

Judicial District of New Haven
SUPERIOR COURT
FILED

MAY 13 2024

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

NNH FA-23-6131326 : SUPERIOR COURT
: :
WALKER, TYRECE : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF
: NEW HAVEN
V. : AT NEW HAVEN
WALKER, STACY : MAY 13, 2024

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION

Before the court is the dissolution of marriage action filed by the plaintiff husband bearing a return date of April 4, 2023. The court heard evidence on January 5 and February 2, 2024. The plaintiff was represented by counsel. The defendant appeared self-represented.

Testifying at trial were the parties and a Family Relations Counselor.

The court took judicial notice of the contents of this court file and an application for relief from abuse filed by the defendant against the plaintiff. Relief was denied after a hearing (Price-Boreland, J., *Walker, Stacy v Walker, Tyrece* NNI FA 24 5016751).

Upon careful consideration of the evidence presented, the contents of the court file, and the pertinent statutory law, in particular General Statutes §§ 46b-56, 46b-81, 46b-82, 46b-83, 46b-84, and 46b-215, the relevant case law, and having observed the demeanor and assessed the credibility of the witnesses at trial, the court makes the following findings before entering its' orders. All court findings are made by the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The main source of evidence at trial was the testimony of the parties, making their credibility especially critical. "The fact-finding function is vested in the trial court with its unique opportunity to view the evidence presented in a totality of circumstances, i.e., including its observations of the demeanor and conduct of the witnesses and parties, which is not fully reflected in the cold, printed

record which is available to [the appellate courts].” (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Lupien v. Lupien*, 192 Conn. 443, 445 (1984). The testimony of all the plaintiff and of the Family Relations Counselor was credible. The testimony of the defendant was not entirely credible.

At the close of evidence on February 2, 2024, the court issued custody and access orders regarding the children. The basis for those orders was stated on the record, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes §46b-56, and a copy of the transcript will be placed in the court file simultaneous with this decision. Those findings are incorporated into this decision and the orders are restated below.

FACTS

The parties were married on June 19, 2009 in West Haven. They are the parents of three children, Tyrese Jr born June 24, 2005, Neriah born February 5, 2011, and Josiah born December 24, 2015. The family has always resided in Connecticut.

The plaintiff husband is age 44. He has hypertension and type II diabetes, neither of which impact his daily activities and he is otherwise in good health. He has a high school diploma. His work history includes 13 years as a driver with the Connecticut Department of Transit and his current employment, since 2017, as an engineer with Metro North Railroad. He is not at the top step of his employment class, which means his income will increase in the future. His weekly gross income falls between \$2275 and \$2375 depending on his hours, overtime, and schedule. His gross annual earnings for 2023 were approximately \$118,000. He is eligible for a pension but not vested in that benefit yet. He intends to remain in this position. His schedule varies based on the schedule he bids on and receives. His income is likely to increase in the future.

The defendant wife did not provide her age to the court. She has a bachelor’s degree in computer science and two master’s degrees. She is employed full time at Gateway College as the Head of the Department of Computer Science. She is paid a salary for this position. She earns additional

income for teaching more than 9 credits during the semester and if she teaches during the summer or winter session.¹ From Gateway she earned approximately \$140,000 gross in 2023.

The defendant earns income from other sources. In 2021 and 2022 she worked for the "ISelfLawAmMaster" program. (Both parties participated in this program initially. The plaintiff withdrew from the organization.) She was paid for presentations and written materials. In 2022 this organization, under the title of Move In Silence, paid her \$8700.

The defendant is the sole owner and operator of a business called Stacy Walker Conqueror. She described this as a coaching program in which she raises awareness about childhood trauma. In this role she serves as a coach for individuals, and she offers an 8 week program. She is paid for this work by her clients.

The defendant is also the sole owner and operator of another business under which she advises people how to fight debt collectors, avoid court and obstruct court proceedings. Her actions on behalf of these clients are consistent with so-called "sovereign citizens" who disrupt court proceedings in an effort to deflect responsibility for their actions and obligations. In this role, the defendant created stamps of her client's signatures and used them to file nonsensical, fictional and obstructionist letters, liens and other documents. Examples include a "Notice of Fault and Opportunity to Cure" (Plaintiff's Exhibit 16) and "Bill of Particulars" (Plaintiff's Exhibit 21). The defendant was paid directly by these clients earning \$3000 to \$5000 per year for her efforts.

The defendant applied these delay and deflection tactics to the parties' finances. She sent the CEO of Wells-Fargo an "invoice" for \$35,000 citing amounts owed to her for "emotional distress" and "other unseen injuries." She refuses to register her car with the Department of Motor Vehicles, instead operating with a license plate announcing her "Private Property" and her "private right to travel." (Plaintiff's Exhibit 17). There is a \$27,000 Eversource bill in the plaintiff's name that accrued during the marriage.² She told the plaintiff she was successful in her efforts to "discharge" this bill to

¹ When she teaches in the summer or the winter or more than 9 credits per semester she receives two paychecks for the same two weeks. The paycheck for her salaried position lists her job title as Professor, the other lists her job title as Part Time Lecturer. Examples are found at Defendant's Exhibit F, pp 11 and 12 and Plaintiff's Exhibit 12.

