

AT STAMFORD
123 HOYT STREET
STAMFORD, CT 06905

DOCKET NO.: FST-FA-18-5018514-S : SUPERIOR COURT
FELICIA M. GOMEZ : JUDICIAL DISTRICT
v. : OF STAMFORD/NORWALK
PHILLIP P. PACE : AT STAMFORD
MAY 21, 2024

2024 MAY 21 P 2:43

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION ON DEFENDANT'S POST-JUDGMENT MOTIONS

The plaintiff Felicia M. Gomez and the defendant Phillip P. Pace are the parents of Nylah Pace (Nylah), born on January 26, 2014. The plaintiff filed a custody application on January 8, 2018. A custody judgment was entered on January 31, 2018 (the January 2018 custody judgment) (*Novack, J.T.R.*) (#103.00; #104.00). The plaintiff was awarded sole legal and physical custody of Nylah under the January 2018 custody judgment. The January 2018 custody judgment provided that the defendant was not entitled to parenting time with Nylah unless the plaintiff agreed.

On August 24, 2018, the parties agreed to a parenting plan that was approved and so ordered by this court (the August 2018 agreement) (#115.00). The August 2018 agreement provided for the defendant to have overnight and weekday parenting time with Nylah. The plaintiff's sister was to handle the pickups and drop offs with the defendant.

The August 2018 agreement did not end all issues between the parties. More than fifteen post-judgment motions have been filed before this court and the family support magistrate since that time.

The parties were before the court on July 17, 2023 for a hearing on the following post-judgment motions: the defendant's motion for modification, post-judgment (#128.00), filed on November 1, 2021; the defendant's motion for contempt, post-judgment (#131.00), filed on November 24, 2021; and the defendant's motion for contempt, post-judgment (#187.00), filed on

January 10, 2023. The plaintiff appeared and was represented by counsel. The defendant appeared and represented himself. The hearing continued on August 22, 2023 and concluded on November 9, 2023.

The court heard testimony from three witnesses: Martha Saavedra (Ms. Saavedra) of the Connecticut Department of Children and Families (DCF); the plaintiff; and the defendant. The court reviewed the exhibits that were admitted into evidence, considered the parties' proposed orders and the closing arguments of the plaintiff's counsel and the defendant, and took judicial notice of the contents of the court file. The court asked the parties to file updated proposed orders and reserved decision at the conclusion of the hearing.

The plaintiff filed updated proposed orders on November 22, 2023 (#213.00). The defendant submitted updated proposed orders on January 22, 2024 (#215.00).

I

The court will begin with the defendant's post-judgment motions for contempt (#131.00; #187.00). In his motions, the defendant seeks to have the plaintiff held in contempt because she had not allowed him to call Nylah or have parenting time with her. According to the defendant, he did not see or speak to Nylah for almost a year. He said that he had to go to the Westport police station on several occasions in 2019, 2020, and 2021 because the plaintiff refused to permit visitation. He acknowledged, however, that he had been seeing her for the past year. The defendant was unsure of the number of weekends with Nylah he had missed since 2021. He testified that Nylah would respond to his calls through the plaintiff's cell phone. She also had a FaceTime app on her tablet.

According to the plaintiff, the defendant has had regular parenting time with Nylah since October 2022. She said that Nylah can use the FaceTime app on her iPad to call the defendant.

The plaintiff testified that her sister had to stop facilitating the exchanges pursuant to the August 2018 agreement because the defendant was very vulgar and cursed at her. She said that the defendant missed parenting time between December 2019 and August 2021 due to the pandemic. The plaintiff did not know whether the defendant was vaccinated, which placed Nylah at risk because she has sickle cell anemia.

The plaintiff testified that she had to move because the defendant would show up at her house and demand that she give Nylah to him. She said that she and her counsel had to be escorted from the courthouse by a marshal following every previous court appearance. The court credits the plaintiff's testimony.

