

**Cumulative Table of Cases**  
**Connecticut Appellate Reports**  
**Volume 209**

*(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)*

A. D. v. B. R. (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
Aguiar v. Between-the-Bridges, LLC (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	902
Anim v. DaCosta (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
Austin v. Coin Depot Corp. . . . .	131
<i>Workers' compensation; appeal from decision of Compensation Review Board affirming decision of Workers' Compensation Commissioner; whether board erred in determining that commissioner properly concluded that defendant had discharged its obligations under applicable statute (§ 31-307a (c)); whether board correctly concluded that commissioner properly declined to apply negotiable instruments provisions of Uniform Commercial Code.</i>	
Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC v. Gallant . . . . .	185
<i>Foreclosure; whether trial court properly denied motion to dismiss foreclosure action; whether substitute plaintiff's assignor had standing to bring foreclosure action at time it was commenced; whether substitute plaintiff's failure to produce original note in court was fatal to its foreclosure of mortgage; whether loss of note while in note assignor's possession affected substitute plaintiff's ability to foreclose mortgage.</i>	
Briarwood of Silvermine, LLC v. Yew Street Partners, LLC . . . . .	271
<i>Adverse possession; quiet title; trespass; motion to dismiss; whether trial court erred in dismissing plaintiffs' adverse possession claim pursuant to rule of practice (§ 15-8) because, when determining whether plaintiffs had established prima facie case, court incorrectly applied law of adverse possession; claim that trial court erred by rendering judgment for defendants on counterclaims seeking to quiet title and for trespass.</i>	
Brown v. New Milford Crossings, LLC (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	903
Cammarato v. Sacred Heart University, Inc. (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	902
Cordero v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	903
Grzeszczyk v. Connecticut State Employees Retirement Commission . . . . .	313
<i>Administrative appeal; whether trial court properly determined that record was sufficient to support declaratory ruling of defendant Connecticut State Employees Retirement Commission denying plaintiff's application for request of refund of certain retirement contributions; whether trial court properly determined that ruling of commission was consistent with applicable statutes (§§ 7-439g (a) and 7-440 (h)) and forms filed; claim that member of municipal employees retirement fund properly changed designation of his beneficiary.</i>	
In re Amanda L. . . . .	1
<i>Termination of parental rights; whether trial court made factual findings required under statute (§ 17a-112 (j) (3) (B) and (k)); claim that trial court improperly terminated respondent parents' parental rights; claim that termination of parental rights was unconstitutional, unlawful, and fraudulent.</i>	
Jones v. Law Offices of William S. Palmieri, LLC (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
Lockhart v. NAI Elite, LLC . . . . .	308
<i>Unpaid wages; whether trial court abused its discretion in awarding full amount of attorney's fees; claim that attorney's fees were excessive because plaintiff was only partially successful on his claims.</i>	
Norwich v. Norwich Properties Realty, LLC (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	902
O'Neill v. O'Neill. . . . .	165
<i>Dissolution of marriage; claim that periodic alimony and child support amounts exceeded defendant's net income; whether trial court's finding of defendant's net earning capacity was clearly erroneous; whether trial court improperly ordered that alimony would increase after plaintiff vacated marital residence; whether trial court had authority to award nonmodifiable alimony; claim that nonmodifiable alimony conflicted with cohabitation statute (§ 46b-86); whether trial court improperly awarded plaintiff marital residence without specifying that she would take property subject to all mortgages and liens of record; whether trial court</i>	

