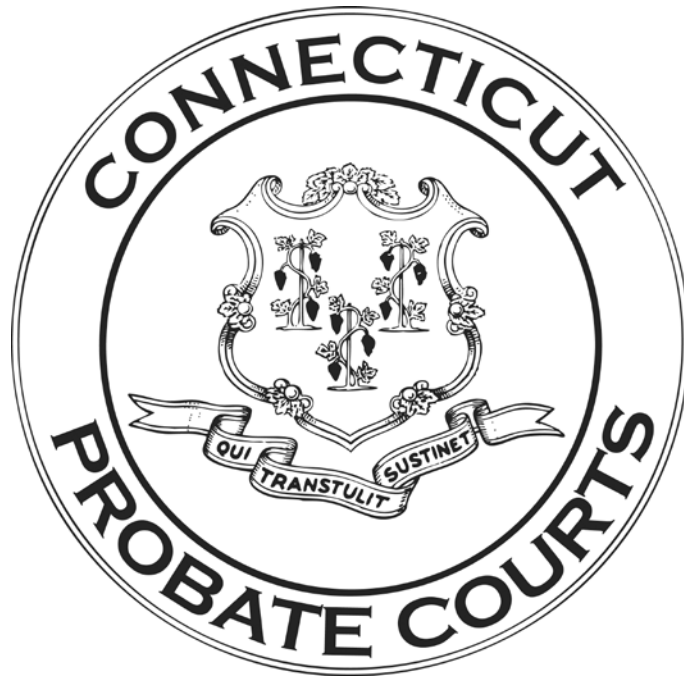


CONNECTICUT PROBATE COURTS

2016-2017 BIENNIAL REPORT

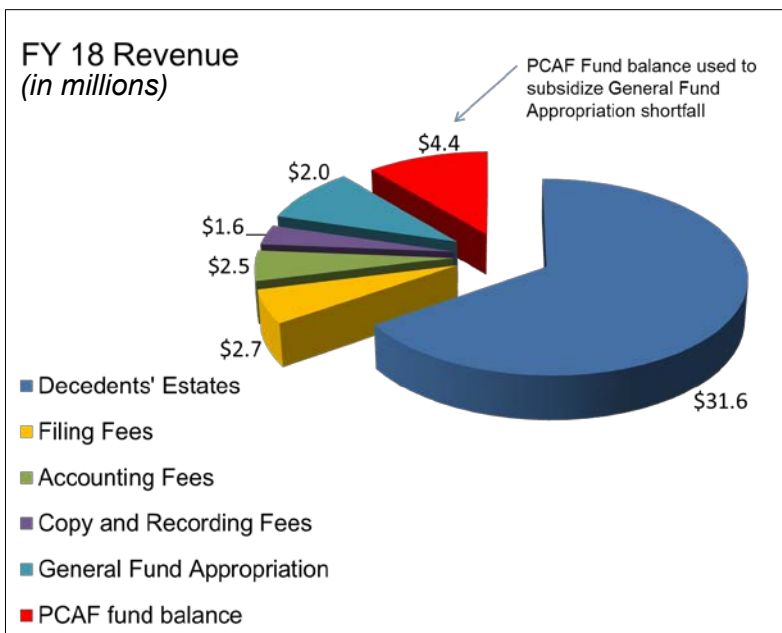


PUBLISHED BY
OFFICE OF THE
PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF THE PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR 2016 - 2017

MESSAGE FROM THE PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Fiscal years 2015-16 and 2016-17 encompassed a period of extraordinary financial challenge for the Probate Courts as state funding plummeted from 25% of our budget at the beginning of the biennium to 4% in the current fiscal year. Despite the fiscal stress, our commitment to the mission of helping Connecticut families in a compassionate and cost-effective manner is stronger than ever. What stands out most about the past two years is the success of the Probate Courts in finding ways to improve service in a time of diminishing resources.