"Contempt is a disobedience to the rules and orders of a court which has power to punish for such an offense." (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Wilson v. Cohen*, 222 Conn. 591, 596 n.5, 610 A.2d 1177 (1992). "Civil contempt is committed when a person violates an order of court which requires that person in *specific and definite language* to do or refrain from doing an act or series of acts.... Whether an order is sufficiently clear and unambiguous is a necessary prerequisite for a finding of contempt...." (Emphasis in original; internal quotation marks omitted.) *In re Leah S.*, 284 Conn. 685, 695, 935 A.2d 1021 (2007). "In a civil contempt proceeding, the movant has the burden of establishing . . . the existence of a court order and noncompliance with that order...." (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Marshall v. Marshall*, 151 Conn. App. 638, 651, 97 A.3d 1 (2014). Indirect civil contempt, as is alleged here, must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. *Brody v. Brody*, 315 Conn. 300, 316, 105 A.3d 887 (2015).

"To constitute contempt, a party's conduct must be wilful.... Noncompliance alone will not support a judgment of contempt." (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Oldani v. Oldani*, 132

Conn. App. 609, 625-26, 34 A.3d 407 (2011), abrogated in part on other grounds by *Brody v. Brody*, supra, 315 Conn. at 316. "[A] court may not find a person in contempt without considering the circumstances surrounding the violation to determine whether such violation was wilful." *Wilson v. Wilson*, 38 Conn. App. 263, 275-76, 661 A.2d 621 (1995).

The court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the plaintiff had notice of the August 2018 agreement, and that the terms of the August 2018 agreement are clear and unambiguous. However, the defendant has not met his burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the plaintiff wilfully violated the August 2018 agreement when his access to Nylah was disrupted. The court finds that the defendant's behavior at pickups and drop offs was the primary cause of his missed parenting time. The pandemic and Nylah's serious health condition also contributed. The defendant's motions for contempt, post-judgment (#131.00; #187.00) are denied.

II

In the motion for modification, post-judgment (#128.00), the defendant asks that the January 2018 custody judgment be modified to give him sole custody of Nylah. He contends in his motion that he was unable to see his daughter. He also represents that a DCF case had been opened against the plaintiff.

The defendant testified that he wanted Nylah to live with him and have visitation with the plaintiff. He said that he had a big support system, with his mother, his stepfather, his fiancée, and his other children and stepchildren. In the defendant's opinion, he was a better decision maker. He thought that the plaintiff needed to be evaluated and tested for drugs. He felt that she was not acting in Nylah's best interests.

The defendant said that he wanted the parties to be able to communicate, but the plaintiff was being spiteful and mean. He felt that he was excluded from Nylah's life, and Nylah was missing out on time with his family. He also objected to picking up and dropping Nylah off at the diner, pursuant to the plaintiff's proposed orders, because the parties live ten minutes from each other.

The plaintiff testified that the defendant had never taken care of Nylah's basic needs. He has not asked her for the names of Nylah's doctors. He was unwilling to administer the medication that Nylah needed for her sickle cell anemia. The defendant insisted that he knew more than the plaintiff did about the disease because his brother also had sickle cell anemia. He admitted that he had never spoken with Nylah's hematologist. He did not know the name of Nylah's dentist or her teachers.

The plaintiff testified that she wanted to have pickups and drop offs at the diner, where there were witnesses, because the defendant was very aggressive. There were issues even at the diner because the defendant would yell at her from his car window and aggressively block her car in. She said that she felt threatened by the defendant.

The plaintiff testified that she had notified the defendant that Nylah was attending a two-week summer camp for children with sickle cell anemia, but he showed up for his parenting time anyway. She said that she had not restricted Nylah's communication with the defendant by FaceTime.

The defendant subpoenaed Ms. Saavedra of DCF to testify regarding DCF's involvement with this family in 2018 and 2021. Ms. Saavedra said that DCF received a report on September 26, 2018 from the plaintiff's therapist with concerns that the plaintiff was driving with her daughter while under the influence. DCF initiated a family assessment response (a FAR) at that

time.¹ DCF referred the plaintiff for a substance abuse evaluation, which she completed. Ms. Saavedra said that DCF had no concerns about the plaintiff's home.

Ms. Saavedra testified DCF received two reports in March 2021 concerning allegations of educational neglect because Nylah had missed several days of school. She said that educational neglect was not substantiated against the plaintiff. Ms. Saavedra confirmed that a DCF investigation was not pending at this time.

The plaintiff explained that Nylah had missed school for medical reasons. The court credits the plaintiff's testimony.

