney James Sexton. OCPD filed an amicus brief in this case, which established that a court must canvass a parent before they give up their right to present evidence in a termination of parental rights matter. Also significant was In Re: Santiago G. In this case, DCF had taken custody of a three (3) year old from a woman who took custody of a child in Guatemala and brought him, undocumented, into the United States. After finding that there was never any abuse or neglect of the subject child, the Supreme Court determined that the trial court's determination that the best interest of the, now five (5) year old, child was not served by giving custody to the woman who had no legal or blood relationship and whose plan was to take the child to Argentina when she was deported for immigration violations.

Judicial Branch reported ten thousand three hundred and seven (10,307) petitions filed for FY 2014/15 compared to eight thousand three hundred sixty-four (8364) for FY 2013/14. OCPD expects the trend to continue, as filings thus far in 2016 continue to increase. There has also been a significant increase in the amount of litigation required to resolve child welfare cases, resulting in more hourly billing. Attorneys have been conducting visits with their clients in a reasonable and appropriate amount, averaging six (6) client visits per month.



FAMILY MATTERS

Public Defender Assigned Counsel were appointed as guardian ad litem or attorney for the minor child approximately one thousand six hundred (1600) times in family matters during FY 2014/15. Staff from the Juvenile Unit worked with the Judicial Branch to update the list of individuals eligible to be appointed, resulting in over five hundred (500) individuals being removed from the list, either voluntarily or as a result of issues with their professional licensing. No new trainings pursuant to C. P. B. Sec. 25-62 have been scheduled, however OCPD staff are collaborating with the Judicial Branch to plan for trainings offered in 2017.

FAMILY MAGISTRATE MATTERS

In addition to the full time Deputy Assistant Public Defender assigned to the Hartford Magistrate court, there were eighteen (18) attorneys contracted to provide representation for indigent contemnors and respondent parents in paternity determinations in family magistrate court. Because the assignment of a full time Deputy Assistant Public Defender to the Hartford court has improved efficiency, OCPD was able to increase coverage for the Waterbury Court for FY 2015/16 by decreasing the total number of contract days necessary in Harford.

There have been challenges to providing adequate coverage in family magistrate court. Connecticut ranked near the bottom of all the states in the rate of child support collection. The Judicial Branch was provided funding over the past three fiscal years to improve collection of outstanding child support obligations. This has resulted in many hearings and extra docket scheduling on non-contract days. The Juvenile/Child Protection Unit has worked with the Director of Assigned Counsel to identify Assigned Counsel willing to provide representation on short notice. Efforts have been made to obtain advance notice of “capias sweeps” from the Judicial Branch and to limit scheduling the cases in a specific time block to limit the cost of these extra hearings. These attorneys are also called upon to represent individuals at risk of incarceration because of a contempt finding in family court.

Another exciting development was the use of videoconferencing to feed training events to the local juvenile courts. A session on education was held live at the Judicial Branch office and fed out to eight (8) juvenile matters courts. This event was well received and is expected to be repeated. Colleague training continued with four (4) Assigned Counsel presenting programs for their peers over brown bag lunch programs at local courts.

Assigned Counsel and public defender staff attended the ABA Conferences on Children in the Law and Parents Representation. Assistant Public Defender Joshua Michtom and Assigned Counsel James Sexton and Michael Taylor presented on the "mature minor" doctrine at the Child and the Law Conference. OCPD sponsored the National Institute for Trial Advocacy Advanced Trial Training here in Connecticut. Going forward, Connecticut should develop a state specific trial skills training that includes advocacy at removal hearings, trials and termination of parental rights. To prepare for this, Assigned Counsel Attorney Priscilla Hammond was sent to the Bronx Defenders Training to gather information to help create a program in Connecticut, taught by local practitioners.

The Center for Children's Advocacy continued to provide the new lawyer training, in-service training and technical assistance to Assigned Counsel. Contracts with Children's Law Center and New Haven Legal Assistance were modified to include training for all attorneys and staff in the juvenile and family practice areas. Please see the juvenile delinquency section of Chapter Four for the full list of trainings attended by juvenile matters staff and Assigned Counsel for delinquency, child welfare and family matters.

[1]This chapter was provided by Attorney Christine Rapillo, Director of Juvenile Delinquency Defense and Child Protection at the Division of Public Defender Services.