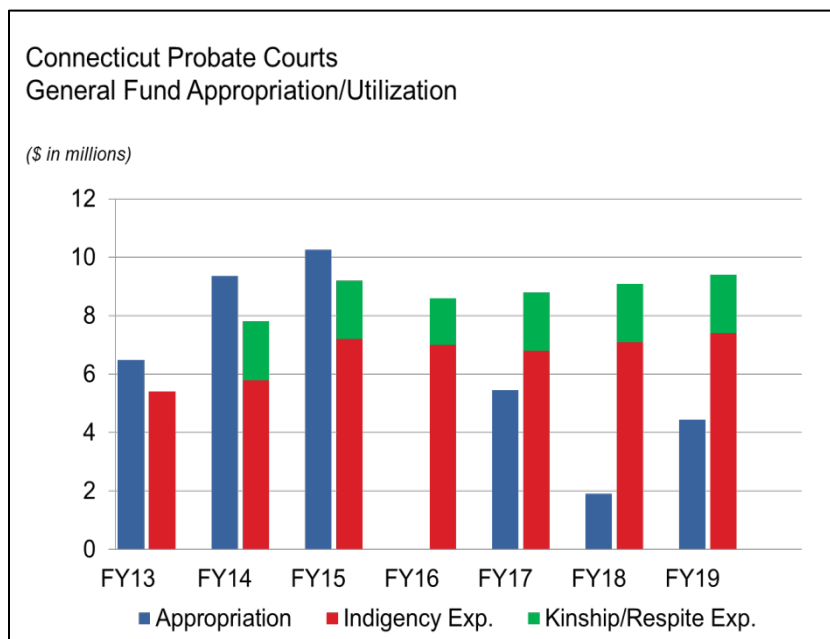


Cuts to state funding, exacerbated by extreme volatility, was our single most significant challenge. We lost all state funding in 2016 (down from \$11 million the prior year), then received \$6 million in 2017, only to see another round of cuts drop us to \$2 million in 2018. The result is a \$4.5 million operating deficit this year that will draw down the balance in the Probate Court Administration Fund. To compound the problem, the state swept \$3.5 million from

the Probate Court Administration Fund to the state's General Fund in 2017, bringing the total amount of transfers from the Probate Courts to the state since 2011 to \$20 million.

The Probate Courts have been subsidizing the state in another important way: We bear the financial burden of \$9 million per year in expenses associated with non-judicial state services that the state relies on us to provide. Over 10% of the Probate Court budget goes to the cost of paying for conservators for indigent seniors with dementia and individuals with mental illness. This is a vital state service, but one that in most states is the responsibility of an executive branch agency or publicly-funded nonprofit organization. Similarly, state law requires the Probate Courts to distribute \$2 million in grant funds for guardians caring for indigent children without providing the money to pay for the grants. Another \$2.2 million in annual expenditures is required to pay for attorneys for indigent parties to satisfy constitutional mandates. The cost of these three programs alone exceeds our general fund appropriation by \$7 million this year.

The Probate Courts have confronted these financial challenges head on by finding ways to do more with less. For example, we revamped the compensation guidelines for court-appointed conservators for indigent individuals to rein in the fastest-growing category in our budget. We also launched a labor-saving online billing system for attorneys and conservators that eliminated 25,000 paper invoices per year. Work is



underway to implement an eFiling system that will similarly reduce paperwork and speed up processing times. Despite 61% growth in our mental health cases and a 15% increase in children’s matters since 2011, we have held staffing levels steady.

Financial constraints have not stopped us from leading the way in strengthening protections for the 20,000 Connecticut residents who need conservators. We secured a \$30,000 grant to develop a comprehensive training program for new conservators. We are developing Standards of Practice that embody nationally recognized best practices and ethical guidelines for conservators. Our conservator accountability bill, enacted in 2017, permits random audits that will deter conservator misconduct.

As the state continues to struggle with chronic budget problems, it bears emphasis that the Probate Courts are an exceptionally cost-effective part of the state’s safety net for children, the elderly and people with mental illness or intellectual disability. The key fact is that Probate Courts empower families to help loved ones who are unable to care for themselves. By helping families help themselves, the state saves hundreds of millions of dollars annually because the need for more expensive state services is vastly reduced.

