

101 A.D.3d 1391
Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third
Department, New York.

In the Matter of Britney SHIRLEY, Respondent,
v.
Todd SHIRLEY, Appellant.

Dec. 20, 2012.

Synopsis

Background: Mother petitioned for modification of a prior order of custody. The Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Ames, J., granted modification, and father appealed.

[Holding:] The Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Egan Jr., J., held that it was in the children's best interests to modify the child custody order to allow mother to relocate to Arizona.

Affirmed

West Headnotes (3)

- ^[1] **Child Custody**
 - 🔑 Parent or custodian's relocation of home
 - Child Custody**
 - 🔑 Burden of proof
 - Child Custody**
 - 🔑 Degree of proof

Parent seeking modification of a child custody order to relocate bears the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the credible evidence that the proposed move is in the children's best interests, which in turn requires a court to consider a number of factors, including each parent's motivation for seeking or opposing the move, the impact of the move on the children's relationship with the noncustodial parent, the feasibility of suitable visitation and the degree to which the move will enhance the children's lives.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

- ^[2] **Child Custody**
 - 🔑 Parent or custodian's relocation of home

It was in children's best interests to modify a child custody order to allow mother to relocate to Arizona; while her primary motivation for the move was to join her fiancé, the children would benefit from the economic stability and security that the move would bring, both the mother and the fiancé had extended family in New York and indicated that they would return to the area to facilitate the father's visitations with the children, and the mother expressed a willingness to allow the father to visit the children in Arizona, in addition to regular telephone and/or online contact.

- ^[3] **Child Custody**
 - 🔑 Admissibility
 - Evidence**
 - 🔑 Judicial Proceedings and Records

Court may take judicial notice of its own prior proceedings and orders and is vested with broad discretion in determining the parameters for proof to be accepted at a child custody modification hearing.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

Attorneys and Law Firms

****304** [Abbie Goldbas](#), Utica, for appellant.

[Donna C. Chin](#), Ithaca, for respondent.

Mari K. Townsend, Ithaca, attorney for the children.

Before: [MERCURE](#), J.P., [ROSE](#), [KAVANAGH](#), [STEIN](#) and [EGAN JR.](#), JJ.

Opinion

EGAN JR., J.

*1391 Appeal from an order of the Supreme Court (Ames, J.), entered July 27, 2011 in Tompkins County, which, among other things, granted petitioner's application, in a proceeding pursuant to Family Ct. Act article 6, to modify a prior order of custody.

*1392 Petitioner (hereinafter the mother) and respondent (hereinafter the father) are the divorced parents of three boys, two of whom are twins and all of whom were born in 2007. In August 2009, and upon the parties' stipulation, the mother was awarded sole legal and primary physical custody of the children, and the father was granted unspecified periods of supervised visitation. Additionally, Supreme Court ordered that the father undergo a substance **305 abuse evaluation and complete both a domestic violence and an anger management program and issued a stay-away order of protection in favor of the mother, which remains in effect until 2014.

Thereafter, in November 2010, the mother commenced this proceeding seeking permission to relocate with the children to Yuma, Arizona, where her fiancé was living and working. Following a fact-finding hearing, Supreme Court granted the mother's application, finding that the proposed move was in the children's best interests. In conjunction therewith, the father was granted specified periods of supervised visitation throughout the year.¹ This appeal by the father ensued.²

^[1] We affirm. As the parent seeking to relocate, the mother bore the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the credible evidence that the proposed move was in the children's best interests (see *Matter of Scheffey-Hohle v. Durfee*, 90 A.D.3d 1423, 1425, 935 N.Y.S.2d 718 [2011], *lv. denied* 19 N.Y.3d 876, 947 N.Y.S.2d 49, 969 N.E.2d 1165 [2012]; *Matter of Sniffen v. Weygant*, 81 A.D.3d 1054, 1055, 916 N.Y.S.2d 320 [2011], *appeals dismissed* 16 N.Y.3d 886, 923 N.Y.S.2d 414, 947 N.E.2d 1193 [2011], 17 N.Y.3d 884, 933 N.Y.S.2d 640, 957 N.E.2d 1142 [2011]). Such a showing, in turn, requires a court to consider a number of factors, including each parent's "motivation for seeking or opposing the move, the impact of the move on the children's relationship with the noncustodial parent, the feasibility of suitable visitation and the degree to which the move will enhance the children's lives" (*Matter of Pizzo v. Pizzo*, 94 A.D.3d 1351, 1352, 942 N.Y.S.2d 700 [2012]; see *Matter of Tropea v. Tropea*, 87 N.Y.2d 727, 740-741, 642 N.Y.S.2d 575, 665 N.E.2d 145 [1996]; *Matter of Smith v. Hoover*, 24 A.D.3d 1096, 1096-1097,