Expenditures 2014/15

The Public Defender Services Commissions' Actual Expenditures for FY2014/15 totaled $68,927,289. Below is a break-out of the actual expenditures for the agency:

Account		FY 2015
Personal Services	$	41,616,366
Other (Operating) Expenses	$	1,491,477
Assigned Counsel	$	22,647,884
Expert Witnesses	$	2,392,236
Training and Education	$	130,000
Contracted Attorneys Related Expenses	$	54,882
Equipment	$	505,164
Federal Funds	$	89,280
Total FY 15 Actual Expenditures	**$**	**68,927,289**

The Commission's FY2015 expenditures of $68.9 million supported a permanent staff of 409 full-time and 7 part-time employees, 221 of whom were attorneys. Other staff consisted of administrative, social work, investigative, secretarial and clerical personnel.

Appropriated Budget 2015/16

In FY2016, the Commission's total available General Fund appropriation, as adjusted for savings under Public Act 15-244, as adjusted by Public Act 15-5, is $69,653,919[2] to support a staff of 447 full time positions (the agency authorized position count) and 7 part-time positions. Below is a break-out of the FY 2016 General Fund appropriations and available Equipment and Federal funds.

Account		FY 2016
Personal Services	$	43,049,526
Other (Operating) Expenses	$	1,437,753
Assigned Counsel - Criminal	$	21,891,500
Expert Witnesses	$	3,022,090
Training and Education	$	128,050
Contracted Attorneys Related Expenses	$	125,000
Equipment	$	392,643
Federal Funds	$	25,000
Total FY 16 Appropriation	**$**	**70,071,562**

Public Act 15-244, as adjusted by Public Act 15-5, brought additional funding of $3.89 million to the Assigned Counsel account compared to the FY14 appropriation of $17.99 million. The increase was necessary to support current increased habeas costs in the Assigned Counsel and Expert Witnesses accounts. Costs have increased mainly as a result of a bill passed in the session of 2012, HB 5554, An *Act Concerning Habeas Corpus Reform*. The legislation reduced the length of time in which a habeas petition can be filed, which in turn has resulted in an influx of habeas petitions received by the Agency. As a consequence, the costs of habeas cases continue to increase significantly each month.

COST PER CASE TYPE

In FY2015, a caseload of approximately 99,280 was handled by the Commission's staff and contracted attorneys funded out of the General Fund, at a cost per case of $636, an amount indicative of the cost-effectiveness of maintaining a statewide public defender system for the representation of indigent accused. Below is an analysis of the cost per case type, which illustrates the high level of expenditures necessary for capital and appellate cases.

CASELOAD FY2014/15

99,280

AVERAGE CASE COST

$636

Type of Case	Number of Cases	FY 15 Expenditures	Cost per Case
Appellate	305	$ 2,155,389	$ 7,067
Habeas	1,371	$ 11,450,125	$ 8,352
JD	4,361	$ 14,406,165	$ 3,303
Child Protection	12,272	$ 9,017,348	$ 735
Juvenile	3,547	$ 5,495,224	$ 1,549
GA	77,424	$ 20,589,598	$ 266

FEDERAL GRANTS

Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program

In FY2015, $26,000 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. The 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. The 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. In FY2015, $342,867.90 available fund balance was returned to Office of State Comptroller (OSC). The grant ended 09/30/2014.

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

In FY2015, $255.53 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,

Innovating Public Defender Juvenile Representation: Development of a Juvenile Case Management Database statistical analysis and increasing the knowledge base of technology in the juvenile justice field. The grant ended 03/31/2014.

Court Improvement Program (CIP) Training Grant

In FY2015, $63,280.35 was spent on a federal grant pass through Judicial titled, Court Improvement Program (CIP) Training Grant in the amount of $70,000. In addition, there was $975.77 carry forward balance from FY2014. The 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 FY2016 with the remaining balance of $7,695.42.

MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge "Private Grant"

In FY2015, $0 was spent on a private grant pass through Office of Policy and Management (OPM) titled, MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge "Private Grant" in the amount of $15,533 for salary, fringe and travel costs which will be charged to OPM's account. The funding is to assist OPM with research, data collection, implementation planning sessions, and work products related to the Grant. The MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge "Private Grant" was continued into FY2016 with the remaining balance of $15,533.

CLIENT REIMBURSEMENT 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 $106,125 was collected in FY 2015. Over the past ten (10) years of full implementation, the average collected has been $118,750. 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.

