

**Cumulative Table of Cases**  
**Connecticut Appellate Reports**  
**Volume 193**

*(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)*

<p>Alpha Beta Capital Partners, L.P. v. Pursuit Investment Management, LLC . . . . .</p> <p><i>Contracts; breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; conversion; statutory theft (§ 52-564); Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA) (§ 42-110a et seq.); claim that trial court improperly interpreted agreements between parties when it concluded that plaintiff prevailed on its breach of contract claim; claim that trial court improperly rejected defendants' breach of contract counterclaim; claim that trial court erroneously found that defendants' prior partial delayed payment of certain claim to plaintiff relieved plaintiff from its obligations under confidentiality provision; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff prevailed on its breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim because neither limited partnership agreement nor settlement agreement mandate that defendants remit entirety of plaintiff's proportionate share of certain litigation proceeds; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff could not prevail on its conversion claim; claim that trial court improperly granted motion to strike Connecticut statutory causes of action for statutory theft and violation of CUTPA on ground that those claims were barred by choice of law provision in settlement agreement; claim that all of defendants should be held liable to plaintiff for claims of breach of contract and implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to piercing corporate veil or alter ego theory, and that trial court improperly declined to consider these theories despite fact that they had been pleaded and briefed; whether trial court improperly interpreted settlement agreement to conclude that all defendants who were signatories to settlement agreement were liable for nonpayment of certain litigation proceeds to plaintiff; claim that trial court erroneously determined amount of damages awarded to plaintiff; claim that trial court improperly granted motion to increase amount of prejudgment remedy because filing of appeal, without more, did not constitute sufficient basis for court to modify, pursuant to statute (§ 52-278k), existing prejudgment remedy; unpreserved claim that trial court improperly granted motion for postjudgment discovery in connection with court's upward modification of prejudgment remedy amount.</i></p>	<p>381</p>
<p>Autumn View, LLC v. Planning &amp; Zoning Commission . . . . .</p> <p><i>Zoning; affordable housing statute (§ 8-30g); whether Superior Court erred in concluding that plaintiffs' application for affordable housing development filed following remand was not new application; claim that plaintiffs' remand application was beyond scope of remand order; claim that record supported denial of revised and resubmitted application on ground that application failed to comply with town zoning regulations and was necessary to protect health and safety.</i></p>	<p>18</p>
<p>Ayres v. Ayres . . . . .</p> <p><i>Dissolution of marriage; motion for contempt; alimony; whether trial court improperly interpreted provision in parties' separation agreement governing alimony to conclude that payment of long-term incentives, including restricted stock units and performance stock units, received from employer were to be included within alimony calculation; claim that trial court erred in ordering defendant to include all past and future restricted stock unit payments in calculation of gross income under alimony provision; claim that alimony exclusion for stock excluded only nonperformance based awards of stock; claim that court erred in finding that performance based units are not stock; whether court erred in finding that severance payment to defendant was includable within alimony calculation as base pay or performance based bonus.</i></p>	<p>224</p>
<p>Barber v. Barber . . . . .</p> <p><i>Dissolution of marriage; motion to modify child support; motion for contempt; motion for attorney's fees and costs; claim that trial court improperly rewrote parties' separation agreement by issuing order directing manner in which parties were to proceed to resolve their dispute regarding basic child support, including</i></p>	<p>190</p>

