

13699-82 Women New York Bi-Monthly News from the Women's  
Part 2 of 2 Division of the State of New York Issue, Volume 3, Number 6  
BI, F 35  
July / August 1979



Women New York  
~~July/Aug.~~  
~~June/July~~ 1979

612222  
Pages 2-3

GOVERNOR CAREY ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN IN  
NEW YORK STATE

Governor Carey on May 17th at the opening session of the first National Conference For Women in Crisis in New York City in announcing a series of studies, administrative changes and proposed legislation, made clear his continuing commitment to assuring equal opportunity and treatment between men and women.

"Throughout most of history, our earth was considered "A man's world." The needs of women were seldom met, or worse, not even considered. But through the work of individuals like you, and the groups you represent, women are no longer considered second class citizens," said the Governor.

"In my State of the State message to the people of New York in January, I spoke of this Administration's determination to assure women a fair chance to share the rewards and opportunities of a free society."

"I would like to share with you", said Governor Carey "a number of steps I have taken, and will take, that reflect that commitment."

"Women comprise 52.7 per cent of this state's population. They make up 43.4 per cent of our work force."

"Alcoholism affects one out of every ten New Yorkers aged 21 to 66. It means a loss of productivity, birth defects, and even death. It affects both sexes. Yet until recently, research has been primarily on male subjects, with little attention given to the special problems of women who drink.



"Today I am announcing a study to help employers identify and refer alcoholic women employees to work-based rehabilitation programs. Alcoholic women tend to leave their jobs or are fired. out Our program will encourage employers to retain and hire recovering alcoholic women. We cannot afford to ignore the plight of the alcoholic working woman any more than we can afford the loss of productivity.

"I am also announcing today the creation of the Domestic Violence Task Force. This group will recommend the most effective ways for state government to respond to the critical law enforcement and social problems posed by domestic violence. The Task Force will include a legal aid attorney, representatives of the family and criminal courts, a provider of community services to battered spouses, state agencies representatives and persons who have been victims of domestic violence. The problem is complex and it affects families from all social and economic backgrounds." The Task Force will organize a shelter staff conference to be held in Albany.

"To help acquire more of the necessary facts for this most important work, I am instructing ~~submitting~~ legislation to require the Division of Criminal Justice Services to collect and analyze data on all incidents of domestic violence reported to the police."

"I have submitted ~~am also proposing~~ legislation to conform the language of our Displaced Homemakers Act to that of the Federal Law to increase the potential for additional federal support through vehicles such as the CETA program. Funding totalling \$1.1 million has already been approved for centers in New York City, Erie, Nassau, and Rockland Counties, and we will be making every effort to expand this program to other parts of the State.



"In this the International Year of the Child, we must also expand our efforts to help care for the children of working women when that assistance is necessary."

"Today I am announcing a state-wide change in day-care regulations to establish a "looking for work" period for parents of day-care children. This change will replace a varied schedule of from zero to four months with a uniform standard of six months of day care for parents who are employed and lose their jobs, or who have been enrolled in training programs and are now looking for work. This change will allow parents the flexibility to find new employment without the necessity of removing their children from the stable day-care environment.

Giving full recognition to the need for greater participation of women in government, the Governor declared, "I want more women

in government. I want to remove any obstacles to their advancing to

~~any levels of responsibility their abilities merit.~~ <sup>LAST YEAR WE HELD A SERIES OF CAREER PLANNING AND TRAINING SEMINARS FOR WOMEN IN STATE GOVERNMENT</sup> ~~Therefore, I~~ <sup>AND</sup>

<sup>FOR WOMEN</sup> have directed that five additional career day programs be held in

<sup>THIS YEAR</sup> major cities ~~across~~ this state for the benefit of female employees.

Additionally, I am appointing a Task Force to analyze existing State employee training programs to assure that they are up-to-date, and that remnants of past traditional thinking do not impair the ability of our workers, particularly women, to compete successfully for advancement."

I am also issuing an executive directive in support of the newly-expanded bridge program, which will enable workers to escape from dead-end jobs and encourage them to move into increasingly responsible positions. This program was developed by my Office of Employee Relations and the Civil Service Employees Association and



*will receive greater exposure through my directive. The dates for  
the bridge examinations will be announced soon."*



Women New York

July/Aug. 1979

Page - 3

Bottom of the page  
lines

Note: In Afghanistan, a new law requires a negligent driver to pay \$4,895 for running over a man, and \$2,447 for running over a woman.