² The plaintiff is willing to assume responsibility for this bill because it is in his name, and because he does not believe the defendant will pay it. However, he wants this to be considered a joint debt and offset by other debts and/or property distribution.

Congress. In fact, she simply changed the address on the bill to her PO box and stopped paying it, which resulted in a judgement against the plaintiff. Similarly, when handling the family taxes she did not actually file tax returns. Instead, she filed documents the IRS deemed frivolous causing the parties to be fined \$10,000. The plaintiff objected to these antics, to no avail. He aptly observed that none of her tactics ever worked and they are now in a worse financial position than if they had simply paid their bills and taxes on time.

The defendant attempted to apply these same tactics to this dissolution action. Her initial appearances were dominated by obstructive demands for “proof of authority” and talk of “contracts” between the defendant and the court. She refused to file a financial affidavit or produce standard discovery. She would not tell Family Relations the names of the children. After multiple attempts to address the defendant’s concerns it became clear that her goal was simply to obstruct the proceedings. Accordingly, the case was scheduled for trial.³

Leading up to trial the defendant filed frivolous and nonsensical entries: writs directed to the governor declaring her to be “a living woman . . . being held in physical and/or constructive custody as surety for Stacy Walker” and documents with meaningless terms and titles (See Entry No, 104 “Non-Negotiable Notice of Acceptance” and Entry No 103 “Notice of Repentance of Sins for Cause” and other entries addressed to the “District Court Clerk of the State of Connecticut” (See Entry No 102.)

By the second day of trial the defendant largely abandoned her obstructionist charade. While she did not produce all the documents as required, she did provide the court with testimony and evidence to support her claims for relief.⁴

From 2011 to December 2022 the family lived in a single-family home in Meriden. This home was purchased by the plaintiff during the marriage. The title and the mortgage are in his name. In

³ These exchanges occurred on August 17, 2023 and October 2, 2023.

⁴ Between the first and second day of trial the defendant filed a financial affidavit and bank statements as an exhibit. This exhibit is 441 pages. It is identified as Defendant's Exhibit F: “Stacy Walker’s Financial Documents” with a title page stating “Notice of Duress” and goes on to state “I have not willingly or knowingly entered into a contract with the STATE OF CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT judicial district of New Haven, or with Attorney Matthew J Broder. I invoked my right to privacy secured to me by the fourth amendment. “Nothing is so opposed to consent as force and fear.” Burton’s Legal Thesaurus, Fifth Edition.” This court has no idea what this means or what the intention of such language might be. The financial affidavit was inconsistent with the evidence. The bank statements were the subject of much testimony and were relied upon by the court.

December 2022 the house suffered water damage and became uninhabitable. The homeowner's insurance company paid for the family to live in a hotel for 6 months while repairs were underway. It was a very difficult time for the parties. They were struggling to communicate productively, and they fought in front of the children. The husband moved back into the house before it was completed as a way to reduce the conflict. Once the repairs were complete, he expected the family to return to the home. However, the wife elected to move in with her family in the summer of 2023. Over the husband's objection, she moved the children with her rather than allow them to return to the Meriden home.

The parties shared household expenses, including the mortgage, until early 2023 when the wife stopped making any contributions to the home. Since that time the husband has paid all the expenses for the home and the wife paid all the expenses where she lived. Expenses for the children were generally shared between the parties. The husband says he paid whatever she asked him for. However, the wife claims that she had to ask the husband for money, and that these exchanges were uncomfortable.

The husband wants to keep the house in Meriden. The wife does not object to this but wants the equity in the home taken into account when dividing assets. She also wants an opportunity to retrieve her personal property from the home.

The parties have three children in common. Two are minors and one is a legal adult but under the age of 23. Throughout the marriage and until December 2023 the parties shared access and responsibilities for the children. Though separated, from December 2022 until December 2023 the parties continued this fluid arrangement. However, in December 2022 the wife accused the husband of abusing and threatening the children. She withheld the children from the father and filed a restraining order in Meriden asserting these claims. (*Walker, Stacy v Walker, Ty'rece* NNI FA 24-5016751). The restraining order was denied after a hearing (Price-Boreland, J.).

The father accused the mother of having an unsafe and unsanitary home and of neglecting the children's basic needs. The mother contacted the Department of Children and Families (DCF) with her complaints that the father was abusive and threatening towards the children. This court enlisted the Office of Family Relations to gather information from DCF and to view the homes of the parents. The

Family Relations counselor testified that both homes were appropriate and safe. DCF reported no safety issues with either parent or their homes. However, DCF had “extreme concerns” about both parents involving the children in their disputes, coaching the children to say things that supported their positions and placing the children in the middle of their conflict. The DCF case was open at the time of the trial but was likely to be closed, unsubstantiated, with a recommendation that the parents engage in co-parenting counseling. The evidence did not support either parent’s claims about the other.

