



Child Support Basics

This guide answers questions that a non-custodial parent might have about child support. All of the information is helpful for custodial and non-custodial parents. This information has been adapted for the following New York counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.

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Why did I get papers saying I must go to court?

Someone or an agency filed a **petition** in court asking for you to pay child support. A petition is a request in writing to the court.

Who can file a child support petition?

A child support petition can be filed by:

- The person caring for the child
- The County Department of Social Services, if the child is, or was, receiving Public Assistance.
- The child (although, this usually applies only to older children)

When does child support end?

In New York State, a child can receive child support until the age of 21. Sometimes the child support can be ended earlier. Some examples of when it can end earlier are if the child joins the military or gets married.

What will happen when I go to court?

At your court appearance, a **support magistrate** will hear, or listen to, the case and make an **order for child support**. The order for child support is a piece of paper that tells you how much support you have to pay, how often you have to pay it, and where to send it. A support magistrate is similar to a judge and has the power to make decisions about child support and paternity cases. A paternity case is about who the father of a child is.

Can I get a lawyer for my child support case?

Family Court does not give parents free lawyers in child support cases. If the non-custodial parent is a respondent in a violation petition and is in danger of going to jail for not paying, they can apply for a lawyer to be assigned by the court. All parties may hire a lawyer if they want to. In some cases, the support magistrate may assign a lawyer called an attorney for the child, to make sure that the best interests of the child are being protected.

Definitions of key terms

Custodial Parent: The parent living with the child most of the time.

Non-Custodial Parent: The parent not living with the child most of the time.

Petition: A request in writing to the court.

Support magistrate: A person who will hear, or listen to, the case and make an order for child support.

Order for child support: A piece of paper that tells you how much support you have to pay, how often you have to pay it, and where to send it.

Paternity: A case about who the legal father of a child is.





How is the amount of child support decided?

The amount is based on the **Child Support Standards Act**. First, the court determines the **gross income** of the two parents together. Gross income is the amount of money you earn before taxes are taken out. Some special expenses will reduce your income level for child support. Ordinary expenses are things you pay all the time, such as the electric bill, credit card bills, and rent. These bills will not reduce your income level for child support. Once the court determines your total income, it uses the formula to the right to decide the amount needed to support the child. Note that the calculation may be different if both parents' combined gross income is above a certain amount. The amount changes regularly. As of March 1, 2022, the amount was \$163,000.

1 child = 17% of your income
2 children = 25% of your income
3 children = 29% of your income
4 children = 31% of your income
5 children or more = 35% of your income

You will be required to pay at least \$25 per month, even if you receive public assistance.

You may be ordered to pay extra for child care and health care costs. Or you may be ordered to include the child on your insurance.

Is support paid for the time while the case is going?

The court can also order **retroactive support**. This means you have to pay support from the time the petition was filed, even if that was long before you went to court. Retroactive support does not typically go back to when the child was born, but it can if that was when the petition was filed. Usually, it goes back to when the custodial parent first filed the petition for child support.

If you do not pay child support, you will owe **arrears**. Arrears means unpaid child support. If you owe arrears, the court can add a set amount to your payment until you have paid all the money you owe.

Notes



What should I bring to court?



1. A carefully completed Financial Disclosure Affidavit. ☐
2. Documentation that proves your salary, such as pay stubs. ☐
3. Copies of any income tax filings, Federal or State. ☐
4. Documentation of health care expenses for you and/or for family coverage, and the amount of that coverage. ☐
5. Documentation that shows your Social Security or disability benefits, worker's compensation, unemployment benefits, veteran's benefits, pension or retirement fund investments, fellowships, or annuities. ☐
6. Information about any Medicaid, Home Relief, or Food Stamps you receive, such as a Budget Letter. ☐
7. Proof of expenses, such as FICA. These expenses will be subtracted from your income before the court determines your support payments. ☐
8. If you have been ordered to pay support for another child, bring a copy of the order and proof of the payments you have made. Some ways to prove that you have paid are receipts for money orders, canceled checks, or pay stubs showing that the support has been removed. ☐

What if I work "off the books?"

