



Region Legal Service Office Hawaii
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Preventative Law Series

Paternity

INTRODUCTION

Generally, the father of any illegitimate child may be required to provide child support through paternity proceedings. Where the father has not acknowledged the child, paternity must be established in court or administratively. The degree and the kind of required proof depends on the purpose for which it is used and the State law involved.

Many benefits, including military benefits, depend on whether a servicemember is the biological father.

Paternity establishment is essentially a state law matter for resolution—either judicially or in some states in an administrative proceeding. According to the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), many men voluntarily acknowledge paternity.

Many States have established procedures whereby a formal acknowledgement of paternity has the same effect as a judicial determination of paternity.

OCSE administers a combined Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Program to locate parents, their employers, and/or their assets; establish paternity if necessary; and establish and enforce child support orders. State and local CSE offices provide day to day operation of the program. State CSE agencies are listed at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/extinf.html>.

Establishing paternity is often the first step to collecting child support for a child born out of wedlock. The paternity proceeding determines whether the named member fathered the child. Either parent can request a blood test in contested paternity cases. Recent developments in DNA testing may make the determination of fatherhood more certain.

Common Questions & Answers on Paternity of Military Members:

Q. How does one get an order establishing paternity?

A. Often the best place to start is the local Child Support Enforcement Office (CSEO) in the petitioner's home state. See <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/extinf.html>.

A petitioner may also call the local District Attorney's Office to ask for contact information for the CSEO. The CSEO will either provide everything needed to obtain support, usually for a very small fee; or, depending on the circumstances, they may refer the petitioner to a private attorney.

Q. What happens in court?

A. The CSEO attorney or a privately retained attorney will petition the court to determine that the defendant is the child's father, and to determine an appropriate amount of child support. After filing paperwork at the courthouse, the petitioner's lawyer will serve a copy of the summons and complaint on the defendant, the alleged father. If the defendant consents or does not file an answer within a few weeks, the judge may grant the petition and award child support without any further discussion. If the defendant files an answer contesting paternity, then the judge will set a trial date. Before trial, it is almost inevitable that the alleged father will take a

blood test. If the tests show that the defendant is the father, then the court will award child support based on the defendant's ability to pay. If the tests show that the defendant is not the father, then the court will dismiss the case.

Q. Who pays for the blood tests?

A. The party requesting blood tests, usually the CSEO or the mother usually pays. The defendant can be ordered to pay later if he is determined to be the father.

Q. What happens after the court determines paternity?

A. The court will also determine how much child support should be paid; whether and how much of the prenatal care, labor, and delivery expenses have to be paid; and child custody and visitation rights. A copy of the court order can also be used to establish the child's entitlement to social security and military benefits, including medical care, Exchange, and Commissary privileges. These rights and privileges last for as long as one of the child's parents is on active duty or until the child reaches the age of 18, or 23 if a full-time student.

Q. Can the child get military medical care without a court order?

A. Yes. There are three basic requirements:

- The servicemember must acknowledge paternity, either by sworn affidavit or court order. If possible, he should be listed as the father on the birth certificate.
- The servicemember has to apply for dependency status and issuance of an ID card for the child. The military personnel office will review the application for completeness. Once all requirements have been met, the child is issued a military dependent ID card.
- The child must then be registered with DEERS, the Defense Eligibility Enrollment Reporting System, a computerized system that keeps track of all authorized health care recipients.

The child will then be eligible either for treatment in a military facility or to receive treatment under TRICARE from a civilian hospital.

For more information, please contact your local Region Legal Service Office.