

Post-Judgment Proceedings in Connecticut Family Matters

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

- **Motion for Articulation:** "It is well settled that [a]n articulation is appropriate where the trial court's decision contains some ambiguity or deficiency reasonably susceptible of clarification. . . . [P]roper utilization of the motion for articulation serves to dispel any . . . ambiguity by clarifying the factual and legal basis upon which the trial court rendered its decision, thereby sharpening the issues on appeal. . . . The . . . failure to seek an articulation of the trial court's decision to clarify the aforementioned issues and to preserve them properly for appeal leaves this court without the ability to engage in a meaningful review." (Citation omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) *Alliance Partners, Inc. v. Oxford Health Plans, Inc.*, 263 Conn. 191, 204, 819 A.2d 227 (2003); see also Practice Book §§ 61-10 and 66-5." *J.K. Scanlan Co. v. Construction Group, Inc.*, 80 Conn. App. 345, 352, 835 A.2d 79 (2003).
- **Motion for Clarification.** "Motions for interpretation or clarification, although not specifically described in the rules of practice, are commonly considered by trial courts and are procedurally proper." *Holcombe v. Holcombe*, 22 Conn. App. 363, 366, 576 A.2d 1317 (1990).
- **Motion to Reargue:** "[T]he purpose of a reargument is . . . to demonstrate to the court that there is some decision or some principle of law which would have a controlling effect, and which has been overlooked, or that there has been a misapprehension of facts.' (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Jaser v. Jaser*, 37 Conn. App. 194, 202, 655 A.2d 790 (1995). It also may be used 'to address alleged inconsistencies in the trial court's memorandum of decision as well as claims of law that the [movant] claimed were not addressed by the court.' *K. A. Thompson Electric Co. v. Wesco, Inc.*, 24 Conn. App. 758, 760, 591 A.2d 822 (1991). '[A] motion to reargue [however] is not to be used as an opportunity to have a second bite of the apple or to present additional cases or briefs which could have been presented at the time of the original argument.' (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Greathouse*, supra, Superior Court, Docket No. 164835." *Opoku v. Grant*, 63 Conn. App. 686, 692-693, 778 A.2d 981 (2001).
- **New Trial:** "The Superior Court may grant a new trial of any action that may come before it, for mispleading, the discovery of new evidence or want of actual notice of the action to any defendant or of a reasonable opportunity to appear and defend, when a just defense in whole or part existed, or the want of actual notice to any plaintiff of the entry of a nonsuit for failure to appear at trial or dismissal for failure to prosecute with reasonable diligence, or for other reasonable cause, according to the usual rules in such cases. The judges of the Superior Court may in addition provide by rule for the granting of new trials upon prompt request in cases where the parties or

their counsel have not adequately protected their rights during the original trial of an action.” CONN. GEN. STATS. § 52-270(a) (2008).

- **Setting Aside or opening judgments:** “(a) Unless otherwise provided by law and except in such cases in which the court has continuing jurisdiction, any civil judgment or decree rendered in the superior court may not be opened or set aside unless a motion to open or set aside is filed **within four months** succeeding the date on which notice was sent. The parties may waive the provisions of this subsection or otherwise submit to the jurisdiction of the court.” CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK § 17-4.(2008) [Emphasis added]
- **Modifying Judgment:** “When presented with a motion for modification, a court must first determine whether there has been a substantial change in the financial circumstances of one or both of the parties Second, if the court finds a substantial change in circumstances, it may properly consider the motion and, on the basis of the § 46b-82 criteria, make an order for modification The court has the authority to issue a modification only if it conforms the order to the distinct and definite changes in the circumstances of the parties.” *Crowley v. Crowley*, 46 Conn. App. 87, 92, 699 A.2d 1029 (1997).