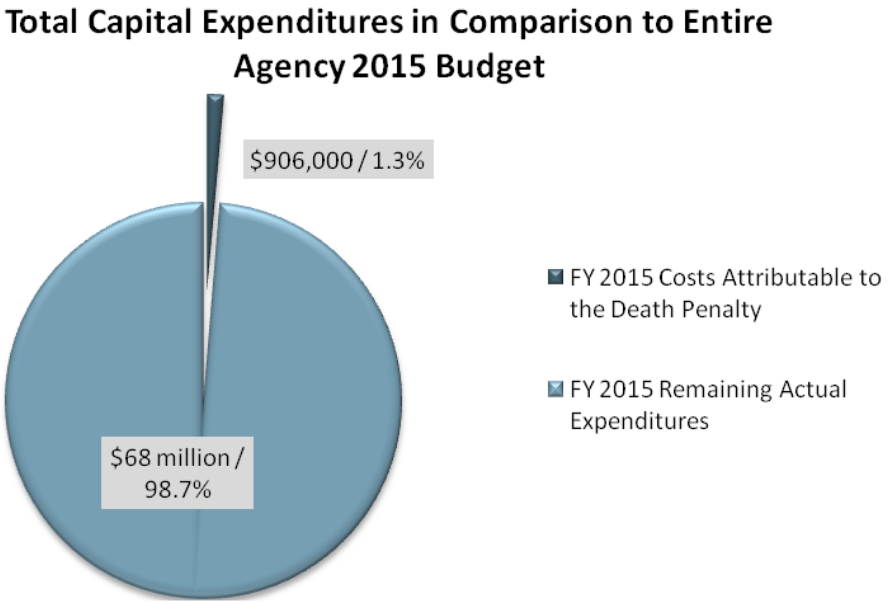
Funds Collected in GA Offices FY2014/15

$106,125

COST ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE DEATH PENALTY

In FY2015, the Division spent a total of $906,856 on capital defense. It is important to note that while the total number of capital cases (10) handled by the Division represented 0.01% of the total caseload, resources needed for the trial and appeal of capital cases represented 1.3% of the entire Public Defender General Fund budget. Below is a break-out of the actual capital defense expenditures for the agency:

FY 2015- Costs Attributable to Death Penalty		
Personal Services (Salaries)	$	589,097
Assigned Counsel	$	199,343
Expert Witnesses	$	112,014
Transcripts	$	6,402
Trainings	$	-
Total	$	906,856



[1]The Cost Chapter was provided by Steve Hunt, Financial Director for the Division of Public Defender Services.

[2]The Commission's original FY 2016 General Fund appropriation of $70,272,615 was reduced by $618,696 as a result of programmed lapse savings.

CHAPTER SEVEN[1]

Legislative Update 2015-2016
The Connecticut General Assembly

2016 Legislative Proposals

The following proposals have been submitted by the Office of Chief Public Defender to the Connecticut General Assembly for consideration in the 2016 legislative session:

- 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;
- 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,
- 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

Legislative Task Forces and Commissions:

Through legislation, Commissions and Task Forces are created and charged with the examination and review of the general statutes and national legislative trends to determine whether legislative changes should be recommended. The Chief Public Defender or her designee is a statutory member of a number of these Commissions and Task Forces. The following is a partial list of the Commissions, Task Forces, Working Groups, Advisory Boards and Committees on which the Office of Chief Public Defender participates:

Children Exposed to Domestic Violence Task Force

Code of Evidence Oversight Committee of the Supreme Court

Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparity in the Criminal Justice System

Connecticut Bar Association, Special Committee on Sex Trafficking of Children

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee

Connecticut Juvenile Training School Advisory Group

Connecticut Racial Profiling Prohibition Project

Connecticut Sentencing Commission

- *Legislative Sub-Committee*
  - *Classification Working Group*
  - *Juvenile Sentence Modification Working Group*
- *Research Committee*
- *Sentencing Structure Committee*
- *Special Committee on Sex Offenders*
  - *Sub-Committee on Sex Offender Sentencing*
  - *Sub-Committee on Sex offender Assessment & Management*
  - *Sub-Committee on Community &Victim Needs*
- *Steering Committee*[2]
- *Victim Notification Study Group (Pertaining to Juvenile Lengthy Sentences PA 15-84)*

Criminal Justice Information System (CISS) Governing Board

- *Criminal Information Sharing Systems Project*

Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)

- *CJPAC Research Workgroup*

DNA Databank Oversight Committee

Eyewitness Identification Task Force

- *Budget Deliverables Oversight Committee*
- *National Conference Committee*

Family Violence Model Policy Governing Council

Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

Governor's Task Force on Justice for Abused Children

Interstate Compact of Juveniles Task Force

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

Juvenile Justice Policy Oversight Committee

Recidivism Working Group

Law Tribune Editorial Board

State Court Improvement Project Task Force

Trafficking in Persons Council

2015 Legislative Session

The CT General Assembly passed a number of laws which: provide persons charged with possession of narcotics a ***"second chance" (see sidebar)*** for rehabilitation; clarify the jurisdiction of the adult and juvenile courts when a juvenile is charged with certain felonies; and provide a parole process for juveniles previously convicted as adults who deserve a "second look" pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

