

Cumulative Table of Cases
Connecticut Appellate Reports
Volume 226

(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

Altavista Investments, LLC v. Makeeva	175
<i>Summary process; motion to intervene; claim that trial court improperly determined that prospective intervenor, which held note that was secured by mortgage on plaintiff's real property, was not proper party to eviction action related to that property and was not entitled to intervene in postjudgment proceedings pursuant to statute (§ 47a-35b) regarding final distribution of use and occupancy payments made by defendants during pendency of their appeal of trial court's judgment in eviction action.</i>	
Best v. Commissioner of Correction	649
<i>Habeas corpus; mootness; claim that habeas court erred in refusing to accept for filing petitioner's untimely amended petition; whether, because petitioner filed subsequent habeas action alleging same counts set forth in untimely amended petition, appeal was moot; whether there was any practical relief that could be afforded to petitioner.</i>	
Brennan v. Board of Assessment Appeals	191
<i>Real estate tax appeal; claim that trial court erroneously determined that plaintiff had abandoned his claim regarding proper valuation of his residential dwelling during trial; claim that trial court improperly considered factors in statute governing classification of land as farmland (§ 12-107c) in its determination that plaintiff's property was no longer being used as farm pursuant to statute (§ 12-504h); claim that trial court erroneously determined that plaintiff had changed use of nonresidential property so as to have lost entitlement to farmland designation previously granted to him by town tax assessor.</i>	
C. W. v. E. W.	144
<i>Breach of contract; unjust enrichment; quantum meruit; claim that trial court improperly rendered judgment for defendants on plaintiff's breach of contract claim; claim that trial court failed to consider judicial admissions allegedly made by defendants in original answers as to existence of alleged oral contract to sell property to plaintiff; whether trial court, in ruling on plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim, erred in finding that plaintiff's evidence of his labor at property was unreliable.</i>	
Czunas v. Mancini	256
<i>Dissolution of marriage; postjudgment proceedings; motion to modify child support; whether trial court abused its discretion in denying defendant's motion to modify child support on ground that there had been no change in parties' circumstances since date of previous child support order; whether trial court abused its discretion in ordering defendant to pay plaintiff \$10,000 to defend against his appeal.</i>	
Demarco v. Charter Oak Temple Restoration Assn., Inc.	335
<i>Employment discrimination; motion to strike; claim that trial court improperly concluded that provision (§ 46a-60 (b) (1)) of Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act (§ 46a-51 et seq.) did not apply to claims of discrimination arising from employee's association with individual with physical disability.</i>	
Edgewood Properties, LLC v. Dynamic Multimedia, LLC	583
<i>Summary process; motion to enforce settlement agreement; motion in limine; claim that trial court improperly determined that plaintiff was entitled to judgment of possession of property based on lapse of time; claim that trial court improperly denied defendants' motion in limine to present evidence of purported settlement agreement between parties; whether trial court improperly denied defendants' motion to summarily enforce purported settlement agreement.</i>	
Finocchio Bros., Inc. v. 587 CTA, LLC	351
<i>Breach of contract; claim that trial court's finding that defendant properly cancelled contract within time frame required by parties' contract was clearly erroneous.</i>	
GHP Media, Inc. v. Hughes.	162
<i>Indemnification; motion to strike third-party complaint; claim that trial court improperly granted third-party defendants' motion to strike third-party com-</i>	

