## 

The "officially released" date that appears near the beginning of each opinion is the date the opinion will be published in the <u>Connecticut Law Journal</u> or the date it was released as a slip opinion. The operative date for the beginning of all time periods for filing postopinion motions and petitions for certification is the "officially released" date appearing in the opinion. In no event will any such motions be accepted before the "officially released" date.

All opinions are subject to modification and technical correction prior to official publication in the Connecticut Reports and Connecticut Appellate Reports. In the event of discrepancies between the electronic version of an opinion and the print version appearing in the Connecticut Law Journal and subsequently in the Connecticut Reports or Connecticut Appellate Reports, the latest print version is to be considered authoritative.

The syllabus and procedural history accompanying the opinion as it appears on the Commission on Official Legal Publications Electronic Bulletin Board Service and in the Connecticut Law Journal and bound volumes of official reports are copyrighted by the Secretary of the State, State of Connecticut, and may not be reproduced and distributed without the express written permission of the Commission on Official Legal Publications, Judicial Branch, State of Connecticut.

## LATONE JAMES v. COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION (AC 25069)

Dranginis, DiPentima and Gruendel, Js. Submitted on briefs February 24—officially released April 19, 2005

(Appeal from Superior Court, judicial district of New Haven, Hon. William L. Hadden, Jr., judge trial referee.)

*Gennaro Bizzarro*, special public defender, filed a brief for the appellant (petitioner).

*John A. Connelly*, state's attorney, and *Lisa A. Riggione*, senior assistant state's attorney, and *Maureen M. Keegan*, executive assistant state's attorney, filed a brief for the appellee (respondent).

## Opinion

PER CURIAM. The petitioner, LaTone James, appeals from the judgment of the habeas court, following the denial of his petition for certification to appeal from the judgment denying his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. We dismiss the appeal.

The petitioner was charged with the crimes of felony murder in violation of General Statutes § 53a-54c, robbery in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-134 (a) (2) and two counts of assault in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-59 (a) (5). Those charges arose out of events that occurred at 5:15 a.m. on February 26, 1995, at an after-hours club in Waterbury. At trial, the jury found the defendant guilty of robbery in the first degree, and the court declared a mistrial as to the remaining charges. The petitioner appealed from his conviction, and the state filed a substitute information charging the petitioner with felony murder. The petitioner filed a motion to dismiss the substitute information, which was denied. The petitioner filed an interlocutory appeal from the denial of his motion to dismiss. Our Supreme Court consolidated the appeals and affirmed the judgment of conviction and the ruling denying the motion to dismiss in State v. James, 247 Conn. 662, 725 A.2d 316 (1999). At the second trial of the felony murder charge, the jury found the petitioner guilty. He appealed from that second judgment of conviction, and this court upheld that conviction in *State* v. *James*, 69 Conn. App. 130, 793 A.2d 1200, cert. denied, 260 Conn. 936, 802 A.2d 89 (2002).

Attorney Karen Diebolt represented the petitioner at both trials and on all appeals. By way of a second amended petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the petitioner alleged that Diebolt provided ineffective assistance of counsel at the first trial and on the second appeal. Following a one day trial at which the petitioner was the only witness, the habeas court dismissed the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The court also denied the petition for certification to appeal.

After a careful review of the record and briefs, we conclude that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the issues he raises are debatable among jurists of reason, that a court could resolve the issues in a different manner or that the questions raised deserve encouragement to proceed further. See *Lozada* v. *Deeds*, 498 U.S. 430, 431–32, 111 S. Ct. 860, 112 L. Ed. 2d 956 (1991); *Simms* v. *Warden*, 230 Conn. 608, 616, 646 A.2d 126 (1994).

The appeal is dismissed.