Second Chance Society

"By signing this legislation into law, we are making real, systematic change to our state's crime fighting strategy. We can truly be tough on crime by being smart on crime," Governor Malloy said. "The cycle our system currently encourages - one of permanent punishment - hurts too many families and communities. When we should have been focusing on permanent reform, we focused on permanent punishment. For too long, we built modern jails instead of modern schools. Because this bill passed, Connecticut has taken a giant step into the future."[3]

June Special Session

Public Act No. 15-2 **AN ACT IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF THE STATE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 2017, CONCERNING GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

This act amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. §21a-279, Penalty for illegal possession. Alternative sentences. Immunity,* and has been referred to as the ***Second Chance Act***. The legislation reduces the penalty for a first time offense of possession of a controlled substance except for less that half (½) ounce of marijuana, from an unclassified felony to a class A misdemeanor now punishable by up to one (1) year in prison. In addition, now any juvenile who violates this statute cannot be transferred to the adult criminal docket since this offense is now a misdemeanor.

Second time offenders must be evaluated to determine whether drug dependent. If so, the court has the discretion to suspend prosecution and order the defendant into a substance abuse treatment program.

For a subsequent conviction, a court has the discretion to find that the person is guilty of a new offense, *persistent offender for possession of a controlled substance*, a class E felony. A person guilty of being such a persistent offender is defined as someone who has been convicted of violating *C.G.S. §21a-279, Penalty for illegal possession. Alternative sentences. Immunity,* who has been convicted twice before the instant conviction of the possession of a controlled substance.

The act also eliminates the mandatory minimum sentence of two (2) years that could have been imposed upon an offender if charged with possessing narcotics within 1500 feet of a school or daycare. Under the act, now a person so convicted is required to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment and probation which shall include community service.

Public Act No. 15-183 AN ACT CONCERNING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

As of October 1, 2015, 14 year old children cannot be transferred to the adult court for ***any*** offense. In addition, although cases in which a class A felony is charged will continue to be automatically transferred to the adult criminal docket, a number of class B felony cases will not be transferred.
Before the juvenile court can transfer a juvenile case to the adult court, it must find certain factors to exist as articulated under the act after a hearing is conducted. The judge sitting in the adult criminal court retains the discretion to return the case to the juvenile docket at any time prior to a verdict or guilty plea for good cause shown. The act also requires a court order before a pre-adjudicated detained juvenile can be restrained in court.

Public Act No. 15-84 AN ACT CONCERNING LENGTHY SENTENCES FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY A CHILD OR YOUTH AND THE SENTENCING OF A CHILD OR YOUTH CONVICTED OF CERTAIN FELONY OFFENSES

This act was proposed by the Connecticut Sentencing Commission in an effort to comport with the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in *Miller* and *Graham* and provide a second look at juveniles that were convicted as an adult for serious felony offenses. It provides eligibility criteria and a process for juveniles convicted as adults to apply to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for release on parole. The new parole process is specifically focused on persons who were convicted as adults for an offense committed while they were under the age of 18 years.

The new parole process is applicable to persons convicted as an adult of offense(s) committed while under eighteen (18) years of age, was incarcerated on or after October 1, 2015 and was sentenced to a definite or total effective sentence of more than ten (10) years on or after October 1, 2015. In order to be eligible to apply to the Board of Pardons and Paroles, a person must have been either sentenced to fifty (50) years or less and the person has served 60% of the sentence or twelve (12) years, whichever is greater, or, sentenced to more than fifty (50) years, and has served thirty (30) years. Convictions for

offenses committed while a person was eighteen (18) or older are not eligible for consideration. The act creates a process in which the Board of Pardons and Paroles is required to notify the Chief Public Defender, the State's Attorney, and the Office of the Victim Advocate and the Victim Units in the Department of Correction and the Judicial Department, at least one year prior, that the person has become eligible for parole release. All hearings are held before the Board, but testimony is only presented upon the Board's request. Counsel for the person and the state's attorney can provide reports and other documents to the Board and the victim is permitted to make a statement pursuant to statute. Numerous factors as outlined in the act and in accordance with the *Miller* and *Graham* decisions must be considered prior to any determination by the Board.