Three examples illustrate the point. Probate Courts appoint relatives to serve as guardians for children whose parents cannot care for them due to incarceration, mental illness and addiction. This arrangement keeps more than 6,700 children out of the foster care system, saving the state \$66 million per year. Similarly, about 900 individuals with mental illness live in the community with the assistance of a conservator, a far less expensive alternative to the \$402 million in annual costs for inpatient treatment for that population at Connecticut Valley Hospital. And conservators who arrange in-home care for 2,660 indigent seniors save the state more than \$206 million per year in Medicaid nursing home costs.

In the pages that follow, you will learn more about the types of cases that Probate Courts handle, statistics about our growing caseload and additional information about

our finances. The report includes a directory of judges and courts.

Regrettably, I must end this message with a warning: Restoration of funding for the Probate Courts in the next biennium is nothing short of critical. We have managed draconian budget cuts since 2016 through belt-tightening and innovation, but the state's practice of using Probate Court funds to subsidize state services will deplete the Probate Court Administration Fund by June 30, 2019. This means that the Probate Courts will not be able to meet operating expenses in fiscal year 2019-20 unless General Fund support is returned to the 2015 funding level.

The Probate Courts represent an excellent value for the state by promoting family-centered solutions, at the regional level, that avoid far more costly state services. We hope that state leaders will recognize that the cost-effectiveness of the Probate Courts warrants the modest state investment necessary to sustain the system.

Paul J. Knierim
Probate Court Administrator

PROBATE COURT JURISDICTION

The Probate Courts are responsible for a wide range of cases involving the support and protection of children, seniors and individuals with mental illness and intellectual disability.

Children's Matters

Probate Courts hear several different types of cases involving children, including temporary custody and guardianship, termination of parental rights, visitation, adoption, emancipation and paternity. A large proportion of the guardianship matters in Probate Courts involve parents who are unable to care for their children as a result of mental illness, addiction or incarceration. In the overwhelming majority of those cases, a family member is appointed as guardian to care for the child. Over 6,700 children are currently cared for by relatives as a result of this framework, at far less expense to the state than would be involved if the children were instead placed in the foster care system.

Another category of children's cases involves the management of funds on behalf of minors. Connecticut law requires that any funds held for a child in excess of \$10,000 must be managed by a guardian of the estate. Probate Courts are responsible for the appointment and supervision of guardians for this purpose. In most cases, the parents are appointed as co-guardians.

Conservatorships

Conservatorship is a legal framework to manage the care and finances of an adult who is unable due to conditions such as dementia, mental illness, intellectual disability or severe physical illness. A Probate Court makes the determination whether a person is incapable and appoints one or more persons to serve as conservator. A conservator may also be appointed for someone who voluntarily requests assistance.

After the appointment of a conservator, the court supervises the conservator on an ongoing basis and, in the case of a conserved person who is indigent, pays

CONSERVATOR TRAINING AND OVERSIGHT

In 2017, the Probate Courts secured a \$30,000 grant from the State Justice Institute to create a web-based, self-study training program for new conservators. The three-hour tutorial provides a comprehensive overview of the conservator's duties and ethical obligations.

The training program dovetails with a broader effort to provide conservators with more support and require greater accountability from those who serve in this important role. The Probate Courts partnered with the AARP, Alzheimer's Association, Connecticut Legal Rights Project, Elder Justice Coalition and Department on Aging on legislation to establish formal standards of practice for conservators and prevent misuse of funds through random audits. The courts also launched an automated reminder system to help conservators comply with their periodic reporting requirements.

the compensation of the conservator. The court periodically conducts hearings on financial reports that summarize how the conservator has managed the conserved person's finances and reviews the conservatorship to determine whether any modifications are warranted. The court also provides instruction to the conservator on issues such as medical care, place of residence and end-of-life treatment.

Conservators have an enormously important role in the lives of individuals they serve. A conservator can be the difference between a safe apartment and homelessness for a person just discharged from a psychiatric hospital. For a senior with dementia, a conservator who manages home care services may be the key to avoiding placement in a nursing home.