	<i>how to calculate amount of basic child support defendant owed plaintiff; whether trial court's inclusion of term adjusted gross income in its order rewrote agreement; whether plaintiff demonstrated that she was harmed by subject order; reviewability of claim that trial court erred by failing to award plaintiff attorney's fees and costs to defend against defendant's alleged attempt to invalidate agreement with respect to law applicable to motion to modify child support; claim that trial court erred by failing to award plaintiff attorney's fees pursuant to default provision of parties' agreement; whether plaintiff's motion for contempt regarding children's add-on expenses was successful; whether claim on cross appeal that because defendant had registered New York dissolution judgment in Connecticut pursuant to applicable statute (§ 46b-71), trial court improperly concluded that New York law, rather than Connecticut law, applied to defendant's motion to modify was moot; whether there was no practical relief that could be afforded to parties.</i>	
Boccanfuso v. Daghoghi . . . . .		137
	<i>Summary process; claim that trial court applied incorrect legal standard in determining that defendants failed to prove their special defense of equitable nonforfeiture; whether court abused its discretion in applying doctrine of equitable nonforfeiture; whether trial court erred in finding that plaintiffs were unaware of contamination at property until after July 1, 2014; harmless error; reviewability of claim that trial court abused its discretion in finding that defendants failed to prove their special defenses of unjust enrichment and violation of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; whether trial court abused its discretion by not granting defendants' request for continuance so witness could testify.</i>	
Colon-Collazo v. Cox . . . . .		251
	<i>Property execution; exemption; action to obtain satisfaction of civil dissolution judgment; whether trial court erred in determining that certain property was exempt from execution where no exemption claim form was filed as required by statute (§ 52-361b [d]); whether there was sufficient evidence to determine certain property should be exempt from execution.</i>	
Cordero v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .		902
Daley v. Kashmanian . . . . .		171
	<i>Negligence; claim that conduct of police detective while operating unmarked vehicle violated ministerial duty imposed on him by certain motor vehicle statutes; whether trial court improperly granted motion for directed verdict on count alleging recklessness; whether evidence, viewed in light most favorably to plaintiff, was sufficient for jury reasonably to conclude that detective acted recklessly; whether jury reasonably could have concluded that detective consciously disregarded state laws relating to speed limits, reckless driving, following too closely and traveling in correct lane of traffic, and that he was aware of risks and dangers his conduct imposed on others, yet showed little regard for consequences of his actions; whether trial court properly set aside verdict in favor of plaintiff on negligence claim; whether circumstances surrounding conduct of detective demonstrated that he was engaged in discretionary activity for which he was entitled to governmental immunity.</i>	
Doan v. Commissioner of Correction . . . . .		263
	<i>Habeas corpus; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certification to appeal; claim that petitioner's trial counsel rendered deficient performance by failing to investigate petitioner's mental health and to retain forensic psychologist to aid in mitigating sentence.</i>	
Doe v. Sulzicki (Memorandum Decision). . . . .		903
Echeverria v. Commissioner of Correction. . . . .		1
	<i>Habeas Corpus; claim that habeas court improperly denied petition for writ of habeas corpus; whether petitioner met burden to demonstrate prejudice resulting from trial counsel's allegedly deficient performance in failing to advise petitioner properly regarding immigration consequences of guilty plea.</i>	
Francini v. Riggione . . . . .		321
	<i>Contracts; attorney's fees; claim that trial court abused its discretion in calculating award of attorney's fees; whether trial court abused its discretion by not discounting award of attorney's fees on account of small sum awarded to plaintiffs for breach of contract claims; claim that proper analysis of factors listed in rule 1.5 (a) of Rules of Professional Conduct would compel a significant downward departure from plaintiffs' initial lodestar calculation because damages awarded were insignificant in relation to court's award of attorney's fees; whether plaintiffs had legitimate claim for attorney's fees pursuant to contract; whether trial</i>	

*court abused its discretion in awarding attorney's fees with respect to private nuisance claim on which plaintiffs did not prevail; whether party may recover attorney's fees for unsuccessful claims that are inextricably intertwined and involve common basis in fact or legal theory with successful claims; whether private nuisance and breach of contract claims were factually and legally distinct and were inextricably intertwined or based on common legal theory.*

Goldstein v. Hu (Memorandum Decision) . . . . . 903

Jezouit v. Malloy. . . . . 576

*Sovereign immunity; action concerning alleged illegal recording of telephonic communications by state officials; whether trial court properly granted motion to dismiss complaint on ground of sovereign immunity; claim that only possible interpretation of statute (§ 52-570d) pertaining to recording of telephonic communications was that it impliedly waived sovereign immunity because it authorized an aggrieved person to bring action in Superior Court; claim that because § 52-570d (b) exempted from liability certain state officials, by necessary implication, it waived sovereign immunity from suit for state officials not so designated, such as defendants; claim that dismissal of complaint was improper because trial court failed to apply exception to sovereign immunity for claims of declaratory and injunctive relief.*

Kelly v. Kurtz. . . . . 507

*Contracts; whether trial court abused its discretion in denying motion to set aside jury's verdict on counts alleging breach of supplementary agreement and breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; claim that evidence was insufficient to prove that plaintiff was terminated or prevented from working scheduling of his own choosing; claim that verdict was inconsistent; whether trial court abused its discretion in setting aside jury's verdict on claims that defendants invaded plaintiff's privacy by misappropriating his name after he was terminated, of tortious interference with business expectancies, of alleged violations of Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA) (§ 42-110a et seq.), and of unjust enrichment; whether plaintiff failed to prove that he suffered any damages as result of defendants' use of his name; whether plaintiff failed to prove that he suffered actual loss as result of defendants' alleged interference with his business expectancies or that he suffered any ascertainable loss as result of alleged CUTPA violations; whether plaintiff could recover under theory of unjust enrichment where he recovered under theory of breach of contract; whether plaintiff lacked standing to bring claims relating to breach of operating agreement.*