New Woman

March-April, 1979



Memorandum



STATE OF NEW YORK  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Linda:

The Women In State  
Legislature should be  
paid out in reverse  
alphabetical order.

Also please include  
Sen. Carol Berman  
which was set last time  
but had to be pulled.

Janette



Joan B. HAGUE  
110<sup>th</sup> A.D.

Pages 4  
49 lines

"I'm particularly interested in human service issues, such as ~~Child Care~~, ~~Court reform~~, aging, problems of working women and single parenthood."

Joan B. Hague, Republican-Conservative, was born in Glens Falls. She attended the public schools of Glens Falls, was graduated from Tusculum College and did graduate work at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

~~MS.~~ Hague served as Warren County Commissioner of Jurors from 1971-1978.

Assemblywoman Hague is active in many community and civic organizations such as the Glens Falls Club of College Women, Queensbury Boosters Club, Vice President of New York State Association of Commissioner of Jurors, Glens Falls Hospital Guild, Lake George Association, Warren County Social Services Advisory Council and the Attorney General's Committee on Consumer Affairs.

The Assemblywoman has long been active in New York State Re-



publican activities. She is presently the Warren County Republican Vice ~~Chairman~~, served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention and is a past Conference ~~Chairman~~ of the NYS Federation of Womens' Republican Clubs Conference.

In 1974 Assemblywoman Hague was selected to receive the Republican State ~~Chairman~~'s Award as one of the ten outstanding Republican women in New York State.

~~Mrs.~~ <sup>Ms.</sup> Hague is married to Roger S. Hague, and they reside in Rolling Ridge, Glens Falls with their three children.

Committee assignments:  
Judiciary, Environmental Conservation and Tourism.



72 lines

Estella B. Diggs, Assemblywoman  
78th Assembly District

1979 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

This is Estella B. Diggs ✓  
fourth term representing the 78th  
Assembly District of the Bronx.  
As the senior woman legislator in  
the Assembly, Mrs. Diggs is Chair-  
woman of the Bi-Partisan Legisla-  
tive Women's Caucus which esta-  
blished teenage pregnancy and  
health care for women in prison as  
first priorities of the 1979  
session.

Mrs. Diggs is also sponsor-  
ing several nutrition bills as  
Chair-woman of the Subcommittee on  
Food, Farm and Nutrition Policy.  
One would allow senior citizens  
to use food stamps in certain  
restaurants and another would  
provide \$3.5 million dollars to  
enlarge the Women, Infants and  
Children feeding program.

"I like to use my committee  
memberships to act on my concern  
for people. I am on Housing,  
Mental Health, Child Care and  
Social Services committees where



Estella B. Diggs, Assemblywoman  
78th Assembly District

1979 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM  
(continued)

I can really respond to the needs  
of people."

Biography

Assemblywoman Estella B.

Diggs is currently the only black  
woman in the New York State Le-  
gisature. She has sponsored laws  
that have...Increased police pro-  
tection in housing projects...Pro-  
vided monies for educating consu-  
mers on how to get the most out  
of the Federal Food Stamp Program  
...Made it tougher for juvenile  
criminals to walk away without  
punishment.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri,  
she received her higher education  
at Pace College, New York Insti-  
tute of Dietetics, and City Col-  
lege of New York. Assemblywoman  
Diggs is a former confidential  
aide to Supreme Court Judge

Donald J. Sullivan; ex-teacher and  
State Committeewoman. She is cur-  
rently a Senior Citizen's Commit-  
tee Board Member; a District

49



Estella B. Diggs, Assemblywoman  
78th Assembly District

BIOGRAPHY  
continued

Chairperson of the March of Dimes;

~~honorary~~ Chairperson of the

Bronx Citizens Committee Sobering

Up Station; a Board Member of

~~Morisonia~~ ~~Morisonia~~ Senior Citizen Center

and a member of the following organizations: Catholic Inter-Racial Council; Committee on Redlining; Business and Professional Women; Manhood, Inc.

She is active with the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts and in 1975-1977 she served as Parade Marshall for the Afro-American Day Parade. She is also a Regional Officer of the National Organization of Women Legislators.

Mrs. Diggs is the co-founder of the Black Women's Caucus with Rep. Shirley Chisholm; served as Treasurer of the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus Dinner; Assistant Secretary of the Council of Black Elected Officials, Assistant Treasurer of the Council of Black Elected Officials.