Notwithstanding the denied restraining order, the wife continued to withhold the children from the husband until this court entered interim orders on February 2, 2024. Her reasons for doing so were not credible and unsupported by the evidence. Her willingness to separate the children from their father for many months indicates she does not value that relationship. It suggests she may not encourage or properly facilitate the father-child relationship in the future.

The parties disagree about their children’s education. All three children attended a private Christian school until the COVID pandemic. The children were then home schooled, primarily by the mother, though the father participated in some lessons. Over the last two years the father expressed reservations about the continuation of home schooling. He is now adamantly opposed to it. He believes it did not benefit the older child, who is not, in his opinion, college ready after “graduating” from high school level home instruction. He raised concerns about the younger children lacking critical age-appropriate skills. He also believes the mother used the home schooling as an excuse keep the children from staying with him. He also fears it is a tool to indoctrinate the children into her beliefs about government and the legal system, which he views as extreme and detrimental to their upbringing.

Some of the father’s concerns were supported by the evidence and some were not. The mother explained the home school schedule, her teaching methods and her grading system. She expressed frustration that the father complained about the situation but did not offer any solutions that might allow her to continue home schooling. However, she admitted she was using an unaccredited home school program and had only recently obtained computers for each child. The oldest child, whom she home schooled through high school, is not in a successful position: he does not know how to drive, his college choices are limited and he is not working. Also concerning is the mother’s availability to

adequately instruct the children. She holds a demanding full-time position and owns two businesses she engages in weekly. Her explanation about when she has time to educate the children was unsatisfactory.

The mother wants to continue home schooling. She is open to making changes to the curriculum and presented options that could address the father's concerns. If not homeschooled, she wants them to return to a Christian private school. The father also preferred this option over public school. The parties agreed to share the cost of any private schooling.

The court makes no finding about the level or quality of home education previously provided by the mother. However, educational decisions are a fundamental part of parenting, and home schooling requires the agreement and cooperation of both parents. These parents are no longer in agreement or able to cooperate in this effort. Considering these findings, the court issued interim orders giving the father final decision making over educational matters.

FINDINGS

1. The court has jurisdiction over this action.
2. The State of Connecticut has no interest in this action.
3. The allegations in the complaint are true. The marriage of the parties has broken down irretrievably.
4. The parties are equally at fault for the breakdown of the marriage.
5. In 2012 the wife cashed out a retirement account from prior work with Yale University. The husband is making no claim to this account.
6. Had the parties remained married they would have contributed to the cost of the children's post-majority education.
7. The wife's gross annual income from all sources is \$150,000. Her annual net income is approximately \$110,000.
8. The husband's gross annual income from all sources is \$118,000. His net annual income is approximately \$84,000.

9. If the father were the primary custodian of the children the presumptive child support amount paid by the mother would be \$362 per week.
10. If the mother were the primary custodian of the children the presumptive child support amount paid by the father would be \$272 per week.
11. The property at 63 Alcove Street in Meriden has a value of \$180,000. The total mortgage debt, including deferred payments incurred during the COVID pandemic, is \$113,400. The equity in the home is approximately \$67,000.
12. The wife's State of Connecticut Empower Alternate Retirement Account is valued at \$183,000 as of December 31, 2023.
13. The husband has an unvested interest in a Railroad Retirement Pension not valued by either party.
14. Each party is able to support themselves without any financial assistance from the other.

ORDERS

1. The marriage of the parties is dissolved.
2. The parties will share joint legal custody of the children.
3. The defendant father will have sole legal custody regarding the children's education. If he elects to enroll the children in school, as opposed to continuing their home school education, he may do so immediately. He will consult with the mother on the choice of schools. If the parties agree on a private school, they will share equally all costs associated with the school. If they are unable to agree on a private school the parties will compare the public-school options available to them from their respective homes. If they are unable to agree on a public school the father's home will be the primary residence for purposes of public-school choice.
4. The access schedule will be as follows:
 - a. The children will be with the mother every Monday and Tuesday
 - b. The children will be with their father every Thursday and Friday

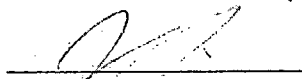
- c. The parties will alternate Saturday and Sunday beginning with the father having the weekend of 2/3/24. Weekends will begin Saturdays at 11:00 am and continue to drop off at school on Monday morning.
 - d. The parents will have reasonable phone and/or video access with the children when they are with the other parent.
5. If a parent has to work when the children are with them they are responsible for their own child care. There is no right of first refusal to either parent.
6. For so long as home schooling continues the mother will ensure the father has the information necessary to assist the children with their home school lessons when they are with him.
7. The parents will not discuss adult issues such as the court, financial issues etc. with the children.
8. The parents will not make any derogatory comments about the other parent or the other parent's family members or significant other in front of or within ear shot of the children, nor allow others to do so.
9. Should either parent relocate his or her residence more than twenty miles from their current residence or if the change in residence would cause the children to change school districts, he or she shall provide the other party with at least thirty (30) days written advance notice of the intent to do so (notice must be (60) days if out of state).
10. Each parent will have two non-consecutive weeks of summer vacation with the minor children. The regular access schedule will resume following the end of each vacation week. Thirty days advance written notice should be provided when scheduling the vacations. The parents will exchange their preference of weeks by April 1st of each year. If the parents want the same vacation weeks the mother should have the first choice in odd years and the father in even years.
11. The parents will use their best efforts to accommodate special occasions or family events, such as weddings or graduations. Neither parent will unreasonably withhold their consent to a modify the parenting plan so the children can attend such events.
12. The parties will be equally responsible for all costs associated with the children which includes clothing, school supplies, uniforms and unreimbursed medical expenses. Expenses will be shared by text and paid within one week to the other parent.