Treated Elsewhere: [Motion for Articulation](#)
[Motion for Clarification](#)
[Motion for Reargument](#)

Sections in this chapter

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[Figure 1 Complaint for New Trial](#)

Section 1

Request for New Trial

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to request for new trial

**TREATED
ELSEWHERE**

- [Articulation](#)
- [Clarification](#)
- [Reargument](#)

DEFINITIONS:

- **Petition for a New Trial:** "The Superior Court may grant a new trial of any action that may come before it, for misleading, the discovery of new evidence or want of actual notice of the action to any defendant or of a reasonable opportunity to appear and defend, when a just defense in whole or part existed, or the want of actual notice to any plaintiff of the entry of a nonsuit for failure to appear at trial or dismissal for failure to prosecute with reasonable diligence, or for other reasonable cause, according to the usual rules in such cases. The judges of the Superior Court may in addition provide by rule for the granting of new trials upon prompt request in cases where the parties or their counsel have not adequately protected their rights during the original trial of an action." CONN. GEN. STATS. § 52-270(a) (2008).
- **Motion for a New Trial:** "Motions . . . for new trials, unless brought by petition served on the adverse party or parties, and motions pursuant to General Statutes § 52-225a for reduction of the verdict due to collateral source payments must be filed with the clerk within ten days after the day the verdict is accepted; provided that for good cause the judicial authority may extend this time. The clerk shall notify the trial judge of such filing. Such motions shall state the specific grounds upon which counsel relies." CONN. PRACTICE BOOK § 16-35 (2008).
- **Motion vs. Petition:** "So far as the right of appeal is concerned, there is a distinction between an order granting a **motion for a new trial** and a judgment entered upon a **petition for a new trial**, which may be instituted at any

time within three years after a judgment is rendered
The latter is appealable." Hoberman v. Lake of Isles, Inc.,
138 Conn. 573, 576,87 A.2d 137 (1952). [Emphasis added].

- "Proceedings upon a motion to open a judgment and for a new trial are interlocutory." Ibid.575.

STATUTES:

- CONN. GEN. STAT. (2008)
Chapter 903. New trials and writs of error
§ 52-270. Causes for which new trial may be granted

COURT RULES:

- CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK (2006 EDITION)
Chapter 16. Jury trials
§ 16-35. Motions after Verdict: Motions in Arrest of Judgment, to Set Aside Verdict, for Additur or Remittitur, for **New Trial**, or for Collateral Source Reduction [Emphasis added]

FORMS:

- Form 604.14. Complaint for New Trial, 2 CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK (October 1997).
- 1A Hon. Douglass B. Wright, Connecticut Legal Forms (1983).
602.20. Petition for new trial
602.27. Motion for New Trial

COURT CASES:

- Bleidner v. Searles, 19 Conn. App. 76, 78,561 A.2d 954 (1989). "A petition for a new trial is a statutory remedy that is essentially equitable in nature. *State v. Grimes*, 154 Conn. 314, 325, 228 A.2d 141 (1966). General Statutes 52-270 sets forth the limited circumstances in which a new trial will be granted. The petitioner has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he is entitled to a new trial on the grounds claimed. *Johnson v. Henry*, 38 Conn. Sup. 718, 719-20, 461 A.2d 1001, cert. denied, 464 U.S. 1011, 104 S.Ct. 533, 78 L.Ed.2d 714 (1983). The petition is addressed to the sound discretion of the trial court. *Rizzo v. Pack*, 15 Conn. App. 312, 315, 544 A.2d 252 (1988)."
- Burr v. Lichtenheim, 190 Conn. 351, 355,460 A.2d 1290 (1983). "Any motion for a new trial is addressed to the sound discretion of the trial court and will not be granted except on substantial grounds."
- Corbin v. Corbin, 179 Conn. 622, 626, 427 A.2d 432 (1980). Whether the plaintiff's motion is treated as a motion to open judgment or as a petition for a new trial is immaterial. The granting or denial of such motions rests in the sound discretion of the trial court, reviewable only in the case of abuse One of the essential requirements for the granting of either motion is that the evidence which the party seeks to offer could not have been known and with reasonable diligence produced at trial Since it is undisputed that the evidence the plaintiff sought to introduce was known to him at the time of the trial, the court did not err in denying the plaintiff's motion.
- Pass v. Pass, 152 Conn. 508, 511-512,208 A.2d 753 (1965). "The rules for granting a new trial on the ground of newly

