

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. briefing paper	DNC Dinner (political) (2 pages)	02/02/1999	Personal Misfile
001b. diagram	Seating at DNC Dinner (political) (1 page)	02/02/1999	Personal Misfile
001c. list	Guests at DNC Dinner (political) (14 pages)	02/02/1999	Personal Misfile
002. schedule	FLOTUS, Tuesday, February 2, 1999 (partial) (4 pages)	02/02/1999	P6/b(6), b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15414

FOLDER TITLE:

New York Roundtable-Working Families [1]

2012-1035-S

kc1024

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Families and Work Institute****F W I F A X**

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Web site: www.familiesandwork.orgTo: Nicole Rabner

Company: _____

Fax: (202) 456-2878From: Ellen GalinskyDate: 2/1/99 # of pages (including this page): 3 Acct. code: _____

Notes:

The Families and Work Institute and The Conference Board are proud to present *The 1999 Work and Family Conference: Work-Life Initiatives in a Global Context*. March 15-16, 1999, The Hilton Hotel & Towers, New York. Visit The Conference Board web site linked to ours (www.familiesandwork.org) for online registration and complete program agenda.

We're spinning a brand new web! www.familiesandwork.org

Visit our newly re-furbished web site. Learn more about our work, purchase our publications, tap into our community mobilization and fatherhood forums, and find out what else we can do for you!

**Work-Family Conflict
The Bedford-Stuyvesant YMCA**

February 2, 1999

<u>PARTICIPANT</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
Arlene Skolnick	Families and Work Institute (FWI)
Stacy Kim	FWI
Rebecca Prime	FWI
Donna Mcpherson	FWI
Robin Hardman	FWI
Kathy Winter	FWI
Lois Backon	FWI
Ellen Galinsky (president)	FWI
Carter McJunkin	FWI
Letisha Wadsworth	Child Development Support Corporation
Mireille Massac	CDSC
Nicole Love (parent)	CDSC affiliate
Jesuna Figueroa	Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
Samantha Figueroa	CHCF
Eileen Mendez	CHCF
Elba Montalvo (executive director)	CHCF
Cecilia Gaston	CHCF
Toni Sciarra	William Morrow and Company
Vivian Todini	Now Legal Defense Fund
Peggy Halford	NLDF
Colleen May	NLDF
Jacqueline Kane	Lifetime Television
Meredith Wagner	Lifetime
Jane Tollinger	Lifetime
Rosemary Sykes (director of programming)	Lifetime
Joseph Yarborough	Free to Grow
Vanessa Glover	Free to Grow
Eleanor Decallor	Free to Grow
Judy Ennes	Child Care, Inc.

Carolyn Henriques	Child Care, Inc.
Nilsa Rivera	Child Care, Inc.
Donna Dolan	Communications Workers of America
Delegate	Federation Protestant Workers of America
Helen Hawkins	Agency for Child Development
Carol Brown	ACD
Chantal Forger	ACD
Eileen Fredericks	ACD
Jack Breland	ACD
Judy Sofner	ACD
Delores Alexander	ACD
Alison Pennington	Children's Defense Fund
Sarah Katz	CDF
Ann Marie Costello	CDF
Edna Johnson	CDF affiliate
William Saunders	CDF affiliate
Susan Cheng	CDF affiliate
Una Clarke (councilwoman)	CDF affiliate
Yolanda McBride	CDF affiliate
Larsie Darrisaw	CDF affiliate
Isabel Allen	CDF affiliate
Natalie Farrar	CDF affiliate
Lorna Fairweather	Caribbean Women's Health Association
Elaine Reid	CWHA
Adrienne Mercer	CWHA
Andrea Blair-Dawson	CWHA
Yvonne Graham	CWHA
Madeline Giamble	Jackie Robinson Center
Paul Chandler	JRC
John Brown	JRC
Michelle Ifell	NYC Department of Health
Dorothy Johnson	NYC Department of Health
Merl Chavis (parent)	Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service
Sandra Walker (p)	BBCS
Eugene Milford (p)	BBCS
Deborah Hall (p)	BBCS
George Johnson (p)	BBCS

Diane Rideout	Family Dynamics
Latisha Boyd	Family Dynamics
LaNosha Boyd	FD
Yvonne Williams	FD
Nikloi Hyatt	FD
Willie Wren, Sr. (president)	Bridging the Gap
Matilda Wren	BG
Eddie Lacewell	BG
Ann Vanterpool-Brown	BG
Pierre Bolisca	BG
Carolyn Clarke	BG
Marie Waldron	BG
Pearl Sargeant	BG
Donzell Mitchell	BG
Lashawna Gordon	BG
Rene Lacewell	BG
Angela Y. Kidd	Community Counseling & Mediation
Cliff A. Brown	CC & M
Dailey Green	CC & M
Vanessa Funches	CC & M
Kimberly Edwards	CC & M
Jennifer Zanger	Center for Family Life in Sunset Park
Victor Vega	CFLSP
Lydia Cruz	CFLSP
Wanda Williams	CFLSP
Mildred Lizardi	CFLSP
Iraida Maldonado	CFLSP
Adrienne Bradford	CFLSP

