

The trial court set forth the factual and procedural history of this case as follows:

On April 18, 2024, Jessica Sanfratello [("Mother")] filed a complaint for custody against [Father] seeking shared legal custody and primary physical custody of their three minor children, L.I. [(born 9/2018)], D.I. [(born 2/2020)], and M.I., [(born 7/2022)]. The parties lived together from September 2018 to December 2022. In December 2022, Mother moved from the parties' shared residence [in] Sellersville[, Pennsylvania], with the three children to [] Perkasio[, Pennsylvania,] where they reside with her mother Frances Sanfratello ([]"Maternal Grandmother").

A custody conference was held via telephone on August 1, 2024. Following the conference, the parties came to an agreement which became an order of court. According to the agreement, the parties had shared legal custody of the three minor children. Mother had primary physical custody subject to [Father]'s partial physical custody every Wednesday from 11am-9pm and 1pm-9pm when school is in session, and every Friday at 5pm to Saturday at 2pm. The agreement contained additional terms regarding relocation. It was further agreed that the parties would not insult, criticize, or say nasty things about each other in front of the children.

On September 10, 2025, [Father] filed a petition for modification of [the] custody order. In that petition, he alleges several reasons for seeking primary physical custody. Notably [Father] alleges that Mother does not keep a clean household; that she was not regularly bathing the children; that she is often not home because of graduate school, leaving the children with Maternal Grandmother; that she has been late getting the children to school; and that she has not established consistency with preventative health care. On September 12, 2025, Mother filed an answer to [the] petition to modify custody and [a] counterclaim for counsel fees in response[.] That same day[,] Mother filed a petition for special relief wherein she alleges that [Father] speaks poorly about her to the children causing them great distress. In her petition, Mother sought to send L.I. and D.I. to therapy in regards to the ongoing custody matter. On September 15, 2025, Mother filed a petition for special relief in the nature of a petition for psychological and psychiatric examination[, wherein Mother]

alleges [] that [Father] has “incessantly sent her degrading, berating, and concerning text messages.” In these messages[,], he insists on being a nuclear family, blames her for the breakdown of their relationship, and sends photos from when they were an in-tact couple. Mother avers that [Father] continues to speak poorly about her to the children causing them distress. She also avers that [Father]’s obsession and anger towards her is preventing any co-parenting. The petition asserts that it is in the best interests of the children that [Father] submit to psychological and psychiatric examinations including any recommended by the mental health professionals and to follow any and all treatment recommendations.

A custody conference was held on September 22, 2025. In the conference, [Father]’s chief concerns were the children’s hygiene, safety, and lack of structure. Mother rejected [Father]’s claims. She asserts that [Father] has repeatedly harassed her and has disparaged her in front of the children. It was the recommendation of the custody conference officer that the parties attend [Court Conciliation Evaluation Services (“CCES”)] since the case presents as requests for primary versus primary physical custody. The custody conference officer left Mother’s request for psychological evaluation to the discretion of this Court.

On September 29, 2025, [Father] subpoenaed records from Morgan Stanley Financial Advisors, Flourish Pelvic Health and Wellness, the New York State Police, and Delaware Valley University. [Father] sought information from Morgan Stanley Financial Advisors regarding “Julie Calix Revocable Trust” and “Julie Calix IRA.” [. . .]

On October 6, 2025, [Father] filed an answer to both of Mother’s petitions for special relief. On October 30, 2025, [Father] filed a motion for sanctions and a motion to dismiss [the] petition for special relief. On November 30, 2025, [Father] filed a petition for special relief and a hearing in this matter was scheduled for November 14, 2025, before the [Honorable] James M. McMaster. At the hearing, the parties agreed to participate in a custody evaluation through [CCES]. On February 3, 2026, [Father] filed an emergency petition to modify [the] custody order. A custody conference was scheduled for February 17, 2026. On February 12, 2026, [Father] filed a motion to vacate [the] CCES order and a motion for sanctions. That same day, the Family Court Office sent [Father] a problem notice stating that he must attach the

CCES order which he wishes to vacate and asked him to not use [artificial intelligence] forms.

