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**2016 Edition**

# Child Custody Actions in Connecticut

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

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<http://www.jud.ct.gov/lawlib/selfguides.htm>

This guide links to advance release slip opinions on the Connecticut Judicial Branch website and to case law hosted on Google Scholar.  
The online versions are for informational purposes only.

Treated Elsewhere in our [Family Law Research Guides](#):

- [Adoption in Connecticut](#)
- [Child Abuse and Neglect in Connecticut](#)
- [Child Support in Connecticut](#)
- [Child Visitation Actions in Connecticut](#)
- [Grandparents' Rights in Connecticut](#)
- [Parental Kidnapping](#)

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# Introduction

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## A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

- **“Child custody determination’ means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the legal custody, physical custody or visitation with respect to a child. The term includes a permanent, temporary, initial and modification order. The term does not include an order relating to child support or other monetary obligation of an individual;”** Conn. Gen. Stat. § [46b-115a\(3\)](#) (2015).
- **“Child custody proceeding’ means a proceeding in which legal custody, physical custody or visitation with respect to a child is an issue. The term includes a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, divorce, separation, neglect, abuse, dependency, guardianship, paternity, termination of parental rights and protection from domestic violence, in which the issue may appear. The term does not include a proceeding involving juvenile delinquency, contractual emancipation or enforcement under sections 46b-115u to 46b-115gg, inclusive;”** Conn. Gen. Stat. § [46b-115a\(4\)](#) (2015).
- **“The child of the marriage and the parent of the child are two sides of the same coin . . . Thus, it confines the meaning of parentage to a child conceived by both parties, or to a child who either had been adopted by both parties or was a natural child of one party who had been adopted by the other.”** [Doe v. Doe](#), 244 Conn 403, 439, 710 A.2d 1297, 1315-1316 (1998).

# Section 1: Child Custody Actions

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:** Bibliographic resources relating to child custody actions in Connecticut.

**SEE ALSO:** • [Best Interest of the Child Standard in Connecticut](#)

**DEFINITION:** • “Subject to the provisions of section 46b-56a, the court may assign parental responsibility for raising the child to the parents jointly, or may award custody to either parent or to a third party, according to its best judgment upon the facts of the case and subject to such conditions and limitations as it deems equitable.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [46b-56\(a\)](#) (2015).

## **STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015, with 2016 supplement).  
[Chapter 815j](#). Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
  - § [46b-56](#). Orders re custody, care, education, visitation and support of children. Best interests of the child. Access to records of minor child by noncustodial parent. Orders re therapy, counseling and drug or alcohol screening.
  - § [46b-56a](#). Joint custody. Definition. Presumption. Conciliation. Parental responsibility plan. Modification of orders.
  - § [46b-56b](#). Presumption re best interest of child to be in custody of parent.
  - § [46b-56e](#). Orders of custody or visitation re children of deploying parent.
  - § [46b-56f](#). Emergency ex parte order of custody.
  - § [46b-57](#). Third party intervention re custody of minor children. Preference of child.
  - § [46b-61](#). Orders re children where parents live separately. Commencement of proceedings.

## **COURT RULES:**

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the Connecticut Law Journal and posted [online](#).

- Conn. Practice Book (2016).  
[Chapter 25](#). Superior Court – Procedure in Family Matters
  - § 25-3. Action for custody of minor child
  - § 25-5. Automatic orders upon service of complaint or application
  - § 25-7. Pleadings in general; Amendments to complaint or application
  - § 25-24. Motions
  - § 25-26. Modification of custody, alimony or support
  - § 25-28. Order of notice
  - § 25-30. Statements to be filed
  - § 25-34. Procedure for short calendar
  - § 25-57. Affidavit concerning children
  - § 25-59. Closure of courtroom in family matters

§ 25-59A. Sealing files or limiting disclosure of documents in family matters  
§ 25-62. Appointment of guardian ad litem

### **LEGISLATIVE:**

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each report's publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- Robin K. Cohen and Susan Price, *Child Custody and Support*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2011-R-0377](#) (November 4, 2011).
- Mary M. Janicki, *Child Custody*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2011-R-0212](#) (May 3, 2011).

### **PAMPHLETS:**

- Connecticut Network for Legal Aid, [Establish Paternity: Questions and Answers for Dads](#) (1998).  
Visitation rights and custody, p.7
- Connecticut Network for Legal Aid, [Establish Paternity: Questions and Answers for Moms](#) (1998).  
Visitation rights and custody, p.7
- Connecticut Network for Legal Aid, [A Fathers' Rights](#) (2014).

### **COURT FORMS:**

Official Judicial Branch forms are frequently updated. Please visit the [Official Court Webforms page](#) for the current forms

- [Filing for Custody or Visitation \(or both\)](#)
- [Filing for a Divorce with Children](#)
- [JD-FM-161](#). Custody/Visitation Application—Parent (rev. 5/13)
- [JD-FM-183](#). Custody/Visitation Agreement (rev. 4/00)
- [JD-FM-222](#). Application for Emergency Ex Parte Order of Custody (rev. 9/14)

### **CASES:**

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at: <http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Ricketts v. Kranmas](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford at Hartford, No. HHFA164081766S (August 16, 2016) (2016 Conn. Super. Lexis 2215) (2016 WL 5173384). "Aside from children who are legal issue of a marriage, there are only a few legal avenues wherein a person can obtain an order of custody of a minor child—a party who has acknowledged paternity as provided by the procedures set forth in General Statutes § 46b-172(a) or in General Statutes § 46b-172a (filing a claim with the Probate Court), can bring a custody petition pursuant to General Statutes § 46b-61. Additionally, a person listed as

father or mother of a child on a birth certificate may bring a custody petition pursuant to § 46b-61. The procedure in § 46b-61 requires that where **'the parents of a minor child live separately,'** either party may, by application, seek an order as to the custody of any minor child of the parties **'by service of an application, a summons, and an order to show cause' to the court."**

- [Barros v. Barros](#), 309 Conn. 499, 502, 72 A.3d 367, (2013). "On appeal, the defendant contends that the family relations policy of barring counsel from its evaluations in child custody proceedings violates procedural due process under state and federal law. The plaintiff, Carla Barros, contends that the policy comports with due process because counsel is provided an opportunity to examine the evaluation and to cross-examine the court-appointed evaluator prior to any binding custody determination. The Court Support Services Division, appearing as amicus curiae, similarly argues that due process does not require that counsel be permitted to attend the child custody evaluation. We conclude that the trial court properly denied the defendant's motion."
- [Stahl v. Bayliss](#), 98 Conn. App. 63, 68, 70-71, 907 A.2d 139, 142-143 (2006). "In a dissolution action the custody of minor children is not finally determined until entry of the **decree dissolving the marriage.'** [Hall v. Hall](#), 186 Conn. 118, 122, 439 A.2d 447 (1982). **'It is statutorily incumbent upon a court entering orders concerning custody or visitation or a modification of such order to be guided by the best interests of the child.'** [Wilson v. Wilson](#), 38 Conn.App. 263, 269, 661 A.2d 621 (1995) . . . In the present case, the court did not make a best interests determination at the time of its final decree in February, 2005. Rather, it **summarily incorporated the parties'** September, 2003 stipulation despite the uncertain status of renewed mediation and the uncertain status of the motion to modify. Although the stipulation may have been **in the children's** best interests in 2003, the court was not free to assume that those interests remained unchanged more than one year later in February, 2005. Moreover, although the defendant did agree in 2003 to abide by the stipulation, which provided for mediation of the custody and visitation issues, this fact does not relieve the court of its fundamental obligation to make a present best interests determination at the time of dissolution, prior to **entering its final decree."**
- [Greco v. Greco](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of New Haven at New Haven, No. FA010448175 (May 30, 2001) (29 Conn. L. Rptr. 579) (2001 Conn. Super. Lexis 1527) (2001 WL 706965). "In 1974, the General Assembly deleted the language **'between a husband and wife or**

former husband and wife' from the statute thereby removing the limitation that the controversy before the court involve persons who were currently married and who had formerly been married . . . One of the few substantive changes made by the act was an amendment to General Statutes § 46b-61. Previously, § 46b-61 allowed any husband and wife living separately to file an action for custody of their minor children. Section 12 of Public Act 74-16 expanded the jurisdiction of the Superior Court to include complaints filed by parents living separately who were no longer married or who had never been married. 17 H.R. Proc., Pt. 6, 1974 Sess., p. 2805. Since parents who had never been married could now file a custody action pursuant to § 46b-61, it appears that the changes made by § 8 of Public Act 74-169 merely conformed § 46b-56 to the changes made by § 12 of the Public Act by deleting the requirement that custody controversies involve parents who were or had been married."

