IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

BETWEEN:

D. B. M.

Petitioner

- and -

R. M.

Respondent

Transcript of the Oral Decision delivered by The Honourable Justice A. M. Mahar, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 11th day of December, 2015.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. T. Paradis: Counsel for the Petitioner

Mr. R. M.: For himself, the Respondent

1	THE	COURT: On December 3rd and 4th, 2015,
2		the Court heard a contested application, with
3		viva voce testimony from both the Applicant and
4		the Respondent, as well as information provided
5		by Mr. Ken Kinnear on behalf of the child.
6		While, technically, this application is pursuant
7		to a Petition for Divorce, the divorce itself is
8		not contested and the application is concerned
9		primarily with the custody and day-to-day care of
10		one of the two children of the relationship.
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12		BACKGROUND
13		The parties separated at the beginning of
14		November 2012. They entered into a formal
15		Separation Agreement on January 22nd, 2013. The
16		agreement dealt in a comprehensive way with the
17		dissolution of the marriage, including the
18		division of property and the custody of the two
19		children of the marriage, B., born
20		December 1, 2002, and C., born October 4,
21		1997. The parties agreed to share equally the
22		custody of the children and, while the actual
23		arrangement was not specified in the agreement,
24		the practice generally was to have the children
25		alternate between the parents' homes on a
26		week-to-week basis.

While this application originally included

both children, C. has since begun attending university in Ontario, no longer resides at either residence on a regular basis, wishes to maintain the shared parenting arrangement when she does so reside, and issues concerning her custody are no longer an issue before the Court.

On January 15, 2015, the Applicant mother served the Respondent father with a Petition for Divorce. In it, she sought to vary the terms of the agreement, suggesting joint custody but allowing her day-to-day care and child support payable by the Respondent according to the Guidelines. This position was presented at the hearing, but now only applies to the child B..

The Respondent did not agree with the proposal in the Petition for Divorce. He seeks to maintain the equal, shared parenting arrangement that the parties entered into upon separation and which is clearly reflected in their Separation Agreement.

On March 20, 2015, a Consent Order was made appointing the Office of the Children's Lawyer to present B. in these proceedings. Mr. Kinnear took over carriage of the file. B.'s position is that she wishes to see the agreement varied, giving primary care to her mother, and

continuing access to her father. This has been
her consistent position for some time.

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ANALYSIS

B. and her mother have a very close relationship, which is acknowledged by all the parties. The Application describes her daughter as sensitive and inquisitive. She tries to inspire her daughter daily, and finds ways to stimulate her both intellectually and emotionally. She attempts to encourage her on the road to emotional maturity. The Applicant contrasts this with B.'s relationship with the Respondent, where conversation is more limited and where B. has a fair amount of alone time. The Applicant suggests that B. needs the consistent structure and positive and supportive environment that only she can provide. The Children's Law Act, Section 17(2)(b), states that the wishes of the child in these matters are a factor to be considered. The older a child is, the easier these wishes are to ascertain and the greater the weight they may be given. The wishes of the child are never, however, determinative in and of themselves. They are simply a factor. There are good reasons

for this distinction. It would be terribly

unfair to force a child to decide between their
parents and would open the door to manipulation
and pressure.

While the Applicant has framed this issue as one relating to B.'s best interests, and while I have no doubt that she believes that B. living full-time with her would be in B.'s best interests, I have serious concerns about this suggestion.

B. has been described by everyone as a socially advanced, emotionally mature, and intellectually gifted child. Apart from some understandable sleep issues that manifested shortly after the separation, she appears to have been thriving under the shared parenting arrangement. She has been doing well in school and appeared happy and well adjusted. It is only in the last year, since this application was filed, that she has been undergoing some difficulties. This application and the resulting pressure from both of her parents has made her anxious and unhappy.

Her father has discussed with B. the financial consequences of changing the arrangement - specifically, that he may have to downsize his home due to the additional expense of child support. He has at times been angry and

frustrated and has discussed more of this with his daughter than was appropriate.

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The pressure from the Applicant mother is more difficult to characterize. I found the mother's description of how this request to vary came about troubling. When the suggestion of an uncontested divorce was raised by the father, the mother went to B. and told her to decide what she really wanted. Did she want to keep going back and forth between the two of them, or did she want to live with her mom and visit her dad? The weight of this entire matter was placed squarely on her 12-year-old shoulders. This was presented under the guise of giving her a choice, and I am sure that the Applicant believes she was empowering her daughter, but there was never any real choice. When her mother told her to decide what she really wanted and not to be concerned about anybody's feelings, the feelings in question were her father's. If the Applicant had had any inkling that B. might have wanted to live primarily with her father, this conversation would never have happened. It is also clear that the Applicant kept the pressure up, with B. finally having to tell her to stop talking about it. This is in the context of a child who can say such innocently revealing things as "I don't

1	needs a counsellor. I have my mother," and in
2	reference to her mother, "I'm not being
3	manipulated - I don't think"
Λ	When the Applicant was cross-evamined by

When the Applicant was cross-examined by

Mr. Kinnear, she was asked whether or not she had

told B. that if B. did not decide she

wanted to change the living arrangements, she

would not be able to be her mother anymore. The

Applicant denied this, saying B. must have

misunderstood her. I am not sure what she could

possibly have said to cause her sensitive and

intelligent daughter to come to that

misunderstanding, but whatever it was, it was not

benign.

