1	AAN-FA12-4018252 :		SUPERIOR CO	OURT	
2	MATTHEW COULOUTE, JR. :		JUDICIAL DI	STRICT OF	
3	vs. :		ANSONIA MII	JFORD	
4	STACEY BLITSCH :		JUNE 7, 201	16	
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8	BEFORE:				
9	THE HONORABLE SYBIL V. RICHARDS,				
10				Judge	
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12	APPEARANCES:				
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14	MATTHEM COLLOUTE	TD :			
15	MATTHEW COULOUTE, JR., ESQUIRE Self-Represented Party 50 Duncaster Road				
16	Bloomfield, Connecticut 06002				
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MR. COULOUTE: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. You may be seated.

Before I begin, what the Court would like to say to the parties is that the Court had in its review of all of the full exhibits, and in taking judicial notice of the court file, which includes all of the prior proceedings, the domestication of a couple of orders, one in which there was a stipulation, and another one in which there was an order of the Court, and that is both in Georgia and Florida, as well as domestication of the Court order in this state, in the State of Connecticut, and it's the Court's understanding, in reviewing the domestication of said order, that ultimately the matter went back before the Court in, I believe, Duluth, I think that's Georgia, and the Court there decided that Connecticut would have jurisdiction over all matters, and it was not limited to just custody and visitation or to support, it was all matters, and that's the Court's read of it.

The Court has also considered all the relevant and credible evidence that has been presented, be it the witnesses that were called, that includes the witnesses who consist of both of the parties, the defendant's father, the Family Relations counselor, whose name is Sharmaine Abrams, if the Court recollects correctly, along with the comprehensive

evaluation that she had completed, and the Court's own notes, and the Court's, again, observation of the demeanor of the witnesses and the parties who also were witnesses in this particular case.

This case was a particularly difficult case, given that there were numerous motions that were filed, and then during the proceedings, there were numerous motions that were filed that were then withdrawn. And so, it was kind of cumbersome to go through the entire file and determine which motions were still intact and how to address those particular motions which include post judgment motions for modification of custody and parenting time, and motions for contempt, among others.

And so, the Court now is prepared to rule from the bench. It might be a little bit disjointed, but the Court will do the best it possibly can.

What the Court can't say at this juncture is to tell you how long it's going to take for the Court to issue its ruling. I'm assuming it's going to be approximately one hour long, hopefully it will be shorter than that, but all of this is going to be a verbal ruling.

The Court is going to ask the court stenographer to provide the Court with a copy of the entire proceedings as transcribed for this hearing inclusive of the Court's order, and then the Court will sign

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that, and that will be part of the court file.

The Court understands that this is a very difficult situation for both parties, and that's the Court's assessment, again, from judging the credibility of the witnesses, the two of you in particular.

And regardless of the Court's decision,
ultimately, ultimately the Court certainly finds that
both of you definitely are parents who love Xavier,
who seem to do everything possible with Xavier's best
interests in mind.

The Court will get into more detail as it orally recites its orders, and factual findings, and its rulings.

And it's difficult, no matter whether it is a functioning family that's intact or one that isn't, there is always going to be disputes, but hopefully at the end of this, the two of you will make some effort, make some efforts to try to engage in communication about your minor child that will be positive, and productive, and conducive to making sure Xavier can continue to thrive as he has been, and that both of you can instill the love that you have for him in a positive fashion, and hopefully that you could set aside your differences, not just for his sake, you will be his parents forever, but for each other's sake, so that you can communicate

about a delightful, seemingly delightful child who is doing quite well, and that is a testament to both of you.

The Court's ruling will begin now.

The Court, after several days of hearings on the underlying motions filed by the parties, shall succinctly state the procedural and factual history of the case. The factual and procedural history of the case, the Court will add, is already in the file, in the court file in multiple motions and orders, so I'm not going to be too specific about it because that would be redundant.