General Statutes §46b-56(a) provides in relevant part that "[i]n any controversy before the Superior Court as to the custody or care of minor children ... the court may make or modify any proper order regarding the custody, care, education, visitation and support of the children General Statutes §46b-56(a). Section 46b-56(a) "provides the court [with] broad authority to make or modify any proper order regarding the custody, care, education, visitation and support of minor children in dissolution actions." (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Balaska v. Balaska*, 130 Conn. App. 510, 515, 25 A.3d 680 (2011).

Under General Statutes §46b-56(b), the court shall consider "the rights and responsibilities of both parents" and "enter orders accordingly that serve the best interests of the child and provide the child with the active and consistent involvement of both parents commensurate with their abilities and interests. Such orders may include, but shall not be limited to: (1) Approval of a parental responsibility plan agreed to by the parents ... (2) the award of joint parental responsibility of a minor child to both parents ... (3) the award of sole custody to

¹ Ms. Saavedra explained that DCF looked to see if it could put services in place to assist the family in an FAR. DCF does not substantiate any allegations at the end of an FAR. November 9, 2023 transcript (testimony of Martha Saavedra) at 22:27 to 23:1-3.

one parent with appropriate parenting time for the noncustodial parent where sole custody is in the best interests of the child; or (4) any other custody arrangements as the court may determine to be in the best interests of the child.” General Statutes §46b-56(b).

Our Supreme Court has observed that “[i]t is well settled in this state that, in deciding custody or visitation issues, a court must always be guided by what is in the best interests of the child.” (Citations omitted.) *Ireland v. Ireland*, 246 Conn. 413, 419, 717 A.2d 676 (1998). “[T]he best interests of the child include the child’s interests in sustained growth, development, well-being, and continuity and stability of [the child’s] environment.” (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *In re Ryan R.*, 102 Conn. App. 608, 625-26, 926 A.2d 690, cert. denied, 284 Conn. 923, 924, 933 A.2d 724 (2007).

The defendant seeks sole legal custody of Nylah in his motion and in his proposed orders. The plaintiff, who currently has sole legal custody, proposes that the parties share joint legal custody of Nylah as to all matters other than medical issues, and that she have final decision making. She also asks the court to order that she have sole legal custody of Nylah as to her medical care. “The difference between a sole custodian and a joint legal custodian is that the sole custodian has the ultimate authority to make all decisions regarding a child’s welfare, such as education, religious instruction and medical care whereas a joint legal custodian shares the responsibility for those decisions.” *Emerick v. Emerick*, 5 Conn. App. 649, 657 n.9, 502 A.2d 933 (1985), cert. dismissed, 200 Conn. 804, 510 A.2d 192 (1986).

Although the plaintiff seeks joint legal custody in her proposed orders, this is not a case in which the court will enter an order of joint legal custody. The parties have no history of successful coparenting. Even now, the defendant has made it clear that he has no desire to coparent Nylah with the plaintiff. While the court commends the plaintiff for proposing joint

legal custody, a joint custodial arrangement will not succeed unless both parties are committed to its success.

The court finds that it is in Nylah's best interests for the August 2018 agreement to be clarified and updated by providing a more detailed parenting plan and confirming the defendant's role in the life of his daughter. The court hereby enters the following custody and parenting orders, which shall be effective immediately:

Sole legal custody: The plaintiff shall continue to have sole legal custody and primary physical custody of Nylah. After consultation with the defendant, the plaintiff shall have sole decision-making authority on all major decisions relating to Nylah, which shall include decisions about her mental, emotional, medical, and/or physical health; education and course of study; tutoring; religious upbringing; camp or other organized summer activity; use of social media and a cell phone, tablet, or other technology; significant non-emergency medical or dental treatment; psychotherapy or other mental health treatment or counseling; engaging in sports, entertainment, or other activities; and obtaining a driver's license.

The parties shall communicate regarding all non-emergency matters through APPCLOSE. If a party has not registered for this service, he or she shall do so immediately.

The plaintiff shall solicit the opinion of the defendant by APPCLOSE prior to making a major decision involving Nylah. The plaintiff shall set forth the decision to be made, stating her views in a nonconfrontational manner, and requesting the defendant's response. The defendant shall reply by APPCLOSE as promptly as possible, also in a nonconfrontational manner, but in no event later than twenty-four hours after the plaintiff sends a message regarding a major decision to him. If the defendant fails to respond within twenty-four hours, the plaintiff may make the decision without the defendant's input.