	<i>improperly ordered that plaintiff could relocate with parties' minor children; whether trial court's order was ambiguous as to time period for periodic alimony.</i>	
PHH Mortgage Corp. v. Kowalsky (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .		903
Silano v. Cooney (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .		904
State v. Alvarez . . . . .		250
	<i>Sexual assault in fourth degree; risk of injury to child; motion to allow introduction of uncharged misconduct evidence; claim that trial court improperly admitted uncharged misconduct evidence; whether trial court erred in failing to disclose certain confidential records relating to credibility of witness; whether trial court followed procedure required by State v. Esposito (192 Conn. 166) in disclosing confidential records to parties.</i>	
State v. Bouvier . . . . .		9
	<i>Operating motor vehicle while under influence of intoxicating liquor; reckless driving; whether trial court properly denied defendant's motion to suppress certain statements made during police interrogation; claim that defendant had not been advised of his rights pursuant to Miranda v. Arizona (384 U.S. 436) before making statements in custodial interview; claim that trial court improperly determined that defendant implicitly had waived his Miranda rights; whether trial court abused its discretion in denying defendant's motion in limine to preclude testimony of arresting officers; whether trial court erred in sustaining state's objection to defense counsel's questions to arresting officer regarding finding of no probable cause to arrest made by Department of Motor Vehicles hearing officer; claim that hearing officer's finding of no probable cause to arrest could be introduced to impeach testimony of arresting officer; claim that hearing officer's finding of no probable cause to arrest was relevant and admissible to prove that there was no probable cause to arrest defendant.</i>	
State v. Butler . . . . .		63
	<i>Risk of injury to child; breach of peace in second degree; statutory (§ 54-56l) supervised diversionary program for persons with psychiatric disabilities; subject matter jurisdiction; whether criminal court had power to open judgment of dismissal rendered by it after concluding that defendant had satisfactorily completed diversionary program; claim that statute (§ 52-212a) permitting opening of civil judgment on filing of motion to open within four months of date on which judgment was rendered also applied to criminal judgments.</i>	
State v. Carrillo . . . . .		213
	<i>Sexual assault in third degree; sexual assault in fourth degree; risk of injury to child; whether defendant's due process right to fair trial was violated as result of unreserved claims of prosecutorial impropriety.</i>	
State v. Holmes . . . . .		197
	<i>Manlaughter in first degree with firearm; felony murder; motion to correct illegal sentence; whether trial court properly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction defendant's claim that charging document listed multiple homicide offenses in violation of constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy; whether defendant's claim attacked proceedings leading up to conviction instead of sentence or sentencing proceeding; whether trial court properly denied defendant's claim that his sentence for felony murder conviction was illegal; whether felony murder and manslaughter in first degree were separate crimes; whether sentencing court's decision to vacate less serious felony of manslaughter was proper.</i>	
State v. Omar . . . . .		283
	<i>Possession of narcotics with intent to sell by person who is not drug-dependent; sale of narcotics by person who is not drug-dependent; conspiracy to sell narcotics by person who is not drug-dependent; sale of controlled substance within 1500 feet of school; possession of controlled substance within 1500 feet of school; motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that trial court erred in denying defendant's motion to correct illegal sentence; whether trial court properly concluded that certain amendments to statutes (§§ 53a-28 (b) and 54-125e (b)) embodied in public act (P.A. 18-63) did not apply retroactively to render defendant's sentence imposing special parole void.</i>	
State v. Smith . . . . .		296
	<i>Possession of narcotics with intent to sell; motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that trial court erred in denying defendant's motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that public act (P.A. 18-63) was clarifying legislation; claim that amendments of certain statutes (§§ 53a-28 (b) and 54-125e (b)) embodied in P.A. 18-</i>	

*63 should have been applied retroactively to render defendant's sentence imposing period of special parole void.*

United Public Service Employees Union, Cops Local 062 v. Hamden . . . . . 116  
*Temporary injunction; whether trial court employed correct legal standard in granting plaintiff's application for temporary injunction.*

White v. Commissioner of Correction . . . . . 144  
*Habeas corpus; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certification to appeal; claim that habeas counsel failed to procure testimony at habeas trial of witness who allegedly had perjured her testimony against petitioner at his criminal trial; claim that habeas counsel failed to procure testimony at habeas trial of witness whose testimony allegedly supported petitioner's claim that his trial counsel was ineffective and who could have impeached testimony of eyewitnesses at petitioner's criminal trial.*

Wright v. Commissioner of Correction . . . . . 50  
*Habeas corpus; ineffective assistance of counsel; whether habeas court correctly determined that petitioner's trial counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to present alibi defense.*