Estella B. Diggs, Assemblywoman  
78th Assembly District

BIOGRAPHY  
continued

Assemblywoman Diggs was given the Legislator of the Year Award for 1977 by the NYS Forensic Society. She was responsible for the restoration of ghetto medicine funds in the 1977 budget; co-sponsor of a program to send children to Vermont for a two week vacation; she co-sponsors the Camp Fordham summer recreational program at Fordham University; for the past 10 years, she has distributed Christmas Baskets to senior citizens and shut-ins in her district. Mrs. Diggs was recently named Woman of the Year by the Muslims Women's Association and the Bronx N.A.A.C.P.

Mrs. Diggs is Secretary to the Democrat Conference of <sup>the</sup> New York State Assembly; Secretary of the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus of New York State; Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Food, Farm and Nutrition policy; she serves on the Assembly Committees on Agricultural, Child Care,



Estella B. Diggs, Assemblywoman  
78th Assembly District

BIOGRAPHY  
continued

Housing and Mental Health and  
Social Services. 63



62 line

A. Pinny Cooke, ~~Assemblywoman~~  
132nd ~~District~~ A.D.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

"My concerns regarding women for the 1979-80 legislative session will center around battered wives, child abuse, equal rights for fathers and mothers, equal job opportunities, pregnancy payments for those who are on leave and more immediate help from the Division of Human Rights in regard to many harassments suffered by women.

"In addition, I am concerned with the lack of a work-study program for incarcerated women in our State. I would also like to see a tax break for the housewife who is not employed and this legislation will be coming up via the newly-formed Assemblywomen's Caucus.

"I am hoping to introduce legislation also that will provide women who have given ~~innumerable~~ innumerable years of volunteer service and have much expertise in their fields to be given proper credit on an application for employment with their background.



A. Pinny Cooke, Assemblywoman  
132nd District

legislative program  
continued

"I'm interested always in fair and equitable treatment in the quality of life for everyone but there are certainly many rights of life still not available for the women in our State."

Assemblywoman Pinny Cooke has been married to Henry Cooke for 33 years. She resides in Rochester, New York.

She and her husband are the parents of three children; Margy Cooke Taylor, a special education teacher; Bess Cooke Lewis, a pediatric nurse and Jon Cooke; a recent graduate of Purdue University. Her first grandchild was born on the same day as the Special Election, February 14, 1978.

Assemblywoman Cooke received her Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Social Administration from Ohio State University.



A. Pinny Cooke, Assemblywoman  
132nd District

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM  
(continued)

She served for ten years as the Director for Social Services at the Al Sige Center and two years as Director of Adult Activities at the Jewish Center in Rochester.

Assemblywoman Cooke presently serves on the Hemophilia Center Board, Compeer Board at the Health Association Planning Committee for the Monroe County Nurses Association.



70 lines  
WOMEN NEW YORK

JULY/AUGUST, 1979

Page 6

THE WOMEN'S DIVISION CALLS FOR  
CLOSER LOOK AT PROPOSED COMMUNI-  
CATIONS LEGISLATION

On June 16th the Women's Division of the Governor's Office of the State of New York entered testimony at a public hearing held by the New York Citizens Committee for Responsible Media calling for a closer look at the proposed Congressional rewriting of the Federal Communications Act of 1934.

The Division's testimony made the following points:

1. Under the present statute, the FCC has adopted rules prohibiting discrimination in employment and requiring affirmative action programs. H.R. 3333 appears to remove EEO enforcement for radio immediately and for television after ten years.
2. Under the present statute licenses are issued for three-year terms. H.R. 3333 would license



radio and alternately television for an indefinite period of time, thereby removing from the station any pressure or incentive to "clean up its act" in order to win renewal.

3. Under the present statute comparative hearings are required to determine which applicant would better serve the public interest. H.R. 3333 would provide a random selection from among all qualified applicants with minority applicants having two applicants in the random selection process. The process is doubtful constitutionally and the random process in itself would not seem to serve best the public interest.

4. Under the present statute the Fairness Doctrine requires coverage of controversial issues of public importance and reasonable opportunity for presenting opposing issues. H.R. 3333 would repeal the Doctrine immediately for radio and in ten years for television, cutting off an important arena of public debate of sensi-



tive issues.

We recognize the long overdue need for reconsideration and revision of the Communications Law.

However, the Women's Division holds that such Legislation should reflect not only consideration of changing technology but the effects on public interest and in particular effects on newly-won gains by women and minorities.