The parties were never married. They had one child from their relationship, and that child's name is Xavier Michael Couloute, whose date of birth is October the 8th of 2004. The parties' dispute and ensuing — I'm sorry. Because the Court was writing quickly, I may not be able to understand my own handwriting. — and ensuing stipulations and Court orders began in the State of Georgia and the State of Florida, and is now here in the State of Connecticut where the relevant orders relating to the custody of and parenting time for the minor child have been domesticated.

The Court has taken judicial notice, as the Court has stated earlier, that the entire court file of this case has been reviewed as well as the decrees

of the other states, and that is Florida and Georgia, including the stipulations executed therein, and notes that those decrees were domesticated in this state, the State of Connecticut, and that the State of Georgia expressly provided in its order that the parties' dispute regarding the minor child was domesticated in this state, the State of Connecticut, and it had further relinquished its jurisdiction over said issues and expressly provided that the State of Connecticut is recognized as the state that has the jurisdiction to preside over the parties' custody and parenting time disputes regarding the minor child, Xavier.

In connection with this multi-day hearing, on issues and claims raised in a multitude of motions filed by the parties, and later withdrawn to a limited degree by the defendant during said hearing, the Court has reviewed the applicable laws that consist of case law and statutory law, including, but not limited to, Section 46b-56c of the Connecticut General Statutes which sets forth criteria that the Court shall consider but is not obligated to state which of the criteria it has to consider or it had considered in reaching its decision regarding issues presented before the Court in relation to a motion for a modification of a prior custody order as has been the case here.

The Court has also, as the Court has stated, observed the credibility of the parties and their demeanor, including the testimony of Mrs. Abrams, which the Court had found to be highly credible, and the other witnesses, including the parties, as the Court has mentioned, and the Court has also reviewed the comprehensive evaluation that was prepared by Mrs. Abrams, among other things. And, again, the Court took judicial notice of the entire court file. And the Court further reviewed the exhibits that were admitted into evidence as full exhibits.

Based upon the credible and relevant evidence presented to the Court, the Court makes the following factual findings and such other factual findings as it deems necessary or desirable:

I'll just, as an aside, mention that the Court, again, reviewed the exhibits which consist of the comprehensive evaluation that was ordered by Judge Malone on October the 8th of 2015 and completed on March the 3rd of 2016 by Family Relations counselor Sharmaine Abrams who, again, the Court had found not only her testimony, but also the report to be credible and to be relevant.

Let's see. The Court notes that the comprehensive evaluation was very detailed concerning the contacts that were made by Miss Abrams to the various third parties, including physicians, the

references of the defendant, school officials, and so forth between the periods of October, 2015 and March 4th of 2016. That same comprehensive evaluation mentions that there were three referrals for an evaluation in three years. The very same comprehensive evaluation also mentions that all prior comprehensive evaluations recommended that the parties share joint legal custody with the plaintiff having primary physical custody of the minor child, and that the outstanding dispute between the parties was then, as it is now, was in relation to the primary physical custody on a day-to-day basis of the minor child, at which parent would be permitted to have such custody and whether there should be a change in the physical custody of the minor child.

The report also mentions that the minor child,

Xavier, was interviewed, and it reflected that the
minor child had difficulties with the defendant
mother during his visits with her, and that the minor
child did not appreciate her videotaping of his
behavior or taping his verbal communication, and that
he also disfavored the defendant's invitation to —
that was extended to the plaintiff's ex—wife to his
birthday party, and that he also was upset that the
defendant mother took a piece of paper from his
journal, and that he had to meet with a
representative, a state representative, one from this

state, Connecticut, at their hotel room, and though he mentioned that she only told him stories about her own children, there was no indication that she had examined him or had interrogated him in any way, shape, or form, but those issues were disturbing to the child.

There are indications that the child in that same report had mentioned that the plaintiff father discussed the fact that there could be the possibility of a move to Georgia because there is a house there, but during the plaintiff's testimony there was nothing in his testimony that indicated that that would be a move that would be one that would be in the immediate future.