discovered evidence are well established. The evidence must, in fact, be newly discovered, material to the issue on a new trial, such that it could not have been discovered and produced on the former trial by the exercise of due diligence, not merely cumulative and likely to produce a different result.”

- Jaser v. Jaser, 37 Conn. App. 194, 198 fn.3, 655 A.2d 790 (1955). “We understand and appreciate the reasons which might conflict with a rule mandating that minor children be represented at every stage of the proceedings in every matrimonial case. Matrimonial actions, although brought to a public arena because of the inability of persons to resolve their conflicts, are extraordinarily private in nature and should continue to be so viewed.”
- Miner v. Miner, 137 Conn. 642, 645-646, 80 A.2d 512 (1951). “One of the burdens assumed by a petitioner for a new trial is that of proving the substance of the new evidence proposed to be offered. No such proof was furnished. The situation was similar to that in *Luth v. Butwill*, 119 Conn. 697, 176 A. 552, where we said (p. 698): ‘When the motion came on for hearing, no witnesses were produced and the case was argued upon the allegations of the motion. The production of witnesses in support of the newly discovered evidence was necessary unless their testimony was formally admitted. . . . Under these circumstances there was no basis upon which the trial court could properly make a finding. No issue of law was made as to the sufficiency of the allegations and the record affords no basis upon which we can review the denial of the motion.’ When the adverse party elects to file a demurrer, the allegations of the petition are admitted for the purpose of ruling on the demurrer. *Krooner v. State*, 137 Conn. 58, 62, 75 A.2d 51. No such procedure was adopted in the case at bar.

WEST KEY NUMBERS:

- WEST KEY NUMBERS: Divorce # 151. New Trial

SUBJECT HEADINGS:

- CONNECTICUT FAMILY LAW CITATIONS: **NEW TRIAL**

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

- 58 AM. JUR. 2D. *New trial* (2002).
 - §§ 8-28. Power to order
 - §§ 29-60. Right to new trial
 - §§ 61-367. Grounds for granting a new trial
 - §§ 368-399. Procedure
 - §§ 400-448. Hearing and determination of application
 - §§ 449-461. Conditions to granting or denying of new trial
 - §§ 462-465. Proceedings at new trial
- 58 C.J.S. *New Trial* (1998).
 - §§ 1-16. In general
 - §§ 17-144. Grounds
 - §§ 147-290. Proceedings to procure new trial

§§ 291-297. Proceedings at new trial

**TEXTS &
TREATISES:**

- 8A Arnold H. Rutkin et al. Connecticut Practice Series, Family Law and Practice with Forms (2000).
Chapter 52. Post-Judgment Motions
§ 52.9. Request for New Trial
- 2 FAMILY LAW PRACTICE IN CONNECTICUT (1996).
Chapter 15 by Ronald T. Scott
III. Request for new trial
[15.6]. General
[15.7] Time for filing
[15.8] Grounds for a new trial
- 6 ROBERT B. YULES, CONNECTICUT PRACTICE SERIES. CONNECTICUT TRIAL PRACTICE (2d ed. 2000).
Chapter 11. Verdict and motions after verdict
§ 11.33. Motion for new trial
§ 11.34. Motion for new trial—Misleading
§ 11.35. Motion for new trial—Want of notice or opportunity to defend
§ 11.36. Motion for new trial—Newly discovered evidence
§ 11.37. Motion for new trial—Other reasonable cause
§ 11.38. Motion for new trial—Procedure

COMPILERS:

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Figure 1 Complaint for New Trial

604.14

Complaint for New Trial

1.The defendant brought an action against the plaintiff for breach of contract to this court, in which action a trial was thereafter had to the jury, upon issue joined on the answer of this plaintiff, and a verdict was rendered against this plaintiff for \$ damages, which verdict was accepted by the court, and judgment rendered thereon on

2.At the trial it became and was a material question whether (*here state the particular point in dispute to which the newly discovered evidence relates*).