Guardianships of Adults with Intellectual Disability

Connecticut has a special form of guardianship for adults with intellectual disability. The role of the Probate Court is to determine if an individual has intellectual disability, whether a guardian is needed and, if so, who should serve as guardian. The court must also conduct periodic reviews of guardianships to determine whether the arrangement continues to be necessary.

Commitments

Probate Courts hear several different case types regarding involuntary confinement for treatment of mental illness, substance abuse and infectious disease. In mental health cases, Probate Courts determine whether a person is dangerous or gravely disabled and, in some cases, whether a conservator should have authority to consent to the involuntary administration of psychotropic medication. Probate jurisdiction also encompasses appeals from quarantine, isolation and vaccination orders issued during a public health emergency.

Decedents' Estates and Trusts

The settlement of decedents' estates is the area of jurisdiction most commonly associated with Probate Courts. The role of the court in this area includes determining the validity of wills, appointing and supervising executors and administrators, determining whether the estate is subject to estate tax and resolving disputes among fiduciaries, heirs, beneficiaries and creditors.

A related area of jurisdiction is the oversight of certain types of trusts. Probate Courts review the periodic accounts of trustees of testamentary trusts (a trust that is established under a decedent's will) and have the authority to hear cases involving the accounts of other types of trusts on request of an interested party.

Other Case Types

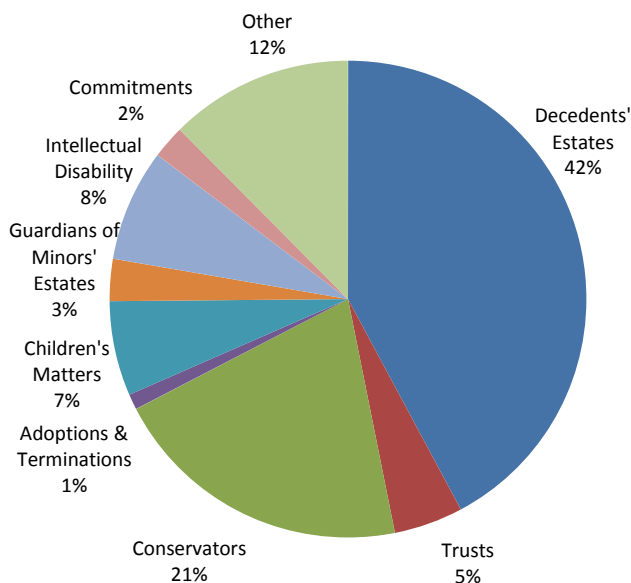
The General Assembly has assigned numerous additional areas of jurisdiction to Probate Courts that do not fall within the major categories outlined above. Examples include name changes, restoration of federal firearms rights, marriage of minors and issues related to powers of attorney and the uniform transfers to minors act.

Nature of Probate Court Proceedings

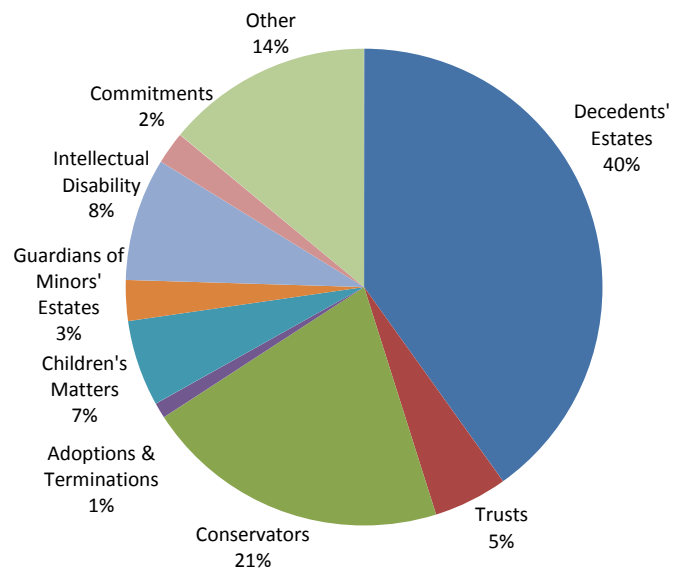
Probate cases are highly personal, and Probate Courts conduct most hearings in a less formal manner than is typical in the Superior Court. The rules of procedure applicable to Probate Courts are designed to make the Probate Courts accessible and approachable for attorneys and non-attorneys alike. The rules are also intended to promote quick resolution of cases at the least expense possible for the parties.