The child -- the child's counselor also reported that she communicated with both parties when necessary, without breaching the confidentiality she had with discussions with the minor child, Xavier, and said that she had no concerns about his social and academic progress.

According to his academic record in that report, the minor child, despite the goings on between the parties, and their disputes, and inability to positively and effectively communicate with each other, has been thriving academically, and in his core subjects, his grades range between As and Bs, and that, again, I think is a testament of both

parents, not just one.

And in 2013, according to the comprehensive evaluation, the minor child was tested for allergies and it was determined that he was allergic to a number of things, including cats and dogs. Dogs, I'll mention later, and in the rest of the Court's oral decision.

The comprehensive report also mentions that

Family Relations has been intermittently involved in

this case since August of 2013, which is a

considerable period of time, and that the parties

have remained stagnant and entrenched in their

conflict; and the conflict at issue, although it is

not specifically mentioned, but it is implied, the

conflict concerning who would have primary physical

custody of the minor child.

The report mentions that the child's relationship, again, with the plaintiff has been strained in some sense as well as the defendant, but, again, the Court has considered all of the evidence and certainly the travels and travails that the minor child has had to endure in going back and forth between the west coast and the east coast to be with one or the other parent.

There are a number of recommendations that are set forth in the comprehensive evaluation and the Court will deal with that later.

The date on which it was determined that the minor child, Xavier, is highly allergic to dogs, per Dr. Chen, his pediatrician, and this is according to the defendant's E mail to the plaintiff, was the result of a test that was taken in — that was performed in 2014. There is also an indication that sometime around November of 2014, specifically the 29th, that the minor child had an allergic reaction to the defendant's mom's dog due to pet dander and the dog itself.

And then, in short, the comprehensive evaluation notes that the plaintiff father has the child for a total of 250 days a year and that the defendant mother has the minor child for 115 days a year.

Now, the Court also notes that there were a number of claims made by both parties throughout the court file. The defendant mother's claim that there was mold and dust in one of the places at which the plaintiff father resided, that the plaintiff father had, quote, a narcissistic personality disorder, but there was no evidence presented that there was any medical diagnosis to that effect or that the defendant mother is qualified to offer evidence to that effect.

Then the defendant mother claimed that the plaintiff had kept the child around dogs, knowing about the child's allergy, but during her testimony,

the Court notes the defendant mother allowed her sister to have Xavier be exposed to dogs, and this came out during the cross-examination that was engaged in by the plaintiff father, that he had been exposed to dogs when there was already evidence in the record that the minor child has severe allergies to pets, dogs and cats included.

The plaintiff also alleged that the -- I'm sorry, the defendant also alleged that the plaintiff's wife, and living arrangements, and his career, and his profession has been unsteady and in a state of flux, this has been a repeated theme during the entire file as reviewed by the Court, that this has been a persistent allegation made by the defendant mother.

The defendant mother also claimed that the plaintiff father allowed the minor child to play violent video games and perform some internet research concerning guns, but then at the very same — by the very same token, she admitted that she had bought the minor child a video game to help him adjust and calm down.

On the other hand, the plaintiff father, with respect to his comments about the defendant mother, has claimed that the defendant is emotionally unstable and has had outbursts in school, and this was part of the findings initially that resulted in

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an order in which he was given primary physical custody of the minor child.

The plaintiff has also claimed that his motion to dismiss -- and I'm going back again in time because the Court did review the entire file, the entire court file, that this is during -- I'm sorry. He had claimed, and this is during his closing argument -- the Court will note that closing argument is not evidence, but the Court wants to mention this because this was an argument that was made earlier today -- the plaintiff father alleged that the defendant mother claimed that it was not the State of Connecticut -- I'm sorry, that the State of Connecticut had jurisdiction to preside over these matters and the plaintiff father disagreed with that, and the Court's review of the court file supports the position of the defendant mother, as the Court has stated.

Now, there was also testimony from the defendant mother that the child had some poor performances or subpar performances on some academic tests, standardized tests, and there is no indication in the court file that that is, in fact, true. It is the opposite, that the Court finds that despite, again, the conflict between the plaintiff and the defendant, the minor child has performed well and above average on standardized tests and scholastically in his core

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subjects in school.