At the custody conference on February 17, 2026, it was the recommendation of the custody conference officer [that Father]'s motion for sanctions and motion to vacate the CCES order be denied and dismissed. The custody conference officer further recommended that a hearing on [Father]'s allegations of neglect regarding the children's medical and dental care be scheduled. No recommendation was made regarding the allegations because testimony from the parties and evidence from the children's medical and dental providers is necessary. The custody conference officer finally addressed that[,] absent any involvement by Bucks County Children & Youth, [Father's] allegations of neglect regarding [the] children's hygiene should be addressed at CCES[,] which the parties agreed to after this issue had already been raised.

On February 20, 2026, [Father] filed a petition for [a] full *de novo* evidentiary trial on [the] emergency petition and all pending motions. On February 25, 2026, [Father] filed five motions with the custody court: he re-filed his motion to vacate the CCES order; he filed a motion to disqualify [the] custody conference officer[,] Ashley J. Adams, [Esquire,] and to [disregard her report]; he filed a praecipe for exceptions to [the] report of [Officer Adams]; he filed a second supplemental motion for sanctions against opposing counsel; and he filed his addendum to [the] motion to disqualify [Officer Adams] and to [disregard her report.]

On February 26, 2026, Mother filed a petition for civil contempt for disobedience of [the] court order dated November 14, 2025, for [Father]'s failure to participate in CCES. A hearing on this matter was scheduled for March 30, 2026. On March 5, 2026, [Father] filed an answer and new matter to Mother's petition for contempt. On March 10, 2026, Mother filed a petition for attorney's fees. Mother avers that through these numerous petitions and motions, [Father] intends to annoy, embarrass, and cause undue burden to Mother. Further, she avers that [Father] has repeatedly used the court system in an attempt to intimidate her and her counsel as [Father] has noted in his second supplemental motion for sanctions that he may file a civil suit against Mother's counsel and has already filed civil suit against Mother. She avers [Father]'s petitions are repetitive, vexatious, and in bad faith.

On March 18, 2026, [Father] filed a supplement to his second emergency petition for special relief. On March 24, 2026, [Father] filed a motion in limine to exclude [an] unauthenticated text message compilation. That same day, [Father] filed his response to [the] petition for attorney's fees.

On March 26, 2026, [Father] praeciped to file his bench brief.

A hearing was held on March 30, 2026. Father was not present at the hearing. He contacted [the trial court] chambers in the afternoon at 4:22pm on Sunday, March 29, 2026, that he was having gastrointestinal problems and contacted chambers again the next morning[,] about the same issue[,] requesting a continuance. [Father] was called twice at his telephone number the morning of March 30, 2026, but he did not answer either time. Th[e trial] court left two voicemails for [Father]. The first phone call notably went straight to voicemail after only two rings. Th[e trial] court left a message stating that it would call [Father] back in five minutes. The court allowed eight minutes to lapse before calling [Father] the second time. The second phone call went straight to voicemail after just a single ring suggesting that [Father] was sending the calls to voicemail. In its first voicemail, th[e trial] court informed [Father] that if th[e] court did not hear back, from him, it would assume that he did not wish to proceed on the multitude of petitions he filed and that th[e trial] court would simply address motions filed by Mother given his absence.

In its second voicemail, th[e trial] court informed [Father] that given his refusal to answer the phone call after requesting to get a continuance, th[e trial] court would entertain a request from Mother's counsel to deny and dismiss his motions with prejudice for his failure to appear or participate telephonically. In the hearing, th[e trial] court also heard testimony from Karly Binninger, a Bucks County Children and Youth caseworker, who [Father] insisted appear personally. [] Binninger testified that she made an unannounced visit to Mother's home. She stated that the children appeared clean and appropriately dressed, and there were no safety concerns in the home. Th[e trial] court also heard testimony from Linda McCann, a Bucks County Children and Youth caseworker. In [] McMann's testimony, she states that [Father]'s mental heal[th] status is "questionable" based on the volume and nature of the communications he has with her office.

Mother's counsel requested that all of [Father]'s petitions, supplements, and addendums that have been filed with the court

be denied and dismissed with prejudice. Th[e trial] court granted that request and denied and dismissed [Father's] petitions for failure to appear in person or telephonically. Following the hearing, [on April 10, 2026, the trial] court entered an interim order granting Mother's petition for special relief in the nature of a petition for psychological and psychiatric examination, Mother's petition for special relief requesting therapy for the older two children, L.I. and D.I., Mother's petition for contempt and attorney's fees, and Mother's petition for attorney's fees.