The act also requires the Court to consider certain factors, in addition to any other information relevant to sentencing, when sentencing of a child transferred to the adult docket for a class A or B felony conviction. The court must consider (1) the defendant's age at the time of the offense, the hallmark features of adolescence, and any scientific and psychological evidence showing the differences between a child's brain development and an adult's brain development; and (2) if the court proposes to sentence the child to a lengthy sentence under which it is likely that the child will die while incarcerated, how the scientific and psychological evidence presented counsels against such a sentence.

[1]Chapter Seven was provided by Deborah Del Prete Sullivan, Legal Counsel, Director within the Division of Public Defender Services.
[2]*Except for the Special Committee on Sex Offenders and its sub-committees, Public Defender Thomas Ullmann participates on the Connecticut Sentencing Commission and other sub-committees and working groups as the representative of the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association (CCDLA)*
[3]From CT.gov July 9, 2015 Press Release from Governor Malloy entitled "Gov. Malloy Signs 'Second Chance Society' Bill to Further Reduce Crime and Successfully Re-Integrate Nonviolent Offenders into Society".
http://portal.ct.gov/Departments_and_Agencies/Office_of_the_Governor/Press_Room/Press_Releases/2015/07-2015/Gov__Malloy_Signs__Second_Chance_Society__Bill_to_Further_Reduce_Crime_and_Successfully_Re-Integrate_Nonviolent_Offenders_into_Society/

CHAPTER EIGHT [1]

FY 2014/15

The Division of Public Defender Services appreciates the support of Governor Malloy, the Office of Policy and Management, the Office of Fiscal Analysis, the Legislature, and the Judicial Branch. As in years past, the Division is grateful for the collaboration and hard work by all state agencies interested in furthering the cause of equal justice in Connecticut. More than ever, this collaboration has produced data and policy analyses and proposals through the MacArthur Grant process and other initiatives that promises change for adults and children impacted by racial disparity, unnecessary pretrial incarceration and collateral consequences in the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems as well as Child Protection.

Although the next year is certain to bring fiscal and other challenges to our Division, I am both confident in the work of all of the attorneys, investigators, social workers, clerical and administrative staff of the Division of Public Defender Services and grateful for their dedication. I would also like 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 changes of the past year. And finally, thanks to those members of the private bar who continually assist the Division by acting as Assigned Counsel for indigent clients in criminal and juvenile delinquency cases, child welfare, habeas corpus matters, and capital trials and appeals.

It is under this collective watch and through dedication, vigilance, compassion, and unselfish commitment that our clients' rights to life, liberty, and family are protected in Connecticut.

Veterans' Memorial Arch, Bushnell Park, Hartford

Respectfully submitted,

Susan O. Storey

Chief Public Defender

Photo credit www.Bushnellpark.org used in Waterlogue, by Tinrocket, LLC app.

APPENDIX

The following tables show the movement, activity and caseload goals of cases in each public defender office during FY2014/15. In addition, there are tables ranking the offices by number of "New Cases Assigned" in 2014/15, Caseload Goals and the number of Cases Pending on July 1, 2015.

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 FY2014/15, the number of attorneys was based upon the average number of attorneys in a particular office for each quarter.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Defender 2015 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. Cover and Appendix photos are from the Republican American (http://rep-am.com/articles/2015/01/03/news/local/doc54a6c2b42803c339915325.txt), CT-N, Connecticut Post's Brian A. Pounds, Connecticut News Junkie and www.ctmonuments.net .

FY2014/15

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). 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. 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.

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 therefore all cases disposed of during the fiscal year whether active, newly appointed or inactive.

DIVERSIONARY TRANSFER TO INACTIVE represents cases in which Accelerated Rehabilitation, 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.

Judicial Districts Movement of Cases
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014- June 30, 2015

Office	FY14-15 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	134	0	0	64	45	23	41	0	53	77	77
Danbury	2	327	0	0	168	51	108	119	77	218	139	70
Fairfield	5	344	14	0	186	79	65	92	0	252	213	43
Hartford	9	506	23	0	287	147	26	289	0	289	218	24
Litchfield	2	199	2	0	70	63	64	50	2	126	103	52
Middlesex	1	47	0	0	19	19	8	20	0	35	22	22
New Britain	3	140	5	0	74	48	6	56	1	112	82	41
New Haven	6.5	461	12	0	192	129	113	143	1	284	244	37
New London	3.5	168	2	0	63	58	45	45	0	94	91	26
Stamford-Norwalk	2	101	4	0	54	31	12	43	0	51	53	35
Tolland	0.5	51	0	0	27	14	2	13	0	47	37	74
Waterbury	3.5	321	3	0	131	85	83	120	0	237	151	66
Windham	2	102	0	0	55	34	13	58	0	79	38	13
Total	41	2901	65	0	1390	803	568	1089	81	1877	1470	38

"New Cases Assigned" equals murder, accessory to murder, non-death penalty capital cases 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). (Transfers of murder and capital are excluded prior to the weighting process).