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- Child Custody  
20–88. Grounds and factors in general.
- Children Out-of-Wedlock  
20. In general.  
20.1. Rights of mother.  
20.2. Rights of father.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- Jay M. Zitter, Annotation, *Effect of parent's military service upon child custody*, 21 [ALR6th](#) 577 (2007).
- George L. Blum, Annotation, *Religion as factor in child custody cases*, 124 [ALR5th](#) 203 (2004).
- Robin Cheryl Miller, Annotation, *Child custody and visitation rights arising from same-sex relationship*, 80 [ALR5th](#) 1 (2000).
- Linda A. Francis, Annotation, *Mental health of contesting parent as factor in award of child custody*, 53 [ALR5th](#) 375 (1997).
- Mary E. Taylor, Annotation, *Parent's use of drugs as a factor in award of custody of children, visitation rights, or termination of parental rights*, 20 [ALR5th](#) 534 (1994).
- 24A [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Divorce and Separation* (2008).  
IV. Child Custody and Support; Visitation Rights  
§ 847. Discretion of the court  
§ 848. Rights and duties of custodian in raising child, generally  
§§ 849-856. Factors in determining custody  
§§ 857-861. Types of custody  
§§ 862-867. Jurisdiction

§§ 879-881. Procedural aspects  
§§ 885-890. Custody order or decree

- 59 [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Parent and Child* (2012).
  - III. Parental Rights and Duties
    - Custody; Visitation
      - § 29. Custody disputes between parents
      - § 30. Custody disputes between parents—  
Factors affecting choice
      - § 31. Custody agreements between parents
- 27C [C.J.S.](#) *Divorces* (2005).
  - VII. Custody, Visitation, and Support of Children
    - §§ 992-998. Award of custody
    - §§ 999-1010. Considerations affecting  
determination
    - §§ 1020-1030. Custody proceedings
    - §§ 1031-1038. Custody order
    - §§ 1042-1049. Enforcement of custody order
- 67A [C.J.S.](#) *Parent and Child* (2013).
  - II. Rights and Duties Incident to Relationship
    - § 55. Rights as to custody, generally
    - § 58. Rights of custody as between parents
    - §§ 60-62. Contracts, agreements, or stipulations  
as to custody
    - §§ 63-93. Considerations affecting custody
    - §§ 94-155. Proceedings to determine custody
- 2 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).
  - Chapter 10. Custody Disputes Between Parents
    - § 10.01. Introduction
    - § 10.02. Status as a legal parent
    - § 10.03. Legal definitions of custody and custody  
awards
    - § 10.04. Relative rights of mothers and fathers;  
Married parents
    - § 10.05. Relative rights of mothers and fathers;  
Nonmarital parents
    - § 10.06. Standards for selecting the custodial  
parent
- 5 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).
  - Chapter 30. Rights of Putative Fathers to Custody &  
Visitation
    - § 30.01. Introduction
    - § 30.02. The putative father's standing to seek  
custody of his child**
    - § 30.03. Rights of the putative father vs. the  
natural mother or legal parent
    - § 30.04. Rights of the putative father vs. a non-  
parent

### **TEXTS & TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- Connecticut Bar Association, [Connecticut Lawyers' Deskbook: A Reference Manual](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2008).  
Chapter 17. Dissolution of Marriage, Barbara A. Stark and Sheri L. Berman  
Child custody and visitation
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010, with 2016 supplement).  
Chapter 40. Jurisdiction to Enter and Enforce Custody Orders  
Chapter 42. Child Custody and Visitation  
Chapter 43. Enforcement of Custody and Visitation Orders
- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 32.01. Preliminary considerations  
§ 32.02. Jurisdiction  
§ 32.03. Initiating child custody proceedings  
§ 32.04. Agreed custody arrangements  
§ 32.06. Standards used to determine custody between parents  
§ 32.07. Developing and trying the custody case  
§ 32.08. Custody options  
§ 32.11. Enforcement
- Barbara Kahn Stark, [Friendly Divorce Guidebook for Connecticut](#) (2d ed. 2003).  
Chapter 8. Children  
Legal custody—Sole or joint?  
How do we decide?  
Sole legal custody
- 1 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).  
Chapter 4. Custody Incident to Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation, or Annulment  
§ 4: 1. Jurisdiction  
§§ 4: 6-4: 19. General factors in awarding custody
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).  
Chapter 8. Custody and Visitation  
§ 8.01. Scope  
§ 8.03. CHECKLIST: Establishing jurisdiction and analyzing statutory provisions for child custody and visitation  
§ 8.07. CHECKLIST: Determining who may seek custody and visitation  
§ 8.23. CHECKLIST: Assessing considerations in custody or visitation actions

**LAW REVIEWS:**

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our law libraries.

- Linda D. Elrod, *Raising the Bar for Lawyers Who Represent Children: ABA Standards of Practice for Custody Cases*, 37 [Family Law Quarterly](#) 105 (2003).

Table 1: Factors Court May Consider When Awarding Custody- Conn. Gen. Stat. § [46b-56\(c\)](#)

"In making or modifying any order as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the court shall consider the best interests of the child, and in doing so may consider, but shall not be limited to, one or more of the following factors:

1. The temperament and developmental needs of the child;
2. The capacity and the disposition of the parents to understand and meet the needs of the child;
3. Any relevant and material information obtained from the child, including the informed preferences of the child;
<b>4. The wishes of the child's parents as to custody;</b>
5. The past and current interaction and relationship of the child with each parent, <b>the child's siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the best interests</b> of the child;
6. The willingness and ability of each parent to facilitate and encourage such continuing parent-child relationship between the child and the other parent as is appropriate, including compliance with any court orders;
7. Any manipulation by or coercive behavior of the parents in an effort to involve <b>the child in the parents' dispute;</b>
8. The ability of each parent to be actively involved in the life of the child;
<b>9. The child's adjustment to his or her home, school and community environments;</b>
10. The length of time that the child has lived in a stable and satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity in such environment, provided the court may consider favorably a parent who voluntarily leaves the <b>child's family home pendente lite</b> in order to alleviate stress in the household;
<b>11. The stability of the child's existing or proposed residences, or both;</b>
12. The mental and physical health of all individuals involved, except that a disability of a proposed custodial parent or other party, in and of itself, shall not be determinative of custody unless the proposed custodial arrangement is not in the best interests of the child;
<b>13. The child's cultural background;</b>
14. The effect on the child of the actions of an abuser, if any domestic violence has occurred between the parents or between a parent and another individual or the child;
15. Whether the child or a sibling of the child has been abused or neglected, as defined respectively in section 46b-120;
16. Whether the party satisfactorily completed participation in a parenting education program established pursuant to section 46b-69b.

## Section 2: Third Party Custody Actions

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:** Bibliographic resources relating to the right of nonparents to intervene in child custody actions.

**SEE ALSO:** • [Rights of Grandparents and Third Parties in Connecticut](#)

**DEFINITIONS:**

- “The term ‘third party’ refers to any private individual other than a parent of the child, as distinguished from the state.” [Fish v. Fish](#), 285 Conn. 24, 134, 939 A.2d 1040, 1104 (2008).
- **Standing for Custody Application:** “[p]arental rights are further protected by the standing requirement, the fact that **third parties cannot initiate custody proceedings**, unlike third parties who are permitted to initiate proceedings in visitation cases; compare General Statutes § 46b-57 with General Statutes § 46b-59;...” [Fish v. Fish](#), 285 Conn. 24, 45, 939 A. 2d 1040 (2008). (Emphasis Added.)
- “. . . in cases in which a third party seeks to **intervene in a custody proceeding** brought pursuant to § 46b-56 (a), the party must prove by a fair preponderance of the evidence facts demonstrating that he or she has a relationship with the child akin to that of a parent, that parental custody clearly would be detrimental to the child and, upon a finding of detriment, that third party custody would be in the child’s best interest. In cases in which the trial court considers awarding custody to a third party who has not intervened pursuant to § 46b-57, the court may award custody to the third party provided that the record contains proof of the foregoing facts by a fair preponderance of the evidence.” [Fish v. Fish](#), 285 Conn. 24, 89, 939 A.2d 1040, 1078-1079 (2008). (Emphasis Added.)