	<i>plaint seeking indemnification; whether third-party plaintiff, rival printing company, and third-party defendants, who were officers of plaintiff printing company, owed identical duties to plaintiff printing company to protect trade secrets and other proprietary information from being used by third-party plaintiff.</i>	
Greenwich v. Freedom of Information Commission		40
	<i>Administrative appeal; claim that trial court improperly substituted its judgment for that of defendant Freedom of Information Commission by concluding that requested records were preliminary drafts exempt from disclosure under statute (§ 1-210 (b) (1)); whether trial court improperly concluded that it was not necessary for town plaintiffs to review requested records to determine that those records were preliminary drafts and that public interest in withholding records outweighed public interest in disclosure pursuant to § 1-210 (b) (1); whether commission's order directing plaintiffs to retrieve requested records and to disclose them to defendant requestor "free of charge" constituted abuse of its discretion; whether plaintiffs' proffered alternative ground for affirmance, that requested records were exempt from disclosure as records of standards, procedures, processes, software and codes under § 1-210 (b) (20), was persuasive.</i>	
Haworth Country Club, LLC v. United Bank.		665
	<i>Breach of fiduciary duty; motion to strike; claim that trial court applied incorrect legal standard in ruling on motion to strike; claim that trial court erred in concluding that plaintiff was not entitled to bring cause of action against defendant bank and that plaintiff's status as noncustomer of defendant was dispositive as to preclude any allegations of liability against defendant; whether plaintiff alleged any circumstance that would give rise to duty owed by defendant; claim that trial court erred in concluding that plaintiff's allegations that defendant violated various banking statutes and regulations in opening account for customer were not allegations of conduct offensive to public policy under Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA) (§ 42-110a et seq.); whether statute (§ 35-1) regarding use of fictitious business names was applicable to plaintiff's claims to support per se violation of CUTPA; claim that trial court erred in failing to address that defendant, as of date of service of lawsuit, was on notice that third-party bank account had been opened under improper and fictitious name and that moneys in account were owned by another party.</i>	
In re A. H.		1
	<i>Termination of parental rights; whether trial court's reliance in adjudicatory phase of termination trial on social studies prepared by Department of Children and Families violated statute (§ 45a-717) and rule of practice (§ 35a-9); reviewability of respondent's unreserved claim that trial court's use of social studies in adjudicatory phase of termination trial violated his due process rights; whether trial court improperly admitted hearsay evidence; whether respondent demonstrated that he was harmed by admission of alleged hearsay evidence.</i>	
In re Javonte B.		651
	<i>Termination of parental rights; claim that trial court erred in determining that termination of respondent's parental rights was in best interests of minor children because he had existing relationship with minor children and because he was bonded to them; whether trial court's best interests determination was in error.</i>	
In re P. M.		378
	<i>Neglect petition; mootness; whether respondent's claim was reviewable under collateral consequences exception to mootness doctrine; claim that there was insufficient evidence to support trial court's determination that minor child was neglected.</i>	
L. K. v. K. K.		279
	<i>Dissolution of marriage; postjudgment proceedings; motion for modification of unallocated alimony and child support; claim that trial court abused its discretion by failing to address claim that reduction in child support component of defendant's unallocated alimony and child support obligation was warranted because one of parties' three children had reached age of majority; whether trial court abused its discretion in denying defendant's motion to modify by declining to consider certain financial evidence that had been submitted by defendant.</i>	
Martinelli v. Martinelli		563
	<i>Breach of fiduciary duty; conversion; statutory theft; legal malpractice; motion to dismiss; motion for leave to amend complaint; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff beneficiaries lacked standing to assert claims against defendants for injuries to decedent's estate; claim that trial court improperly</i>	

	<i>declined to grant plaintiffs' request for leave to amend complaint after defendants filed motions to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.</i>	
Martin v. Olson	<i>Breach of contract; whether trial court's jury instruction regarding defendant's statute of limitations defense was harmful to plaintiff; whether trial court abused its discretion in admitting certain testimony into evidence; whether trial court abused its discretion in allowing defendant to present surrebutal evidence during his case-in-chief.</i>	392
M. C. v. A. W.	<i>Marital dissolution; whether record was adequate to review defendant's unpreserved claim that trial judge committed error by failing to recuse herself and by demonstrating judicial bias; claim that trial court made clearly erroneous factual findings in support of its financial and property distribution orders; claim that trial court did not adequately consider plaintiff's noncompliance with court's discovery orders in entering its financial and property distribution orders; claim that trial court improperly declined to rule on certain motions for contempt; claim that trial court inequitably distributed parties' assets.</i>	444
Michel v. Hartford	<i>Employment discrimination; claim of retaliation in violation of federal statute (42 U.S.C. § 1983) for exercise of rights guaranteed by first amendment to United States constitution; claim of retaliation in violation of state statute (§ 31-51q) for exercise of rights guaranteed by article first of Connecticut constitution; motion to strike; claim that trial court improperly granted defendant city's motion to strike claim alleging retaliation in violation of § 1983 for failure to adequately plead facts to establish that defendant's policies, practices, or customs led to violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights, as required for municipal liability; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff failed to plead facts that, if proven, would establish that his deposition testimony related to fellow employee's race discrimination claim was speech on matter of public concern pursuant to § 31-51q; claim that trial court erroneously determined that it was plaintiff's burden to allege facts to establish that his speech did not substantially or materially interfere with his job performance or working relationship between him and his employer pursuant to § 31-51q.</i>	98
M. S. v. M. S.	<i>Marital dissolution; postjudgment motion for contempt; whether trial court correctly interpreted order setting plaintiff's child support obligation; claim that trial court erred in determining amount of plaintiff's child support arrearage.</i>	482
Mulvey v. Palo	<i>Adverse possession; quiet title; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff failed to establish claim of adverse possession with respect to all areas of disputed property; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff failed to establish boundaries of disputed property with reasonable certainty.</i>	495
Nationstar Mortgage, LLC v. Giacomo	<i>Foreclosure; claim that trial court improperly rendered default judgment of foreclosure; claim that trial court abused its discretion in denying defendant's motion to open default judgment pursuant to statute (§ 52-212); whether defendant's failure to timely file pleading was result of mistake, accident or other reasonable cause.</i>	467
914 North Colony, LLC v. 99 West, LLC	<i>Summary process; subject matter jurisdiction; motion to dismiss; claim that trial court improperly found that plaintiff's actions rendered notice to quit equivocal.</i>	720
Office of Chief Disciplinary Counsel v. Vaccaro	<i>Attorney presentment; whether trial court improperly suspended respondent attorney from practice of law for ninety days after attorney's inaction during representation of client led to dismissal, with prejudice, of client's personal injury lawsuit; claim that trial court erred when it failed to consider respondent's assertion that his due process rights were violated and that he was prejudiced as result of delay in underlying disciplinary proceedings; claim that trial court mistakenly believed it was precluded from considering respondent's due process rights and delay in underlying disciplinary proceedings as mitigating factor in determining punishment for respondent's misconduct; claim that respondent could not have appealed from ruling by reviewing committee of Statewide Grievance Committee denying his motion to dismiss grievance complaint against him; claim that trial court abused its discretion because ninety day suspension was excessive and out of proportion to offense committed.</i>	75

