

**Cumulative Table of Cases**  
**Connecticut Appellate Reports**  
**Volume 192**

*(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)*

Kusy v. Norwich . . . . .	171
<i>Negligence; summary judgment; governmental immunity; claim that trial court improperly rendered summary judgment in favor of defendants on ground of governmental immunity pursuant to statute (§ 52-557n [a] [2] [B]); claim that snow and ice removal by municipality is ministerial act as matter of law; whether in absence of policy or directive prescribing manner in which municipal official is to remove snow and ice such act is discretionary in nature; whether trial court properly determined that removal of snow and ice at subject school was discretionary in nature; whether issue of whether removal of snow and ice is ministerial in nature is factual question that is reserved for jury and may not be decided by trial court by way of summary judgment; claim that trial court improperly determined that plaintiff failed to raise genuine issue of material fact regarding whether he was identifiable victim for purposes of identifiable person-imminent harm exception to governmental immunity.</i>	
Nonhuman Rights Project, Inc. v. R.W. Commerford & Sons, Inc. . . . .	36
<i>Habeas corpus; whether habeas court properly declined to issue writ of habeas corpus pursuant to applicable rule of practice (§ 23-24 [a] [1] and [2]); whether habeas court properly concluded that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction; whether habeas court properly concluded that petitioner lacked standing to bring habeas petition on behalf of elephants; whether elephants, not being persons, lacked standing to file habeas petition; whether petitioner failed to establish next friend standing; whether habeas corpus relief was intended to apply to nonhuman animal; whether, pursuant to statute (§ 52-466 [a]), only person is authorized to file application for writ of habeas corpus.</i>	
Sen v. Tsiongas . . . . .	188
<i>Negligence; premises liability; action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff tenant when she was bitten by dog owned by another tenant of defendant landlord; whether trial court erred in rendering summary judgment in favor of defendant; whether there was disputed issue of material fact as to whether defendant landlord should have known that tenant's dog had vicious propensities.</i>	
State v. Battle . . . . .	128
<i>Violation of probation; whether trial court improperly dismissed motion to correct illegal sentence; whether defendant challenged sentence imposed rather than events leading to conviction; whether trial court had jurisdiction to consider merits of motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that imposition of special parole, following determination that defendant had violated probation, constituted illegal sentence; whether defendant's sentence, including use of special parole, fell within "any lesser sentence" language of applicable statute (§ 53a-32 [d]); claim that defendant was denied due process of law when motion to correct illegal sentence was not acted on by specific judge who had sentenced defendant; whether motion to correct illegal sentence or sentence imposed in illegal manner must be heard and adjudicated by particular judge who imposed sentence; whether defendant's unpreserved claim that defendant was deprived of full and fair proceeding with regard to motion to correct illegal sentence failed under third prong of State v. Golding (213 Conn. 233).</i>	
State v. Brown . . . . .	147
<i>Assault in second degree; threatening in first degree; claim that trial court improperly denied motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that statutes governing concurrent and consecutive sentences (§ 53a-37) and addressing method of calculation of sentences (§ 53a-38) were ambiguous and contradictory; claim that § 53a-38 is unconstitutional because it violates defendant's constitutional rights to due process, to be free from double jeopardy, and to equal protection; whether court had jurisdiction over claim in motion to correct illegal sentence that did not attack sentencing proceeding itself; claim that prisoners sentenced to consecutive</i>	

*sentences are members of suspect class; whether claim that aggregation of consecutive sentences adversely affected defendant's eligibility for parole and risk reduction credits fell within ambit of double jeopardy.*