If you work "off the books" or do not receive regular paychecks, the court may base your income on one of the following:

- What you earned in the past
- What the court thinks you could earn
- What the standard of living is in your household

The amount the court decides on is called an **imputed income**. The court then uses this imputed income to decide how much child support you have to pay.



What if I miss my court date?

If you miss a court date, a support magistrate can issue a **default judgment**. A default judgment is an order that is made when someone does not show up for court. In child support cases, the default judgment is an **order for child support** against the non-custodial parent. The order is based on the information the custodial parent gave to the court.

If you want to cancel the order, you must file a **motion to vacate a default judgment**. This is a written request asking the court to cancel the order. You must give the court a good reason for not showing up.

If you cannot make a court appearance, you must file a written request to the support magistrate, explaining why you cannot appear.



What if I do not agree with the final support order?

You have the right to tell the court that you do not agree with the order. This is called an objection. If you receive a copy of the order in court the day it was made, you have 30 days to file an objection in writing. However, if the order was mailed, you have 35 days (from the day it was mailed) to file an objection in writing. You can file the objection with the clerk of the Family Court where the decision was made. A judge will decide the case. You may not have to come back to court for another hearing. But you must continue to pay the child support until the court changes the order. The decision will be mailed to you. For more information, see the Family Legal Care guide **“How to File an Objection or a Rebuttal to a Child Support Order,”** which is available at familylegalcare.org.

Will the court give me a lawyer in a paternity case?

If someone brings a paternity case against you, and you cannot afford a lawyer, you can ask the support magistrate to appoint (give you) a lawyer for free. You can also hire your own lawyer. If you start a paternity case, the court may not give you a lawyer, even if you cannot afford one.

What if I am not the father?

If you were married to the mother when the child was born, the law assumes that you are the father. If you were married to the mother and believe that you are NOT the father, tell the support magistrate right away. This is called **contesting paternity**. The court must determine paternity (find out who is the father) before it can order child support. To determine paternity, the court may order a DNA test. If the test shows you are the father, the court will issue an **Order of Filiation**. This is a legal document from the court saying who the father of a child is.



How do I make support payments?

You can pay the custodial parent directly or through the **Support Collection Unit (SCU)** at the address below. If the custodial parent receives public assistance, SCU will automatically collect the support. There is no fee for SCU services, and they will keep track of all payments.

Please remember: Always write the case number on your payment to SCU to make sure you get credit for the payment. Do not use cash – especially if you make payments directly to the other parent! Always make your payments by money order or check.

What if SCU makes a mistake?

Go to the Support Collection Unit office in your county, and ask to speak with a customer service representative. You can also call the New York State Office of Child Support Enforcement at (888) 208-4485.

County Support Collection Unit office information is listed at the end of this guide.

How long is a support order in effect?

Once child support has been ordered, it stays in effect until someone asks the court to change it, your children turn 21 years old, or your children are emancipated. Children are emancipated if they are living separately from the custodial parent, supporting themselves, married, or in the military. If you pay through SCU, SCU automatically reconsiders the case every three years. When evaluating the case, SCU may add a cost-of-living (COLA) increase. SCU can do this without going back to court. If they do this, they will send you a letter.



What happens if I do not pay?

Once there is a court order to pay child support, you must pay. If you do not pay, you will have arrears. They WILL NOT go away, even after your child turns 21. Declaring bankruptcy will NOT get rid of arrears either.

SCU (Support Collection Unit) has different ways to get the money from you.

- SCU can have your employer take the child support directly from your paycheck. (By law, your employer must do this. But your employer cannot fire you because of it.) This is called **garnishing your wages**.
- SCU can take your state or federal tax refund before you get it. SCU can also take money directly from your bank account.
- If you owe more than a few months of support, SCU can suspend your driver's license or professional licenses until you have paid the arrears.
- If you owe large amounts of money, and SCU or the custodial parent asks the court to find that you are **willfully violating the support order**, you could be put in jail for up to six months. Willfully violating means not following the order when you have the ability to pay but fail to do so.