### **STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015, with 2016 supplement).  
[Chapter 815j](#). Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment  
§ [46b-56](#). Orders re custody, care, education, visitation and support of children. Best interests of the child. Access to records of minor child by noncustodial parent. Orders re therapy, counseling and drug or alcohol screening.  
§ [46b-56b](#). Presumption re best interest of child to be in custody of parent.  
§ [46b-57](#). Third party intervention re custody of minor children. Preference of child.

### **COURT RULES:**

- Conn. Practice Book (2016).  
[Chapter 25](#). Superior Court – Procedure in Family

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the Connecticut Law Journal and posted [online](#).

## Matters

- § 25-3. Action for custody of minor child
- § 25-5. Automatic orders upon service of complaint or application
- § 25-24. Motions
- § 25-30. Statements to be filed
- § 25-34. Procedure for short calendar
- § 25-57. Affidavit concerning children
- § 25-59. Closure of courtroom in family matters
- § 25-59A. Sealing files or limiting disclosure of documents in family matters
- § 25-62. Appointment of guardian ad litem

## **LEGISLATIVE:**

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each **report's** publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- Nicole Dube, *Grandparents Raising Grandchildren*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2012-R-0391](#) (August 30, 2012).
- Susan Price and Duke Chen, *Updated Report: Caselaw on Grandparents' Visitation Rights in Connecticut*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2011-R-0333](#) (October 25, 2011).
- Susan Price, *Grandparents' Rights*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2006-R-0383](#) (September 18, 2006).
- Saul Spigel, *Programs That Help Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2004-R-0786](#) (October 12, 2004).
- Saul Spigel, *Grandparents' Custody of Grandchildren*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2003-R-0596](#) (September 22, 2003).
- [JD-FM-185](#). Motion for Intervention (rev. 10/10)
- [JD-FM-222](#). Application for Emergency Ex Parte Order of Custody (rev. 9/14)

## **COURT FORMS:**

Official Judicial Branch forms are frequently updated. Please visit the [Official Court Webforms page](#) for the current forms.

## **CASES:**

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at: <http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Hickey v. Hickey](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Waterbury at Waterbury, No. FA000162519S (November 18, 2008) (2008 Conn. Super. Lexis 2975) (2008 WL 5220779). "The petitioner's position is not enhanced because of her allegations that the grandchildren are living in an unsatisfactory environment. Put in another way, a

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

third party does not acquire standing to petition the court for custody because of claims that the children are unhappy, or are living in a dangerous, tumultuous, and unsafe environment . . . A third party must initially satisfy the first prong of the test established in [Fish v. Fish](#), supra, 289 Conn. at 89, 956 A.2d 1145, which states that to avoid constitutional infirmity, a third party must allege and prove by a fair preponderance of the evidence that he or she has a relationship with the children akin to that of a parent before proceeding with custody litigation. To rule otherwise, would permit any third party who has a relationship with the children, for example a grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, friend, neighbor, nanny, baby sitter, and teacher, to bring suit seeking custody. Such a result would be intrusive on the constitutional rights of the parents. Parents have a fundamental right to raise their children as they see fit and should not have to experience the trauma and cost of unwanted litigation until the **threshold question of standing is resolved.**"

- [Fish v. Fish](#), 285 Conn. 24, 37, 939 A.2d 1040, 1048-1049 (2008). "We agree with the defendant that third party custody decisions require the application of a standard **more demanding than the 'best interests of the child.'** We nonetheless conclude that the judicial gloss we placed on the visitation statute in [Roth](#) should not be applied to the relevant third party custody statutes because it is not constitutionally necessary to protect the liberty interests of the parents. The [Roth](#) standard also gives insufficient weight to the countervailing interests of the child, who may not be in actual physical danger but may be destined to endure continued harmful treatment by the parent if the trial court lacks adequate flexibility and discretion to tailor orders of custody to the unique facts of each case. Finally, it contravenes the intent of the legislature, which did not contemplate a standard of harm or burden of proof for third party custody proceedings as demanding as the standard articulated in [Roth](#)."
- [Cappetta v. Cappetta](#), 196 Conn. 10, 16-17, 490 A. 2d 996, 999-1000 (1985). "Notice of the identity of those who are the contenders for the custody of a child is not a mere formality. The award of custody requires the trial court to make difficult and sensitive inquiries into the relationships between adults and children . . . Such a search requires the court to afford all interested parties an opportunity for a hearing concerning the qualifications of each person who is or may be a candidate for custody. It is essential to **inquire into each person's** parenting skills as well as his or her relationship with the child . . . The absence of such a hearing in this case means that **the award of custody to the paternal grandmother must be set aside.**"

**WEST KEY  
NUMBERS:**

- *Child Custody*  
42. Right of biological parent as to third persons in general.  
275-289. Grandparents.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- 24A [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Divorce and Separation* (2008).  
I. Divorce and Separation Proceedings, Generally  
§ 213. Other family members; custody  
IV. Child Custody and Support; Visitation Rights  
§ 861. Third-party custody
- 59 [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Parent and Child* (2012).  
I. General Nature of Relationship; Definitions  
§§ 9-13. Persons in loco parentis  
**§ 27. Limitations on parents' right to custody**  
§ 32. Rights of parents as against others
- 27C [C.J.S.](#) *Divorces* (2005).  
VII. Custody, Visitation, and Support of Children  
§§ 995. Award to third person
- 67A [C.J.S.](#) *Parent and Child* (2013).  
II. Rights and Duties Incident to Relationship  
§ 59. Right of custody as against third persons  
VII. Special Parental Relationships  
§§ 366-370. Persons in loco parentis  
§§ 376-377. Grandparents
- *Grandparent Visitation and Custody Awards*, 69 [POF3d](#) 281 (2002).  
I. Background  
II. Elements of proof  
IV. Proof of grandparent custody award
- *Loco Parentis Status*, 28 [POF2d](#) 545 (1981).  
I. Background  
II. Proof of in loco parentis status
- 2 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 11. Disputes Between Parents and Third Parties  
§ 11.01. Introduction  
§ 11.02. The constitutional basis of parental rights  
§ 11.03. The parental preference standard  
§ 11.04. Determination of parental fitness: Factors to be considered  
§ 11.05. The best interests standard  
§ 11.06. Standing  
§ 11.06A. Custody disputes between nonparents
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010).  
Chapter 42. Child Custody and Visitation

**TEXTS &  
TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

§ 42:12. Custody claims by third parties

- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 32.01[3][b]. Third-party rights to custody and visitation  
§ 32.03[2][b]. Third parties
- 2 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).  
Chapter 10. Third-Party Custody and Visitation  
§§ 10:1-10:14. Third-party custody
- 1 Donald T. Kramer, [Legal Rights of Children](#) (rev. 2d ed. 2005).  
Chapter 2. Child Custody  
§ 2:18. Preference of natural parent(s) over others; Generally  
§ 2:19. Preference of natural parent(s) over others; Generally—preference of natural parent(s) over grandparent(s)  
§ 2:20. Preference of the natural parent(s) over others; Generally—Preference of natural parent(s) over adult siblings or other relative
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).  
Chapter 8. Custody and Visitation  
§ 8.10. Assessing the rights of third parties to seek custody and visitation
- Jeff Atkinson, *Shifts in the Law Regarding the Rights of Third Parties to Seek Visitation and Custody of Children*, 47 [Family Law Quarterly](#) 1 (2013).

**LAW REVIEWS:**

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our law libraries.

# Section 3: Temporary or Pendente Lite Custody Orders

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:** Bibliographic resources relating to temporary custody orders issued while a custody action is pending.

**DEFINITION:**

- “Pendente lite orders, by their very definition, are orders that continue to **be in force ‘during the pendency** of a suit, action, or litigation.’ **Ballentine’s Law Dictionary** (3d ed., 1969.). **‘Pendente lite orders necessarily cease to exist once a final judgment in the dispute has been rendered because the purpose is extinguished at that time.’** [Connolly v. Connolly](#), 191 Conn. 468, 479, 464 A.2d 837 (1983). Pendente lite orders do not survive the entry or **rendition of judgment.”** [Febbroriello v. Febbroriello](#), 21 Conn. App. 200, 206, 572 A.2d 1032, 1036 (1990).

## STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015).  
[Chapter 815j](#). Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment  
§ [46b-56](#). Orders re custody, care, education, visitation and support of children. Best interests of the child. Access to records of minor child by noncustodial parent. Orders re therapy, counseling and drug or alcohol screening.  
§ [46b-56e](#). Orders of custody or visitation re children of deploying parent.  
§ [46b-64](#). Orders of court prior to return day of complaint

## COURT RULES:

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the Connecticut Law Journal and posted [online](#).

- Conn. Practice Book (2016).  
[Chapter 25](#). Superior Court – Procedure in Family Matters  
§ 25-24. Motions  
§ 25-26. Modification of custody, alimony or support  
§ 25-30. Statements to be filed

## COURT FORMS:

Official Judicial Branch forms are frequently updated. Please visit the [Official Court Webforms page](#) for the current forms.

- [JD-FM-176](#). Motion for Orders Before Judgment (Pendente Lite) in Family Cases (rev. 6/12)
- [JD-FM-222](#). Application for Emergency Ex Parte Order of Custody (rev. 9/14)

## FORMS:

- 8B [Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms Divorce and Separation](#) (2015 rev.).  
§ 242. Motion—For temporary custody  
§ 246. Affidavit—In support of motion for temporary custody

- Mary Ellen Wynn & Ellen B. Lubell, [Handbook of Forms for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).  
Form VI-C-1. Motion for custody pendente lite, p. 107  
Form VI-C-2. Motion for custody and support pendente lite, p. 108  
Form VI-C-4. Motion for temporary joint custody and determination of joint custodial rights, p. 110  
Form VI-C-5. Motion for temporary change of custody pending final determination of motion to modify custody, p. 111
- Amy Calvo MacNamara, Aidan R. Welsh, and Cynthia Coulter George, Editors., [Library of Connecticut Family Law Forms](#) (2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2014).  
Form 5-015. Emergency motion for temporary sole legal and physical custody

### **CASES:**

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at:  
<http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Strobel v. Strobel](#), 73 Conn. App. 428, 434, 808 A. 2d 698, 703 (2002). **"...in the present matter a hearing on the merits had not been conducted, nor did the court enter any findings. Rather, as previously set forth, the court ordered the temporary custody and supervised visitation in response to an 'emergency' situation with respect to the minor child's suicidal gesture. The court's order was akin to an ex parte order of temporary custody, not a temporary order. In fact, the court stated that 'this [the entering of the orders] is in terms of an emergency order. I view it as I would had I still been in Juvenile [Court] in terms of an order of temporary custody.'"**
- [Madigan v. Madigan](#), 224 Conn. 749, 757, 620 A.2d 1276, 1279 (1993). **" . . . we conclude that temporary custody orders are immediately appealable because an immediate appeal is the only reasonable method of ensuring that the important rights surrounding the parent-child relationship are adequately protected."**
- [Hall v. Hall](#), 186 Conn. 118, 123, 439 A.2d 447, 450 (1982). **"Although during the pendency of the dissolution action the parties and the child have an interest in uninterrupted custody, the trial court typically awards custody pendente lite without having all the relevant circumstances before it . . . Until the entry of the final decree the court has discretion to modify custody according to the best interest of the child without first finding a material change of circumstances since the previous award."**

## **ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- Kurtis A. Kemper, Annotation, *Appealability of interlocutory or pendente lite order for temporary child custody*, 82 [ALR5th](#) 389 (2000).
- 24A [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Divorce and Separation* (2008).  
IV. Child Custody and Support; Visitation Rights  
§ 857. Temporary custody
- 27C [C.J.S.](#) *Divorces* (2005).  
VII. Custody, Visitation, and Support of Children  
§§ 1035. Temporary orders
- 67A [C.J.S.](#) *Parent and Child* (2013).  
II. Rights and Duties Incident to Relationship  
§ 112. Temporary custody  
§ 130. Temporary custody

## **TEXTS & TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- 2 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 8. Temporary Custody Determinations  
§ 8.01. Generally  
§ 8.02. Obtaining a temporary custody order  
§ 8.05. Modification and enforcement of temporary custody orders
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010, with 2016 supplement).  
Chapter 41. Pendente Lite Custody and Visitation  
§ 41:1. In general  
§ 41:2. Automatic orders affecting temporary custody  
§ 41:3. Determining necessity of motion for temporary custody  
§ 41:4. Significance of temporary custody determinations  
§ 41:5. Modification and enforcement of temporary orders  
§ 41:6. Appealability of temporary orders  
§ 41:7. Emergency temporary orders
- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 32.05. Temporary custody
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).  
Chapter 8. Custody and Visitation  
§ 8.26. Filing custody and visitation motions *pendente lite*—General considerations  
§ 8.27. Filing a motion for custody and visitation *pendente lite*

# Section 4: Joint Custody

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

## **SCOPE:**

Bibliographic resources relating joint custody and the criteria for granting joint custody awards.

## **DEFINITION:**

- “. . . ‘joint custody’ means an order awarding legal custody of the minor child to both parents, providing for joint decision-making by the parents and providing that physical custody shall be shared by the parents in such a way as to assure the child of continuing contact with both parents.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [46b-56a\(a\)](#) (2015).

## **STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015).  
[Chapter 815j](#). Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment  
§ [46b-56](#). Orders re custody, care, education, visitation and support of children. Best interests of the child. Access to records of minor child by noncustodial parent. Orders re therapy, counseling and drug or alcohol screening.  
§ [46b-56a](#). Joint custody. Definition. Presumption. Conciliation. Parental responsibility plan. Modification of orders.

## **LEGISLATIVE:**

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each **report's** publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- Saul Spigel, *Presumption for Joint Custody in Divorce*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2000-R-0759](#) (July 26, 2000).
- George Coppolo, *Divorce – Fathers’ Rights*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2000-R-0578](#) (June 13, 2000).
- Lawrence K. Furbish, *Child Custody In Marriage Dissolutions*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [99-R-0791](#) (August 5, 1999).

## **FORMS:**

- 8B [Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms Divorce and Separation](#) (2015 rev.).  
§ 120. Husband and wife seek joint custody of children
- Mary Ellen Wynn & Ellen B. Lubell, [Handbook of Forms for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).  
Form VI-C-4. Motion for temporary joint custody and determination of joint custodial rights, p. 110
- 1 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).  
Chapter 4. Custody Incident to Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation, or Annulment  
Figure 4-2. Sample joint custody agreement

## **CASES:**

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at:  
<http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Keenan v. Casillo](#), 149 Conn. App. 642, 646-647, 89 A.3d 912, 917 (2014). **“General Statutes § 46b-56a (c) provides: ‘If only one parent seeks an order of joint custody upon a motion duly made, the court may order both parties to submit to conciliation at their own expense with the costs of such conciliation to be borne by the parties as the court directs according to each party’s ability to pay.’ Our precedent is clear, however, that ‘joint custody cannot be an alternative to a sole custody award where neither seeks it and where no opportunity is given to the recalcitrant parent to embrace the concept. Further, it is significant that the statute contains no additional subsection providing for a procedure in the event neither parent seeks joint custody.’** [Emerick v. Emerick](#), 5 Conn.App. 649, 658, 502 A.2d 933 (1985), cert. dismissed, 200 Conn. 804, 510 A.2d 192 (1986).”
- [Desai v. Desai](#), 119 Conn. App. 224, 230-231, 987 A.2d 362, 366 (2010). “The court’s decision regarding joint custody of the parties’ minor child specifically provided the parties with a method of joint responsibility for the major decisions regarding the minor child. The court’s memorandum of decision stated that the parties were to attempt to agree in good faith to make decisions regarding the minor child. If the parties were unable to reach an agreement, they were to attempt to resolve the disagreement through mediation. The defendant was to make the ultimate decision regarding any disagreement between the parties only in the event that mediation failed to **resolve their dispute. The court’s** decision did not prevent the plaintiff from exercising a degree of decision-making power with regard to the minor child but, rather, contemplated and provided the parties with a solution for the occasion when, despite good faith and multiple attempts to reach a decision, the parties were stymied. Nothing in §§ 46b-56 or 46b-56a prevents the court from so ordering. Previously, we rejected the argument that a grant of ultimate decision-making authority to one parent is in effect an order of sole custody. In [Tabackman v. Tabackman](#), 25 Conn.App. 366, 368-69, 593 A.2d 526 (1991), we determined that a nearly identical order was a form of **joint custody, despite one spouse’s ultimate authority to make decisions.**”
- [Christolini v. Christolini](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Waterbury at Waterbury at Regional Family Trial Docket, No. FA 980145598 (April 12, 2000) (2000 Conn. Super. Lexis 1127) (2000 WL 639357). **“Joint custody requires positive communication between parents, an ability not**

only to speak but to listen to the other parent and to consider the position of the other parent in terms of the needs of the children.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- *Child Custody*  
120–155. Joint custody.
- *Children Out-of-Wedlock*  
20.9. Visitation and joint custody.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- Vitauts M. Gulbis, Annotation, *Propriety of awarding joint custody of children*, 17 [ALR4th](#) 1013 (1982).
- 24A [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Divorce and Separation* (2008).  
IV. Child Custody and Support; Visitation Rights  
§ 858. Joint custody  
§ 859. —Divided or alternate custody  
§ 860. Separating children by awards to different custodians
- 27C [C.J.S.](#) *Divorces* (2005).  
VII. Custody, Visitation, and Support of Children  
§ 997. Joint custody  
§ 998. Divided or alternating custody
- 67A [C.J.S.](#) *Parent and Child* (2013).  
II. Rights and Duties Incident to Relationship  
§ 66. Joint or divided custody