The defendant mother has also repeatedly throughout the Court's examination of the court file and in her testimony, the portions of her testimony that were permitted to come in as evidence, tried to over and over again repeat that the plaintiff father had abused her physically and had abused both of his former spouses, and the Court finds that there is no evidence in the record to support her position, and her allegations, and claims.

With respect to additional allegations that were made concerning some lapses on the part of the plaintiff as it relates to neck problems that were experienced by the minor child, allergies of the minor child, and a failure on the part of the plaintiff father, as alleged by the defendant mother, that his inhaler wasn't included, I think, on one or two occasions when he traveled to her state, that those lapses are found by the Court not to be anything that had negatively impacted the child. They were unfortunate, there was some oversight, but those oversights are oversights that the Court doesn't find to be disruptive or to counter either parties', and in this case specifically, the plaintiff's father's, care and concern for the minor child.

Now, turning back to the Court's orders.

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Again, the Court will restate what it said earlier, was that it finds that both the plaintiff and the defendant, independent of the other's involvement, appear to demonstrate strong parental love for and affection toward the minor child, and also to be supportive of the minor child's development and interest, and both have a significant regard for their son, and for his health, and his well-being, despite, again, any lapses that were minor.

However, the Court also notes that the parties' inability to set aside their differences and their seemingly disdain for each other has negatively affected their efforts to jointly serve the needs and the best interests of the minor child. And despite that, the minor child, again, has thrived even though his parents can't communicate with each other. even when the parents' communication has evolved into derisive, and insulting, and negative diatribes, as expressed in the E mails that are littered in the court file, again, fortunately, as the evidence reflects, the minor child has managed to thrive nonetheless, and he's doing quite well and shows strong academic promise on standardized tests and, again, in his core subjects. And despite some allergies and health problems, he seems to be thriving, again, nonetheless.

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The difficulty has been that the minor child has had to crisscross between the west coast and the east coast to visit his parents, or to have parenting time with his parents, or to live with his parents. the Court can make the logical conclusion that the jetlag that the minor child must be suffering as a result of the constant back and forth between the two coasts must impact the minor child, and that that may be the source of some of his outbursts or desire not to return to the household of one parent over the other, which has been expressed in the comprehensive evaluation, and that this has resulted in the minor child having some outbursts or expressing a refusal to go back to one coast over the other. It is unimaginable how the minor child was able to overcome this level of dysfunction and in the limited communication that his parents has had, but he has done that, and both of you should be proud as a result.

The Court will also note that none of the conduct of the parents has resulted in irreparable harm to the minor child. It has affected him. The Court, again, as it mentioned previously, believes that both have worked separately and independent of each other toward this end, and the Court has considered that, certainly, as one of the factors that it has to consider when applying Section 46b-56c

of the Connecticut General Statutes with respect to the minor child's best interest.

Now, again, the Court finds that the testimony of the Family Relations counselor, Mrs. Sharmaine Abrams, is quite credible, and following its review of her recommendations in her most recent custody evaluation completely adopts her recommendations.

The Court will also mention that it discredited the testimony of the defendant with respect to the alleged exposure that the plaintiff allowed the child to engage in with respect to being around dogs.

The Court, again, mentions that not only was the minor child exposed to dogs in the presence of or around the defendant -- I'm sorry, the plaintiff father, but also around the defendant and her family in her presence. And this is in opposition to her testimony that the plaintiff father put him in harm's way with respect to his allergies.

The Court also notes that there was substantial testimony concerning the defendant mother's allegation that she was denied make-up time and parenting time with the minor child as a result of the conduct of the plaintiff father, and the Court discredits that. The Court finds that there was no -- that the defendant mother failed to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence in accordance with the heightened standard set by the case of Brody

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versus Brody in this state, that the plaintiff father willfully violated a clear and unambiguous Court order and that her testimony at times contradicted itself, or she admitted during her testimony that some of her allegations were incorrect or in error.