King v. Commissioner of Correction . . . . . 61

*Habeas corpus; claim that habeas court improperly concluded that petitioner failed to establish that he had received ineffective assistance from his trial counsel; whether trial counsel provided ineffective assistance by not objecting to trial court's jury instructions or requesting additional jury instruction regarding difference between intent elements of assault charges against petitioner; whether trial counsel provided ineffective assistance by declining to object to admission of police detective's written summary of petitioner's oral account of incident; whether trial counsel's strategic decision to allow written summary into evidence was reasonable; whether there was not reasonable probability that outcome of trial would have been different if written summary had been excluded; whether habeas court reasonably concluded that petitioner failed to prove that he was prejudiced by trial counsel's failure to request trial court to place its rejection of his plea agreement on record; whether there was reasonable probability that outcome of criminal proceedings would have been different if trial counsel had requested trial court to place its rejection of plea on record; claim that habeas court improperly dismissed claim that trial court violated petitioner's right to due process by not stating on record its reasons for rejecting plea agreement; whether petitioner was harmed by absence of record of rejection of plea agreement.*

Kirby v. Commissioner of Correction. . . . . 902

Klein v. Quinnipiac University . . . . . 469

*Negligence; premise liability action; claim that trial court erred by declining to instruct jury on definition of, and duty owed to, licensee; whether evidence sufficient to support conclusion that plaintiff was licensee; whether defendant private university explicitly or implicitly expressed desire that plaintiff enter its campus or willingness that he do so; claim that defendant impliedly gave plaintiff consent to ride his bicycle on campus because there was lack of no trespassing signs and no gate at each entrance to campus; whether lack of no*

	<i>trespassing signs or gate, without some additional evidence demonstrating implied consent, was insufficient to send question of whether plaintiff was licensee to jury; whether evidence supported finding that defendant breached duty to plaintiff as licensee; whether defendant was required to warn plaintiff of obvious dangers of his actions; whether general verdict rule precluded review of plaintiff's remaining evidentiary claim, which related only to special defense of contributory negligence.</i>	
Meribear Productions, Inc. v. Frank . . . . .		598
	<i>Foreign judgment; breach of contract; quantum meruit; final judgment; motion to dismiss appeal as untimely; motion for permission to file late appeal; whether twenty day time limit for filing appeal pursuant to applicable rule of practice (§ 63-1) is subject matter jurisdictional; whether good cause existed to allow defendants' appeal to proceed.</i>	
Peek v. Manchester Memorial Hospital. . . . .		337
	<i>Negligence; motion for summary judgment; claim that trial court improperly granted motion for summary judgment and determined that action was barred by applicable statute of limitations (§ 52-584); whether statute of limitations was tolled by continuous course of treatment doctrine; whether evidence before trial court demonstrated genuine issue of material fact as to when plaintiff discovered injury as contemplated by § 52-584.</i>	
Putnam Park Apartments, Inc. v. Planning & Zoning Commission . . . . .		42
	<i>Zoning; whether trial court improperly determined that zoning regulations permitted building to be located less than 100 feet from property line; whether trial court improperly determined that building proposal was consistent with zoning regulations; whether certain zoning regulation applied to special permit application.</i>	
R & P Realty Co. v. Peerless Indemnity Ins. Co. . . . .		374
	<i>Contracts; reviewability of claim that trial court erroneously concluded that defendant did not breach insurance policy by declining to cover increased demolition costs resulting from presence of asbestos and lead in building; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly found that increased demolition costs constituted replacement costs, rather than being component of actual cash value of plaintiffs' loss, and that plaintiffs failed to provide reasonable notice to defendant of claim seeking recovery for increased demolition costs; failure of plaintiffs to provide adequate record for review.</i>	
Simms v. Commissioner of Correction . . . . .		901
Soto v. Christians Alliance, Inc. . . . .		901
State v. Bryan . . . . .		285
	<i>Murder; conspiracy to commit murder; whether trial court abused its discretion by admitting into evidence as dual inculpatory statements under applicable rule of evidence (§ 8-6 [4]), statements that defendant's accomplice made to friend of accomplice about victim's murder; claim that accomplice's statements to friend of accomplice were inadmissible as dual inculpatory statements because they sought to shift blame for victim's murder to defendant; claim that accomplice's statements to friend of accomplice were not against accomplice's penal interest; whether trial court correctly concluded that accomplice's statements to friend of accomplice were trustworthy; unpreserved claim that state failed to disclose to defendant, in violation of Brady v. Maryland (373 U.S. 83), certain police internal affairs records that concerned allegations of prior misconduct by detective who investigated murder; whether police internal affairs records were material to outcome of defendant's trial.</i>	
State v. Cane . . . . .		95
	<i>Criminal possession of firearm; criminal possession of ammunition; possession of controlled substance with intent to sell; whether trial court erroneously denied motion to suppress evidence police seized from defendant's home and car; claim that trial court improperly found that warrantless search of defendant's home by police after he was arrested and in police custody constituted justifiable, protective sweep of defendant's home; reviewability of unpreserved claims that defendant was constructively seized by police and that they lacked probable cause to search his car; whether information in affidavit of police officer in support of warrant application provided basis for determination that probable cause existed to search defendant's vehicle; unpreserved claim that trial court committed plain error when it granted state's motion for joinder, where defendant, personally and through counsel, expressly stated that he had no objection to joinder; unpreserved claim of judicial bias; whether reversal of judgment was warranted under plain error doctrine where defendant claimed that trial court, in pretrial memo-</i>	