Judicial Districts Caseload Activity
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Office	Average Attorneys FY 14-15	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	40	2	0	0
Danbury	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	57	130	63	0	0
Fairfield	5	7	0	7	0	0	1	0	169	20	2	5
Hartford	9	1	1	5	0	3	0	0	172	38	0	5
Litchfield	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	91	17	0	2
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	0	0
New Britain	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	67	9	0	2
New Haven	6.5	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	176	53	0	0
New London	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	8	0	0
Stamford-Norwalk	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25	5	0	0
Tolland	0.5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	23	6	0	0
Waterbury	3.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	146	41	0	0
Windham	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	56	9	0	1
Total	41	10	2	16	0	6	22	61	1178	277	2	15

Judicial Districts Caseload Goals Analysis
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Office	Average FY 14-15 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Cases Transferred	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Ansonia-Milford	1	134	41	77	77
Danbury	2	327	119	139	70
Fairfield	5	344	92	213	43
Hartford	9	506	289	218	24
Litchfield	2	199	50	103	52
Middlesex	1	47	20	22	22
New Britain	3	140	56	82	27
New Haven	6.5	461	143	244	38
New London	3.5	168	45	91	26
Stamford-Norwalk	2	101	43	53	27
Tolland	0.5	51	13	37	74
Waterbury	3.5	321	120	151	43
Windham	2	102	58	38	19
Total	41	2901	1089	1470	38

"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 2014-15 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
Judicial Districts
2014-2015

Location	Total New Cases Assigned
New Haven	244
Hartford	218
Fairfield	213
Waterbury	151
Danbury	139
Litchfield	103
New London	91
New Britain	82
Ansonia-Milford	77
Stamford-Norwalk	53
Windham	38
Tolland	37
Middlesex	22
Total	1470

Location	Average of Attorneys	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Ansonia-Milford	1	77
Tolland	0.5	74
Danbury	2	70
Litchfield	2	52
Waterbury	3.5	43
Fairfield	5	43
New Haven	6.5	38
New Britain	3	27
Stamford-Norwalk	2	27
New London	3.5	26
Hartford	9	24
Middlesex	1	22
Windham	2	19
Total	41.0	38

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 FY 2014/15, 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
2014-2015

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

FY 15-16

Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2015
New Haven	6.5	286
Hartford	9	246
Fairfield	5	194
Danbury	2	157
New London	3.5	114
Waterbury	3.5	112
Litchfield	2	98
Stamford-Norwalk	2	81
Ansonia-Milford	1	74
New Britain	3	72
Windham	2	71
Tolland	0.5	38
Middlesex	1	33
	41	1576

Geographical Areas Movement of Cases
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014- June 30, 2015

		Average FY 14-15 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	6	1925	269	239	1417	477	478	1727	1448	241
GA 2	Bridgeport	16	6959	948	925	5083	1427	975	5375	5532	346
GA 3	Danbury	2	1602	10	149	1440	331	333	1097	1271	636
GA 4	Waterbury	8	4429	613	469	3344	925	177	3197	3504	438
GA 5	Derby	4	2021	213	217	1581	419	226	1452	1602	401
GA 7	Meriden	5	2785	389	387	1999	629	166	2130	2156	431
GA 9	Middletown	4	2410	220	243	1946	671	134	1867	1739	435
GA 10	New London	5.5	3156	246	405	2483	781	257	2224	2375	432
GA 11	Danielson	5	2321	211	316	1791	649	267	2010	1672	334
GA 12	Manchester	5	3351	355	312	2678	1169	328	2159	2182	436
GA 13	Enfield	3	1211	163	116	907	375	87	758	836	279
GA 14	Hartford	16	6200	885	759	4543	1033	434	4704	5167	323
GA 15	New Britain	8	4575	596	445	3533	1139	455	2929	3436	430
GA 17	Bristol	3	1914	220	167	1527	433	312	1405	1481	494
GA 18	Bantam	4	2165	156	319	1690	543	208	1672	1622	406
GA 19	Rockville	3.5	1481	117	162	1072	252	232	1239	1229	351
GA 20	Norwalk	4	1328	179	145	1004	418	136	841	910	228
GA 21	Norwich	4	2830	316	416	2089	1346	136	1622	1484	371
GA 22	Milford	2.5	1311	147	276	888	425	35	1022	886	354
GA 23	New Haven	14.5	8763	1256	819	6339	1266	743	7516	7497	517
	Total	123	62737	7509	7286	47354	14708	6119	46946	48029	390

An additional attorney from GA 14 handled 888 appointed cases at the Community Court on a full-time basis.

