

Cumulative Table of Cases
Connecticut Appellate Reports
Volume 176

(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

A Better Way Wholesale Autos, Inc. v. Rodriguez.	392
<i>Arbitration; whether trial court properly denied application to vacate arbitration award; whether submission to arbitrator was unrestricted; whether issue of possession and title to vehicle was within scope of submission; whether arbitrator, by ordering return of vehicle to plaintiff, exceeded power by rendering award that was beyond unrestricted submission of parties; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly ordered plaintiff to pay attorney's fees and costs; failure to brief claim adequately.</i>	
Cariglio v. Dept. of Social Services (See Freese v. Dept. of Social Services)	64
Dejana v. Dejana.	104
<i>Dissolution of marriage; whether trial court abused discretion in denying postjudgment motion for contempt; claim that defendant failed to pay plaintiff full amount due for unallocated alimony and child support as required under parties' separation agreement; whether claim on appeal that trial court should have awarded plaintiff arrearage consisting of 30 percent of defendant's compensation from stock incentive program for additional unallocated alimony and support owed was preserved and reviewable; whether trial court properly determined that language of separation agreement governing unallocated alimony and child support was clear and unambiguous, and required defendant to pay unallocated alimony and child support based on percentage of base salary and annual incentive cash bonus, and to use entirety of any income received from stock incentive program to fund college education expenses of parties' son; whether income received from stock incentive program constituted form of bonus compensation under separation agreement.</i>	
Dinino v. Federal Express Corp.	248
<i>Workers' compensation; exceptions to exclusivity provision of Workers' Compensation Act (§ 31-293a); summary judgment; claim court erred in concluding there was no genuine issue of material fact regarding motor vehicle exception based on coworker's alleged negligence; claim court erred in concluding there was no genuine issue of material fact regarding substantial certainty exception for employer's alleged intentional tort.</i>	
Financial Freedom Acquisition, LLC v. Griffin.	314
<i>Foreclosure; whether trial court properly determined that substitute plaintiff established prima facie case of foreclosure; whether trial court's conclusion that substitute plaintiff was holder and owner of note executed by decedent was legally and factually correct; whether production of note, endorsed in blank, at trial created rebuttable presumption that substitute plaintiff was owner of note; claim that substitute plaintiff's status as holder and owner of note and foreclosure action were affected by merger and change of name of substitute plaintiff that occurred during pendency of foreclosure action; claim that named plaintiff breached covenant of good faith and fair dealing when it initiated foreclosure action instead of communicating with executrix to facilitate sale of property; whether trial court properly found that defendants failed to meet burden of proof with respect to special defense and counterclaim sounding in breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; whether note created contractual right to extend deadline for payment.</i>	
Freese v. Dept. of Social Services.	64
<i>Administrative appeals; appeals to trial court, pursuant to statute (§ 4-183 [a]), from decisions of defendant Department of Social Services denying applications for Medicaid benefits filed by plaintiffs on behalf of their mothers, both of whom died before defendant rendered final decisions in underlying administrative proceedings; whether trial court improperly dismissed appeals and determined that because plaintiffs' decedents died before they brought appeals and because plaintiffs did not bring appeals as executors or administrators of decedents' estates, plaintiffs lacked standing; whether trial court improperly denied requests</i>	