13. Both parents must be involved and participate in the children's current therapy. The parents must agree on the choice of medical and therapeutic providers.
14. The parties will immediately engage in co-parenting counselling. They will confer with the children's current therapist and the children's pediatrician for recommendations. If they are unable to agree on who to use, the father may choose a provider. Any cost will be shared equally.
15. If the parents agree to enroll the children in private school they will share the cost equally.
16. The parties will share equally the cost of agreed upon activities. Neither party may enroll the children in activities that will occur on the other parent's access time without consent in writing (email or text is sufficient).
17. The defendant will retrieve her personal belongings from the former marital residence within 90 days of this order. The plaintiff will safeguard her belongings and make reasonable arrangements for their collection. After 90 days the plaintiff may dispose of anything remaining in the residence as he sees fit.
18. The parties will keep the cars in their possession.
19. Neither party will pay alimony to the other.
20. The husband will receive one third of the wife's State of Connecticut Empower Alternate Retirement Account valued as of the date of this decision. Counsel for the husband will retain counsel for the division of this account, if needed. The parties will share equally any costs associated with this division.
21. Holidays will be shared in accordance with the attached schedule A.
22. The court will retain jurisdiction to order post majority educational support consistent with §CGS 46b-56c.
23. The parties will compare the cost and coverage of health insurance for the children that is available through their employers and choose the plan most appropriate for their family. They will share equally the cost of this coverage.
24. The parties have a shared parenting plan, with the children spending equal time at each home. Under these circumstances the application of the child support guidelines would create an

inequitable and unfair result. The court therefore orders a deviated child support amount based on the shared parenting plan and the coordination of total family support. The mother will pay child support to the father in the amount of \$125 per week. This order is effective February 2, 2024 and payable by immediate wage withholding.

25. A child support arrearage of \$1750 is owed by the wife to the husband and will be paid at the rate of \$20 per week until satisfied. The arrearage payment is subject to immediate wage withholding.
26. The child support guidelines worksheets prepared by the court are attached to this order. Any party objecting to the calculations on the worksheets must notify the court in writing within ten days of this decision.
27. The husband will take all tax deductions for the minor child Neriah and the mother will take all tax deductions for the minor child Josiah.
28. Each party is responsible for any tax (IRS and DRS) debt in their name.
29. Each party is responsible for their own counsel fees.
30. The husband will be responsible for the Eversource debt in the approximate amount of \$38,000.
31. Each party will keep the bank accounts in their names.
32. Each party is responsible for the debts in their names.
33. As financial issues are in dispute, the financial affidavits of the parties are ordered unsealed.
34. Any party who has not completed the Parenting Education class will do so within 90 days of this order.

By The Court,



(Grossman, J.)

Judgment entered 5/13/24 20
Counsel/Self-rep. Ind. notified 5/13 20 24
By JDND copy of memo Other

Copy to Reporter of Judicial Decisions

mailed to
T. Atty M. Broder
Δ SRP S. Walker
by Nease Assoc

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION FOR CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES
 WORKSHEET for the Connecticut Child Support and Arrearage Guidelines



T T walker	STACY Stacy Walker	CUSTODIAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> STACY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	
COURT		D.N./CASE NO. PA 23-6131324	NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2
CHILD'S NAME Neriah	DATE OF BIRTH 1/1/2011	CHILD'S NAME Josiah	DATE OF BIRTH 1/1/2015