During FY2014/15, the number of "new cases assigned per attorney" is based upon an average of the number of attorneys in each quarter.

Geographical Areas Caseload Activity
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Office	Average Attorneys FY 14-15	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
GA1 Stamford	6	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	449	679	0	1
GA2 Bridgeport	16	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	965	1687	0	0
GA3 Danbury	2	0	0	0	0	0	52	162	429	335	0	0
GA 4 Waterbury*	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	569	1452	0	0
GA5 Derby	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	332	378	0	0
GA7 Meriden	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	549	543	0	1
GA9 Middletown	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	787	0	0
GA10 New London	5.5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	498	899	0	0
GA11 Danielson	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	17	662	727	0	0
GA12 Manchester	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	804	0	0
GA13 Enfield	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	335	0	0
GA14 Hartford*	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	776	2848	0	0
GA15 New Britain	8	1	0	3	0	0	1	7	1068	1148	0	0
GA17 Bristol	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	243	568	0	0
GA18 Bantam	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	492	743	0	0
GA19 Rockville	3.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	409	398	0	0
GA20 Norwalk	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	220	266	0	0
GA21 Norwich	4	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	421	539	0	1
GA22 Milford	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	262	0	0
GA23 New Haven	14.5	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	896	3278	0	0
Totals	123	7	2	14	1	6	70	229	10366	18676	0	3

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

Geographical Areas Caseload Goals Analysis
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

		Average FY 14-15 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Cases Transferred	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
GA 1	Stamford	6	1925	477	1448	241
GA 2	Bridgeport	16	6959	1427	5532	346
GA 3	Danbury	2	1602	331	1271	636
GA 4	Waterbury	8	4429	925	3504	438
GA 5	Derby	4	2021	419	1602	401
GA 7	Meriden	5	2785	629	2156	431
GA 9	Middletown	4	2410	671	1739	435
GA 10	New London	5.5	3156	781	2375	432
GA 11	Danielson	5	2321	649	1672	334
GA 12	Manchester	5	3351	1169	2182	436
GA 13	Enfield	3	1211	375	836	279
GA 14	Hartford	16	6200	1033	5167	323
GA 15	New Britain	8	4575	1139	3436	430
GA 17	Bristol	3	1914	433	1481	494
GA 18	Bantam	4	2165	543	1622	406
GA 19	Rockville	3.5	1481	252	1229	351
GA 20	Norwalk	4	1328	418	910	228
GA 21	Norwich	4	2830	1346	1484	371
GA 22	Milford	2.5	1311	425	886	354
GA 23	New Haven	14.5	8763	1266	7497	517
	Total	123	62737	14708	48029	390

An additional attorney from GA 14 handled 888 appointed cases on a full-time basis at the Community Court.
During FY 2014/15, 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
2014-2015

	Location	Total New Cases Assigned
GA 23	New Haven	7497
GA 2	Bridgeport	5532
GA 14	Hartford	5167
GA 4	Waterbury	3504
GA 15	New Britain	3436
GA 10	New London	2375
GA 12	Manchester	2182
GA 7	Meriden	2156
GA 9	Middletown	1739
GA 11	Danielson	1672
GA 18	Bantam	1622
GA 5	Derby	1602
GA 21	Norwich	1484
GA 17	Bristol	1481
GA 1	Stamford	1448
GA 3	Danbury	1271
GA 19	Rockville	1229
GA 20	Norwalk	910
GA 22	Milford	886
GA 13	Enfield	836
	Total	48029

	Location	FY 2014-15 Average Attorneys	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
GA 3	Danbury	2	636
GA 23	New Haven	14.5	517
GA 17	Bristol	3	494
GA 4	Waterbury	8	438
GA 12	Manchester	5	436
GA 9	Middletown	4	435
GA 10	New London	5.5	432
GA 7	Meriden	5	431
GA 15	New Britain	8	430
GA 18	Bantam	4	406
GA 5	Derby	4	401
GA 21	Norwich	4	371
GA 22	Milford	2.5	354
GA 19	Rockville	3.5	351
GA 2	Bridgeport	16	346
GA 11	Danielson	5	334
GA 14	Hartford	16	323
GA 13	Enfield	3	279
GA 1	Stamford	6	241
GA 20	Norwalk	4	228
	Total	123	390

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 2014-15 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 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