At the same time, many types of probate cases involve the fundamental constitutional rights of the parties. Children's cases implicate the right of parents to raise their children. Conservatorship and guardianship matters confront the right of an adult to make his or her own decisions. Commitment cases deal with involuntary confinement and treatment. Given the importance of the rights at stake, Probate Courts are required by the state and federal constitutions and by statute to appoint and pay the fees of attorneys appointed to represent indigent parties in probate matters. In children's cases, the court also appoints and pays for the services of a separate attorney to represent the child. The expense of providing attorneys for indigent parties represents a significant and growing component of the Probate Court system's budget.

Probate Court Matters FY 16



Probate Court Matters FY 17



CASE STATISTICS

Case Type

	FY 16	FY 17
Decedents' Estates		
4a-16 Petitions	3,128	2,464
Administration Intestate Estate	2,209	2,264
Admit Will	7,774	7,824
Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	552	530
Affidavit Estate	5,860	5,701
Allowance for Spouse or Family	81	73
Allowance of Account	9,196	8,826
Compromise of Claim	630	568
Custody of Remains	448	521
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	1,562	1,827
Insolvent Estate	429	406
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	1,370	1,385
TPO Estate	3,704	3,635
Will Contest	59	49
Decedent Other	5,090	5,102
Trusts		
Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	165	148
Trust Accounts	2,837	3,052
Appointment of Testamentary Trustee	468	475
Compel Account for Intervivos Trust	13	17
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	183	250
Termination of Charitable Trust	7	5
Trust Other	985	1,196
Conservators		
Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	616	553
Allowance of Account	3,636	4,185
Appointment of Conservator of Person and Estate - Involuntary	1,928	1,867
Appointment of Conservator of Person and Estate - Voluntary	637	637
Appointment of Conservator of the Estate - Involuntary	222	212
Appointment of Conservator of the Estate - Voluntary	440	358
Appointment of Conservator of the Person - Involuntary	352	282
Appointment of Conservator of the Person - Voluntary	123	122
Appointment of Temporary Conservator	243	244
Authority to Consent to Psychiatric Medication Treatment	331	326
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	989	936
Orders Concerning Life Support Systems	10	10
Mortgage or Sale of Real Estate	374	334
Conservatorship Reviews	1,794	1,838
Conservatorship Other	8,809	9,367

Children's Matters

	FY 16	FY 17
Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	17	9
Appointment of Co-Guardian of a Minor	90	79
DCF Initial Permanency Hearing	59	28
DCF Subsequent Permanency Hearing	15	17
Emancipation of Minor	7	13
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	103	83
Immediate Temporary Custody	140	118
Paternity Claim	65	51
Reinstatement of Parent as Guardian	232	175
Removal of Guardian of the Person	892	735
Temporary Custody	714	599
Temporary Guardian	826	712
Transfer to Superior Court	7	16
Children's Matters Other	3,246	3,372

Guardians of Estates

Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	61	56
Allowance of Account	974	925
Appointment of Guardian of the Estate	607	609
Compromise of Claim	420	385
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	150	161
Guardian of Estate Other	630	691

Persons with Intellectual Disability

Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	31	43
Appointment of Guardian of Person with Intellectual Disabilities	648	602
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	162	211
Placement of Person with Intellectual Disabilities	29	16
Sterilization	1	1
Temporary Limited Guardian of a Person with Intellectual Disabilities	0	1
Three-Year Reviews	1,985	2,054
Guardian of Person with Intellectual Disability Other	4,728	5,616

Adoptions and Terminations

Approval/Instruction re: Action by Fiduciary	1	2
Approval of Adoption - Co-parent/Stepparent	167	199
Approval of Adoption - Relative	24	40
Approval of Adoption - Statutory Parent (DCF Identified)	0	3
Approval of Adoption - Statutory Parent (DCF Non-Identified)	1	2
Approval of Adoption - Statutory Parent (Private Agency Identified)	17	18
Approval of Adoption - Statutory Parent (Private Agency Non-Identified)	29	11
Approval of Adult Adoption	91	137
Hearing Management Conferences	15	25
Termination of Parental Rights	447	424
Transfer to Superior Court	3	2
Adoption/TPR Other	255	207