- to cure jurisdictional defect by substituting plaintiffs, in capacities as estate fiduciaries, as plaintiffs in administrative appeals pursuant to remedial savings statute (§ 52-109); claim that plaintiffs had standing pursuant to state regulations (§ 17b-10-1) to assert decedents' rights in representative capacities; whether state regulations could diminish standing requirements set forth in enabling statutes; whether, pursuant to enabling statute (§ 17b-61 [b]), person who applied for fair hearing may appeal from decision to Superior Court provided that person is aggrieved; whether plaintiffs failed to plead facts establishing aggravement; whether plaintiffs failed to allege facts establishing standing to appeal under right of survival statute (§ 52-599); whether trial court improperly granted motions to dismiss instead of giving plaintiffs opportunity to cure jurisdictional defect by allowing substitution; whether trial court improperly denied substitution on ground that plaintiffs' administrative appeals were not legally cognizable actions capable of being cured by §§ 52-109 or 52-599 because they were commenced by parties without authorization to sue and, consequently, were nullities; failure of trial court to determine whether failure of plaintiffs in each case to bring actions in capacities as fiduciaries of decedents' estates was due to error, misunderstanding or misconception as required for substitution under § 52-109.*
- Kenneson v. Eggert 296
- Fraud; whether trial court improperly granted motion for summary judgment as to claim for intentional misrepresentation and determined that claim was precluded by collateral estoppel; whether claim for intentional misrepresentation was fully and fairly litigated and actually decided in prior action; whether for collateral estoppel to bar relitigation issue sought to be relitigated must be identical to one decided in prior proceeding; claim that because alleged misrepresentation did not relate to past or existing fact, it was not actionable; claim that, given inconsistencies in plaintiff's allegations, claim against defendants should be disposed of pursuant to sham affidavit rule; credibility of witnesses; whether trial court properly determined that no genuine issue of material fact existed as to whether plaintiff could establish claim for fraudulent nondisclosure; whether, to establish claim of fraudulent nondisclosure, plaintiff had to prove that parties' relationship imposed duty on defendant to disclose; whether trial court abused discretion in denying motions for compliance; whether trial court properly determined that documents sought by plaintiff were protected by attorney-client privilege and work product doctrine.*
- Lugo v. Lugo 149
- Dissolution of marriage; child custody; claim that trial court improperly granted motion for modification and awarded plaintiff sole legal custody of minor child where motion for modification did not specifically include claim for sole legal custody, as required by applicable rule of practice (§ 25-26); whether defendant had adequate notice that custody issues would be raised at hearing on motion for modification; failure of defendant to provide transcripts of proceedings on motion.*
- Luongo Construction & Development, LLC v. MacFarlane. 272
- Contracts; unfair trade practices; claim that trial court improperly denied motions to dismiss that were based on prior pending action doctrine; whether court properly denied motion for summary judgment as to counterclaim; whether court improperly failed to consider claim concerning prior pending action doctrine in denying motion for summary judgment; whether nonmoving party had no obligation to submit evidence establishing existence of genuine issue of material fact where party moving for summary judgment failed to establish that no genuine issue of material fact existed; whether court abused discretion in awarding punitive damages pursuant to unfair trade practices act (42-110a et seq.).*
- McClancy v. Bank of America, N.A. 408
- Contracts; summary judgment; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly granted motion for summary judgment when issues of material fact existed with respect to breach of contract claims; failure to brief claim adequately; claim that trial court erred in failing to determine that breach of contract claim fell within purported promissory estoppel exception to statute of frauds; whether promissory estoppel exception to statute of frauds exists; whether plaintiffs provided evidence of promise made to grant loan modification; whether trial court properly rendered summary judgment on claim of negligent misrepresentation; whether plaintiffs presented evidence that representation that bank would evaluate loan for possible modification was false when made; whether trial court erred in granting summary judgment when genuine issues of material fact existed; whether trial court*

properly rendered summary judgment on claim alleging violation of Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (§ 42-110a et seq.); whether plaintiffs presented evidence raising genuine issue of material fact about whether bank engaged in unfair or deceptive practices or violated any identifiable public policy in association with loan modification application.

Rockhill v. Danbury Hospital 39
Negligence; claim that trial court erroneously found that defect in crosswalk that caused plaintiff's injuries was reasonably foreseeable hazard; whether court reasonably found that defect in crosswalk was actual cause of plaintiff's fall; whether court's finding that all of plaintiff's medical costs were substantially caused by fall was supported by record and was not clearly erroneous; whether court abused discretion in denying defendant's motion to preclude certain expert testimony by one of plaintiff's treating physicians.

Simmons v. Weiss 94
Medical malpractice; motions to dismiss; motion to open judgment of dismissal; jurisdiction; claim that trial court improperly opened judgment of dismissal more than four months after judgment was rendered when no exception to statutory (§ 52-212a) four month limitation period for opening judgments was applicable; whether trial court improperly granted plaintiff's motion to open judgment because court lacked authority to open judgment; whether trial court properly concluded that compelling equitable circumstances required court to rectify injustice by opening judgment.

State v. Acampora 202
Assault of disabled person in third degree; disorderly conduct; whether trial court abused discretion when it determined that defendant knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived right to counsel and invoked right to self-representation; claim that court violated defendant's constitutional right to counsel when it permitted him to represent himself at arraignment and during plea negotiations without obtaining valid waiver of right to counsel; reviewability of claim raised for first time in reply brief; claim that court's canvass at pretrial hearing was inadequate because court did not engage in comprehensive discussion with defendant concerning elements of each pending charge; whether court reasonably could have concluded that defendant understood nature of charges pending against him; whether court sufficiently apprised defendant of general dangers and disadvantages associated with self-representation; claim that court improperly denied motion to open evidence; whether evidence defendant sought to admit related to collateral matter and would not have been admissible in case-in-chief; whether impeachment of testimony on collateral matter through extrinsic evidence was permitted under rules of evidence.