All money amounts in this worksheet may be rounded to the nearest dollar

I. NET INCOME (Weekly amounts)		T	STACY
1.	Gross income (attach verification)	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,885
1a.	Number of hours used in calculation	T	STACY
2.	Federal income tax (excluding Self Employment Tax and Earned Income Credit)	\$ 201	\$ 439
3.	Social Security tax or mandatory retirement	\$ 141	\$ 179
4.	Medicare tax	\$ 33	\$ 42
5.	State and local income tax (based on all allowable exemptions, deductions and credits)	\$ 109	\$ 169
6.	Medical/hospital/dental insurance premiums (including Husky) for parent and all legal dependents	\$ 179	\$ 58
7.	Court-ordered life insurance for benefit of child	\$ 0	\$ 0
8.	Court-ordered disability insurance	\$	\$
9.	Mandatory union dues or fees (only if deducted by employer)	\$	\$
10.	Mandatory uniforms and tools (only if deducted by employer)	\$	\$
11.	Non-arrearage payments on court ordered alimony and child support awards (for other than parent/child(ren) of this order)	\$ 0	\$ 0
12.	Amount reserved to support qualified child(ren) (line 12f times line 12a)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Qualified Child Deduction Section:		T	STACY
12a.	Number of qualified children	\$ 0	\$ 0
12b.	Total # children for qualified child calculation Number of children on this order + line 12a =	\$	\$
12c.	Sum of lines 2-11	\$	\$
12d.	Line 1 - line 12c =	\$	\$
12e.	Amount from schedule based on the parent's line 12d income and total # of children (line 12b)	\$	\$
12f.	Line 12e / line 12b =	\$	\$
13.	Add lines 2 through 12 and enter amount here	\$ 663	\$ 887
14.	Net weekly income (line 1 - line 13 =)	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,998
II. CURRENT SUPPORT			
15.	Combined net weekly income (Add both parents' line 14 Income. Round to the nearest \$10)	\$ 3,600	
16.	Basic child support obligation (from Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations)	\$ 654	
17.	Each parent's percentage share of line 15 (line 14 for each parent / line 15)	44.61 %	55.39 %
<i>(If noncustodial parent is a low-income obligor, skip this line and enter line 16 amount in noncustodial parent's column on ln 18.)</i>			
18.	Each parent's share of the basic child support obligation (line 17 x line 16 for each parent)	\$ 292	\$ 362
19.	Social Security dependency benefits adjustment	\$	\$ 0
20.	Presumptive current support amount (line 18 - line 19 =) (Rounded to the nearest dollar) (Enter noncustodial parent's amount on line 30.)	\$ 292	\$ 362

III. NET DISPOSABLE INCOME		T	STACY
21.	Line 14 + line 30 (for custodial parent); line 14 - line 30 (for noncustodial parent)	\$ 1,968	\$ 1,636
22.	Noncustodial parent's line 19 amount (Social Security dependency benefits for child)	\$ 0	
23.	Line 21 + line 22 (for custodial parent); line 21 - line 22 (for noncustodial parent)	\$ 1,968	\$ 1,636
IV. UNREIMBURSED MEDICAL EXPENSE			
24.	Add both parents' line 23 amounts and enter it here: (combined net disposable income)	\$ 3,604	
25.	Each parent's percentage share of combined net disposable income (Line 23 for each parent / line 24; then x 100 and round to the nearest whole %) <i>If the noncustodial parent is a low-income obligor (based on line 14 Net Weekly Income), go to line 26.</i> <i>If the noncustodial parent is not a low-income obligor (based on line 14 Net Weekly Income), enter these percentages on line 33b.</i>	55 %	45 %
26.	Compare the noncustodial parent's line 25 amount to 50%. Enter the lower percentage on line 33b for the noncustodial parent. Then take 100 - line 33b for the noncustodial parent and enter the amount on line 33b for the custodial parent.		
V. CHILD CARE CONTRIBUTION			
27.	Does the noncustodial parent's line 23 amount fall within the shaded area of the schedule? If yes, go to line 28. If no, skip line 28 and enter the noncustodial parent's line 25 percentage on line 34b.		
28.	Does the custodial parent's line 23 amount fall within the shaded area of the schedule? If no, enter 20% on line 34b as the noncustodial parent's child care contribution. If yes, compare the line 25 amount for the noncustodial parent to 50% and enter the lower amount on line 34b.		
VI. ARREARAGE PAYMENT			
29.	Line 30 * .20 = \$ <input type="text"/> OR amount determined in A, B, C or D, below (check box that applies):		\$ <input type="text"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A. If noncustodial parent is a low-income obligor, enter the greater of 10% of line 30 or \$1 per week, unless paragraph B below applies.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. If the child is living with the obligor, enter: (1) \$1 per week if the obligor's gross income is less than or equal to 250% of poverty level, OR (2) 20% of an imputed support obligation for the child if the obligor's gross income is greater than 250% of poverty level.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. If there is no current support order and paragraph B above does not apply, enter: (1) 20% of an imputed support obligation if the parents have a present duty to provide support for the child, OR (2) 100% of an imputed support obligation if the parents have no present duty to provide support for the individual.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> D. If paragraphs A, B and C above, do not apply and the sum of the current support and arrearage payments would exceed 55% of the noncustodial parent's line 14 amount, enter 55% of the noncustodial parent's line 14 amount - line 30 amount.		
VII. SUMMARY OF WORKSHEET			
30.	Presumptive current support (from line 20): \$	362	Total Child Support Award Calculation Line 30 Amount: \$ 362 Line 31 Amount: \$ Line 33a Amount: \$ 0 Line 34 Amounts: a Cash Child Care Amt: \$ b Equivalent of percent: \$ Total Child Support Award \$ 362 (enter this amount on line 35a.)
31.	Arrearage payment (from line 29): \$		
32.	Total arrearage: \$ (broken down as noted below) State arrearage: \$ Family arrearage: \$		
33.	a. Cash medical: \$ 0 b. Unreimbursed medical expenses: T 55 % / STACY 45 %		
34.	a. Child Care Contribution: \$ b. Child Care Contribution: STACY 45 %		
35.	a. Total child support award (excluding % amounts for unknown costs): \$ 362 b. Total child support award as a % of the obligor's net income: \$ 18.12 % (line 35a / line 14 of the obligor; then x 100)		
VIII. DEVIATION CRITERIA. (Attach additional sheet if necessary.)			
36.	Reason(s) for deviation from presumptive support amounts: (Check all boxes that apply.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if deviating by agreement.
Parent's other financial resources		Extraordinary parental expenses	
<input type="checkbox"/> substantial assets	<input type="checkbox"/> significant visitation expenses	Coordination of total family support:	
<input type="checkbox"/> parent's earning capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> unreimbursed employment expenses		
<input type="checkbox"/> parental support provided to a minor obligor	<input type="checkbox"/> unreimbursed medical/disability expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> provision of alimony	
<input type="checkbox"/> recurring gifts of spouse or domestic partner	Needs of parent's other dependents:		<input type="checkbox"/> tax planning considerations
<input type="checkbox"/> employment over 45 hours per week	<input type="checkbox"/> resources available to qualified child	Special circumstances:	
Extraordinary expenses for child	<input type="checkbox"/> child care expenses for qualified child	<input type="checkbox"/> shared physical custody	
<input type="checkbox"/> education expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> verified support for non-resident child	<input type="checkbox"/> extraordinary disparity in parental income	
<input type="checkbox"/> unreimbursable medical expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> significant and essential needs of a spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> best interests of the child	
<input type="checkbox"/> special needs		<input type="checkbox"/> total award exceeds 55% of obligor's net	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other equitable factors (explain)	
PREPARED BY Jane Grossman	TITLE	DATE 04/24/2024	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION FOR CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES
 WORKSHEET for the Connecticut Child Support and Arrearage Guidelines