Now, specifically the Court finds that it's in the minor child's Xavier's best interest to remain with the plaintiff and in accordance with the recommendations made by the Family Relations counselor in her comprehensive evaluation, even though the Court notes that there have been during the time frame in question some relocations by the plaintiff within the state, and despite all of this, again, the child has remained precocious, apparently, and has continued to thrive and do well academically and with respect to his performance on standardized tests, and that the child is desirous of having both parents in his life. The Court didn't find a contradiction otherwise, other than some limited occasions where it was noted that the child didn't want to return to one parent or the other, and certainly given the fact that the minor child has to go from one coast to the next coast, the east coast to the west coast, that is to be expected.

And the Court also notes that the minor child, as we mentioned earlier, has expressed some frustration about both parents. And, again, the

Court finds that it is the result of the parents' inability to put aside their differences and to make Xavier the forefront person in their minds and at all times to make sure that they act within his best interest regardless of their feelings about each other.

In looking at Section 46b-56c of the Connecticut General Statutes, again, there is a number of criteria that is set forth, and the Court doesn't have to articulate for the record its reliance on all or any of it, but the Court has considered them. The Court has considered the fact that the minor child, again, has done well academically in his core subjects and on standardized tests, that he has thrived while in the custody of the plaintiff, that there's no indication that there will be a change of residence by the plaintiff to Georgia or any other state any time soon, that was just something that was expressed, that there has been no evidence that the plaintiff intends to relocate to Georgia in the near future.

The Court also notes that the minor child,

Xavier, has a sibling, and the Court notes that the

minor child also has relatives on his mother's side,

and that they also play a role in his life, along

with friends on the west coast.

And the Court notes that the minor child also

has a life here in the State of Connecticut, and, according to the testimony of the plaintiff, that he has engaged in sports, like he has in the State of California, that he has friends, again, that he has a sibling, and that there are relatives here as well in this state.

One of the criteria that's listed in the statute, the same statute, is basically about the parents' interaction with each other. And the Court mentions, again, and notes that, unfortunately, the defendant mother has reiterated time and time again, as evidenced throughout the Court taking a position notice of the entire court file, and during the testimony about her perspective about the ill conduct and behavior, poor behavior of the defendant father, almost to the point of ad nauseam.

The Court finds that the minor child, again, is in a stable environment with the plaintiff father, and that he is thriving there, and that the recommendations made by the Family Relations counselor, Mrs. Abrams, does serve the best interests of the minor child.

With respect to specific motions, the Court now turns its attention to those motions.

On a general note, the Court finds that the defendant mother has failed to demonstrate that there has been a material change in circumstances since the

date of the last Court order in which primary physical custody of the minor child, Xavier, was awarded to the plaintiff father, and that the parties would share joint legal custody, and that there was a material change, the Court finds that was not proven by a preponderance of the evidence that there was a material change since the date of that last Court order that would warrant a modification under the circumstances.

The Court further concludes that Xavier's educational, physical, and overall well-being, his needs are being met, again, by the plaintiff with the parenting time exercised by the defendant mother.

Again, he is doing well in school, his medical needs are being met, although there has been some lapses of a minor nature.

With respect to the specific motions presented and not withdrawn during the hearing by the defendant mother, the Court's rulings are as follows:

The motion number 156, the plaintiff's motion for modification of custody post judgment --

THE CLERK: Motion number 153.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Where is the motion?

THE CLERK: I put it in the file, but these are the list of the motions. It's 153 is his motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Yes, you're right. Thank you.

That motion number 153 --

Thank you, Madam Clerk.

recommendation, recommendations plural, excuse me, that were made by the Family Relations counselor and adopted by this Court and accepted by this Court, his relief shall be limited to, with respect to that motion, shall be limited to those recommendations.

The Court denies the plaintiff, however, the plaintiff's request for supervised visitation as the Court finds there is no need as requested in that motion for that form of relief.