3. Exhibit A, annexed, is a correct statement of all the evidence relevant to the issue produced by the defendant at the trial.

4.Exhibit B, annexed, is a correct statement of all the evidence relevant to the issue produced by this plaintiff at the trial.

5.Since the trial, this plaintiff has discovered material evidence in his favor, which evidence he failed to discover, and was unable to discover, before or during the trial, although he used all reasonable diligence in endeavoring to find testimony in his favor.

6.Said newly discovered evidence is the following, to wit:

(set out the names and residences of witnesses, and the substance of what they will testify; also any newly discovered documentary evidence).

7. The verdict and judgment against the plaintiff are unjust.

The plaintiff claims, that the former verdict and judgment be set aside, and that he be allowed a new trial of the cause.

(P.B. 1963, Form 398; see Gen. Stat., § 52-270.)

Section 2

Motion to Open Or Set Aside Judgment

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to setting Aside or opening judgments

DEFINITION:

- **Setting Aside or opening judgments:** "(a) Unless otherwise provided by law and except in such cases in which the court has continuing jurisdiction, any civil judgment or decree rendered in the superior court may not be opened or set aside unless a motion to open or set aside is filed **within four months** succeeding the date on which notice was sent. The parties may waive the provisions of this subsection or otherwise submit to the jurisdiction of the court." CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK § 17-4.(2008) [Emphasis added]
- The **purpose of a motion to open** is to permit the granting of a new trial when a party had a meritorious defense but did not have an opportunity to present it. It is not a substitute for an appeal of a claimed error which the party knew or should have known at the time the appeal could have been taken. *Clapper v. Clapper*, 3 Conn. App. 637, 638, 490 A.2d 1030 (1985). [Emphasis added]
- **What it is not:** "The claims in the motion to open were merely a repeat of the claims before the trial court. If the defendant disagreed with that court, he should have appealed its decision."
- "It is a **well-established general rule** that . . . a judgment rendered by the court . . . can subsequently be opened [after the four month limitation set forth in General Statutes § 52-212a and Practice Book § 17-43] . . . if it is shown that . . . the judgment, was obtained by **fraud** . . . or because of **mutual mistake.**" *Terry v. Terry*, 102 Conn. App. 215, 222, 925 A.2d 375, (2007). [Emphasis added]

STATUTES:

- CONN. GEN. STAT. (2008)
§ 52-212a. **Civil judgment or decree opened or set aside within four months only.** Unless otherwise provided by law

and except in such cases in which the court has continuing jurisdiction, a civil judgment or decree rendered in the Superior Court may not be opened or set aside unless a motion to open or set aside is filed within four months following the date on which it was rendered or passed. The continuing jurisdiction conferred on the court in preadoptive proceedings pursuant to subsection (o) of section 17a-112 does not confer continuing jurisdiction on the court for purposes of reopening a judgment terminating parental rights. The parties may waive the provisions of this section or otherwise submit to the jurisdiction of the court, provided the filing of an amended petition for termination of parental rights does not constitute a waiver of the provisions of this section or a submission to the jurisdiction of the court to reopen a judgment terminating parental rights.

COURT RULES:

- CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK (2008)
§ 17-4. **Setting Aside or Opening Judgment.**
 - (a) Unless otherwise provided by law and except in such cases in which the court has continuing jurisdiction, any civil judgment or decree rendered in the superior court may not be opened or set aside unless a motion to open or set aside is filed within **four months** succeeding the date on which notice was sent. The parties may waive the provisions of this subsection or otherwise submit to the jurisdiction of the court. [Emphasis added].
 - (b) Upon the filing of a motion to open or set aside a civil judgment, except a judgment in a small claims or juvenile matter, the moving party shall pay to the clerk the filing fee prescribed by statute unless such fee has been waived by the judicial authority.