T	STACY	CUSTODIAN	
T walker	Stacy Walker	<input type="checkbox"/> T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STACY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	
COURT	D.N./CASE NO.		NUMBER OF CHILDREN
	FA23-6131324		2
CHILD'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CHILD'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH
Neriah	1/1/2011	Josiah	1/1/2015

All money amounts in this worksheet may be rounded to the nearest dollar

I. NET INCOME (Weekly amounts)		T	STACY
1.	Gross income (attach verification)	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,885
1a.	Number of hours used in calculation	T	STACY
2.	Federal income tax (excluding Self Employment Tax and Earned Income Credit)	\$ 303	\$ 334
3.	Social Security tax or mandatory retirement	\$ 141	\$ 179
4.	Medicare tax	\$ 33	\$ 42
5.	State and local income tax (based on all allowable exemptions, deductions and credits)	\$ 118	\$ 154
6.	Medical/hospital/dental insurance premiums (including Husky) for parent and all legal dependents	\$ 179	\$ 58
7.	Court-ordered life insurance for benefit of child	\$ 0	\$ 0
8.	Court-ordered disability insurance	\$	\$
9.	Mandatory union dues or fees (only if deducted by employer)	\$	\$
10.	Mandatory uniforms and tools (only if deducted by employer)	\$	\$
11.	Non-arrearage payments on court ordered alimony and child support awards (for other than parent/child(ren) of this order)	\$ 0	\$ 0
12.	Amount reserved to support qualified child(ren) (line 12f times line 12a)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Qualified Child Deduction Section:		T	STACY
12a.	Number of qualified children	\$ 0	\$ 0
12b.	Total # children for qualified child calculation Number of children on this order + line 12a =	\$	\$
12c.	Sum of lines 2-11	\$	\$
12d.	Line 1 - line 12c =	\$	\$
12e.	Amount from schedule based on the parent's line 12d income and total # of children (line 12b)	\$	\$
12f.	Line 12e / line 12b =	\$	\$
13.	Add lines 2 through 12 and enter amount here	\$ 774	\$ 767
14.	Net weekly income (line 1 - line 13 =)	\$ 1,495	\$ 2,118
II. CURRENT SUPPORT			
15.	Combined net weekly income (Add both parents' line 14 income. Round to the nearest \$10)	\$ 3,610	
16.	Basic child support obligation (from Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations)	\$ 656	
17.	Each parent's percentage share of line 15 (line 14 for each parent / line 15)	41.41 %	58.59 %
<i>(If noncustodial parent is a low-income obligor, skip this line and enter line 16 amount in noncustodial parent's column on ln 18.)</i>			
18.	Each parent's share of the basic child support obligation (line 17 x line 16 for each parent)	\$ 272	\$ 384
19.	Social Security dependency benefits adjustment	\$ 0	\$
20.	Presumptive current support amount (line 18 - line 19 =) (Rounded to the nearest dollar) (Enter noncustodial parent's amount on line 30.)	\$ 272	\$ 384