Commitments - Adult	FY 16	FY 17
Annual Review	127	110
Biennial Review Hearing	2	1
Commitment - Alcohol & Drug Dependency	36	31
Commitment of Adult - Involuntary	1,064	1,071
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	92	95
Permission for Shock Therapy	192	147
Probable Cause Hearing - Adult Commitment	705	784
Release from Confinement	7	3
Warrant for Examination by Court	4	5
Adult Commitment Other	5	4
Commitments - Children (Under 16)		
Commitment of Child - Involuntary	4	3
Child Commitment Other	0	2
Other Matters		
Change of Name Petitions	2,742	2,558
Compel Power of Attorney Accounting	20	37
Compel UTMA Accounting	0	2
Hearing Management/Status Conferences	12	8
Marriage: Request for Permission (Minors)	0	0
Restore Right to Purchase, Possess, or Transport a Firearm	0	0
Other Matters - Other Petitions or Motions	128	142
Fee Waivers	9,524	11,627
Passports	2,193	2,102
Total (Excluding Passports)	99,807	102,667

FINANCIAL DATA

Organizational Structure

There are 54 probate districts in Connecticut. The Probate Court system completed a major consolidation project in 2011 that reduced the number of districts from 117 to 54 and established the current regional structure. Court consolidation, together with changes to the financial structure of the system, produces savings of approximately \$4 million annually.

Although part of the state Judicial Branch, the Probate Courts are housed in municipal facilities. Most courts are located in town halls or other facilities owned by municipalities, while other communities lease commercial office space for their courts. In addition to office space, state law requires that municipalities provide their courts with office furnishings and equipment, supplies, telephone service, internet access and insurance. This partnership between courts and municipalities is a cost-effective shared service arrangement.

Probate Court Administration Fund

Apart from the facilities costs borne by municipalities, all other expenses of the Probate Court system are managed through a dedicated revenue fund known as the Probate Court Administration Fund ("PCAF"). The PCAF has two revenue sources: probate fee receipts and the annual appropriation from the General Fund. Both general fund support and fee revenue have been extremely volatile over the past two years due to dramatic cuts in funding and legislative changes to probate fees. State funding has fallen from 25% of revenue at the beginning of the biennium to 4% in the current fiscal year. The cuts to state funding have resulted in an annual operating deficit that will deplete the PCAF by June 30, 2019.

By statute, any balance in the PCAF in excess of 15% of the system's operating budget sweeps automatically at year-end to the general fund. Since 2011, the PCAF has returned \$20 million to the general fund.

Probate Court System Budget

The budget for the Probate Court system is administered by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator and is separate from the financial operations of the Judicial Branch. The fiscal year 2016-17 budget was \$44.5 million.

The Probate Court Budget Committee, a body established by statute, establishes a statewide compensation and benefits plan for court staff and determines staffing levels for each court. The compensation of judges, which is established by statute, is based on the population and workload of their respective districts. A pay freeze has been in place since 2016 and continues in the current biennium.

Approximately 20% of the Probate Court system budget is expended on social service programs mandated by the General Assembly. The Probate Courts expended \$9 million on the following three programs in 2017, far in excess of the amount received in General Fund support:

Kinship and Respite Grants (\$2.0 million) The Kinship Program and the Grandparents and Relatives Respite Program provide grants to guardians caring for children. Unlike foster parents, guardians appointed by Probate Courts are not eligible for monthly stipends. The Kinship and Respite programs seek to fill that gap by providing financial assistance for basic needs. Kinship grants help guardians address needs such as eyeglasses, school clothes and supplies, after-school programs, tutoring, summer camp and music lessons. Respite grants provide assistance in the areas of child care, transportation and housing.

Conservators (\$4.5 million) One of the fastest growing categories in the Probate Court system budget is the compensation of conservators for individuals who are indigent. As shown below, the annual cost of conservator payments has more than doubled since 2011.

