

## Cumulative Table of Cases

### Connecticut Appellate Reports

### Volume 185

Boria v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
Carolina v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	902
Dahle v. Stop & Shop Supermarket Co., LLC . . . . .	71
<i>Workers' compensation; appeal from decision of Compensation Review Board affirming decision of Workers' Compensation Commissioner dismissing plaintiff's claim that she was entitled to temporary total disability benefits without social security offset pursuant to statute ([Rev. to 2003] § 31-307 [e]); claim that plaintiff should have been awarded benefits without social security offset because errors and delays by commissioner and board resulted in delay in obtaining compensation, which made her subject to offset; whether board erred by refusing to address plaintiff's attempt to correct past incorrect evidence and to introduce new evidence to prove that delays beyond her control made her subject to social security offset; whether board erred by failing to address commissioner's alleged statement that plaintiff's medical treatment was delayed; whether board erred in affirming commissioner's denial of plaintiff's request for financial compensation without social security offset.</i>	
Dubinsky v. Black . . . . .	53
<i>Legal malpractice; malicious prosecution; risk of injury to child; whether trial court erred in granting motion for summary judgment on ground that there was probable cause to charge plaintiff with crimes of assault and risk of injury to child; claim that arresting officers lacked probable cause in light of parental justification defense under statute (§ 53a-18 [1]); claim that trial court erred in granting motion for summary judgment because arresting officers fabricated claim that defendant left red welts on son's backside; whether plaintiff could demonstrate that he would have been entitled to judgment in malicious prosecution action against arresting officers but for defendant's professional negligence.</i>	
State v. Carter (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	902
State v. Milledge (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901
State v. Papantoniou . . . . .	93
<i>Felony murder; burglary in first degree; criminal possession of firearm; unpreserved claim that prosecutor's alleged generic tailoring argument in closing remarks to jury violated defendant's rights under state constitution to be present at trial and to confront witnesses against him; claim that certain comments of prosecutor violated defendant's rights to due process and fair trial; claim that prosecutor's alleged generic tailoring remarks deprived defendant of general due process right to fair trial.</i>	
State v. Ruiz-Pacheco . . . . .	1
<i>Assault in first degree; attempt to commit murder; conspiracy to commit assault in first degree; unpreserved claim that conviction of two counts each of assault in first degree as principal and as accessory violated defendant's right against double jeopardy; claim that conviction of accessory counts should be vacated; whether acts of stabbing victims were susceptible of separation into distinct criminal acts for which defendant could be punished without violating principles of double jeopardy; whether jury reasonably could have determined that defendant was guilty as principal actor for stab or stabs he inflicted on one victim and as accessorial actor for intentionally aiding in nearly simultaneous stab or stabs defendant's brother inflicted on same victim; unpreserved claim that trial court's jury instructions on attempted murder deprived defendant of fair trial, where court utilized phrase, "engaged in anything," in three instances, read full statutory definition of general and specific intent, and allegedly failed to adequately define substantial step element for attempt; whether separate claims of error taken together deprived defendant of fair trial; unpreserved claim that trial court improperly instructed jury on defenses of self-defense and defense of others, and on lesser included offenses of assault in second degree and assault in third degree because court's instructions on self-defense permitted jury to consider lesser included offenses if state failed to disprove self-defense beyond reasonable doubt; waiver of right to challenge jury instructions; whether jury instructions constituted obvious and undebatable error so as to establish manifest injustice or</i>	

<i>fundamental unfairness pursuant to plain error doctrine; claim that multiple instances of prosecutorial impropriety during closing arguments deprived defendant of fair trial; whether prosecutor argued facts that were not in evidence or improperly appealed to emotions of jurors.</i>	
Varoglu v. Sciarrino . . . . .	84
<i>Dissolution of marriage; claim that trial court improperly found that plaintiff had purchased condominium by using funds from loan that was secured by marital home; claim that trial court improperly failed to award plaintiff more than 40 percent of net proceeds from sale of marital home; claim that trial court, in fashioning orders pertaining to distribution of equity in marital home, failed to adequately take into account plaintiff's role in preserving marital property.</i>	
Wiggins v. Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision) . . . . .	901