Until such time as a way is found to insure accountability to the public interest and access of the Communications Media for all interest groups, the Women's Division must join in support of minorities, consumers and professional groups opposing passage of H.R. 3333 as it stands.



FOR YOU INFORMATION:NEWSLETTER AND OTHER GUIDESNETWORK NEWS:

Displaced Homemakers now have a national newsletter. Published by the Displaced Homemakers Network, the newsletter provides information on available programs, scholarships, funding sources and Network activities.

For further information, write to Displaced Homemakers Network, c/o BPW, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

GUIDE BOOK TO POLITICAL POWER:

The Federation of Organizations for Professional Women in Washington, D.C., has published a sophisticated guidebook for American Women concerned about political power.

This useful source book lists those in Federal Government who are there to help women as well as those in the Capitol who are women.



"Organizations and individuals that monitor the impact of Federal policy on women" are listed by the issues they oversee; women in all branches of Government are listed; including executive agencies you probably never heard of. Details are given on Federal Government programs and offices of specific interest to women; and a reading list of publications that report on legislative and policy developments of special concern to women is also included.

Add to the above; a straight forward alphabet<sup>L+</sup>~~ical~~ of women you might want to call, write, or wire, giving their job titles, addresses, and telephone numbers, makes it easier for you to stay in touch and give support to those who represent you in seats of power.

Copies are \$8, post paid from Federation of Organizations for Professional Women, 2000 P Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036.



WORKING WOMEN'S GUIDE:

Do you know what Title VII  
of the Civil Rights Act of 1964  
means to you?

Do you know how the Age  
Discrimination in Employment af-  
fects you?

Do you know how public law  
95-555, approved October 31, 1978  
affects the pregnant worker?

These and other questions are  
answered in A Working Woman's  
Guide to Her Job Rights published  
by the U.S. Department of Labor,  
Women's Bureau.

Copies are \$1.60 and can be  
obtained from the Superintendent  
of Documents, U.S. Government  
Printing Office, Washington, D.C.  
20402.

Guide to Marriage and Divorce in  
New York

Do you know what the laws are  
in New York State that govern your  
marriage, divorce, separation,  
support, and property?

A Woman's Guide to Marriage and  
Divorce in New York answers the  
above questions and some.



Published by the: Women's Law  
Center, 1414 Sixth Avenue, Suite  
1100, New York, N.Y. 10019,  
single copy \$3.00; 5 copies \$2.40  
each and 10 or more copies \$1.80  
each. All orders must be pre-  
paid.

CONFERENCE:

On November 9th through the  
11th the National Conference of  
Puerto Rican Women will hold its  
7th Annual Conference at the  
Roosevelt Hotel on 45th and Madi-  
son Avenue in New York City.

The Conference's theme is,  
"The Emergence of the Puerto Rican  
Woman". National President,  
Angela Cabrera. For Further in-  
formation: Call 212-288-9755.



WOMEN NEW YORK

Volume 3 Number 6

July/August, 1979

Page 1

Jump to pages 6&7

#### CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM INCREASES ITS EFFECTIVENESS

She had been divorced for two years. During that time she received irregular child support payments for her three children. Then the payments stopped completely and she couldn't find her ex-husband.

After struggling for several months trying to make ends meet, she sought aid from the Department of Social Services (DSS) under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program.

The Department granted her aid, but with her consent went one step further. DSS began procedures to locate the children's father in order to arrange for him to support them under the Child Support Enforcement Program which went into affect in August 1975 as part of Title 4, Section D of the Social Security Act.



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

A PROGRAM SUMMARY



CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

ADC

4 Section

PP Title IV-D of the Social Security Act requires states to develop independent units responsible for carrying out the Child Support Enforcement (CSE)

Program. In New York State, as in most other States, this unit, the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), is located in the Department of Social Services (DSS). The mandate of the Child Support Enforcement program

(hereafter referred to as IV-D) is the location of absent parents and the collection of support payments from such parents. While any citizen has

access to the program's child support enforcement services, the primary

to reduce the cost of focus is on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC). As a condition

of eligibility for ADC, these recipients must assign their support rights to representing 1,124,614 persons the State and Social Services Department and cooperate in the effort to ob-  
tain child support. As of December 1978 there were 367,146 ADC families in the state.

99 percent of the families are headed by females.  
Approximately 460,000 cases were serviced in 1978 by the CSE program.