If the plaintiff advises the defendant in her APPCLOSE message that the decision is time sensitive, the defendant shall respond immediately upon receipt of the message. The plaintiff may make the decision without the defendant's input if he fails to respond within one hour after she sends him a message regarding a time sensitive decision.

The party who is with Nylah during his or her parenting time shall make day to day decisions of a routine nature concerning the care and guidance of the child, such as decisions relating to homework, bedtime, chores, cell phone use, and minor discipline.

Regular parenting time schedule: Nylah shall reside primarily with the plaintiff. The parties shall continue to follow the weekly rotation of regular weekend parenting time set forth in the August 2018 agreement so as not to disrupt parenting time for either party, except that the defendant's weekend parenting time shall begin on Friday at 5:00 p.m. and shall conclude on Sunday at 5:00 p.m.

The defendant shall pick Nylah up in the parking lot of Penny's Diner on East Avenue in Norwalk. The defendant shall return Nylah to the plaintiff in the parking lot of Penny's Diner at the conclusion of his weekend parenting time.

The defendant shall also have parenting time with Nylah on two evenings during the week from 4:45 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. The parties shall agree at least one week in advance on the days on which the defendant shall have midweek parenting time, taking into consideration Nylah's extracurricular activities, practices, and appointments.

Nylah's Birthday: Nylah shall celebrate her birthday with the party who has regular parenting time with her that day. The party who does not have regular parenting time with Nylah on her birthday shall designate up to three consecutive hours between 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. that day to celebrate Nylah's birthday with her. The parties shall agree at least two weeks in

advance on the parenting time schedule for Nylah's birthday. The parties shall consult with each other at least one month prior to Nylah's birthday to coordinate Nylah's birthday gifts to avoid duplication.

Holiday parenting time schedule: The holiday parenting time schedule shall supersede the regular parenting time schedule. When one party has holiday parenting time with Nylah, the other party's regular parenting time is suspended. Pickups and drop offs shall take place at the same location as in the regular parenting time schedule.

(a) *Mother's Day:* Nylah shall be with the plaintiff on Mother's Day from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

(b) *Memorial Day:* In even-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the defendant from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Memorial Day. In odd-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until she returns to school.

(c) *Father's Day:* Nylah shall be with the defendant on Father's Day from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

(d) *Labor Day:* In even-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until she returns to school. In odd-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the defendant from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Labor Day.

(e) *Thanksgiving Weekend:* In even-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the defendant from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until Sunday at 7:00 p.m. In odd-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until she returns to school.

(f) *Christmas Eve and Christmas Day:* In even-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from 5:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve until 12:00 p.m. on Christmas Day. In odd-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the defendant from 5:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve until 12:00

p.m. on Christmas Day. The rest of Nylah's Christmas/Winter school break shall be shared equally between the parties. The parties shall consult with each other at least one month prior to Christmas Day to coordinate Nylah's Christmas presents to avoid duplication.

Vacation and school break parenting time schedule: The vacation and school break parenting time schedule shall supersede the regular parenting time schedule. When one party has vacation or school break parenting time with Nylah, the other party's regular parenting time is suspended. Pickups and drop offs shall take place at the same location as in the regular parenting time schedule.

(a) *February break parenting time:* In even-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the defendant from 4:45 p.m. on the first day of her February break until 7:00 p.m. on the last day of her February break. In odd-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from 4:45 p.m. on the first day of her February break until 7:00 p.m. on the last day of her February break.

If Nylah's February break begins after school on a Friday and ends a week later on Sunday, Nylah shall be with the defendant from that Friday at 4:45 p.m. until the following Sunday at 7:00 p.m. in even-numbered years. Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until she returns to school at the end of her February break in odd-numbered years.

(b) *April break parenting time:* In even-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from 4:45 p.m. on the first day of her April break until 7:00 p.m. on the last day of her April break. In odd-numbered years, Nylah shall be with the defendant from 4:45 p.m. on the first day of her April break until 7:00 p.m. on the last day of her April break.

If Nylah's April break begins after school on a Friday and ends a week later on Sunday, Nylah shall be with the defendant from that Friday at 4:45 p.m. until the following Sunday at

7:00 p.m. in odd-numbered years. Nylah shall be with the plaintiff from Friday at 4:45 p.m. until she returns to school at the end of her April break in even-numbered years.