FORMS:

- Motion to Open Judgment JD-CV-51. Motion to Open Judgment (3/06)

COURT CASES

- Gallagher v. Gallagher, 29 Conn. App. 482, 616 A.2d 281 (1992). "By a motion dated June 28, 1991, more than eleven months after the granting of the motion regarding allocation, the plaintiff filed a motion 'to reopen judgment based upon **fraud and lack of subject matter jurisdiction.**' After a hearing, the trial court found that it had jurisdiction to grant the motion to allocate. No evidence of fraud was offered at this hearing, and the trial court made no finding of fraud. Nevertheless, the trial court opened the judgment on the basis that '[i]t may be that the parties were not fully heard with respect to the issue of the amount of allocation.'" [Emphasis added]
- Billington v. Billington, 220 Conn. 212, 218, 595 A.2d 1377 (1991). In Varley v. Varley, supra, [180 Conn. 1,428 A.2d 317 (1980)] we imposed **four limitations on the granting of relief from a marital judgment secured by fraud:** '(1) There must have been no laches or unreasonable delay by the injured party after the fraud was discovered. (2) There must have been diligence in the original action, that is, diligence in trying to discover and expose the fraud. (3) There must be clear proof of the perjury or fraud. (4) There must be a substantial likelihood that the result of the new trial will

be different but see *Greger v. Greger*, [22 Conn. App. 596, 578 A.2d 162, cert. den., 216 Conn. 820, 581 A.2d 1055(1990)] . . . (express finding of fraud on court required that judgment be opened without regard to four limitations). In this case, we, are concerned only with the second of these limitations, namely, that the party seeking to open the judgment exercised diligence in the original action in order to discover and expose the fraud. We are persuaded that the time has come to abandon that limitation.” [Emphasis added]

- *DiSimone v. Vitello*, 6 Conn. App. 390, 505 A.2d 745 (1986). At the most, where a defendant does not otherwise have notice of a default judgment, such a delay would merely extend the time in which the defendant could move to set aside the judgment Since the defendants' motion was filed more than four months after they received actual notice of the judgment, the court lacked jurisdiction to set the judgment aside.
- *Clapper v. Clapper*, 3 Conn. App. 637,638,490 A.2d 1030 (1985). The purpose of a motion to open is to permit the granting of a new trial when a party had a meritorious defense but did not have an opportunity to present it. It is not a substitute for an appeal of a claimed error which the party knew or should have known at the time the appeal could have been taken.
- *Van Mecklenburg v. Pan American World Airways, Inc.*, 196 Conn. 517,519 , 494 A.2d 549 (1985). “payment of such fee is mandatory upon the filing of a motion to open. It therefore follows that an otherwise properly filed motion to open will not be accepted by the court unless accompanied by the filing fee. Since the plaintiff did not pay the required fee until October 15, the motion was not filed until that date, and as such, is untimely under the four month rule.”
- *Robertson v. Robertson*, 164 Conn. 140, 143-144, 318 A.2d 106 (1972). “From these it is clear that the court acquired **no jurisdiction to render a judgment** on June 24, 1966, binding the defendant personally, since he was a nonresident on whom personal service had not been made, although it did have jurisdiction in rem over the attached realty. An order directing the payment of alimony or support is a judgment in personam. *Beardsley v. Beardsley*, 144 Conn. 725, 726-27, 137 A.2d 752. Without personal service on the defendant, the court on June 24, 1966, had no jurisdiction to render a judgment in personam unless the defendant appeared voluntarily.” [Emphasis added]
- *Barnett v. Barnett*, 26 Conn. App. 355, 357, 600 A.2d 1055 (1992). When a judgment is rendered based on the parties' agreement, however, it may be opened if there is a showing that it was obtained through fraud; . . . or mutual mistake.

