

**Cumulative Table of Cases**  
**Connecticut Appellate Reports**  
**Volume 194**

*(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)*

Abel v. Johnson . . . . .	120
<i>Restrictive covenants; injunctions; whether trial court improperly determined that plaintiffs had standing to enforce 1956 restrictive covenant limiting use of defendant's property for residential purposes; whether trial court erred in awarding injunctive relief regarding storage of defendant's pickup truck as commercial vehicle pursuant to restrictive covenant contained in 1961 declaration; claim that injunctive relief regarding storage of defendant's pickup truck was beyond scope of plaintiffs' operative complaint; claim that relief awarded regarding storage of defendant's pickup truck was proper because plaintiffs' complaint sought broad relief with respect to any type of commercial activity pursuant to 1956 restrictive covenant limiting use of property for residential purposes only; claim that plaintiff's action seeking injunctive relief concerning keeping of chickens on defendant's property was moot; whether trial court had authority to issue injunctive relief against defendant, who had removed chickens from her property prior to commencement of action; whether trial court had jurisdiction to consider claim that defendant violated restrictive covenant regarding keeping chickens on her property; whether trial court erred in awarding injunctive relief that indefinitely prohibited keeping of chickens on defendant's property.</i>	
Andrews v. Commissioner of Correction . . . . .	178
<i>Habeas corpus; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certification to appeal; whether petitioner failed to demonstrate that his claims of ineffective assistance of counsel were debatable among jurists of reason, that court could have resolved issues in different manner, or that questions raised were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further; whether habeas court's findings were clearly erroneous; whether petitioner failed to demonstrate that he was prejudiced by counsel's alleged deficient performance; whether there was reasonable probability that outcome of trial would have been different.</i>	
Bank of New York Mellon v. Murdoch (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
Carter v. State . . . . .	208
<i>Petition for new trial; assault in first degree; attempt to commit assault in first degree; risk of injury to child; criminal possession of firearm; summary judgment; claim that trial court abused its discretion by denying late petition for certification to appeal; whether trial court properly denied request for permission to file late petition for certification.</i>	
Deutsche Bank National Trust Co. v. DeFranco (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
Fitch v. Forsthoefel . . . . .	230
<i>Quiet title; declaratory judgment; easements; claim that declaratory judgment rendered by trial court provided plaintiffs with no practical relief; whether controversy was justiciable; claim that because parties agreed easement was limited to ingress and egress, plaintiffs were in same position as they were prior to commencement of action; claim that trial court applied wrong standard in determining that defendants overburdened easement; claim that trial court improperly proscribed, contrary to reasonableness standard, trivial and infrequent conduct.</i>	
Grogan v. Penza . . . . .	72
<i>Dissolution of marriage; whether trial court properly denied motion for contempt; whether language of separation agreement that was incorporated into dissolution judgment was clear and unambiguous; whether trial court abused its discretion in declining to award attorney's fees to plaintiff.</i>	
In re Anthony L. . . . .	111
<i>Termination of parental rights; reviewability of claim that trial court violated substantive due process rights of respondent mother and her minor children when it failed to determine whether permanency plans for children that were proposed by respondent Commissioner of Children and Families secured more permanent and stable life for them compared to that which she could provide if she were given time to rehabilitate herself.</i>	

In re Kadon M. . . . .	100
<i>Child neglect; transfer of guardianship of minor child; claim that trial court abused its discretion by denying oral motion of attorney for minor child to appoint guardian ad litem; whether trial court required input of guardian ad litem in order to determine best interests of minor child; whether trial court's denial of motion to appoint guardian ad litem precluded respondent mother or attorney for minor child from presenting evidence for trial court to weigh and consider in conducting its best interests analysis; whether mother explained how trial court's failure to appoint guardian ad litem would have affected trial.</i>	
Jamalipour v. Fairway's Edge Assn., Inc. . . . .	224
<i>Negligence; claim that evidence did not support trial court's award of damages and that award would unjustly enrich plaintiff; whether evidence and rational inferences drawn therefrom provided factual basis for trial court's award of damages; claim that trial court improperly failed to consider relevant bylaws of defendant condominium association and Common Interest Ownership Act (§ 47-200 et seq.) in rendering its judgment.</i>	
Mahoney v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	902
Perez v. Commissioner of Correction. . . . .	239
<i>Habeas corpus; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certification to appeal; credibility of witnesses.</i>	
State v. Alexis . . . . .	162
<i>Robbery in first degree; threatening in second degree; claim that trial court improperly admitted prejudicial photograph into evidence; claim that state violated defendant's due process right to fair trial by eliciting testimony and making remark during closing arguments about defendant's postarrest and post-Miranda silence; whether defendant demonstrated harm resulting from admission of photograph into evidence; whether alleged constitutional violation was harmless beyond reasonable doubt.</i>	
State v. Carter . . . . .	202
<i>Assault in first degree; attempt to commit assault in first degree; risk of injury to child; criminal possession of firearm; mootness; whether trial court erred in dismissing motion to set aside judgment of conviction; claim that trial court improperly found that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over motion to set aside judgment of conviction; whether there was any practical relief that could be afforded to defendant in light of unchallenged collateral estoppel basis for trial court's dismissal of defendant's motion to set aside judgment of conviction; whether appeal was moot.</i>	
State v. Ricks . . . . .	216
<i>Motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that due process required state to prove that defendant breached initial plea agreement before state could enter into second plea agreement with him; adoption of trial court's memorandum of decision as proper statement of facts and applicable law on issues.</i>	
State v. Riddick . . . . .	243
<i>Motion to correct judgment mittimus; subject matter jurisdiction; claim that trial court improperly denied motion to correct judgment mittimus; improper form of judgment.</i>	
Tatoian v. Tyler . . . . .	1
<i>Vexatious litigation; trusts; whether trial court properly denied motion to dismiss plaintiff trustee's action for vexatious litigation; claim that trial court lacked subject matter jurisdiction because trustee lacked standing at time he commenced action; claim that trial court improperly failed to consider whether settlor of trust was subjected to undue influence in connection with creation of trust; claim that trial court misinterpreted relevant law in its analysis of whether defendant beneficiaries had probable cause in prior action against trustee to claim that trustee failed to diversify trust's assets in violation of statute (§ 45a-541c); claim that trial court misinterpreted relevant law in its analysis of whether trustee could prevail merely by demonstrating that beneficiaries lacked probable cause to bring one of several claims beneficiaries brought against trustee in prior action; claim that trial court improperly analyzed whether beneficiaries had probable cause to bring claims against trustee in prior action where court essentially disallowed reliance by trustee on trust's exculpatory clause to demonstrate that beneficiaries lacked probable cause.</i>	
U.S. Bank National Assn. v. Stephenson (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901