Trial Court Opinion, 5/6/26, at 1-7 (footnotes, brackets, and unnecessary capitalization omitted; some paragraph breaks added).

Father filed this timely appeal on April 13, 2026. In connection with this appeal, Father filed a document styled as a concise statement pursuant to Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure 1925, which filing contains forty-one numbered paragraphs across seven pages, raising issues in narrative form.

We have previously clarified the specificity requirements imposed by Rule 1925 on appellants:

An appellant's concise statement must identify the errors with sufficient specificity for the trial court to identify and address the issues the appellant wishes to raise on appeal. **See** Pa.R.A.P. 1925(b)(4)(ii) (requiring [] Rule 1925(b) statement to "concisely identify each ruling or error that the appellant intends to challenge with sufficient detail to identify all pertinent issues for the judge"). This Court explained in **Riley v. Foley**, [783 A.2d 807, 813 (Pa. Super. 2001)], that [Rule] 1925 is a crucial component of the appellate process because it allows the trial court to identify and focus on those issues the parties plan to raise on appeal. We further determined that "a [c]oncise [s]tatement which is too vague to allow the court to identify the issues raised on appeal is the functional equivalent to no [c]oncise [s]tatement at all." **Commonwealth v. Dowling**, [778 A.2d 683, 686-87 (Pa. Super. 2001)]. "Even if the trial court correctly guesses the issues [the a]ppellant raises on appeal and writes an opinion pursuant to that

supposition[,] the issues are still waived.” **Kanter v. Epstein**, [866 A.2d 394, 400 (Pa. Super. 2004)] (citation omitted).

Satiro v. Maninno, 237 A.3d 1145, 1150 (Pa. Super. 2020) (brackets omitted). Further, when an appellant’s concise statement identifies too many issues for appeal in a manner that impedes meaningful review, this Court has found waiver of all issues:

Our law makes it clear that [Rule] 1925(b) is not satisfied by simply filing any statement. Rather, the statement must be “concise” and coherent as to permit the trial court to understand the specific issues being raised on appeal.

Specifically, this Court has held that when appellants raise an “outrageous” number of issues in their [Rule] 1925(b) statement, the appellants have deliberately circumvented the meaning and purpose of Rule 1925(b) and have thereby effectively precluded appellate review of the issues they now seek to raise. We have further noted that such “voluminous” statements do not identify the issues that appellants actually intend to raise on appeal because the briefing limitations contained in [Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure] 2116(a) makes the raising of so many issues impossible. Further, this type of extravagant [Rule] 1925(b) statement makes it all but impossible for the trial court to provide a comprehensive analysis of the issues.

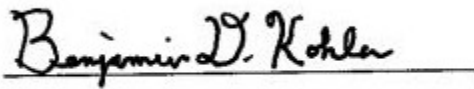
Id. at 1150-51 (citations, original brackets, and some quotation marks omitted); **see also Jones v. Jones**, 878 A.2d 86, 90-91 (Pa. Super. 2005) (appellant’s twenty-nine issues written in narrative form made it impossible to discern from Rule 1925(b) statement which claims actually identified issues and which provided unnecessary background information resulting in waiver).

Here, Father’s concise statement spans seven pages and contains forty-one numbered paragraphs in narrative form, which issues are too voluminous to distinguish between what is background information and what is the

substance of his argument on appeal. **See Satiro**, 237 A.3d at 1150. Father's Rule 1925 statement is so voluminous that it has circumvented the purpose of Rule 1925 and is the functional equivalent of no concise statement at all. **See id.** at 1150-51. Accordingly, Father has impeded meaningful review of this appeal, and we dismiss this appeal in its entirety.² **See id.; see also Jones**, 878 A.2d at 90-91.

Appeal dismissed.

Judgment Entered.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Kohler". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Benjamin D. Kohler, Esq.
Prothonotary

Date: 10/1/2026

² We observe that the instant case is a simple dispute between two parties over custody and related contempt and not a complicated case that may require numerous issues to be raised. **See Eiser v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.**, 938 A.2d 417, 427 (Pa. 2007) (noting appellants preserved their claims, despite raising twenty-four issues with sub-issues, because they "brought forth a complicated multi-count lawsuit with numerous defendants resulting in many trial court rulings").