- State v. Fox . . . . . 221  
*Home invasion; conspiracy to commit home invasion; assault in first degree; conspiracy to commit assault in first degree; claim that trial court violated defendant's right against double jeopardy by sentencing defendant on two counts of conspiracy pursuant to single agreement with multiple criminal objectives; whether appropriate remedy was to reverse judgment of lesser offense of conspiracy and remand case to trial court with direction to vacate conviction; claim that defendant's right to due process under Connecticut constitution was violated by state's failure to produce discernible photographs of crime scene; whether defendant met balancing test set forth in State v. Asherman (193 Conn. 695); whether defendant established materiality of indiscernible photographs; whether likelihood of mistaken interpretation of missing evidence by witnesses or jury was low; whether state's failure to preserve useful photographic evidence of condition of doors at crime scene was result of any bad faith or improper motive on part of state or law enforcement; whether defendant was prejudiced as result of unavailable evidence; whether trial court erred when it denied defendant's request for adverse inference jury instruction related to failure of police to produce discernible photographs; whether factual basis existed for specific charge requested by defendant; whether defendant showed that it was more probable than not that failure to give requested instruction affected result of trial.*
- State v. Marsan. . . . . 49  
*Burglary in third degree; larceny in sixth degree; motion to suppress; whether there was sufficient evidence to support conviction of burglary in third degree; whether defendant was licensed and privileged to be in victim's home when she committed larceny; whether license was explicitly or implicitly revoked; whether state presented evidence from which jury reasonably could have concluded that defendant committed larceny in manner likely to terrorize victim or occupants in victim's home; claim that trial court improperly denied motion to suppress statements that defendant made to police detectives in her home; whether defendant was in custody and entitled to warnings pursuant to Miranda v. Arizona (384 U.S. 436) when she was questioned by detectives; whether reasonable person in defendant's position would have felt that she was in custody for purposes of Miranda; whether fact that defendant was suspect at time of encounter with detectives transformed encounter into custodial interrogation.*
- State v. Moon . . . . . 68  
*Felony murder; robbery in first degree; conspiracy to commit robbery in first degree; jury instructions; claim that trial court erred when it provided jury with supplemental instruction in response to jury question regarding use of force element of robbery in first degree; claim that court introduced new theory of liability when it added phrase "another participant" to instructions on use of physical force element of robbery in first degree; claim that supplemental instruction invaded province of jury or suggested preferred verdict; claim that court erred when it declined to poll jurors on affirmative defense to felony murder charge; claim that trial court abused its discretion by admitting into evidence two spent shell casings that were found in defendant's house two days after shooting; claim that shell casings were impermissible evidence of defendant's criminal propensity; whether defendant waived claim that trial court improperly instructed the jury on conspiracy to commit robbery in first degree when it omitted intent element required for underlying crime of robbery in first degree by failing to instruct jury that it had to find that defendant intended to commit robbery while he or another participant was armed; claim that court's instruction constituted plain error.*
- State v. Rodriguez . . . . . 115  
*Public indecency; breach of peace; improper use of marker, registration, or license; illegal operation of motor vehicle while driver's license was under suspension; failure to appear in second degree; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly admitted evidence of uncharged misconduct; whether trial court committed plain error by admitting uncharged misconduct evidence; claim that defendant was entitled to plain error reversal because trial court improperly instructed jury on uncharged misconduct evidence; whether trial court abused its discretion in denying motion to sever failure to appear counts from other counts in information.*

State v. Tarasiuk. . . . . 207  
*Assault of public safety personnel; criminal trespass; whether trial court abused its discretion by permitting state to introduce evidence of prior felony conviction of defendant for criminal violation of restraining order for purpose of impeaching defendant's credibility; whether defendant failed to demonstrate that admission of evidence of prior felony constituted harmful error entitling him to new trial; whether state was required to prove that defendant intended to physically harm police officer; whether defendant's admissions supported jury finding that defendant intended to prevent police officer from performing duties; whether jury reasonably could have found any ameliorative aspects of defendant's testimony to be not credible; whether admission of prior felony conviction substantially affected verdict.*

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Caldrello. . . . . 1  
*Foreclosure; standing; claim that trial court erred in concluding that no genuine issue of material fact existed with respect to plaintiff's standing and in rendering summary judgment as to liability in plaintiff's favor; whether plaintiff met its evidentiary burden and raised presumption that it was holder of note and rightful owner of debt; whether plaintiff was successor by merger to original holder of subject note; whether, under federal banking law (12 U.S.C. § 215a [e]), all of rights in note of original holder automatically transferred to plaintiff without need for any endorsement; whether defendant's submissions in opposition to plaintiff's motion for summary judgment failed to satisfy her burden to rebut, with competent evidence, presumption that plaintiff, as holder of note, was also rightful owner of debt and had standing to bring foreclosure action; whether defendant's submissions in opposition to plaintiff's motion for summary judgment as to liability lacked adequate evidentiary foundation; whether defendant presented evidence that some entity other than plaintiff owned note at time action was commenced or at any time thereafter; reviewability of claims; failure to provide adequate record for review of claims or to brief claims adequately.*

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Fratarcangeli . . . . . 159  
*Foreclosure; special defenses; motion to strike; attestation of mortgage deed; notary public; claim that mortgage deed was invalid because there was no second attesting witness as required by statute (§ 47-5 [a]); whether trial court improperly concluded that validating statute (§ 47-36aa) rendered mortgage deed valid and enforceable; whether witnessing defect was automatically cured by § 47-36aa; whether trial court properly granted substitute plaintiff's motion to strike special defense of illegal attestation of mortgage deed as legally insufficient; whether § 47-36aa (a) (2) contains fraud exception for instances where it is alleged that lack of valid second attesting witness resulted from fraudulent act; whether trial court properly granted substitute plaintiff's motion to strike special defense of unclean hands as to attestation of mortgage deed; whether defendant alleged that conduct claimed to be unclean was done directly against defendant's interests; whether unclean hands doctrine was available to defendant on basis of allegations made in support of defendant's second special defense.*

Wilson v. Di Iulio . . . . . 101  
*Dissolution of marriage; claim that trial court improperly failed to award more than nominal alimony; claim that trial court abused its discretion by making property award enforceable by modifiable alimony award.*