(c) *Vacation parenting time:* Each party shall have the opportunity to take two weeks of nonconsecutive parenting time with Nylah during the summer school vacation. The parties shall confer by June 1, 2024 to agree on the weeks in which each of them will have summer vacation parenting time with Nylah in 2024. Commencing in 2025, the parties shall confer by April 15 of each year. If the parties are unable to agree, the plaintiff shall have the first right to choose her summer vacation weeks in even-numbered years, and the defendant shall have the first right to choose his summer vacation weeks in odd-numbered years. Neither party shall schedule summer vacation parenting time that conflicts with Nylah's summer camp and other previously scheduled activities, including her time at Camp American, the medically-related sleepaway camp associated with the Hole in the Wall Gang for children suffering from sickle cell anemia.

The regular parenting time schedule will resume following any vacation parenting time. The party who did not have Nylah for the last weekend of vacation parenting time shall have Nylah for the first weekend of regular parenting time.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither party shall have three weekends in a row with Nylah. If application of the holiday and vacation parenting time schedule and the regular parenting time schedule would result in one party having three weekends in a row with Nylah, due to the timing of holidays, vacations, or for other reasons, Nylah shall spend one of such weekends with the other party. The plaintiff shall select the weekend following consultation with the defendant. The alternating weekend parenting time schedule shall resume thereafter.

Additional parenting orders:

By the fifteenth day of each month while these orders are in effect, the plaintiff shall provide to the defendant a schedule of Nylah's school events, sports events, other lessons and activities, and medical and dental appointments for the following month. The plaintiff shall include all holidays, school vacation days, other days when school is not in session, and any vacation parenting time that will occur during that time period.

Each party shall make every effort to find common ground and agreement with the other party on significant issues relating to Nylah. A party shall not discuss disagreements he or she may have with the other party in Nylah's presence. Each party shall use his or her best efforts to keep all notes and documents concerning any such disagreements away from Nylah. Nylah shall not be used as an intermediary for communication between the parties.

The parties shall be cordial toward each other and shall greet each other with pleasantries during any transitions and/or events together. The parties shall communicate in a responsive non-confrontational manner regarding all matters pertaining to Nylah.

Each party shall have reasonable access to Nylah while she is with other party. Such access shall be by a FaceTime call to Nylah's iPad between 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The party who has parenting time with Nylah shall facilitate the communication between the other party and Nylah.

The parties shall minimize Nylah's exposure to harmful parental conflict and shall act respectfully and civilly to each other at all times. Each party shall refrain from using disparaging, offensive, hurtful, and/or disrespectful language to each other in Nylah's presence.

Each party shall exert every reasonable effort to foster a feeling of affection between Nylah and the other party. Each party shall use his or her best efforts to refrain from doing

anything to diminish Nylah's opinion of her mother or her father or acting in such a way as to hamper the free and natural development of love and respect between parent and child. Neither party shall make any disparaging remarks regarding the other party or the other party's family members to Nylah or in reasonable proximity to her.

The parties shall not discuss this custody action with Nylah or with other persons or each other at a time or place in which Nylah might overhear the conversation. The parties shall safeguard documents relating to this custody action so that Nylah is not able to see them.

Each party shall reasonably accommodate the other party and adjust the parenting time schedule when life events occur, including, but not limited to, weddings, funerals, family reunions, special birthday celebrations, and graduations, provided there is reasonable notice, and the event does not conflict with another special event that has already been scheduled. The parties will arrange compensatory parenting time for the party who gives up part of his or her parenting time to accommodate the other party. Except in the event of an emergency, all changes to the parenting schedule shall be mutually agreed to by APPCLOSE.

If an emergency of any kind occurs during a party's parenting time, the party who has Nylah with him or her shall immediately call or text the other party and provide all information regarding the emergency, including but not limited to the following: a description of the emergency; whether Nylah is being treated by a doctor or other medical personnel; whether Nylah has been taken to the emergency room, and, if so, which emergency room. The plaintiff shall have immediate sole decision-making authority regarding emergency care for Nylah in all medical emergencies.