A primary purpose of the IV-D program is to reduce the cost of ADC.

PP Child support collections obtained through the IV-D program benefit Federal, State and local governments by reimbursing the costs of ADC payments. Local governments benefit additionally by retaining from the Federal share of reimbursement, 15 percent of each collection. Although the location process is usually in direct control of the IV-D agency, the support process is not. In New York State, a legally enforceable support obligation is established by Order of Court. Thus, the maximum amount of child support which can be collected is based on the amount of the child support order issued by Family Court and the amount of arrears continued by the Court.

PP In 1978 the state collected nearly \$50 million in child support from absent parents whose families received assistance under ADC. This represented an increase of \$6 million or 12 percent over reported collections of \$44 million in 1977. No collection figures were compiled for non-ADC cases.

may represent persons being counted a # of times.  
estimate approx. 99%



Federal law requires that all ADC cases in which eligibility is based on the absence of a parent from the home assign support rights and be referred from the local ~~IV-A~~ agency to the local ~~IV-D~~ agency. New York State has 58 districts that locally administer their ~~IV-D~~ programs. Assigned support rights must be enforced in a Family Court proceeding ~~(pursuant to Family Court Act, Article 4)~~ in which a fair and reasonable amount of child support is fixed by the court.

*(Income Maintenance) (Child Support Enforcement)*  
*(OWN CHILD support)*

*NON-ADC clients do not have assign support rights nor do they have to be referred by an ADC AGENCY.*

Where the location of the absent parent is not known, the local ~~IV-D~~ unit must pursue local sources as to the parents' whereabouts. A referral is also made to the ~~PLS~~ to obtain state level location information. PLS may, in turn, solicit the Federal PLS for federal level location ~~data~~.

*(Parent Locator Service (PLS))*  
*information*

When the location of the absent parent is known or determined, the local ~~IV-D~~ *AGENCY* attempts to obtain an acknowledgement of paternity, where appropriate, and a voluntary agreement for support. The amount of the support obligation is calculated by use of a support formula developed by DSS, *BASED ON* which contemplates, among other factors in accordance with New York State law, the absent parent's ability to support and the needs of the deserted family. Financial information regarding an absent parent may be obtained through several sources, including the New York State Wage Reporting System and the Internal Revenue Service. Data obtained from IRS may not be brought into court. The district must obtain outside verification of data obtained by IRS.

Whether or not the absent parent has entered into a support agreement DSS will petition the court for an amount of support within the formula range. It is the Family Court Judge who makes the decision as to the amount of support which will be legally owed i.e. the support obligation.



Effective January 1, 1979, virtually all support orders are supposed to provide for an automatic income deduction upon the failure of the respondent to make a specified number of child support payments as set forth in the order. 49  
~~This enforcement tool is expected to be valuable in ensuring the ongoing collection of child support.~~

Once a child support order is obtained, monies are collected by the local Support Collection Unit (SCU). The SCU is a unit within the local Department of Social Services responsible for collection and monitoring child support payments for all orders made payable "through the SCU" by the court. This includes welfare and non-welfare cases. The SCU sends delinquency notices when support payments are missed and identifies when the specified number of payments are missed, as set out in the support order.

child support enforcement  
The local ~~IV-D~~ unit is required to distribute child support collections in accordance with federal mandate, and report the amount of collection in a particular case to the INCOME MAINTENANCE ~~IV-A~~ unit. That unit ~~must~~ 15 then determine 15 if such payment 15 makes the family ineligible for continued public assistance.

child support enforcement (CSEU)  
The ~~IV-D~~ unit is also responsible for enforcing support orders. In addition to income deduction orders, the CSEU utilizes liens, judgements and other innovative and traditional remedies. A new method of enforcement made available by the ~~Title IV-D~~ legislation is the collection of child support arrearages through the Internal Revenue Service. New York State is a pioneer in using the IRS for a major collection effort.



CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES - NON ADC

Financial support is a child's right-and a parent's responsibility. But some parents try to avoid this responsibility and their children are forced to rely on public assistance or the kindness of friends and relatives for the necessities of life.

To reduce the impact of a missing parent on a family with dependent children, local social services departments, the New York State Department of Social Services and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare have developed a program of Child Support Services under Title <sup>14, SECTION 1</sup> IV-D of the federal Social Security Act.