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- 2 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 13. Joint Custody  
§ 13.04. Recognized forms of custody  
[4] Shared parenting (Joint custody)  
§ 13.05. Legislative approaches  
§ 13.06. Criteria to determine when joint custody is appropriate  
§ 13.07. Problem areas for practitioners  
§ 13.09. Drafting joint custody agreements
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010, with 2016 supplement).  
Chapter 42. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 42: 8. Joint custody—Generally  
§ 42: 9. Joint custody—Sharing physical access  
§ 42: 10. Joint custody—Parental agreement requirements
- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 32.08[2]. Joint or shared custody
- Barbara Kahn Stark, [Friendly Divorce Guidebook for](#)

[Connecticut](#) (2d ed., 2003).

Chapter 8. Children

Legal custody—Sole or joint?

Can we have joint legal custody?

How to make joint legal custody work

Long-distance joint legal custody

- 1 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).  
Chapter 4. Custody Incident to Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation, or Annulment
  - § 4:21. Joint custody generally
  - § 4:22. —Joint legal custody
  - § 4:23. —Shared physical custody
  - § 4:24. —Drafting joint custody agreements
- 1 Donald T. Kramer, [Legal Rights of Children](#) (rev. 2d ed. 2005).  
Chapter 2. Child Custody
  - § 2:28. Joint custody
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).  
Chapter 8. Custody and Visitation
  - § 8.29. Assessing joint or sole legal custody issues
- Joseph L. Steinberg, *Joint Custody: Is Parental Approval Required? An Analysis of Emerick v. Emerick*, 4 [Conn. Fam. L. J.](#) 51 (1986).

### **LAW REVIEWS:**

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our law libraries.

# Section 5: Modification of Child Custody

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

## **SCOPE:**

Bibliographic resources relating to the authority, grounds and procedures for modification of court orders relating to custody of minor children.

## **DEFINITION:**

- “‘Modification’ means a child custody determination that changes, replaces, supersedes or is otherwise made after a previous determination concerning the same child, whether or not it is made by the court that made the prior custody determination.” **Conn. Gen. Stat. § [46b-115a\(11\)](#)** (2015).

## **STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015).
  - [Chapter 815j](#). Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation and Annulment
    - [§ 46b-56](#). Orders re custody, care, education, visitation and support of children. Best interests of the child. Access to records of minor child by noncustodial parent. Orders re therapy, counseling and drug or alcohol screening.
    - [§ 46b-56a](#). Joint custody. Definition. Presumption. Conciliation. Parental responsibility plan. Modification of orders.
    - [§ 46b-56e](#). Orders of custody or visitation re children of deploying parent.
    - [§ 46b-71](#). Filing of foreign matrimonial judgment; enforcement in this state.
  - [Chapter 815p](#). Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act
    - [§ 46b-115m](#). Modification of custody determination of another state.

## **COURT RULES:**

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the Connecticut Law Journal and posted [online](#).

- Conn. Practice Book (2016).
  - [Chapter 25](#). Superior Court – Procedure in Family Matters
    - § 25-26. Modification of custody, alimony or support
    - § 25-30. Statements to be filed

## **LEGISLATIVE:**

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each **report's** publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- Susan Price-Livingston, *Child Custody Questions*, Connecticut General Assembly. Office of Legislative Research Report, [2002-R-0146](#) (February 14, 2002).

## **PAMPHLETS:**

- Connecticut Network for Legal Aid, [How to Change Your Custody or Visitation Order](#) (2015).

## **COURT FORMS:**

Official Judicial Branch forms are frequently updated. Please visit the [Official Court Webforms page](#) for the current forms.

- [Filing a Motion for Modification](#)
- [Filing a Motion for Contempt](#)
- [JD-FM-174](#). Motion For Modification (rev. 2/13)
- [JD-FM-222](#). Application for Emergency Ex Parte Order of Custody (rev. 9/14)

## **FORMS:**

- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010, with 2016 supplement).  
Chapter 44. Modification of Custody and Visitation Orders  
§ 44: 3. Motion for modification of custody/visitation—Form  
§ 44: 9. Motion for temporary change of custody—Form
- Mary Ellen Wynn & Ellen B. Lubell, [Handbook of Forms for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).  
Form VI-C-5. Motion for temporary change of custody pending final determination of motion to modify custody, p. 111

## **CASES:**

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at:  
<http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Ward v. Ward](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk at Stamford, No. FA104018922S (August 16, 2016) (2016 Conn. Super. Lexis 2212) (2016 WL 5173364). **"The defendant's** motion for modification of custody requests that he be awarded sole legal and primary physical custody of the children. It also seeks other relief. He alleges that the current custody orders are no longer in the best interests of the children. The court disagrees. The problem does not lie in the terms and conditions of the current court orders that were carefully crafted by a highly skilled guardian ad litem, and agreed upon by the parties five years ago. The current **predicament is due to each party's** failure to strictly adhere to the detailed and well-crafted provisions contained in the parenting plan. The court does not find that a modification of the parenting plan, in the manner suggested by the defendant, would serve the children's **best interests."**
- [Petrov v. Gueorguieva](#), 167 Conn. App. 505, 514-515 (2016). "We note that the requirements for what the

court may permissibly decide or order on pleadings involving custody matters historically have been much less circumscribed than in other types of actions . . . Even in the context of child custody proceedings, however, the pleadings play an important role in providing notice as to the claims before the court. See [Strohmeier v. Strohmeier](#), 183 Conn. 353, 354–56, 439 A.2d 367 (1981) (reversing decision granting parents joint custody without further hearing where mother sought sole custody, father did not contest request for sole custody in pleadings or at trial, and court suggested at trial that it would give sole custody to mother). In exercising its statutory authority to inquire into the best interests of the child, the court cannot sua sponte decide a matter that has not been put in issue, either by the parties or by the court itself. **Rather, it 'must ... exercise that authority in a manner consistent with the due process requirements of fair notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard. Without a hearing, a trial court may not adjudicate a question of such vital importance to the parties, and one so inherently fact-bound in its resolution. Before a parent is permanently deprived of legal custody, or any change is made therein, the usual and ordinary procedures of a proper and orderly hearing must be observed.'** *Id.*, at 356, 439 A.2d 367.”

- [Daddio v. O'Bara](#), 97 Conn. App. 286, 292-293, 904 A.2d 259, 263 (2006). **“To obtain** a modification, the moving party must demonstrate that circumstances have changed since the last court order such that it would be unjust or inequitable to hold either party to it. Because the establishment of changed circumstances is a condition precedent to a party’s relief, it is pertinent for the trial court to inquire as to what, if any, new circumstance warrants a modification of the existing order. In making such an inquiry, the trial court’s discretion is essential. The power of the trial court to modify the existing order does not, however, include the power to retry issues already decided.... Rather, the trial court’s discretion only includes the power to adapt the order to some distinct and definite change in the circumstances or conditions of the parties.’ (Citation omitted; emphasis added; internal quotation marks omitted.) [Kelly v. Kelly](#), 54 Conn.App. 50, 55-56, 732 A.2d 808 (1999); see also [Hall v. Hall](#), 186 Conn. 118, 122, 439 A.2d 447 (1982); [Bretherton v. Bretherton](#), 72 Conn.App. 528, 543, 805 A.2d 766 (2002).”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- *Child Custody*  
550-662. Modification.
- *Children Out-of-Wedlock*  
20.10. Modification.

