

State of New York
Supreme Court, Appellate Division
Third Judicial Department

Decided and Entered: April 7, 2016

520653

In the Matter of DESIREE
BARROWS,

Appellant,

v

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

HARVEY SHERWOOD,

Respondent.

Calendar Date: February 18, 2016

Before: Peters, P.J., Garry, Rose and Devine, JJ.

Pamela B. Bleiwas, Ithaca, for appellant.

Jessica C. Eggleston, Johnson City, for respondent.

Susan B. McNeil, Ithaca, attorney for the child.

Rose, J.

Appeal from an order of the Family Court of Tompkins County (Cassidy, J.), entered January 29, 2015, which partially dismissed petitioner's application, in a proceeding pursuant to Family Ct Act article 6, to modify a prior order of custody.

Petitioner (hereinafter the mother) and respondent (hereinafter the father) are the parents of a son (born in 2004). In May 2013, Family Court (Sherman, J.) awarded sole custody to the father, with liberal visitation to the mother. On appeal, we affirmed the custody award (Matter of Sherwood v Barrows, 124 AD3d 940 [2015]). In so doing, we agreed with Family Court's assessment that the mother created instability in the child's living arrangements and schooling, and disregarded the father's

visitation rights. Less than nine months after Family Court's May 2013 order, the mother commenced this custody modification proceeding seeking sole custody of the child on the ground that the father was failing to address the child's schooling difficulties, hygiene issues and health needs. Following fact-finding and Lincoln hearings, Family Court (Cassidy, J.) granted the mother increased visitation, but continued the father's sole custody of the child. The mother now appeals.

Family Court initially found that most of the mother's arguments did not constitute a sufficient change in circumstances to warrant modification of the prior order. Indeed, the record makes clear that the child's poor performance in school predates the May 2013 order and that there has been no marked change in his overall physical health since then. However, the court did find a change in circumstances due to the child's "increasingly concerning" troubles with nighttime incontinence and other toileting issues. As the parties do not dispute these findings, the only issue is whether continuing sole custody in favor of the father is in the child's best interests. "A best interests analysis involves the examination of several factors, including 'the relative fitness, stability, past performance, and home environment of the parents, as well as their ability to guide and nurture the child[] and foster a relationship with the other parent'" (Matter of Blagg v Downey, 132 AD3d 1078, 1079 [2015], quoting Matter of Parchinsky v Parchinsky, 114 AD3d 1040, 1041 [2014]). In reviewing Family Court's order, "[w]e accord great deference to [its] factual findings and credibility determinations given its superior position to observe and assess the witnesses' testimony and demeanor firsthand, and will not disturb its custodial determination if supported by a sound and substantial basis in the record" (Matter of Daniel TT. v Diana TT., 127 AD3d 1514, 1515 [2015]; see Matter of Joshua UU. v Martha VV., 118 AD3d 1051, 1052 [2014]).

Here, the record establishes that, at a minimum, the father is no less capable of providing stability for the child than when he was granted sole custody in May 2013. He continues to hold a steady job and now jointly owns a home with his girlfriend. A Tompkins County Department of Social Services caseworker testified that she visited the home and found it to be a safe and

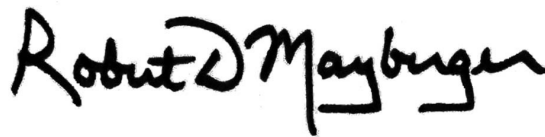
appropriate environment for the child. Although the child continues to struggle in school, there is ample evidence that the father, his girlfriend and his mother all are proactive in their efforts to assist the child with his academic performance. As for the child's alleged hygiene and toileting issues, the evidence revealed that appropriate steps had been taken to address these concerns and, significantly, both parents testified that the child was having fewer issues in that regard.

Although it appears, as Family Court pointed out, that the mother's circumstances have improved, she conceded that an award of sole custody to her would require the child to move to a new school district in a different county, an especially concerning disruption in light of the child's current academic difficulties. The record also reflects that awarding custody to the mother may negatively impact the child's relationship with the father, as the mother has disparaged the father in the child's presence when discussing visitation and has, on occasion, created difficulties for the father related to the weekly exchange of the child. Finally, while the child's wishes are to be taken into account, the caseworker's testimony that he expressed a preference to live with the mother is not dispositive (see Matter of Lawton v Lawton, 136 AD3d 1168, 1169 [2016]; Matter of Rivera v LaSalle, 84 AD3d 1436, 1438 [2011]). In any event, the caseworker's testimony suggests that the child's preference was based, in part, upon the mother's ability to provide the child with luxuries that the father cannot afford. Based upon our review of the record as a whole, we find that the evidence provides a sound and substantial basis for Family Court's determination that continuing sole custody with the father is in the child's best interests.

Peters, P.J., Garry and Devine, JJ., concur.

ORDERED that the order is affirmed, without costs.

ENTER:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert D. Mayberger". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style with a prominent "R" and "M".

Robert D. Mayberger
Clerk of the Court