DIGESTS:

- WEST KEY NUMBERS
DIVORCE #165(3). Opening or Vacating, Grounds

SUBJECT HEADINGS:

- CONNECTICUT FAMILY LAW CITATIONS
Mistake
Judgments And Orders

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

- 47 AM. JUR. 2D. *Judgments* (2006).
IX. Relief from judgment
A. Opening, Modifying, and vacating Judgments
§ 655. Generally
- 50 C.J.S. *Judgments* (1997).
XII. Amending, correcting, reviewing, opening, and vacating judgment; relief from judgment generally

TEXTS & TREATISES:

- ARNOLD H. RUTKIN ET AL. CONNECTICUT PRACTICE SERIES, FAMILY LAW AND PRACTICE WITH FORMS (2d ed. 2000).
Chapter 52. Post-Judgment Motions
§ 52.4. Motion to re-open or vacate judgment
§ 52-5. Time for setting aside or opening judgments
§ 52.6. Grounds for opening or setting aside judgment
§ 52.7. Motion to reopen or set aside judgment on the basis of fraud
§ 52.8. Lack of jurisdiction
- 2 FAMILY LAW PRACTICE IN CONNECTICUT (1996).
Chapter 15. Post-Judgment Proceedings
IV. Motion to set aside or open judgment
A. [15.9] General
B. [15.10] Time and filing
C. [15.11] Opening judgments after four months
1.[15.12] Fraud
2. [15.13] Lack of jurisdiction
3. [15.14] Agreement of parties
4. [15.15] Mutual mistake
- JOEL M. KAYE ET AL. 3 CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK, *Authors' Comments* following Form 506.2, pp. 154-159 (1996).

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Modification of Judgments

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to modifications

SEE ALSO:

- [Alimony](#)
- [Antenuptial Agreements](#)
- [Child Custody](#)
- [Child Support](#)
- [Child Visitation](#)

DEFINITIONS:

- **Modification:** "A modification is '[a] change; an alteration or amendment which introduces new elements into the details, or cancels some of them, but leaves the general purpose and effect of the subject-matter intact'" *Rosato v. Rosato*, 40 Conn. App. 533, 535-536, 671 A.2d 838 (1996).
- **Substantial change in circumstances:** "When presented with a motion for modification, a court must first determine whether there has been a substantial change in the financial circumstances of one or both of the parties Second, if the court finds a substantial change in circumstances, it may properly consider the motion and, on the basis of the § 46b-82 criteria, make an order for modification The court has the authority to issue a modification only if it conforms the order to the distinct and definite changes in the circumstances of the parties." *Crowley v. Crowley*, 46 Conn. App. 87, 92, 699 A.2d 1029 (1997).
- **Limitations:** "When determining whether there is a substantial change in circumstances, the court is limited in its consideration to conditions arising subsequent to the entry of the dissolution decree." *Spencer v. Spencer*, 71 Conn. App. 475, 481, 802 A.2d 215 (2002).
- **Decree or order of the court required:** "Thus, even if the parties had agreed that the defendant would not be obligated to comply with the alimony order, that agreement would not be effective to modify the defendant's obligation because, as previously stated, '[d]ecrees in a dissolution action cannot be modified by acts of the parties without further decree or order by the court.' *Albrecht v. Albrecht*, 19 Conn. App. 146, 151, 562 A.2d 528, cert. denied, 212 Conn. 813, 565 A.2d 534 (1989)." *Ford v. Ford*, 72 Conn. App. 137,

141, 804 A.2d 215 (2002).