805 N.Y.S.2d 715 [2005]). As Supreme Court was in the best position to evaluate the "testimony, character and sincerity of all the parties involved" (*Eschbach v. Eschbach*, 56 N.Y.2d 167, 173, 451 N.Y.S.2d 658, 436 N.E.2d 1260 [1982]), its credibility determinations are entitled to deference and its decision, if supported by a sound and substantial basis in the record as a whole, will not be disturbed (see *Matter of Weber v. Weber*, 100 A.D.3d 1244, 1244-1245, 954 N.Y.S.2d 269 [2012]; *Matter of Pizzo v. Pizzo*, 94 A.D.3d at 1352, 942 N.Y.S.2d 700).

^[2] *1393 Admittedly, the mother's primary motivation for the move was to join her fiancé, but it is readily apparent from the record that the children would benefit from the economic stability and security that such move would bring. At the time of the hearing, the mother was receiving public assistance and routinely had to turn to her relatives, friends and fiancé for additional funds in order to make ends meet. Although the mother sometimes babysat for additional pocket money, the children's needs and schedules effectively precluded outside employment.³ The mother's fiancé, on the other hand, was gainfully employed as an airframes mechanic for a well-established civilian contractor on the same military base where he previously was stationed. The fiancé testified that he had the financial wherewithal **306 to support the mother and the children, all of whom would be covered under his health insurance once he and the mother married, and that this arrangement would allow the mother to remain at home and continue to work with the children—at least until all of them were in school full time.

As to the impact upon the father's relationship with the children, there is no question that he would see the children less frequently. However, both the mother and the fiancé had extended family in this state and indicated that they would return to the area in order to facilitate the father's visitations with the children. Although the mother wanted the father's visits to remain supervised, she also recognized that such visits necessarily would need to be for longer periods of time. The mother also expressed a willingness to allow the father to visit the children in Arizona, in addition to regular telephone and/or online contact.

While it is true, as the father points out, that the children's educational opportunities in Arizona essentially mirrored those available in New York and that the move indeed would distance the children from their grandparents and other members of their extended families, we nonetheless are persuaded—based upon our review of the record as a whole and having given due consideration to all of the relevant factors, including the feasibility of the father

maintaining meaningful contact with the children—that relocation indeed is in the children’s best interests (see *Matter of Sara ZZ. v. Matthew A.*, 77 A.D.3d 1059, 1061, 909 N.Y.S.2d 212 [2010]; *Matter of Smith v. Hoover*, 24 A.D.3d at 1097, 805 N.Y.S.2d 715). Accordingly, we discern no basis upon which to disturb Supreme Court’s sound determination in this regard.

^[3] *1394 As to the father’s various evidentiary issues, we find them to be lacking in merit. It is well settled that a court may take judicial notice of its own prior proceedings and orders (see *Matter of Anjoulic J.*, 18 A.D.3d 984, 986, 794 N.Y.S.2d 709 [2005]) and is vested with “broad discretion in determining the parameters for proof to be accepted at the hearing” (*Matter of Scott LL. v. Rachel MM.*, 98 A.D.3d 1197, 1197, 951 N.Y.S.2d 254 [2012] [internal quotation marks and citations omitted]). Moreover, although we are of the view that the limited proof received by Supreme Court with regard to events that predated the prior custody order was properly considered in the context of the best interests analysis (cf. *Matter of Baker v. Baker*, 283 A.D.2d 730, 731, 724

N.Y.S.2d 131 [2001], *lv. denied* 96 N.Y.2d 720, 733 N.Y.S.2d 372, 759 N.E.2d 371 [2001]), any error in this regard may be deemed harmless in light of the remaining proof adduced at the hearing (see generally *Matter of Aaron W. v. Shannon W.*, 96 A.D.3d 960, 961, 946 N.Y.S.2d 648 [2012]; *Matter of Anjoulic J.*, 18 A.D.3d at 987, 794 N.Y.S.2d 709).

ORDERED that the order is affirmed, without costs.

MERCURE, J.P., ROSE, KAVANAGH and STEIN, JJ.,
concur.

Parallel Citations

101 A.D.3d 1391, 956 N.Y.S.2d 304, 2012 N.Y. Slip Op. 08837

Footnotes

- 1 The requirement that the father’s visits be supervised remained in place because the father failed to complete the services and programs previously ordered by Supreme Court.
- 2 The father’s application for a stay pending appeal was denied by a Justice of this Court.
- 3 All of the children had individualized education plans and previously had received various supportive services, which the mother coordinated, and it was anticipated that one of the twins would need speech and physical therapy going forward.