That was in your motion.

MR. COULOUTE: I --

THE COURT: Number 153 you had also requested in your request for relief supervised visitation.

MR. COULOUTE: I don't recall that, but, okay, your Honor.

THE COURT: In the recital, the wherefore clause, it provides that the plaintiff father respectfully requests this Court enter an order modifying the current access and visitation schedule that is in the best interests for the minor children or child including, but not limited to, supervised visitation.

MR. COULOUTE: Thank you.

THE COURT: Motion number 156, the defendant's

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motion to modify child support. While the Court agrees that the defendant's income has decreased from the date of the last Court order where her gross income, and the defendant's -- I'm sorry, the plaintiff's gross income were listed, that is the original order that was domesticated, the Court agrees that there has been a reduction in her income, however, the Court had also examined, again, the court's file and finds that her financial affidavit dated April the 7th, 2016 is in opposite to her testimony and to the various financial affidavits and fee waiver applications that are in the file, and that her financial affidavit dated April the 7th of 2016 is not credible and, therefore, it's discredited by the Court. So, that motion and her request for relief is denied by the Court. She has not proven further that her earning capacity -- you have to sit down.

MS. BLITSCH: I have a question.

THE COURT: Not at this time.

That her earning capacity has not changed throughout the proceedings. In the Court's taking of judicial notice of the court file, the defendant mother has indicated what her jobs have been, and how she's a trainer, for example, and there is no indication that her earning capacity has changed, therefore, the Court, again, discredits her current

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financial affidavit and denies this motion and all the relief requested therein.

And as an important aside, the Court finds, it's worth noting, the defendant testified, and as her prior financial affidavit indicates, that her parents have assisted her financially during these proceedings, and she has mentioned a series of sums, on some occasions as much as \$8,000, and that these figures are not reflected on her current financial affidavit.

She further alleges in this very same motion that she, quote, unquote, believes that the plaintiff father's income has increased, but the defendant mother failed to prove this allegation by a fair preponderance of the evidence.

Turning next to the defendant's motion for contempt post judgment, number 164, this motion too is denied by the Court on the grounds that the plaintiff -- I'm sorry, the defendant, excuse me, failed to prove her allegation by clear and convincing evidence, again, in accordance with the case of Brody versus Brody.

Motion number 200, the defendant's amended motion for contempt, that too is denied by the Court on the very same ground.

The defendant's motion number 201 is further denied on that same ground.

Then there is motion number 208, and that's the defendant's amended motion for modification of custody and child support, and the Court has already addressed its ruling with respect to those very same issues, and so, on those very same grounds, the Court is hereby denying that motion.

The defendant's objection to the Family
Relations comprehensive evaluation is also hereby
denied by the Court as the defendant mother failed to
sustain her burden of proof that it should be denied
by the Court.

Now, the Court's going to address a couple of other issues, and I'll be with you in a moment.

THE CLERK: Do you want to overrule the objection or deny it?

THE COURT: Overruled. No, it has to be overruled. I'm not finished yet. I'm sorry.

There is one other order that the Court is going to issue and this is after, not only reviewing the multiple motions that were ultimately presented to the Court by the conclusion of the multi-day hearing, but also looking at the court file, taking judicial notice of it, that, as the Court has mentioned, there are a number of motions that have been filed in this case from the beginning, since the Court had in this state domesticated the prior Court order and stipulation of the parties from the states of Florida

and Georgia, and that much of the claims that are made in those motions regurgitates the same allegations pretty much, and the Court is issuing an order, and I will have to provide you with the name of the case in a moment, I will have to probably take a brief recess so I could get the name of the case, but the Court is issuing an order because it has been inundated with essentially repetitive claims in this particular case throughout the, again, court file with respect to the dispute between the parties, that it's going to issue an order whereby both parties are prevented and restricted from filing any motions before this Court without first obtaining, by way of a letter addressed to the Court, permission from the Court to file any motion, and that order shall remain in place unless further modified by the Court as the Court, again, has noted, in taking judicial notice of the entire court file, and reviewing the motions that were presented to the Court, and also those that were initially filed for the Court to resolve that were withdrawn, again, contained repetitive claims, and that this is an unwise use of court time, and in the sake of judicial economy, the Court finds that it is in the interest of judicial economy for both the plaintiff and the defendant to send a letter to the Court should either party wish to file any motions in the future, and this order, again, shall remain in

full force and effect unless further modified by the Court.