Each party shall be entitled to complete, detailed information regarding Nylah from any pediatrician, physician, dentist, consultant, therapist, or specialist treating or attending to her.

Each party shall have the right to notify the pediatrician, physician, dentist, consultant, therapist, or specialist of his or her desire for copies of all written information and to receive copies of such written information.

The plaintiff shall schedule all of Nylah's regular pediatric and dental appointments and any non-routine medical or dental visits. The plaintiff shall also schedule all of Nylah's therapy appointments. In the event that Nylah's therapist asks that the defendant participate in Nylah's therapy, the plaintiff shall coordinate scheduling Nylah's therapy appointments with the defendant.

Each party shall be entitled to complete, detailed information regarding Nylah from any teacher, tutor, other educational professional, or school, including copies of all records and reports. The parties will instruct any school in which Nylah is enrolled to communicate with the parties in duplicate, by first class mail or email to their respective addresses.

Each party shall be entitled to attend Nylah's school events, recitals, sports events, competitions, performances, and other activities, and shall be free to interact with Nylah at such events. If tickets are distributed for attendance at an event in which Nylah is participating, the tickets shall be equally divided between the parties unless the defendant is unable to attend, in which event the plaintiff shall be entitled to all of the tickets. Each party shall keep the other party reasonably informed as to such events and activities. He or she shall confirm that the other party is included on any parent lists or forms so that both receive all information concerning any activities in which Nylah participates. Each party shall also have the right to volunteer to assist with Nylah's school and other activities.

If Nylah participates in an activity intended to include a specific parent, such as a mother/daughter luncheon or a father/daughter dance, that party shall be entitled to attend the event with Nylah even if the event occurs during the other party's parenting time.

The parties shall cooperate to obtain a passport for Nylah and to keep her passport current. They shall share equally all costs related to Nylah's passport. The plaintiff shall hold Nylah's passport. She shall deliver Nylah's passport to the defendant for international travel no less than six weeks prior to the scheduled departure date, and the defendant shall promptly return the passport following the trip. Each party shall sign any forms or authorizations necessary to permit a party to travel internationally with Nylah.

If a party intends to travel overnight with Nylah, that party shall notify the other party at least one week in advance of the planned itinerary, telephone contact information (including land lines if available), and the address where Nylah will be staying, so that Nylah may remain in communication with both parties. If a party intends to travel overnight with Nylah for more than four days, the traveling party shall provide the other party with a complete itinerary for the trip, including airline flights, if any, hotel addresses, and telephone contact information (including land lines if available) at least two weeks prior to the scheduled trip.

If a party intends to take Nylah outside of the tri-state area on a day trip, that party shall inform the other party of the planned itinerary. The traveling party will facilitate contact between Nylah and the other party if requested by Nylah or the other party.

If either party intends to relocate his or her residence prior to Nylah's eighteenth birthday so that the driving distance between the parties' residences is increased by more than twenty miles, the relocating party shall provide the other party with notice via APPCLOSE of his or her intention to relocate. Such notice shall be provided at least ninety days prior to the intended

relocation. Neither party shall relocate his or her residence if the relocation increases the driving distance between the parties' residences by more than twenty miles without the prior written consent of the other party or an order of the court.


Each party shall keep the other party informed by APPCLOSE of his or her current residential address, telephone number, email address, and place of employment as long as either party has an obligation to the other party or to Nylah.

III

The court has fully considered the statutory criteria, the applicable case law, the evidence, the demeanor and credibility of the witnesses, the parties' closing arguments and proposed orders, and the contents of the court file judicially noticed in making the findings set forth above and in reaching the decisions that are reflected in the orders below.

1. The defendant's motion for modification, post-judgment (#128.00) is hereby DENIED. The custody and parenting orders set forth above are effective immediately.
2. The defendant's motion for contempt, post-judgment (#131.00) is hereby DENIED.
3. The defendant's motion for contempt, post-judgment (#187.00) is hereby DENIED.
4. Pursuant to Practice Book §25-26(g), any future motion for modification of these orders must be filed with a request for leave to file such motion. The motion shall comply with the requirements of Practice Book §25-26(e).

BY THE COURT:



HELLER, J.

DECISION ENTERED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE
FOREGOING ON 5/21/24.
JDND SENT 5/21/24.

COPIES TO ALL SELF-REP. PARTIES