	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17
Annual Cost	\$2,100,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,900,000	\$3,400,000	\$4,400,000	\$4,484,000	\$4,503,000
Conserved Persons	2,229	2,533	2,893	3,270	3,886	4,206	4,638

In addition, the Probate Court system provides \$100,000 in annual funding for **Melissa’s Project**, a non-profit organization that performs case coordination for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness. Melissa’s Project has proven effective in reducing arrests, incarcerations and hospitalizations for program participants. Melissa’s Project also receives funding from the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

Court-Appointed Attorneys (\$2.2 million) Under constitutional principles and statutory mandates, Probate Courts must arrange for attorneys to represent indigent individuals whose fundamental rights are at issue in court proceedings. Probate Courts bear this expense in children’s matters, conservatorships, guardianships of adults with intellectual disability and commitments.

ONLINE SERVICES IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY AND SAVE TIME

In our continuing efforts to provide the highest quality of service in the most cost-effective manner, the Probate Courts are implementing electronic billing and filing systems that will enable court users to file petitions, view court files and pay fees online.

The eBilling system, implemented in October 2017, streamlines the processing of more than 25,000 invoices that are submitted annually by court-appointed attorneys and conservators who provide services to indigent individuals. The new e-filing system, which will launch in 2019, will provide a paperless alternative when filing documents and will cut down on the time court clerks spend inputting data into the case management system.

Probate Court Administration Fund Activity

	FY 16	FY 17
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year	\$ 7,061,417	\$ 4,579,562
REVENUE:		
Probate Court Fees	38,904,496	49,517,272
General Fund Appropriation	-	5,450,000
Pass-Through Funding	150,000	150,000
Interest	236,741	347,474
Investment Income	14,302	73,234
Probate Court Miscellaneous Funds	2,764	3,880
TOTAL REVENUE	39,308,302	55,541,860
EXPENSES:		
<u>PCA Expenses</u>		
Personnel Expenses:		
Salaries and Wages	1,645,372	1,617,488
Fringe Benefits	1,245,149	1,227,812
Other Expenses:		
Computer Equipment and Services	442,528	174,534
Building Repairs, Maintenance and Utilities	56,531	182,966
Office Expenses	53,517	52,235
Professional Services	29,831	34,438
Training and Education - Judges, Clerks and PCA Staff	27,181	27,660
Dues and Subscriptions	16,423	14,716
Other	19,752	22,417
<u>Court Expenses</u>		
Personnel Expenses:		
Salaries and Wages	21,018,516	20,055,119
Fringe Benefits	5,783,311	5,799,360
Retirement Plan Funding	1,457,186	1,468,003
Retirement Administration	133,441	196,671
Other Expenses:		
Computer Equipment and Services	553,383	633,193
Court Office Expenses	173,545	477,545
Council on Probate Judicial Conduct	63,753	92,983

	FY 16	FY 17
Outside Services	67,888	53,882
Mileage, Parking and Tolls Reimbursement	63,071	53,327
Rental of Records Storage Space	21,258	21,639
Other	51,846	75,391
Indigency Expenses:		
Conservators	4,465,620	4,484,207
Court-Appointed Counsel	2,395,973	2,241,372
Marshals/Ads/Newspapers	98,226	115,738
Pass-Through Funding:		
Kinship and Respite Care Program	1,600,000	2,000,000
Melissa's Project	156,856	156,856
Guardianship Pilot	100,000	100,000
Children in Placement	50,000	50,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	41,790,157	41,429,555
Transfer to General Fund	-	(3,400,000)
FUND BALANCE - JUNE 30	\$ 4,579,562	\$ 15,291,867

Probate Judges and Employees Retirement Fund

	FY 16	FY 17
Benefits paid to retired judges and employees	\$5,018,348	\$ 5,154,005
Professional expenses	-	14,000
Refunds (upon death or termination)	8,789	10,518
Interest paid on refunds	2,492	1,064
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$5,029,629	\$ 5,179,587

