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(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

<p>Fay v. Merrill</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Congressional elections; action brought pursuant to statute (§ 9-329a) by Republican Party candidates in primary election for office of United States representative for Connecticut's First and Second Congressional Districts, challenging as unconstitutional application for absentee ballot adding COVID-19 as reason for absentee voting; challenge to application for absentee ballot as based on erroneous interpretation of governor's executive order; whether plaintiffs, as candidates in primary election affected by executive order, were aggrieved by that order and therefore had standing; claim that action was untimely and therefore barred by equitable defense of laches; claim that executive order was unconstitutional because it violated article sixth, § 7, of Connecticut constitution; whether executive order violated separation of powers and was void as matter of law because article sixth, § 7, commits authority over absentee voting solely to General Assembly; whether "unable to appear . . . because of sickness," as used in article sixth, § 7, encompasses specific disease or is limited to illness personally suffered by individual voter that renders him or her physically incapable of travelling to polling place.</i></p>	1
<p>Mitchell v. State</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Petition for new trial based on newly discovered evidence; certification from Appellate Court; whether Appellate Court incorrectly concluded that trial court had not abused its discretion in denying petitioner's request for leave to file late petition for certification to appeal, as required by statute (§ 54-95 (a)); claim that trial court abused its discretion by improperly failing to consider reasons for petitioner's untimely filing of petition for certification to appeal and, instead, denied his request on basis of merits of his appeal; whether trial court abused its discretion by alternatively concluding that claims raised in petition for new trial did not warrant appellate review; whether technologically enhanced security camera footage that had been shown to jury depicting petitioner's coconspirator exiting car to approach victim's body would probably produce a different result at new trial; whether evidence that lead detective investigating petitioner's criminal case had been arrested and convicted of fraud in second degree following petitioner's criminal trial would have led to different result at new trial; whether trial court abused its discretion in concluding that evidence on which petitioner relied to demonstrate prosecutorial improprieties would be material at new trial.</i></p>	66
<p>State v. Gonzalez</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Sexual assault first degree; home invasion; risk of injury to child; certification from Appellate Court; claim that defendant was denied his constitutional rights to present closing argument and to fair trial by virtue of prosecutor's cursory review of evidence during her initial closing summation followed by more detailed discussion of evidence during rebuttal argument; claim that defendant was denied his constitutional rights to present closing argument and to fair trial by virtue of prosecutor's mischaracterization of certain evidence.</i></p>	108
<p>State v. Smith</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Felony murder; manslaughter first degree; double jeopardy; whether Appellate Court properly affirmed trial court's denial of defendant's motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that trial court incorrectly concluded that constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy was not violated when sentencing court merged felony murder and manslaughter convictions instead of vacating manslaughter conviction; whether trial court had subject matter jurisdiction over motion to correct when defendant did not allege that purported double jeopardy violation had any impact on his sentence.</i></p>	54