

Legal Lifelines

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This Lifeline contains general information, and does not constitute individual legal advice about your situation. You should consult with an attorney for individual legal advice about your situation and to find out how this information applies to your situation. To see if you qualify for free legal services, call the Legal Aid office nearest you.

Understanding Paternity Cases in Family Court

Paternity cases in Family Court are crucial for establishing a child's biological father and determining parental rights and responsibilities. Here's a comprehensive guide to navigating the process:

What is Paternity?

 Paternity cases identify a child's biological father for legal purposes, affecting parental rights and obligations.

Establishing Paternity:

- Marital Presumption: In marriage, the husband is presumed to be the legal father.
- **Acknowledgement of Paternity**: Unmarried parents can establish paternity by signing this form, typically done at birth or before the child turns twenty-one.
- **Paternity Petition**: Filed in Family Court to declare someone as the legal father if no acknowledgment is signed.
- Exception for Married Women: If a woman is married at the time of birth or conception, the acknowledgment of paternity form cannot be used.

Filing a Paternity Petition:

- Any involved party—mother, father, guardian, or Department of Social Services—can file.
- Both parties receive notice of the court date.

Court Process:

- Agreement: If all parties agree on paternity, the court may issue an Order of Filiation.
- DNA Test: If disagreement persists, the court may order a DNA test for all involved parties.
- **Trial**: If necessary, a trial is scheduled where evidence, including DNA test results, is presented. The burden of proof varies based on circumstances.
- **Final Order**: Upon completion, the judge signs an Order of Filiation if paternity is established.

DNA Testing Process:

- Conducted at a laboratory by swabbing cheeks of the involved parties and the child.
- The requesting party typically covers the cost, but reimbursement may occur if the respondent is confirmed as the biological father.
- The court may share or cover the cost if needed.

Legal Representation:

- Parties can represent themselves or hire attorneys.
- Court-appointed attorneys may be available based on income eligibility.
- Assistance from Legal Aid may be an option for those in need.

Equitable Estoppel:

 Courts may apply this principle to deny paternity if establishing it could result in injustice, especially when a child already has an established relationship with someone else as their father.

LGBTQ+ and Donor-Conceived Cases:

- New York State recognizes various family compositions and methods of reproduction through parentage proceedings.
- Parents, regardless of marital status or sexual orientation, can establish parentage through legal means, including signing an Acknowledgment of Parentage or filing a Parentage Petition in Family Court.

Understanding the intricacies of paternity cases is essential for navigating legal matters surrounding parental rights and responsibilities in Family Court effectively.

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