*randum of decision on motion to suppress, had found him guilty of kidnapping and assault charges as to certain individuals it referred to as victims and then considered those charges in sentencing him.*

State v. Crewe . . . . . 564  
*Possession of narcotic substance; claim that there was insufficient evidence to support conviction; whether jury reasonably could have inferred from evidence that defendant knew of presence of narcotics in van, exercised dominion and control over at least some of narcotics and, thus, constructively possessed narcotics.*

State v. Gomes . . . . . 79  
*Assault in second degree; whether trial court deprived defendant of right to present defense of investigative inadequacy when it omitted from its jury instructions certain language in defendant's written request to charge that pertained to alleged inadequacy of police investigation as it might relate to weaknesses in state's case.*

State v. Palumbo . . . . . 457  
*Sexual assault in first degree; sexual assault in fourth degree; risk of injury to child; claim that questions referring to trial as being first time that defendant mentioned that other people were in same area during hike where he alleged sexually abused minor victim violated his constitutional right to remain silent pursuant to *Doyle v. Ohio* (426 U.S. 610), by introducing evidence of his post-Miranda silence; claim that questions that sought to elicit evidence of defendant's post-Miranda silence amounted to prosecutorial impropriety that violated his due process right to fair trial; whether defendant's unreserved Doyle claim failed under third prong of *State v. Golding* (213 Conn. 233).*

State v. Shin . . . . . 348  
*Interfering with officer; disorderly conduct; reviewability of claim that defendant's arrest and seizure by police was illegal, where claim was raised for first time in reply brief, defendant never moved to suppress evidence, and trial court did not make any factual findings or legal conclusions regarding whether any evidence was illegally seized; claim that evidence was insufficient to support conviction because police officers' testimony was fabricated; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly admitted testimony from police officers about statements defendant made in Internet video he had posted; whether defendant failed to secure finalized, specific ruling as to testimony of officers; whether trial court abused its discretion when it denied defendant's request to excuse prospective juror for cause during voir dire; unreserved claim that trial court violated defendant's state constitutional right to compulsory process when it denied request to issue subpoena to rabbi from out of state; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly found defendant incompetent to stand trial before it later determined that he was competent to stand trial; whether claim that trial court violated defendant's constitutional right to travel when it imposed as term of conditional discharge special condition that he stay out of Connecticut for two years was moot; whether claim that trial court violated defendant's constitutional right to travel was not moot because it fell within collateral consequences exception to mootness doctrine.*

Stiggle v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . . 902

Water Pollution Control Authority v. McKinley . . . . . 901

Weston Street Hartford, LLC v. Zebra Realty, LLC . . . . . 542  
*Easements; temporary and permanent injunction; counterclaim; whether trial court properly rendered judgment for plaintiff on counts of defendant's counterclaim relating to its request to relocate plaintiff's right-of-way easement over defendant's property; difference between unilateral modification of easement and unilateral relocation of easement, discussed; claim that trial court improperly rendered judgment in defendant's favor on plaintiff's complaint and denied plaintiff's request for injunctive relief; whether trial court applied correct standard of law in determining whether plaintiff was entitled to injunctive relief; whether court abused its discretion in denying plaintiff's request for injunctive relief.*