## **ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- 24A [Am. Jur. 2d](#) *Divorce and Separation* (2008).  
IV. Child Custody and Support; Visitation Rights  
§§ 899-915. Modification of custody or visitation order
- 27C [C.J.S.](#) *Divorces* (2005).  
VII. Custody, Visitation, and Support of Children  
§§ 1050-1076. Modification of custody order
- 67A [C.J.S.](#) *Parent and Child* (2013).  
II. Rights and Duties Incident to Relationship  
§§ 141-145. Modification or change of custody order

## **TEXTS & TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- 4 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 25. Modification and Enforcement of Forum  
**State's Custody-Visitation Directives**  
§ 25.02. Modification proceedings: Procedural issues  
§ 25.03. Modification standards  
§ 25.04. Key modification factors
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010, with 2016 supplement).  
Chapter 44. Modification of Custody and Visitation Orders  
§ 44:2. Procedure for seeking modification  
§ 44:4. Standards for modification  
§ 44:5. Time of events and circumstances to be considered  
§ 44:6. Parties entitled to seek modification  
§ 44:7. Pleading specific facts justifying modification  
§ 44:10. Particular reason for modifying order  
§ 44:22. Automatic modification provisions
- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 32.10. Modification  
[1] Generally  
[2] Jurisdiction  
[3] Time for modification  
[4] Procedure  
[5] Modification standards  
[6] Reasons for modification
- 1 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).  
Chapter 7. Postdecree Modification of Custody  
§ 7:1. Jurisdiction  
§ 7:2. Grounds for modification generally

§ 7: 5. Time limits for modification  
§ 7: 18. Modification of custody agreements  
§ 7: 19. Modification of joint physical custody  
§ 7: 20. Modification to or from joint legal custody

- 1 Donald T. Kramer, [Legal Rights of Children](#) (rev. 2d ed. 2005).  
Chapter 2. Child Custody  
§ 2: 26. Modification of custody
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).  
Chapter 8. Custody and Visitation  
§ 8.41. Seeking a modification  
§ 8.43. Restricting the ability of a parent filing a motion for modification

# Section 6: Habeas Corpus Proceedings in Child Custody Matters

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:** Bibliographic resources relating to the applicability of a writ of habeas corpus in child custody matters, and procedure in habeas corpus custody proceedings.

**DEFINITIONS:**

- "A habeas corpus petition concerning a minor child's custody is an equitable proceeding in which the trial court is called upon to decide, in the exercise of its sound discretion, the custodial placement which will be best for the child." [Evans v. Santoro](#), 6 Conn. App. 707, 709, 507 A.2d 1007, 1009 (1986).
- "In order to invoke the aid of a habeas corpus writ to enforce a right to physical custody of a minor, the applicant for the writ must show a prima facie legal right to custody . . . . Once the writ has issued, the burden of proving that a change of custody would be in the child's best interest rests upon the party seeking the change." [Evans v. Santoro](#), 6 Conn. App. 707, 709-710, 507 A.2d 1007, 1009 (1986).

## **STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015).  
[Chapter 815](#). Court Proceedings in Connecticut Family Relations Matters  
§ [46b-1](#). (8)(9) Family relations matters defined.  
[Chapter 915](#). Habeas Corpus  
§ [52-466](#). Application for writ of habeas corpus. Service. Return.

## **COURT RULES:**

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the Connecticut Law Journal and posted [online](#).

- Conn. Practice Book (2016).  
[Chapter 25](#). Superior Court – Procedure in Family Matters  
§ 25-40. Habeas corpus in family matters; The petition  
§ 25-41. —Preliminary consideration  
§ 25-42. —Dismissal  
§ 25-43. —The return  
§ 25-44. —Reply to the return  
§ 25-45. —Schedule for filing pleadings  
§ 25-46. —Summary judgment as to writ of habeas corpus  
§ 25-47. —Discovery

## **FORMS:**

- 1 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 6. Commencement of Action or Proceeding  
§ 6.08. Forms  
[7] Petition for writ of habeas corpus  
[8] Return to petition for writ of habeas corpus

- 3 Joel M. Kaye and Wayne D. Efron, [Connecticut Practice Series. Civil Practice Forms](#) (4<sup>th</sup> ed. 2004).  
Form 504.4. Habeas corpus concerning custody of child
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010).  
Chapter 43. Enforcement of Custody and Visitation Orders  
§ 43:9. Application for writ of habeas corpus—Form
- Mary Ellen Wynn & Ellen B. Lubell, [Handbook of Forms for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).  
Form X-A-1a. Application for writ of habeas corpus concerning custody/visitation of minor child(ren), p. 176  
Form X-A-1c. Writ of habeas corpus, p. 180

### **CASES:**

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at:  
<http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Gonzalez v. Katz](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk at Stamford, No. FSTFA134026627S (February 16, 2016) (61 Conn. L. Rptr. 843) (2016 Conn. Super. Lexis 344) (2016 WL 921561). "This court's conclusion that the petitioner has standing does not equate to the enforcement of the Guatemalan judgment, or otherwise constitute a determination of custody. In [Adamsen v. Adamsen](#), 151 Conn. 172, 195 A.2d 418 (1963), a father filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus after finding his child in Connecticut with the child's mother. His application seeking custody was based on a Norwegian court decree awarding him custody of that child. The child's mother essentially sought to have the writ dismissed. In rejecting the mother's efforts, the court reasoned that '[i]t is a well-settled principle that, unless the law of another jurisdiction or rights arising thereunder contravene our public policy or violate our positive laws, a plaintiff may enforce in this state any legal right of action which he may have whether it arises under our own law or that of another jurisdiction ... Under the accepted principles of comity, it was proper for the plaintiff to allege, and sufficient for the court to recognize, with the other facts alleged, the outstanding judgment of the Norwegian court *as a proper basis for entertaining the plaintiff's application for the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus* ... *The issuance of the writ did not determine the validity of the foreign judgment or its effect, if any, as establishing the custodial rights of the parties. On the contrary, it served only to bring the parties before the court ...*' (Citations omitted; emphasis added) Id., 176-77, 195 A.2d 418."

- [In Re Jonathan M.](#), 255 Conn. 208, 223, 764 A.2d 739, 747-748 (2001). **“The primary issue in this appeal is whether the habeas petition may be employed as a means of testing the merits of the termination judgment, and not solely as a means of bringing challenges to custody and visitation orders. Although the petitioner’s parental rights have been terminated by a presumptively valid judgment . . . to foreclose, on jurisdictional grounds, his ability to seek custody and assert subsequent challenges to the termination judgment, whether through a petition for a writ of habeas corpus or other means, would require a circular course of reasoning in which we are unprepared to indulge.”**
- [Weidenbacher v. Duclos](#), 234 Conn. 51, 62-63, 661 A.2d 988, 994 (1995). **“This court, recognizing that courts must be ever mindful of what is in the best interests of a child and of who should be allowed to intrude in the life of a child, has placed limits on the class of persons who have standing to bring a habeas petition for custody. In [Doe v. Doe](#), supra, 163 Conn. at 345, 307 A.2d 166, the court held that a person must allege parenthood or legal guardianship of a child born out of wedlock in order to have standing. In [Nye v. Marcus](#), supra, 198 Conn. at 143-44, 502 A.2d 869, where foster parents sought custody of their foster child, the court reiterated that ‘only parents or legal guardians of a child have standing to seek habeas corpus relief,’ and explained that ‘parents’ could include either biological or adoptive parents, but not foster parents.”**

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- *Habeas Corpus*  
232. Infants; child custody.  
532. —Custody in general.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- 39 [Am. Jur. 2d Habeas Corpus](#) (2008).  
I. Habeas Corpus and Its Statutory Equivalents  
§§ 72-76. Infants  
§ 81. Generally; infants  
§ 143. Custody of minor
- 39 [C.J.S. Habeas Corpus](#) (2014).  
III. Grounds for Relief  
§§ 252-259. Infants. In general  
§§ 260-262. Considerations affecting custody  
§§ 263-271. Judgment or order awarding custody

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

- 1 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 6. Commencement of Action or Proceeding  
§ 6.06. Habeas corpus  
[1] Applicability to custody dispute  
[2] Procedure

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series: Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010).  
Chapter 43. Enforcement of Custody and Visitation Orders  
§ 43:8. Habeas corpus proceedings
- 1 Wesley W. Horton et al., [Connecticut Practice Series: Superior Court Civil Rules](#) (2015-2016).  
**Authors' Commentary for § 25-40**
- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).  
Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation  
§ 32.03. Initiating child custody proceedings  
[1] Types of divorce-related custody proceedings  
[b] *Habeas corpus*
- Mary Ellen Wynn and Ellen B. Lubell, [Handbook of Forms for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).  
Chapter X. Extraordinary relief  
A. Extraordinary relief: Notes & comments
- 3 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).  
Chapter 19. Interference with Custody and Visitation  
§ 19:9. Habeas corpus  
Chapter 23. Appeals and Writs  
§ 23:10. Traditional or common law writs—Habeas corpus in child custody matters
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).  
Chapter 10. Paternity  
§ 10.19. Filing a writ of *habeas corpus*

# Section 7: Writ of Ne Exeat in Child Custody Actions

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:** Bibliographic resources relating to the writ of ne exeat in child custody cases in Connecticut.