III. NET DISPOSABLE INCOME		T	STACY
21.	Line 14 + line 30 (for custodial parent); line 14 - line 30 (for noncustodial parent)	\$ 1,223	\$ 2,390
22.	Noncustodial parent's line 19 amount (Social Security dependency benefits for child)	\$ 0	
23.	Line 21 + line 22 (for custodial parent); line 21 - line 22 (for noncustodial parent)	\$ 1,223	\$ 2,390

IV. UNREIMBURSED MEDICAL EXPENSE		T	STACY
24.	Add both parents' line 23 amounts and enter it here: (combined net disposable income)	\$ 3,613	
25.	Each parent's percentage share of combined net disposable income (Line 23 for each parent / line 24; then x 100 and round to the nearest whole %) <i>If the noncustodial parent is a low-income obligor (based on line 14 Net Weekly Income), go to line 26.</i> <i>If the noncustodial parent is not a low-income obligor (based on line 14 Net Weekly Income), enter these percentages on line 33b.</i>	34 %	66 %
26.	Compare the noncustodial parent's line 25 amount to 50%. Enter the lower percentage on line 33b for the noncustodial parent. Then take 100 - line 33b for the noncustodial parent and enter the amount on line 33b for the custodial parent.		

V. CHILD CARE CONTRIBUTION	
27.	Does the noncustodial parent's line 23 amount fall within the shaded area of the schedule? If yes, go to line 28. If no, skip line 28 and enter the noncustodial parent's line 25 percentage on line 34b.
28.	Does the custodial parent's line 23 amount fall within the shaded area of the schedule? If no, enter 20% on line 34b as the noncustodial parent's child care contribution. If yes, compare the line 25 amount for the noncustodial parent to 50% and enter the lower amount on line 34b.

VI. ARREARAGE PAYMENT	
29.	Line 30 * .20 = \$ <input type="text"/> OR amount determined in A, B, C or D, below (check box that applies): \$ <input type="text"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A. If noncustodial parent is a low-income obligor, enter the greater of 10% of line 30 or \$1 per week, unless paragraph B below applies.
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. If the child is living with the obligor, enter: (1) \$1 per week if the obligor's gross income is less than or equal to 250% of poverty level, OR (2) 20% of an imputed support obligation for the child if the obligor's gross income is greater than 250% of poverty level.
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. If there is no current support order and paragraph B above does not apply, enter: (1) 20% of an imputed support obligation if the parents have a present duty to provide support for the child, OR (2) 100% of an imputed support obligation if the parents have no present duty to provide support for the individual.
	<input type="checkbox"/> D. If paragraphs A, B and C above, do not apply and the sum of the current support and arrearage payments would exceed 55% of the noncustodial parent's line 14 amount, enter 55% of the noncustodial parent's line 14 amount - line 30 amount.

VII. SUMMARY OF WORKSHEET		Total Child Support Award Calculation	
30.	Presumptive current support (from line 20): \$ 272	Line 30 Amount:	\$ 272
31.	Arrearage payment (from line 29): \$	Line 31 Amount:	\$
32.	Total arrearage: \$ (broken down as noted below) State arrearage: \$ Family arrearage: \$	Line 33a Amount:	\$ 0
33.	a. Cash medical: \$ 0 b. Unreimbursed medical expenses: T 34 % / STACY 66 %	Line 34 Amounts:	
34.	a. Child Care Contribution: \$ b. Child Care Contribution: T 34 %	a Cash Child Care Amt:	\$
		b Equivalent of percent:	\$
		Total Child Support Award	\$ 272
		(enter this amount on line 35a.)	
35.	a. Total child support award (excluding % amounts for unknown costs): \$ 272 b. Total child support award as a % of the obligor's net income: \$ 18.19 % (line 35a / line 14 of the obligor; then x 100)		

VIII. DEVIATION CRITERIA: (Attach additional sheet if necessary)		
36. Reason(s) for deviation from presumptive support amounts: (Check all boxes that apply.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if deviating by agreement.
Parent's other financial resources	Extraordinary parental expenses	Coordination of total family support
<input type="checkbox"/> substantial assets	<input type="checkbox"/> significant visitation expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> division of assets and liabilities
<input type="checkbox"/> parent's earning capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> unreimbursed employment expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> provision of alimony
<input type="checkbox"/> parental support provided to a minor obligor	<input type="checkbox"/> unreimbursed medical/disability expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> tax planning considerations
<input type="checkbox"/> recurring gifts of spouse or domestic partner		
<input type="checkbox"/> employment over 45 hours per week	Needs of parent's other dependents	Special circumstances
	<input type="checkbox"/> resources available to qualified child	<input type="checkbox"/> shared physical custody
Extraordinary expenses for child	<input type="checkbox"/> child care expenses for qualified child	<input type="checkbox"/> extraordinary disparity in parental income
<input type="checkbox"/> education expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> verified support for non-resident child	<input type="checkbox"/> best interests of the child
<input type="checkbox"/> unreimbursable medical expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> significant and essential needs of a spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> total award exceeds 55% of obligor's net
<input type="checkbox"/> special needs		<input type="checkbox"/> other equitable factors (explain)