Lastly, the Court is going to mention an innovative program that is through this court's Family Relations Office, and it is called the Conflict Case Management Program -- excuse me, the Intensive Case Management Program. And the purpose of the program -- and I know, Mrs. Blitsch, you live in California -- but the purpose of the program is intended to try to help parties help themselves.

The difficulty, when parties are unable to resolve their differences and reach a consensus in entering the stipulation to resolve their differences, is that you then place your issues in the hands of a third party, and in this instance, it's the Court, the Judge, who is not as familiar as the two of you are with respect to your own personal circumstances and that of your son, and will make a decision that it deems in the best interests of the minor child as opposed to the two of you working out your differences and making that decision on your own. And the whole purpose of this new intensive program is to give you the resources by which you should be able to do that without court intervention.

And so, the Court would suggest that even before you send a letter to the court -- this is not an order -- but before you do, if you feel the need or

inclined to try to file a motion, try to see if this is a program that may help the two of you.

What the Court is going to do now is take a break because I'm going to get the name of the case that allows the Court to issue an edict that would bar parties from filing motions without first seeking the permission of the Court and the sake of judicial economy.

Yes.

MS. BLITSCH: What happens if he decides to move to Georgia between --

THE COURT: I can't answer what ifs. I will not answer what ifs.

MS. BLITSCH: Will I send a letter to you?

THE COURT: I will not answer a what if

question. The Court cannot -- the Court does not
have a view into the future.

MS. BLITSCH: Okay. Would I send a letter to you?

THE COURT: Wait. The Court does not have a view into the future. That is not a fact where an allegation or a claim that was before the Court, right? There was a suggestion that he made a statement to that effect to Xavier, your son, but there is no motion or issue before the Court where the plaintiff is intending to move to Georgia or some other state. So, I cannot answer a speculative

question, no what ifs, what possibility -- what if 1 2 what about that; I cannot. 3 4 5 decides to move? 6 7 already issued a ruling. MS. BLITSCH: Send a letter? 8 9 10 a motion. 11 MS. BLITSCH: Okay. 12 13 14 15 Strobel. 16 MR. COULOUTE: Yes. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

this happens, what if that happens, maybe this, well, MS. BLITSCH: Would I request a hearing if he THE COURT: No, if you have any issues, I have THE COURT: Make your request to this Court in writing, by way of a letter, asking if you could file THE COURT: Okay. I'll be with you momentarily. MR. COULOUTE: I believe the name of the case is THE COURT: That is it. Strobel versus Strobel. THE COURT: Thank you very much. And I couldn't remember the name off the top of my head. In parting, I wish the two of you all the very best. I hope that this now gives you an incentive to try to see if you can, again, put aside your differences, and you have a child in common, he is still very young, he needs his mother and his father. Both of you, obviously, have done right by him because he is thriving and he hasn't suffered and he hasn't crumbled, okay? He is still doing well, and

I'm sure the two of you probably want him to continue to do well, not just in school, but as an individual child. You want him to make you proud, and I'm sure that you want him to turn into a member of society that will make society proud, and he will need both of you at different points in time because of his age, he may need one of you more than the other, you are starting to see some of that. Now, he may at some point in time, because he is a kid, he may start to rebel, and one or the other may have to be affected by that, and both of you may have to work together to go figure it out, but he should be the most important person in your life. He is doing well, and that's a testament to both of you. The decision of the Court was difficult.

I know you love your son.

I know you love your son.

There's been no evidence that neither one of you hates your child, don't care for your child, or is neglectful of your child, it's the contrary, but you have to work together for his sake.