What can I do if I lose my job or cannot pay?

If you lose your job or cannot pay for another reason – such as your income was lowered or you are going to prison – the court will not automatically change the amount of child support you are suppose to pay. If you cannot pay, immediately go to the Family Court where the order was made and file a **petition for downward modification**. This is a written request asking the court to lower the amount of child support you pay. To get the court to lower the amount, you must prove that a substantial change of circumstances has happened since the support magistrate made the final order.

- A substantial change of circumstance can be that you are incarcerated as long as the incarceration is not because of not paying child support or a crime against the custodial parent or child.
- You can also ask for a modification if 3 years have passed since the last order was made.
- Also, if either you or the custodial parent's income changed (either up or down) by 15% or more since the last order was made, you may request a downward modification.

When you go to court, you must bring proof that your income changed. You can ask the court to reduce your support going back to the date when you filed the petition. However, until the court makes a different order, you must continue to pay the original amount.

The court may look at what you made before and decide that you could make more than you do now. If this happens, the court might not change the order.



What if I already support my child?

Be sure to keep receipts for all support payments so you can show that you have paid them. Paying bills or buying gifts does not replace paying child support. You must make regular payments. You must also pay for any arrears that have added up.

If I have been paying support, can I also get visitation?

Not necessarily. Child support and visitation are not connected. If you have not been able to see your children, you can file a **petition for visitation** with the court. Whether or not you are seeing your children, you are still responsible for paying child support. For more information on getting visitation with your children, see the Family Legal Care guide “Custody and Visitation.”

What if there is no child support case, but I want to support my children?

Non-custodial parents cannot start child support cases. If you want to support your children, but do not know where they are, you can put the money in a separate bank account.



If my children are on public assistance and I pay support, who gets the money?

If the custodial parent receives public assistance, SCU will automatically collect the support. If you do not owe arrears, \$100 of your monthly payment will go directly to the custodial parent. If you owe arrears, support will go toward the arrears first. The county will still collect support payments from you even if you give money directly to the custodial parent. The county may also reduce the child's welfare budget to recover this “extra” money received by the family.

Can I take my children off public assistance?

The non-custodial parent cannot take children off of public assistance. Only the custodial parent who started the public assistance case can do that.



Why would a custodial parent take children off of public assistance?

If your income is high enough, your children may receive more money by getting support from you instead of from public assistance. For example, if you are the father of all the children in the home of the mother, and she can show that you will support them, taking them off public assistance should not be a problem. If the mother has children by other fathers on her public assistance budget, taking your children off is more difficult. The state wants all children in a household to have the same income. So the mother might not be able to take only your children off of public assistance.

Where can I go for help?

If SCU is working on your case, go to the Support Collection Unit office in your county and ask to speak to a customer service representative. You can also call the Office of Child Support Enforcement at (888) 208-4485.

SCU Offices by county:

Allegany County Support Collection Unit

7 Court Street
Belmont, NY 14813

Genesee County Support Collection Unit

5130 East Main Street Road, Suite 3
Batavia, NY 14020

Cattaraugus County Support Collection Unit

County Building
1 Leo Moss Drive, Suite 1811
Olean, NY 14760

Niagara County Support Collection Unit

20 East Avenue
Lockport, NY 14094

Chautauqua County Child Support Collection Unit

HRC Building, 2nd Floor
7 North Erie Street
Mayville, NY 14757

Orleans County Support Collection Unit

14016 Route 31 West
Albion, NY 14411

Erie County Support Collection Unit

95 Franklin Street, Room 728
Buffalo, NY 14202

Wyoming County Support Collection Unit

466 North Main Street
Warsaw, NY 14569



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