PREPARED BY Jane Grossman	TITLE	DATE 04/24/2024
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SCHEDULE A

<u>Event</u>	<u>Odd Years</u>	<u>Even Years</u>	<u>All Years</u>	
Good Friday	Mom	Dad		As agreed
Easter Day	Dad	Mom		9:00am to 8:00pm
Mother's Day			Mom	As agreed
Memorial Day	Dad	Mom		As agreed
Father's Day			Dad	As agreed
July 4th	Mom	Dad		As agreed
Labor Day	Dad	Mom		As agreed
Thanksgiving Day	Dad	Mom		Wd evening to Friday morning
Christmas Eve	Mom	Dad		Afternoon to Christmas at 2:00
Christmas Day	Dad	Mom		Christmas at 2:00 to 12/26 at 8:00pm
New Year's Eve	Mom	Dad		6:00pm to 6:00pm New Years Day

NNH-FA23-6131326-S : SUPERIOR COURT
TYRECE WALKER : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN
v. : AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
STACY WALKER : FEBRUARY 2, 2024

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

EXCERPT
4:09 TO 4:35

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JANE K. GROSSMAN, JUDGE

A P P E A R A N C E S :

Representing the Plaintiff:

ATTORNEY MATTHEW BRODER
The Law Office of Matthew J. Broder
44 Lyon Terrace
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06604

Representing the Defendant:

MS. STACY WALKER
Self-Represented Party

Recorded and Transcribed By:
Brittney Hall
Court Recording Monitor
235 Church Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

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(Whereupon the previous proceedings were not included in excerpt.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Please have a seat.

All right. So we are finishing -- we are finished with evidence on the divorce case between Mr. and Miss Walker and I will issue a written decision on most of the issues between you regarding your divorce; however, the -- there is an immediate need for orders today as to the legal custody and the physical custody of the children. And the reason I say that is because the facts -- the -- the evidence has revealed, and I -- I'll -- I will find today that up until -- up until December of 2023, both parties were seeing their children regularly. And while the mother I think had primary responsibility for them during most days, that's in part because she's been homeschooling them, so they were mostly at her home. Come December of 2023 that stopped. The parties had a conflict. I'm not finding the facts of the conflict to be as -- as either party has necessarily described them, but they had a disagreement and the children have essentially been withheld from the father since that time. The mother called the police; DCF was involved; she filed a restraining order; the -- the current status of all of those involvements are the restraining order was granted ex

1 parte, denied after a lengthy hearing in front of
2 Judge Price-Boreland in Meriden; DCF appears to be on
3 track to close their case; and there don't appear to
4 be any criminal charges coming. So I'm not taking
5 away from the fact that the mother was sincerely
6 upset about that event and I'm not taking away from
7 the fact that the father was sincerely upset about
8 that event, but the truth about what happened is
9 somewhere different than what both parties have
10 described; but that was the reason what -- that the
11 mother used for withholding the children from the
12 father. That behavior is totally unacceptable. You
13 brought these beautiful children into the world
14 together; you have to raise them together. You've
15 brought this dispute in front of the Court; I'm going
16 to apply the law that I have to the facts that I'm
17 going to find and make some decisions.

18 The first one is that this situation where the
19 father doesn't see the child is going to end today.
20 There's -- I've heard no evidence that would suggest
21 that the children aren't safe with their father; I've
22 heard no evidence to suggest that he's a danger to
23 them; I've heard no evidence to suggest that he's a
24 danger to Miss Walker; Miss Walker is not happy with
25 him and maybe there's some good reasons for that, but
26 not happy and being a danger, you know, being a bad
27 husband and being a dangerous husband are very

1 different things. I am not making that finding
2 today. There's no evidence before me that the
3 children are not safe in either one of your care.
4 You're both capable parents. Individually to me you
5 seem like really lovely people. I'm dismayed that I
6 have to adjudicate your divorce because you seem like
7 the kind of people that could do this on your own,
8 but here you are. So that's the reason for my
9 issuing orders from the bench. Now -- no. There's
10 more -- there's more reasons, excuse me..

11 So, in addition to those, the Department of
12 Children and Families, as reported by the family
13 relations counselor today, has indicated that their
14 only concern about your children is their -- your
15 children's exposure to the conflict that you two are
16 having. And DCF reported concerns that both of you
17 are coaching your children to take their side or
18 present a -- a view of things that would support your
19 position in this action, which is also extremely
20 disturbing and completely not tolerable. So because
21 of those concerns that the father hasn't seen the
22 children since December, that the Department of
23 Children and Families has reported their only concern
24 is the children's exposure to the conflict, and the
25 parents involvement of the children in the conflict,
26 I have to issue some temporary orders regarding
27 custody today.