**DEFINITIONS:**

- “In essence, a writ of ne exeat is an order, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to commit a party to custody until he gives security in the amount set by the court to guarantee his appearance in court . . . The writ of ne exeat is executed in all respects like an ordinary capias, and the bond is taken in the same way. The defendant, if arrested under the writ, may give bond at any time and be discharged.” [Beveridge v. Beveridge](#), 7 Conn. App. 11, 16-17, 507 A.2d 502, 504 (1986).
- “The superior court for any judicial district, and, when such court is not in session, any judge thereof, may grant and enforce writs of ne exeat, according to the course of the common law.” **Conn. Gen. Stat.** § [52-489](#) (2015).

**STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015).
  - [Chapter 870](#). Judicial Department
    - § [51-15](#). Rules of procedure in certain civil actions.
  - [Chapter 898](#). Pleading
    - § [52-122](#). Procedure in certain actions not changed.
  - [Chapter 918](#). Mandamus, Ne Exeat, Prohibition and Quo Warranto
    - § [52-489](#). Issue of writ of ne exeat
    - § [52-493](#). Order in the nature of prerogative writs

**FORMS:**

- [Figure 1: Writ of Ne Exeat](#)
- 2 Joel M. Kaye and Wayne D. Effron, [Connecticut Practice Series. Civil Practice Forms](#) (4<sup>th</sup> ed. 2004).
  - Form 604.28. Writ of ne exeat
- Mary Ellen Wynn & Ellen B. Lubell, [Handbook of Forms for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).
  - Form X-A-2a. Application for writ of ne exeat, p. 184
  - Form X-A-2b. Writ of ne exeat, p. 185
  - Form X-A-2c. **Petitioner’s affidavit submitted in support of application for writ of ne exeat**, p. 186

**CASES:**

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at:  
<http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- Hauge v. Mapley, Superior Court, Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk at Stamford, No. FA010187134S (July 17, 2003) (2003 Conn. Super. Lexis 2132) (2003 WL 21805487). **"The court finds that the father has the assets and funds to pay the arrearage. The court has signed a Writ of Ne Exeat that prohibits the father from leaving the state until he has paid his current support arrearage and posts a performance bond for the payment of future support."**
- Lyon v. Lyon, 21 Conn. 185, 199-200 (1851). **"The counsel for the plaintiff then moved the court to assign a time for the defendant to appear, and shew cause why such process should not issue. The court assigned a day about a fortnight thereafter. Before the day arrived, however, the plaintiff's counsel, fearing that the defendant would leave the state, and thus evade the process, drew up an application to the court, stating, that the defendant had, notwithstanding the decision of this court, refused to pay the 5,000 dollars alimony, and had spoken with contempt of the court, and its order; had expressed a determination to disobey it; and had used language importing a purpose to go beyond the jurisdiction; to which statement the plaintiff made affidavit. This being presented to the court, the plaintiff prayed, that a writ of *ne exeat* should issue forthwith; claiming, that the defendant might, and probably would, if he knew of the application, immediately place himself beyond the reach of process."**

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- *Ne Exeat*
  1. Nature and purpose of remedy.
  2. Constitutional and statutory provisions.
  3. Grounds.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- 57 Am. Jur. 2d Ne Exeat (2012).
  - II. Availability of Writ
    - § 6. Generally; necessity for writ
- 65 C.J.S. Ne Exeat (2010).
  - I. Nature and Availability of the Writ
    - § 5. Nature of demand

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- 3 Joel M. Kaye and Wayne D. Effron, Connecticut Practice Series: Civil Practice Forms (4<sup>th</sup> ed. 2004).  
**Authors' Commentary for Form 604.28**
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010).  
Chapter 34. Enforcement of Alimony and Child Support Provisions of Judgment  
§ 34:32. Writ of ne exeat
- Mary Ellen Wynn and Ellen B. Lubell, Handbook of Forms

[for the Connecticut Family Lawyer](#) (1991).

Chapter X. Extraordinary relief

A. Extraordinary relief: Notes & comments

Figure 1: Writ of Ne Exeat (Form)

Form 604.28, Writ of Ne Exeat, 2 Conn. Practice Book (1997)

**Writ of Ne Exeat**

To the Superior Court in and for the judicial district of \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ now in session:

*(or if not in session)*

To the Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, a Judge of the Superior Court,

The application of *(name and residence)* respectfully represents:

1. On *(date)* she obtained a decree for the dissolution of her marriage to *(name and residence)*, the defendant herein, in the *(name and location of court)*.

2. The decree ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff \$ \_\_\_\_\_ lump sum alimony.

3. This alimony has not been paid.

4. The defendant has declared that he will never pay a cent of the alimony, and has threatened to leave the state of Connecticut permanently.

5. The defendant has no known visible property which can be attached or levied upon, but has abundant means for the payment of the alimony concealed in his possession or control.

6. The plaintiff is making a motion in the court where the decree was entered requesting that the defendant be found in contempt for failure to pay the alimony, and the plaintiff believes the defendant will leave this state before a hearing can be held on the motion.

7. The plaintiff annexes hereto a bond with surety that she pay all proper costs and damages sustained by the defendant if she shall be found wrongfully to have sued out the writ applied for.

The plaintiff asks that a writ of ne exeat may forthwith be issued to prevent the defendant from leaving this state until he has paid the alimony.

Dated at *(place and date)*

Name of Plaintiff  
By

\_\_\_\_\_

Attorney

Personally appeared *(name of plaintiff)* who made oath to the truth of the foregoing application before me on *(date)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Title of Authority Taking Oath)*

PLAINTIFF'S BOND

Know All Men by These Presents:

That we, *(name and residence)* as principal and *(name and residence)*, as surety are holden and firmly bound, jointly and severally unto *(name and residence of defendant)*, hereinafter referred to as the defendant, in the penal sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_,

to which payment and truly to be made we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas the principal has made a motion to the superior court in and for the judicial district of \_\_\_\_\_, that the defendant be held in contempt for failure to pay certain alimony found due from the defendant to the principal by a judgment of the court and whereas the principal has made application to the superior court in and for the judicial district of \_\_\_\_\_ sitting at \_\_\_\_\_ (*or* to the Hon. \_\_\_\_\_ a judge of the superior court), that a writ of ne exeat should issue against the defendant, now therefore, if the writ shall issue, and the principal shall fail to prosecute the motion to effect or if she shall have wrongfully sued out the writ, she shall pay to the defendant all proper costs and damages he may have suffered by reason thereof, this bond shall be void, but otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Dated at (*place and date*)

WRIT

To Any Proper Officer:

Whereas the foregoing application of (*name of plaintiff*) duly verified has been presented to

the superior court for the judicial district of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

*or*

the undersigned, a judge of the superior court

And whereas, it is found that reasonable cause exists for granting the prayer of the application.

These are, therefore, by authority of the state of Connecticut, to command you to leave a true and attested copy of the application and of this order with (*name and residence*), and to require him to give a bond, with sufficient surety, in the penal sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, payable to the sheriff of the county of or his successors in office, conditioned that he shall not depart from this state, without permission of the court pending the final decision of the motion referred to in the application; and if he shall neglect or refuse to give such bond, upon your demand, you are directed to arrest his body, and commit him to the care of the commissioner of correction or his agent at a community correctional center, and the commissioner is hereby commanded to receive and safely keep him, until he give such bond, or be discharged according to law; and you are further directed to deliver, in such case, to the commissioner or his agent a true and attested copy of this writ, with your doings thereon endorsed.