State v. Elmer G. 343
Sexual assault in second degree; risk of injury to child; criminal violation of restraining order; whether evidence was sufficient to support conviction of sexual assault in second degree; whether evidence was sufficient to support conviction of three counts of criminal violation of restraining order; claim that state failed to prove restraining orders applied to victim; whether there was sufficient evidence to prove defendant knew terms of restraining orders; claim that prosecutorial improprieties deprived defendant of right to fair trial; whether defendant, in claiming that certain questions by prosecutor constituted improper attempts to bolster victim's credibility, was attempting to transform unpreserved evidentiary claim into constitutional claim of prosecutorial impropriety.

State v. Holmes 156
Felony murder; home invasion; conspiracy to commit home invasion; criminal possession of pistol or revolver; claim that trial court improperly overruled objection, pursuant to Batson v. Kentucky (476 U.S. 79), to state's use of peremptory challenge to strike African-American prospective juror; whether court properly denied Batson challenge and determined that state's use of peremptory challenge to exclude prospective juror from jury was not tainted by purposeful racial discrimination; whether court's factual conclusion that prosecutor did not act with discriminatory intent in exercising peremptory challenge was clearly erroneous; request for Appellate Court to modify prior decision of Supreme Court holding that venireperson's expressed fear of police is race neutral ground for exercising peremptory challenge; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly admitted tape-recorded statement of witness as prior inconsistent statement pursuant to State v. Whelan (200 Conn. 743), where defendant failed to adequately brief how he was prejudiced by erroneous evidentiary ruling; claim, pursuant

to *Doyle v. Ohio* (426 U.S. 610), that state improperly infringed on defendant's constitutional right to remain silent when it cross-examined defendant at trial about defendant's failure to disclose to police at time of arrest certain exculpatory information that he later testified to at trial; whether defendant could prevail on abandoned *Doyle* claim pursuant to *State v. Golding* (213 Conn. 233); whether inquiry violated rule set forth in *Doyle*.

State v. Jason B. 236

Motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that sentencing court improperly ordered defendant's sentences for sexual assault first degree and unlawful restraint first degree to run consecutively on basis of inaccurate information or considerations not contained in record; whether trial court properly dismissed motion to correct when comments made by sentencing court could not reasonably be viewed as information that was inaccurate or outside record; failure of defendant to present colorable claim that sentence had been imposed in illegal manner.

State v. Megos 133

Violation of probation; claim that trial court erroneously found that defendant violated condition of probation that he not violate any criminal law; whether trial court's findings that defendant violated probation by committing criminal impersonation and larceny third degree were clearly erroneous; credibility determinations; claim that state did not establish that defendant wilfully or intentionally violated probation or any laws; whether language of statute governing violation of probation (§ 53a-32) demonstrates that legislature did not intend to make wilfulness element of probation violation; whether trial court abused discretion by admitting evidence of other crimes committed by defendant to show common scheme or plan; whether strict rules of evidence apply to probation violation proceedings; whether trial court properly determined that evidence regarding prior crimes was relevant to inference that defendant intended to keep deposit; whether trial court abused discretion in revoking probation and imposing sentence of sixty months incarceration.

State v. Steele 1

Robbery in first degree; conspiracy to commit robbery in first degree; conspiracy to commit larceny in third degree; whether evidence was sufficient to support conviction of robbery in first degree as principal; whether trial court improperly admitted lay testimony from witness concerning historic cell site analysis by not requiring witness to be qualified as expert; whether admission of lay testimony was harmless beyond reasonable doubt; cumulative evidence; whether conviction of and sentences on conspiracy to commit robbery and conspiracy to commit larceny charges, which arose out of single agreement to rob bank, violated defendant's right against double jeopardy.

Thomson v. Dept. of Social Services 122

Disability discrimination; claim that defendant employer failed to provide plaintiff employee with reasonable accommodation; whether trial court improperly rendered summary judgment for defendant employer; claim that plaintiff presented sufficient evidence to support prima facie case of discrimination; claim that plaintiff's request for leave was reasonable accommodation that would have enabled her to perform essential functions of her job; whether defendant was given opportunity to engage in required interactive process with plaintiff regarding reasonable accommodation for her disability.