This program is designed to help families find missing parents and obtain child support. It also can be used to locate the father of a child born out-of-wedlock, establish paternity and obtain support for the child. The support which may be obtained under the program can help a family to remain financially independent or reduce their dependence on public assistance.

CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES :

~~Child Support Services include:~~

The Parent Locator Service: This is an investigation and search of state and, if necessary, federal agency files, including those of the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration and Department of Defense. A thorough search for a missing parent may take as long as six to eight months. When the search is completed, a report of the results-positive or negative-is sent to the client. A field investigation can be conducted if necessary.



Establishment of Support Obligation and Paternity: Once the individual is located, the local social services department may help the client prepare and file appropriate support petitions or a paternity petition. Legal representation can be provided if necessary and requested. These actions can even be taken against parents living outside of New York State.

Collections and Enforcement: The client may request that the local social services department serve as collector of child support payments through the support collection unit. The department will monitor payments and, upon request, enforce any court-ordered support. Legal representation can be provided if necessary and requested.

These services and any information obtained through them cannot be used to collect bills, prosecute law suits, pursue alimony or for any effort not directly related to child support.

Child Support Services are available to:

A parent of a dependent child, including step and adoptive parents

A legal guardian of a dependent child

A relative with custody of a dependent child

A legal representative with power of attorney or written authorization from one of the above

A private or public agency or institution responsible for the child

An emancipated minor

A non-legally responsible relative who applies for the service on behalf of a child in his or her custody who has been deserted or abandoned, when a person legally responsible for that child has not yet been named or found.



HOW TO APPLY

*IF YOU ARE A NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSON, FURTHER INFORMATION ON HOW TO UTILIZE THESE VALUABLE SERVICES OFFERED BY THE STATE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR LOCAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES.*

1. Obtain an application form from the local social services department and ~~fill out the top part. Do not sign it. The application must be signed, in person, at the social services office.~~

2. Go to the local social services department with:

~~Proof of identity, such as a driver's license~~

~~Any information which would be useful in locating a missing parent and obtaining child support, including the person's full name, date of birth, social security number, occupation, etc.~~

~~Documents from previous efforts to obtain child support such as support petitions and court orders and other information relating to the situation~~

~~Photocopies of documents concerning the relationship of the applicant to the child or children in need of support, such as birth certificates, income tax forms, religious records which show identity and/or relationship, school records, copies of any court order or agreement listing the children or any other documents which may identify the children~~

~~All photocopies should be made before application since the local social services department may wish to keep any or all documents submitted. Information given by the applicant is confidential and can only be used in providing the services requested.~~

~~An application cannot be processed until the applicant signs a statement that the request is being made for purposes directly related to child support and that all information is true and accurate. This statement is a part of the application form and must be signed in the presence of a social services staff member.~~



<sup>25</sup>  
The applicant must furnish proof of his or her identity and be prepared to demonstrate eligibility for the service.

Child support services are free unless the individual specifically requests a field investigation or legal services. These special services are provided only if necessary and their costs will be collected from forthcoming support payments. To obtain these services, the applicant must sign a "Right to Recovery" agreement which allows the social services department to make these collections. Refusal to sign will make the applicant ineligible for these two services.

#### THE BENEFITS

Child Support Services are for both parent and child. For the parent, these services can mean greater financial independence or a reduced need for public assistance. For the child, they can mean economic security.

There is an added benefit for children born out-of-wedlock. By acknowledging paternity, the father also recognizes the child's right to inherit from him or to claim the benefits of his social security, health or life insurance. 21

- 30 -



Libby  
143-47955

SENATE

~~✓~~ Mary B. Goodhue - R

~~✓~~ Carol Berman - D

~~✓~~ Olga Mendez - D

~~✓~~ Linda Winikow - D

ASSEMBLY

✓ ① A. Pinny Cook - R  
OK.

✓ ② Estella B. Diggs - D  
D.K.

✧ ③ Joan B. Hague - R/C

✧ ④ Rhoda S. Jacobs - D/L

~~✓~~ Gerdi Lipschultz - D

~~✓~~ May Newburger - D

~~✓~~ Antonia Rettaliata - R/C

~~✓~~ Florence M. Sullivan - R/C

~~✓~~ Elizabeth Connelly - D

Bea

Please call the women not crossed out and explain that we have had to go ahead because of our deadline. But ask them to send the information for inclusion in the next newsletter.

Thanks,  
Q.S.

1976

⑤

3 before  
4 now

⑥

8 before  
9 now

7 new

13