

NON-PARENT FILING FOR CHILD CUSTODY



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FILING FOR CHILD CUSTODY WHEN YOU ARE NOT THE NATURAL PARENT

1. What do I need to do first?

If you are not the natural parent (that is, a biological or adoptive mother or father) of a child in New York State AND you have not been granted joint custody prior to this in any court, then you must show in your petition, that there are extraordinary circumstances.

2. What does the term “extraordinary circumstances” mean?

Extraordinary circumstances may exist if a parent has abandoned the child or if the parent is currently unfit to care for the child. The judge may also consider how long the child and parent have lived separately, the current relationship between the child and the parent, and the reasons why the parent does not currently have custody. For further information regarding your specific case, it is recommended you consult with an attorney.

3. What happens if the court determines that “extraordinary circumstances” do not exist?

Your petition will be dismissed.

4. What happens if the court determines that “extraordinary circumstances” do exist?

If you are successful in proving that extraordinary circumstances exist, then you must show that custody being granted to you would be in the child’s “best interests”.

5. What does “best interests” mean?

In custody cases there is no firm definition of best interests. Rather, for each case, the court will consider a number of factors such as:

- a) Who has been the primary caregiver?
- b) Need for stability and continuity in the child’s life.
- c) Relative financial ability of the caregivers
- d) Quality of the home environment and the parental guidance each caregiver provides.
- e) Ability to provide for the child’s emotional and intellectual development.
- f) Relative fitness of each prospective caregiver.
- g) Length of time the present custodial arrangement has been in effect.
- h) To some extent, the desires of the child.

6. What information do I need to have before I fill out the petition?

You need to gather these facts BEFORE you complete the custody petition because this information will guide you to the correct form to use. You need to know:

- a) Name, address, phone number and social security number of each parent.
- b) Name, date of birth, and social security number of the child.
- c) Name of person who has physical custody of the child.
- d) If there are any other petitions for custody or visitation of the child, and if so, the date, the court,

and the results of the case. If there are custody orders that have been issued by the courts regarding the child, then you must use the form entitled “PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF CUSTODY”. If there are not any prior custody orders, then you should use the form entitled “PETITION FOR CUSTODY”.

- e) Are the natural parents married, divorced, or legally separated? If so, then include the date of each event that applies to each natural parent.
- f) Do you have any knowledge of any Temporary or Permanent Orders of Protection issued against either natural parent? Are there any Temporary or Permanent Orders of Protection issued against you? If available, please specify the court, the index number, the date of the order, status of the case, and whether there are any upcoming court dates.
- g) Do you have any knowledge of any pending criminal domestic violence cases against either natural parent? If so, there is a possibility that the child custody case could be transferred by the courts to the integrated domestic violence court in your county. As of October 2006, there are integrated domestic violence courts in Clinton, Essex, and Franklin counties.

7. Do I need to have the petition notarized?

Yes. You must sign your petition in the presence of a notary.

8. Is there a fee for filing my petition?

No, there is no cost to file the file with the Family Court.

9. What happens after I file my petition?

You and all the other parties to the case will be notified by the court of the first court appearance date. Since you filed the petition, you are the “Petitioner”. The parties you filed against are the “Respondents”.

From the date the respondents receive the petition, they will have 20 days to file their response to your petition with the court.

10. What does “serving the petition” mean?

It means that a copy of your petition must be delivered to the respondents. If the Department of Social Services is involved, they must also be served with a copy of the petition.

11. What do I need to know about going to court?

Always be on time. Appearance matters, so wear your most professional outfit. Be polite to all involved, that is, the court personnel, the attorneys, and caseworkers.

Remember to speak clearly and loudly enough for all to hear you. ALWAYS follow the judge’s orders.

12. How can I prepare for my case?

- 1) KEEP A JOURNAL.
 - Your custody journal is a daily record of events which impact the children’s’ lives, and reflect upon your abilities as a caregiver. This journal should be kept on a daily basis, both so that you do not forget important events and so that you are not later accused of “erasing events” which may or may not have occurred.
 - List both routine and special events which take place on any given day. While routine items such as preparation of a meal may not seem important at first, when viewed as part of a long-term pattern of care, they take on great significance. Be as detailed as you like. For example,

your description of a meal's preparation might include a "menu" to show that the child receives nutritional meals as well as a description of the child's role at mealtime when they help set or clear the table, or fix the salad or dessert. In this way, you are showing that they are also taught a sense of responsibility and teamwork.

- Your journal should also include statements that the child makes, or a description of matters which you and the child discuss. These do not need to be matters directly relating to custody – in most cases it is not helpful for you to "provoke" discussion about custody, but you may include the child's feelings about you or the parents, as well as the child's statements about day-to-day occurrences.