- **Modification:** “means a child custody determination that changes, replaces, supercedes 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)(2008).
- **Modification of child support:** “any final order for the periodic payment of permanent alimony or support or an order for alimony or support pendente lite may at any time thereafter be continued, set aside, altered or modified by said court upon a showing of a substantial change in the circumstances of either party or upon a showing that the final order for child support substantially deviates from the child support guidelines” CONN. GEN. STAT. § 46b-86(a) (2008).
- **Amending or revoking premarital agreement:** “After marriage, a premarital agreement may be amended or revoked only by a written agreement signed by the parties. The amended agreement or the revocation shall be enforceable without consideration.” CONN. GEN. STAT. § 46b-36f (2008) [effective October 1, 1995 and applicable to premarital agreements executed on or after that date].
- **Appellate Standard of Review:** “An appellate court will not disturb a trial court's orders in domestic relations cases unless the court has abused its discretion or it is found that it could not reasonably conclude as it did, based on the facts presented. . . .In determining whether a trial court has abused its broad discretion in domestic relations matters, we allow every reasonable presumption in favor of the correctness of its action.” (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Aley v. Aley*, 101 Conn. App. 220, 223, 922 A.2d 184 (2007). *Rosier v. Rosier*, 103 Conn. App. 338, 928 A.2d 1228 (2007).

STATUTES:

- CONN. GEN. STATS. (2008)
§ 46b-115a(11). “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. STATS. § 46b-115a(11) (2008).
- CONNECTICUT PRACTICE BOOK (2008)
Chapter 25. Procedure in Family Matters
§ 25-26. Modification of custody, alimony or support

CASES:

- *Cervizzi v. Cervizzi*, No. FA 02 007 9710S (Ct.Sup. August 29, 2007. J.D. Rockville at Rockville), 2007 WL 2597615. “The husband claims that as the result of his voluntarily retiring from his principle employment , there has been a substantial change in circumstances justifying a downward modification of his child support order For the foregoing reasons, the motion to modify is denied.”

FORMS:

- 5 ARNOLD H. RUTKIN ET AL. FAMILY LAW & PRACTICE (2008).
Chapter 52. Modification of Matrimonial Determinations
§ 52.07. Checklist
§ 52.08. Sample motions for modification

DIGESTS:

Divorce # 164

**SUBJECT
HEADINGS:**

- CONNECTICUT FAMILY LAW CITATIONS
Modification
- AMERICAN LAW REPORTERS
Change or modification

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

- 24 Am Jur 2d Divorce (1998)
 - § 396. Modification of Judgment
 - § 397. Modification of decree
- 27A C.J.S. (1986) Divorce
 - Modification, Vacation, or Setting Aside
 - § 239. General consideration
 - § 240. Time within which court must act
 - § 241. Grounds for relief
 - § 246. Persons entitled to relief
 - § 247. Objections and defenses
 - § 250. Procedures

**TEXTS &
TREATISES:**

- 5 ARNOLD H. RUTKIN ET AL. FAMILY LAW & PRACTICE (2008).
 - Chapter 52. Modification of Matrimonial Determinations
 - § 52.01. Introduction
 - [1] Nature of modification proceedings
 - [2] Modification procedure—In general
 - [a] Form of pleadings
 - [b] Type of service
 - [c] Venue
 - [d] Availability of temporary orders
 - [3] Limitations on modification proceedings
 - [a] Non-modifiable orders
 - [i] Termination of marital status
 - [ii] Property awards
 - [b] Foreign decrees
 - [c] Contractual limitations on modification
 - [d] Statutory limitations on modification
 - [i] Post-judgment change of circumstances
 - [ii] Prospective effect
 - [iii] Burden of proof
 - [iv] Modification of termination date
 - § 52.02. Modification of maintenance or alimony
 - § 52.03. Modification of child support
 - § 52.04. Modification of custody and visitation
 - § 52.05. Modification of orders affecting use or possession of marital home
 - [1] Effect of remarriage or cohabitation
 - [2] Changes related to children
 - § 52.06. Discovery in modification proceedings
 - [1] Support actions
 - [2] Custody actions

COMPILER:

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