DIRECTORY OF PROBATE JUDGES AND COURTS

Probate Judge	District	Probate Judge	District
Ahlberg, Kurt M.	Stratford	Keeney, Timothy R. E.	North Central CT
Anthony, Fred J.	Shelton	Kepple, Nicholas F.	Southeastern CT Regional
Baram, David A. (beginning 11/14/17)	Tobacco Valley	Keyes, John A. (through 1/15/2018)	New Haven New Haven Regional Children's Probate Court (through 1/1/18)*
Barrett, Peter C.	Madison-Guilford	Landgrebe, Martin F.	Housatonic
Becker, Cynthia C.	Simsbury Regional	Lassman Fisher, Marianne.....	Greater Windsor
Berkenstock, Jennifer L.	Region #14	Lewis, Jeannine (beginning 7/19/2018)	Saybrook
Blick, Diane S.	Litchfield Hills	Lomme, Terrance D. (through 7/18/2018)	Saybrook
Brandt, Michael R.	East Haven-North Haven	Magistrali, Michael F.	Torrington Area
Brunnock, Thomas P. (through 6/2/18)	Waterbury Waterbury Regional Children's Probate Court (through 6/1/18)*	Mahon, Brian T. (through 2/10/2018).....	Meriden
Burt, Edward C., Jr.	Hamden-Bethany	Mariano, Peter E.	Naugatuck
Calabrese, Domenick N.	Region #22 Waterbury Regional Children's Probate Court (beginning 6/1/18)*	Marino, Joseph D.....	Middletown
Ceneviva, Ariana F. (beginning 2/11/18).....	Meriden	McGrath, John J., Jr.	Windham-Colchester
Caruso, Daniel F (through 2/25/18).	Fairfield	McNamara, Jeffrey A.	Niantic Regional New London Regional Children's Probate Court*
Chadwick, Scott R.	East Hartford	Norris, Charles K.....	Norwich
Clebowicz, Walter A.	Berlin	O'Grady, Daniel W. (beginning 11/16/16)	Northern Fairfield County
Daly, Evelyn M.	Farmington-Burlington Hartford Regional Children's Probate Court (since 1/20/17)*	Osterndorf, William P.	Darien-New Canaan
Darby, Michael M.	Greater Manchester	Peoples, Sean M.....	Glastonbury-Hebron
DeGennaro, Mark J.	West Haven	Purnell, O. James, III.....	Ellington
DePanfilis, Anthony J.	Norwalk-Wilton	Randich, Robert A.....	Newington
Dorval, Andre D.	Region #19	Riordan, Barbara Gardner.....	Tolland-Mansfield
Eagan, Owen P. (beginning 11/16/16)	West Hartford	Rowe, T. R.....	Trumbull
Egan, Joseph A., Jr. (through 10/28/16)	Northern Fairfield County	Schad, Leah P.	Northeast Northeast Regional Children's Probate Court*
Elkin, Sydney W. (through 10/11/16)	West Hartford	Smith, Foye A.	Hartford
Forgione, Frank J.	Branford-North Branford	Streit-Kefalas, Beverly K.	Milford-Orange New Haven Regional Children's Probate Court (beginning 1/1/18)*
Fox, Gerald M., III.....	Stamford	Truppa, Andrea L.	Plainfield-Killingly Regional
Ganim, Paul J.	Bridgeport	Vaccarelli, Matthew P. (beginning 6/3/2018)	Waterbury
Graves, Clifton E., Jr. (beginning 1/16/2018)	New Haven	Wexler, Lisa K.	Westport
Greene, Mathew H.	New London	Wright, Philip A., Jr.	Wallingford Central Connecticut Regional Children's Probate Court*
Hopper, David W.	Greenwich	Yamin, Dianne E.....	Danbury
Hoyle, Clifford P.	Derby	Zelman, Steven M. (through 8/16/17)	Tobacco Valley Hartford Regional Children's Probate Court (through 12/30/16)*
Jalowiec, Matthew J.	Cheshire-Southington		

*Administrative Judge

OFFICE OF THE PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

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WEST HARTFORD, CT 06110
(860) 231-2442

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Probate Court Administrator

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