Mr. Kinnear described B. as a peacemaker and suggests that her position in this matter may well be what she perceives as the easiest way to bring this conflict to an end. This is also troubling, because it means she is less afraid of her father's reaction to ending the shared parenting regime than she is of her mother's reaction to maintaining it. This suggests that the pressure from her mother is far more significant to her than the pressure from her father.

Higher courts have consistently held that in most cases the best interests of a child will be

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reflected in a living arrangement that maximizes the child's contact with both parents. An equal and shared parenting regime, as reflected in the Separation Agreement in this case, is one of the simplest ways of accomplishing this goal. It is commendable that the parties were able to make this work for three years, four if we include the year since the petition was filed, and unfortunate that this could not simply have continued.

Respondent's access to one weekend every two
weeks would actually benefit his relationship
with his daughter, which is somewhat
self-serving. She has testified that she values
B.'s relationship with her father. Yet at
some point in the recent past she was considering
moving to Hay River, which would certainly not
suggest any value being place on this
relationship. During the course of her
testimony, it became obvious that she sees
herself as the only really competent parent.

During her testimony, the Applicant appeared to have a difficult time acknowledging anything positive about the Respondent or his relationship with B.. She took many opportunities to cast the Respondent in a negative light and was

evasive and non-responsive to questions which ran

counter to her own interests. I contrast this

with the Respondent's comments about the

Applicant, and I quote: "she benefits from

living with her mother, just as she benefits from

living with me," and, speaking about both of the

children, "Mom has a huge positive influence in

their life".

The Applicant is clearly an intelligent and well educated person. With no insult intended to the Respondent, she is more articulate and subtle in her use of language than he is. In spite of this, the Applicant displayed a consistently negative attitude towards the Respondent during her testimony. If this is the case in court, when she would be expected to present herself in the most positive light, I have some concern about how she is dealing with her obvious feelings about her ex when she is alone with the children.

Mr. Kinnear, who the Court commends for doing an excellent job of balancing the highly nuanced responsibilities of acting for a child in circumstances like this, told the Court that he saw no evidence of alienation, as it is commonly understood, in his dealings with B. I agree. "Alienation" as a legal term is used to

describe rather severe behaviour and consequences, which are not present in this case.

I have not been asked to make such a finding, nor is the Respondent seeking anything other than the continuation of the shared custody arrangement.

It was suggested by counsel for the Applicant, however, that the shared parenting arrangement is not working. I do not believe this to be the case. Both parents were able to provide a good environment for their children for three years - four, actually - and I see no reason why they could not do so again. I do not know why their relationship has deteriorated to the extent that it has over the last year, but I believe that two capable people who are committed to the welfare of their children can fix it.

It is fair to say this, however: if a court is faced with a breakdown in a shared parenting arrangement where one parent is supportive of the child's relationship with both parents and the other is not, the Court could easily decide to award primary custody to the parent who it believes is doing the least damage to all the important relationships in the child's life.

I see nothing broken about B.'s relationship with her father and nothing about her life with him that causes me concern. She is

blessed in having a good relationship with both of her parents. She may not be constantly engaged in her father's home the way she is at her mother's, but that is not necessarily a bad thing, given that independence is something that parents often try to encourage. She may not have the sort of deep emotional connection with her father that she does with her mother, but she obviously loves him and he her. Her friends are welcome in her father's home, she and her father go on outings to Tim Horton's together, he annoys her by trying to interest her in golf and placates her by letting her drive the cart; all of these things are features of an ordinary and healthy life.

Cutting through all the complicated competing arguments, at the bottom of this application is the Applicant's strong desire to have her daughter more or less to herself and the daughter's stated preference for spending time with her mother rather than her father. It would be tragic if the courts undertook to decide custody based on which parent is a child's favorite, or based on which parent that child is most anxious to please. The application to vary the custodial arrangements for B. is denied.

Given the absence of counsel for the

- 1 Respondent, Ms. Paradis, I was planning on
- 2 finalizing the divorce order. Is that something
- 3 that you are seeking at this point in time as
- 4 well?
- 5 MS. PARADIS: No, sir.
- 6 THE COURT: So simply an order with
- 7 respect to the Separation Agreement?
- 8 MS. PARADIS: That's correct.
- 9 THE COURT: Because the way the
- 10 applications were framed, it was framed as a
- 11 petition for a divorce in response to that
- 12 petition. But you are not seeking the Divorce
- Order at this point?
- 14 MS. PARADIS: That's right. Your Honour, in
- order to commence an application with respect to
- 16 these children, we had to start it by Petition
- for Divorce, otherwise we'd have two separate
- 18 actions.
- 19 THE COURT: Very well. Then the Order
- 20 will stand as I just stated.
- 21 Given the absence of counsel, if anybody
- 22 wishes to make an application with respect to
- costs, they can do that further down the road. I
- 24 know costs were asked for in both applications,
- but in the absence of counsel, I do not see any
- point in getting into that at this point in time.
- 27 As an aside, she sounds like a wonderful

1	little girl, and I hope that everybody can do
2	what they need to do to make this situation work
3	for her. I hope that getting this done before
4	the holidays gives you both a chance to have some
5	time to work on that. Close court.
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9	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723 of the Rules of Court
10	of the Rules of Court
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12	Jane Romanowich, CSR(A)
13	Court Reporter
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