Yes.

MS. BLITSCH: You mentioned that -- you mentioned that there was no financial of Mr. Couloute's, I subpoenaed Mr. Couloute's financial income and I also --

THE COURT: No, no.

MS. BLITSCH: -- requested mandatory disclosure, and both of them were denied.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me stop you. Now, what the Court is not going to do at this time is to try to engage in what would be tantamount to a motion for clarification, a motion for consideration, or any other kind of motion. Again, I made my point, and I made my ruling, that if you wish to file a motion, whether it's based upon the Court's ruling today or any prior ruling, you will have to write a letter to the Court and ask permission to do so, and that's both of you, okay?

MR. COULOUTE: Your Honor, one thing that I would ask the Court, within Miss -- your Court order goes into effect today, it affects Xavier's summer vacation. The prior order gave me five days after school, the order that goes into effect today gives me two weeks. I know Miss Blitsch is here ready to travel and has bought tickets for Xavier to travel tomorrow.

THE COURT: Let me say this again. I'm going to reiterate.

MR. COULOUTE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The two of you can work it out.

MS. BLITSCH: I have a ticket bought to leave tomorrow.

THE COURT: I just made my point, the two of you

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need to work it out.

MR. COULOUTE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's not hard. It's not rocket The two of you, I'm sure, can come to a consensus about what is going to happen now that he is going to be coming out of school soon for his vacation, that's something that the two of you need to have a dialogue about.

MS. BLITSCH: The order goes out today? order is set in place today?

THE COURT: This is the Court's order.

MS. BLITSCH: But I have -- we're leaving tomorrow.

THE COURT: What did I just say? Did you listen to anything I just said? The two of you, I'm sure, are capable of trying to work it out. Put your differences aside and work it out for his sake. is in his best interest for the two of you to try to work it out. There is a plan in place and that plan is specific in the comprehensive evaluation, and now it's time for the two of you to implement the Court's order. Work it out.

MR. COULOUTE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Good luck.

THE CLERK: Your Honor, may I inquire? Please, Miss Blitsch, please don't leave.

MS. BLITSCH: Matt, can I take him tomorrow to

Iowa? THE CLERK: Excuse me, we're still on the record. MS. BLITSCH: Matt, can I take him tomorrow? THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Good luck. MR. COULOUTE: Thank you, your Honor. MS. BLITSCH: Matt, can I take him tomorrow? THE CLERK: Those are all the matters for today. THE COURT: So, the court will stand in recess subject to further business. Thank you, staff. (Whereupon, the matter concluded.) BY ORDER OF THE COURT: Richards, J. 6/ /16

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1	AAN-FA12-4018252	:	SUPERIOR COURT		
2	MATTHEW COULOUTE, JR.	<u>.</u>	JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF		
3	vs.	:	ANSONIA MILFORD		
4	STACEY BLITSCH	:	JUNE 7, 2016		
5	5				
6	CERTIFICATION				
7					
8	I, JEAN KINDLEY, do hereby certify				
9	that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript				
10	of the above entitled matter, heard before the				
11	Honorable Sybil V. Richards, Judge of the Superior				
12	Court and held at the Superior Court on the				
13	7th day of June, 2016.				
14	Dated this 7th day of June, 2016. Line Line				
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SUPERIOR COURT AAN-FA12-4018252 1 JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MATTHEW COULOUTE, JR. 2 ANSONIA MILFORD 3 VS. JUNE 7, 2016 STACEY BLITSCH 4 5 6 ELECTRONIC 7 8 CERTIFICATION 9 I, JEAN KINDLEY, do hereby certify 10 that the foregoing is a true and accurate 11 electronic transcript of the above entitled matter, 12 heard before the Honorable Sybil V. Richards, Judge 13 of the Superior Court and held at the Superior Court 14 on the 7th day of June, 2016. 15 16 Dated this 7th day of June, 2016. 17 18 Centified Court Reporter 19 20 21 JMJ 22 23 24 25

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