Palmieri v. Cirino	431
<i>Quiet title; postjudgment proceedings; motion for attorney's fees; claim that trial court's award of attorney's fees was improper because affidavit of defendant's counsel in support of attorney's fees was filed beyond thirty day deadline set forth in applicable rule of practice (§ 11-21); claim that defense failed to demonstrate that untimely filing was result of excusable neglect; whether trial court abused its discretion in awarding attorney's fees for expenses incurred by defendant in defending prior actions between parties.</i>	
R. G.-R. v. S. R.	547
<i>Dissolution of marriage; motion to modify custody; motion for contempt; claim that trial court erred in granting defendant's motions to modify custody; claim that trial court erred in granting motions for contempt filed by defendant; whether plaintiff's challenges to trial court's custody orders were rendered moot when superseded by subsequent custody order; whether collateral consequences exception to mootness doctrine was applicable; whether plaintiff's claim qualified for appellate review under capable of repetition, yet evading review exception to mootness doctrine; whether trial court erred in denying plaintiff's motion for contempt.</i>	
Romanelli v. Dept. of Social Services.	131
<i>Administrative appeal; claim that trial court erred in determining that defendant Department of Social Services did not abuse its discretion when it included value of property contained in trust in its calculations to determine whether applicant exceeded asset limit for Medicaid eligibility; claim that defendant violated due process by failing to provide notice to applicant that revocability of trust was at issue in calculating his Medicaid eligibility.</i>	
Speer v. Skaats.	416
<i>Abuse of process; motion to dismiss; claim that trial court erred in granting defendant's motion to dismiss; claim that trial court erred in concluding that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction; whether plaintiff had standing to bring action.</i>	
Stoor v. Vehs.	636
<i>Negligence; breach of contract; claim that trial court improperly awarded plaintiff's former attorney reasonable value of services he provided pursuant to Cole v. Myers (128 Conn. 223) instead of amount provided under contingency fee agreement; whether trial court's finding that attorney was entitled to reasonable value of services he performed on plaintiff's behalf was supported by evidence in record.</i>	
State v. Carlson	514
<i>Manlaughter first degree; claim that trial court's jury instructions on consciousness of guilt diluted state's burden to disprove elements of self-defense beyond reasonable doubt; claim that consciousness of guilt instruction burdened defendant to explain his conduct in violation of his constitutional right not to testify; claim that consciousness of guilt instruction was unwarranted on basis of evidence presented at trial; claim that this court should have exercised its supervisory authority and adopted rule categorically prohibiting consciousness of guilt instructions.</i>	
State v. Jean-Baptiste	702
<i>Larceny third degree; assault of public safety personnel; interfering with officer; claim that trial court failed to adequately inquire into defense counsel's reasoning behind certain actions taken during trial in violation of defendant's sixth amendment right to counsel.</i>	
State v. Nichols	359
<i>Sexual assault fourth degree; risk of injury to child; claim that trial court abused its discretion in denying motion for mistrial after victim's outburst in courtroom during defendant's testimony; claim that evidence was insufficient to support conviction of fourth degree sexual assault.</i>	
State v. Richey	234
<i>Threatening second degree; whether evidence was sufficient to support defendant's conviction; claim that defendant's statements did not constitute true threats; whether trial court properly denied defendant's request to provide jury with instruction on defense of premises.</i>	
T. A. v. M. L. (Memorandum Decision)	901
T. A. v. M. L. (Memorandum Decision)	901
Torrington Tax Collector, LLC v. Riley	211
<i>Claim for exemption from bank execution pursuant to statute ((Supp. 2022) § 52-376b); claim that trial court improperly determined that plaintiff's opposition to claim of exemption was barred by doctrine of collateral estoppel or res judicata;</i>	

<i>claim that trial court improperly failed to hold evidentiary hearing before granting defendant's claim for exemption from execution.</i>	
Townsend v. Commissioner of Correction	313
<i>Habeas corpus; subject matter jurisdiction; ripeness; unreserved claim that petitioner should not be required to register as deadly weapon offender pursuant to statute (§ 54-280a) upon his release into community because § 54-280a, enacted in 2013, was inapplicable to him in connection with 2002 conviction; whether phrase "on or after January 1, 2014," in § 54-280a (a) (1) applied to petitioner's date of conviction or only to petitioner's date of release; claim that petitioner's appeal was not ripe because he would not likely have to register and he has not yet been released.</i>	
Williams v. Commissioner of Correction	617
<i>Habeas corpus; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petitioner's request to issue capias pursuant to statute (§ 52-143 (e)).</i>	
Wylie v. APT Foundation, Inc.	267
<i>Public nuisance; motion to strike; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff failed to allege sufficient facts to support public nuisance claim.</i>	