FY 15-16

	Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2015
GA14	Hartford	16	3011
GA23	New Haven	14.5	2375
GA2	Bridgeport	16	1905
GA15	New Britain	8	1682
GA4	Waterbury	8	1586
GA5	Derby	4	1011
GA20	Norwalk	4	977
GA11	Danielson	5	973
GA12	Manchester	5	934
GA10	New London	5.5	931
GA1	Stamford	6	892
GA18	Bantam	4	769
GA21	Norwich	4	705
GA9	Middletown	4	700
GA3	Danbury	2	653
GA7	Meriden	5	623
GA19	Rockville	3.5	587
GA17	Bristol	3	532
GA13	Enfield	3	279
GA22	Milford	2.5	254
	Totals	123	21379

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.

Juvenile Matters Movement of Cases
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Office	Average FY 14-15 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	743	159	125	409	292	254	18	451	188
Danbury	0.5	186	10	40	122	15	94	4	171	342
Hartford	3	984	124	149	671	249	728	17	735	245
Middletown	1	308	39	30	213	119	169	2	189	189
New Britain	2	517	42	98	360	76	318	28	441	221
New Haven	3.6	982	161	119	679	191	848	31	791	220
Rockville	1	315	40	78	178	110	136	7	205	205
Stamford	0.6	197	25	46	121	90	96	0	107	178
Waterbury/Torrington**	4	1020	92	135	773	76	862	39	944	236
Waterford/Willimantic**	2	617	66	115	410	131	409	3	486	243
Total	20.1	5869	758	935	3936	1349	3914	149	4520	225

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

Juvenile Matters Caseload Activity
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Office	Attorneys Avg. FY 14-15	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	387	0	0	0	0	0	243	20	9	0	38
Danbury	0.5	143	0	0	0	2	0	30	1	0	0	0
Hartford	3	282	0	0	0	0	0	367	1	22	0	0
Middletown	1	91	0	0	11	2	0	130	0	1	0	1
New Britain	2	243	0	1	0	4	0	185	7	4	0	63
New Haven	3.6	526	0	0	0	8	0	314	19	5	0	0
Rockville	1	200	0	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Stamford	0.6	129	0	0	0	2	0	20	1	0	0	0
Torrington	0.6	150	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	3	0	0
Waterbury	3.4	1182	0	0	0	3	0	595	6	10	0	0
Waterford	1.2	112	0	0	0	4	0	143	5	0	0	0
Willimantic	0.8	130	0	0	0	2	0	86	2	0	0	0
Totals	20.1	3575	0	2	11	27	0	2280	62	54	0	102

Juvenile Matters Caseload Goals Analysis
Division of Public Defender Services
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

	Average FY 14-15 Attorneys	Cases Appointed	Cases Transferred	New Cases Assigned	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Bridgeport	2.4	743	292	451	188
Danbury	0.5	186	15	171	342
Hartford	3	984	249	735	245
Middletown	1	308	119	189	189
New Britain	2	517	76	441	221
New Haven	3.6	982	191	791	220
Rockville	1	315	110	205	205
Stamford	0.6	197	90	107	178
Waterbury/Torrington**	4	1020	76	944	236
Waterford/Willimantic**	2	617	131	486	243
Total	20.1	5869	1349	4520	225

**The caseloads for the Waterford/ Willimantic offices and for the Waterbury /Torrington/Danbury offices were handled by the same attorneys.
During FY 2014/15, 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
Juvenile Matters
2014-2015

Location	Total New Cases Assigned
WaterburyTorrington	944
New Haven	791
Hartford	735
Waterford/Willimantic	486
Bridgeport	451
New Britain	441
Rockville	205
Middletown	189
Danbury	171
Stamford	107
Total	4520

Location	Average of Attorneys	New Cases Assigned Per Attorney
Danbury	0.5	342
Hartford	3	245
Waterford/Willimantic	2	243
Waterbury/Torrington	4	236
New Britain	2	221
New Haven	3.6	220
Rockville	1	205
Middletown	1	189
Bridgeport	2.4	188
Stamford	0.6	178
Total	20.1	225

Active Cases Pending
(in rank order)
Public Defenders Offices
Juvenile Matters
2014-2015

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

FY 15-16

Location	Average of Attorneys	Active Cases Pending July 1, 2015
Waterbury/Torrington	4	391
Hartford	3	324
Waterford/Willimantic	2	318
New Haven	3.6	252
New Britain	2	172
Bridgeport	2.4	166
Rockville	1	129
Middletown	1	108
Danbury	0.5	103
Stamford	0.6	90
Total	20.1	2053