2) PHOTOGRAPHS/VIDEO

- The old adage, "a picture is worth a thousand words" often holds true in custody cases. Photographs can be used to illustrate some aspect of your ability as a parent, whether it is to show the court the physical setting of your home, living or sleeping areas, or to show various events and activities you enjoy with the child.
- Photograph routine events in the child's life such as getting off the school bus or saying bedtime prayers. These will illustrate your daily involvement with the child.
- Photograph special events such as holidays, vacations, and trips. Be sure to include the child's friends, aunts, uncles, and extended family. Do not forget to include yourself in these pictures.
- If any bad things happen, such as a bruise on the child, you should take a picture. Also, preserve any photographs or family albums that you already have so there is a record of your past involvement in the life of the child

3) RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS

- You should begin to gather those documents and comments which will demonstrate your strengths in caring for the child.
- Collecting pediatrician bills will show your attention to the child's health matters. Report cards and school correspondence can illustrate your involvement in the child's education. A birdhouse or artwork made by the child can be helpful in giving insight into the child's feelings.
- It is very likely that the contents of your journal will be used in court should your case go to trial. It may be used to show contemporaneous recordings of events or to refresh your recollection on the witness stand. So, be careful what you write. The journal is not a place to chronicle your love life or to apologize for any shortcomings you may feel you have in your parenting role.
- While it is proper to write about the other parties in a bad light, be careful not to overdo it. The tone of your journal should be generally positive.
- Remember, your journal is one of the most important devices available to assist you in your case.

CUSTODY WORKSHEET

In short paragraphs that correspond with letters A through T and numbers 1 through 148, COMMENT ON THE FOLLOWING AREAS. These guidelines are roughly equivalent to the areas that will be covered by you at trial. It can not be emphasized strongly enough to fully list examples of past and present, with dates.

A. Time - Past, Present, and Future Time with the Child

1. your hours of work
2. days of work
3. your travel and absence from the home.
4. child's departure and return from school
5. bedtime
6. time schedule if you are awarded custody.

B. Food and Feeding

7. meals with the child,
8. food preparation,
9. shopping
10. ensuring a balanced diet
11. eating sufficiently, not too much or too little
12. table manners
13. meals outside the home.

C. Cleanliness and Attention to Body

14. wash hands, face, ears
15. bathing/showering
16. toilet training
17. clean nails
18. brushed and combed hair
19. acne
20. use of cosmetics
21. keep child neat
22. see that house and child's room is clean
23. beds made
24. put child to sleep
25. stayed with them
26. when child would wake up
27. play on beach
28. swimming
29. out of doors
30. playground
31. walk with them
32. athletic games including games participated in by you and the child

D. Medical

33. visits to pediatrician
34. doctor
35. check-ups
36. special attention
37. follow prescriptions
38. give medicines
39. during illness
40. stayed with child
41. attended to them
42. advised parent/s

E. Dental

43. visits to dentist
44. teeth brushing
45. water pick
46. bought toothpaste
47. braces
48. orthodontia

F. Clothing

49. purchase and attention to appearance, sizes, quality, utility, warmth, cost
50. dress them or help them to dress
51. undress them or help them undress
52. laundry
53. mending
54. sewing

G. Attention to Mind

55. read to them
56. television (choices and limitations)
57. movies
58. crossword puzzles, monopoly, and other games
59. theatre
60. plays for children
61. magic shows

H. Education

62. what schools
63. how child goes or will go to school
64. visits to school
65. conference with teachers
66. see they do homework
67. help with homework – not too much - not too little

I. Music

68. sing with them
69. musical instruments
70. listening to CD's
71. choice of CD's

J. Psychological and Emotional

72. your relations with mother/father
73. child's relations with mother/father
74. encourage relations and activities with mother/father
75. relations with grandparents
76. relations between siblings; encourage no favoritism, take children out together and individually
77. birthday of child
78. birthday of child's siblings
79. parties
80. association with other children
81. Christmas
82. Hanukkah
83. Easter

84. child – happy with mother/father 85. cooperation with therapist, counselor, school or other psychologist 86. follow advice of these professionals

K. Sex

87. education 88. special problems and guidance 89. menstruation – assistance of aunts or paternal/maternal grandmothers 90. guidance

L. Play with Children

91. playground – swings, see-saws 92. games 93. home 94. outside – play with children and/or transportation to or attendance at sporting events child participates in

M. Discipline of Child

95. manners 96. speech 97. politeness 98. how administered

N. Religion of Child

99. Sunday school 100. religious school 101. holy days 102. prayers 103. symbolism in home 104. attendance at services 105. respect for other faiths 106. religious books 107. confirmation – first communion 108. bar mitzvah 109. bat mitzvah

O. Chronological Description of Activities with Child

110. typical day – morning, afternoon, night 111. before child attended school 112. school days 113. typical weekend – Saturday, Sunday 114. Vacation

P. Your Health and Health of Mother/Father

115. physical 116. psychological 117. drugs 118. alcohol

Q. Evaluation of You and Mother/Father

119.gentle 120. kind 121. sweet 122. patient 123. attentive 124. caring 125. considerate 126. intelligent 127. careful 128. reliable

R. Affection – Demonstration

129. love 130. words of love by you, and mother/father 131. child – words of love 132. laugh together 133. cuddling 134. kissing 135. hugging 136. smooching

S. Negative Actions

137. mistreat 139. beat 140. abuse 141. yell and scream 142. inattentive 143. rude 144. improper

T. Last Questions

145. Can you be the most effective caregiver?

146. If custody is granted to you, will you endeavor to respect and strengthen the relationship between the child and mother/father?

147. Do you deeply realize that the child needs the love and attention of you and their mother and father?

148. Do you ask this court to award custody of the child to you?