Hereof fail not, but make due service and return.

Dated at (*place and date*)

By order of the Court,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Clerk  
A Judge of the Superior Court

DEFENDANT'S BOND

Know All Men by These Presents:

That we, (*name and residence*) as principal, and (*name and residence*) as surety, are held and firmly bound unto (name), sheriff of

\_\_\_\_\_ county or his successors in office, in the penal sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, for which payment well and truly to be made we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

The condition of this bond is such that, whereas there has been duly served upon (*name*) a writ of ne exeat, issued by the superior court for the judicial district of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ (*or* the Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, a judge of the superior court), on the application of (name) enjoining the principal from leaving this state without the permission of the court pending the decision of a certain motion made by (*name*), that the principal be held in contempt of court for failing to pay certain alimony claimed by her, now therefore, if the principal shall not leave this state without the permission of the court, pending the final determination of the motion, this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Dated at (*place and date*)

(P.B. 1963, Form 430; see Gen. Stat. § 52-489.)

Table 2: History of the Writ of Ne Exeat

### History of the Writ of Ne Exeat

"In order to assist in understanding the implications of the issuance of a writ of ne exeat and of the obligations of sureties on a bond issued pursuant thereto, we look to the history of this ancient writ. Antedating this writ, in early common law, there existed a writ de securitatem invenianda which was utilized to prevent members of the clergy in England from departing the realm to visit the Papal See. [National Automobile & Casualty Ins. Co. v. Queck](#), 1 Ariz. App. 595, 599, 405 P.2d 905 (1965). Thus, it was limited to restricting the movement only of ecclesiastics. Between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, the writ evolved into a high prerogative writ, available to and utilized by the king to prevent subjects and foreigners, alike, from leaving the kingdom, which became known as a writ of ne exeat regno. It was predicated on the duty of the subject to defend the king and his realm and was primarily used for political purposes or to secure the safety of the state and the benefit of the realm. Id. How this royal prerogative writ came to private use is uncertain but between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the practice had developed of using a writ of ne exeat to enforce a private right. Id. Such use of the writ continues to the present day. The writ came to this country with the body of English common law that we adopted as our own. Some state courts base their authority to issue the writ on their inherent power to apply measures available at common law. Other states have provided for the writ by statute. In many states the writ has been abolished by statute. See 57 Am.Jur. 2d, Ne Exeat § 1 et seq.; 65 C.J.S., Ne Exeat §1 et seq." [Beveridge v. Beveridge](#), 7 Conn. App. 11, 15-16, 507 A.2d 502, 504 (1986).

# Section 8: Out of State Child Custody Orders

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

## **SCOPE:**

Bibliographic resources relating to registration, modification and enforcement of out of state child custody determinations pursuant to the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) which was effective in Connecticut on July 1, 2000.

## **SEE ALSO:**

- [Parental Kidnapping and Custodial Interference](#)

## **DEFINITIONS:**

- "The purposes of the UCCJEA are to avoid jurisdictional competition and conflict with courts of other states in matters of child custody; promote cooperation with the courts of other states; discourage continuing controversies over child custody; deter abductions; avoid re-litigation of custody decisions; and to facilitate the enforcement of **custody decrees of other states.**" [Radlo v. Radlo](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Windham at Putnam, No. FA920044260 (December 2, 2003) (36 Conn. L. Rptr. 136) (2003 Conn. Super. Lexis 3309) (2003 WL 22962494).
- [Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction](#), 1980, 51 Fed. Reg. 10494 (March 26, 1986).

## **STATUTES:**

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2015).  
[Chapter 815p](#). Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act  
§ [46b-115m](#). Modification of custody determination of another state.  
§ [46b-115p](#). Simultaneous proceedings.  
§ [46b-115w](#). Registration of child custody determination.  
§ [46b-115u-46b-115gg](#). Enforcement of a child custody determination.

## **CASES:**

- For summaries of recent CT Supreme and Appellate Court child custody cases, see our family law section on our Newslog at:  
<http://jud.ct.gov/LawLib/LawLibNews/Default.aspx?CatID=12>
- [Chafin v. Chafin](#), 133 S. Ct. 1017, 1021, 185 L. Ed. 2d 1 (2013). "The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction generally requires courts in the United States to order children returned to their countries of habitual residence, if the courts find that the children have been wrongfully removed to or retained in **the United States.**"
- [Casman v. Casman](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of New Haven at New Haven, No. FA030476028 (February 3,

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

2006) (2006 Conn. Super. Lexis 414) (2006 WL 415106).  
 “The UCCJEA addresses inter-jurisdictional issues related to child custody and visitation. The UCCJEA allows a Connecticut court to maintain exclusive, continuing jurisdiction over child custody determinations until one of the enumerated events under Sec. 46b-115l occurs.’  
***Catton v. Catton***, Superior Court, judicial district of Fairfield at Bridgeport, Docket No. FA 99 0363660 (September 2, 2004, Fischer, J.) (37 Conn. L. Rptr. 801, 803).”

- *Gilman v. Gilman*, Superior Court, Judicial District of New London at Norwich, No. 0121957S (May 22, 2001) (2001 Conn. Super. Lexis 1453) (2001 WL 688610). “The UCCJEA alters the analysis of the initial determination of child custody. Specifically, the new act requires that the ‘home state’ determination be made as a condition precedent to an examination as to whether the child and parent have significant connections with this state. The new act also eliminates that analysis on the basis of ‘the best interest of the child.’”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- ***Child Custody***  
 700-789. Interstate issues.  
 800-830. International issues.
- ***Children Out-of-Wedlock***  
 20.13. Interstate issues.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

- Ann K. Wooster, Annotation, *Applicability and application of Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) to international child custody and support actions*, 66 [ALR6th](#) 269 (2011).
- David Carl Minneman, Annotation, *Construction and operation of Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act*, 100 [ALR5th](#) 1 (2002).
- 24A [Am. Jur. 2d](#) ***Divorce and Separation*** (2008).  
 IV. Child Custody and Support; Visitation Rights  
 §§ 868-878. Interstate custody disputes  
 §§ 1124-1127. Recognition of foreign custody determinations  
 §§ 1128-1130. Modification of decree
- 67A [C.J.S.](#) ***Parent and Child*** (2013).  
 II. Rights and Duties Incident to Relationship  
 § 103. Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act
- 27C [C.J.S.](#) ***Divorces*** (2005).  
 VII. Custody, Visitation, and Support of Children  
 § 986. Effect of Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act

IX. Foreign Divorce  
§§ 1277-1281. Custody and visitation of children

**TEXTS &  
TREATISES:**

You can click on the links provided to see which law libraries own the title you are interested in, or visit our [catalog](#) directly to search for more treatises.

- 1 Sandra Morgan Little, [Child Custody & Visitation Law and Practice](#) (2016).
  - Chapter 3. Impact of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA): An Overview
  - Chapter 4. Interstate Child Custody Jurisdiction Under UCCJA, UCCJEA and PKPA
  - Chapter 5. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
  
- 8 Arnold H. Rutkin et al. [Connecticut Practice Series. Family Law And Practice with Forms](#) (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2010, with 2016 supplement).
  - Chapter 40. Jurisdiction to Enter and Enforce Custody Orders
    - § 40: 4. Grounds for UCCJEA jurisdiction—Generally
    - § 40: 18. Pleadings under the UCCJEA
    - § 40: 22. Hearings and testimony in Connecticut
    - § 40: 23. Hearings in Connecticut relating to out-of-state proceedings
    - § 40: 24. Hearings and testimony in another state relating to Connecticut action
    - § 40: 28. Enforcement jurisdiction under the UCCJEA, generally
    - § 40: 29. —Registration of out-of-state custody determinations
    - § 40: 32. —Proceedings to take physical custody of a child
  
- 3 Arnold H. Rutkin, [Family Law and Practice](#) (2016).
  - Chapter 32. Child Custody and Visitation
    - § 32.02. Jurisdiction
      - [4] Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act
  
- 1 Ann M. Haralambie, [Handling Child Custody, Abuse and Adoption Cases](#) (2009).
  - Chapter 2. Jurisdiction
    - §§ 2: 2-2: 16. Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act
  
- Louise Truax, Editor., [LexisNexis Practice Guide: Connecticut Family Law](#) (2016).
  - Chapter 2. Jurisdiction
    - § 2.38. CHECKLIST: Applying the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA)
    - § 2.39. Establishing jurisdiction under the UCCJEA