16 pt
FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR FAMILIES AGENDA ROUND TABLE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 2, 1999

- [Acknowledgments] We are also fortunate to be joined today by parents from this community -- and all over New York. When it comes to meeting our obligations at home and work, there are no better experts than the working parents in this room who struggle to strike that balance every single day. And I want to thank all of you for telling your stories -- including those of you who took the time to e-mail them to Lifetime Television's Child Care Campaign.
- It is especially appropriate that we have this conversation at the Bedford-Stuyvesant YMCA. What you have shown is that an entire community can come together to strengthen families and ensure no child falls through the cracks. I want to congratulate you on focusing this YMCA program on young people -- so they have safe places to go; parents and other caring adults to help guide them and love them; and meaningful activities that give them something to say "yes" to -- from sports to the Virtual Y after-school program (which I also had the privilege of visiting last year in Harlem).
- As you may know, yesterday the President presented an historic balanced budget that answers the fundamental questions about what families -- and our entire nation -- will need to succeed in the next century. It preserves the lifelines of Medicare and Social Security. It invests in our children's education and the research that will help discover the cures to our greatest killers. And it puts forth a bold families agenda to help Americans balance their obligations to the jobs they need and the children and parents they love.
- Clearly today, more mothers are working. More children are in child care. More Americans are getting older. And that the pressures facing parents have changed dramatically. A recent study by the Family and Work Institute confirms what all of us intuitively know. It shows that, from 1977 to 1997, parents working more than 20 hours a week report much higher levels of conflict between their work and family life.

- Over the last six years, at events like this one, my husband and I have heard from countless working parents who are finding themselves in the sandwich generation -- struggling to get quality, affordable care for their children and parents. So, I am very pleased that President's budget includes four important proposals to help working parents -- and our nation -- meet these challenges:

1. His budget significantly increases our investment in child care.

A Brooklyn woman recently wrote to Lifetime Television: "It is difficult enough to raise healthy and happy children in today's society without having to worry about whether they are receiving affordable and quality day care." We know finding safe, affordable, and enriching child care is one of the greatest concerns working parents face. We know how important those early years are in helping a child learn and grow for a lifetime. And we know that millions of families who are eligible for child care assistance can't get it, often because states have more applicants than they can serve.

The President's budget will help low-income parents pay for child care for 1.15 million more children. It will provide an average tax cut of about \$350 for low and middle income families. And it will improve quality so that children come to school ready to learn.

2. The President's budget makes an unprecedented commitment to after-school care. At 3:00 today, parents in this city and across America were engaged in a ritual many of you are all too familiar with: They started looking up at the clock, worrying about whether their school-aged children are safe and out of trouble. It's easy to understand why. The 5 to 15 million latch-key kids in America are more likely to use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco; commit crimes; receive poor grades; and drop out of school than those involved in constructive activities.

Last year, the President fought hard -- and won -- a significant expansion of after-school programs. And, in his budget, he has made a commitment to triple that investment -- so that one million more children will have safe places to learn and play and grow after school and during the summer.

3. The President's budget includes an historic initiative to support Americans with long-term care needs -- and the millions of people who are voluntarily and informally helping them. Almost 40 percent of the informal care aging Americans receive is provided by their children. Most are women. And more and more of them are also trying to find the time and money to care for their own children. The aging of America will only increase the need for quality long term care.

The President has called for a new \$1,000 tax credit to help pay for a wide range of formal and informal care. And he has asked for \$625 million to provide more respite, home care services, and information to the 250,000 families caring for elderly relatives who are sick or disabled.

4. The President's budget expands access to Family and Medical Leave. This week marks the 6th anniversary of the Family and Medical Leave Act, the first piece of legislation the President signed into law. Since then, millions of Americans have been able to take up to 12 weeks of leave to care for a newborn or adopted child, to help a seriously ill parent, child, or spouse, or to attend to their own serious health problems. And they've been able to do this without worrying if it'll cost them their jobs. **Now the President is proposing to extend the promises of the Family and Medical Leave Act to 10 million more Americans who work in smaller companies.**

- What you have shown in this community is that it takes all of us -- teachers, coaches, religious leaders, businesses, government officials, and others -- to help parents succeed at work and in the toughest, most important job we will ever have: raising healthy children. But we also know that only parents can find the right balance between work and family. Because the right balance is the one that works for their family.
- So, what I hope we can do today is to hear directly from parents about the challenges they face in meeting their obligations at home and work. And I can't think of a better person to kick-off this discussion than Ellen Galinsky, the President of the Family and Work Institute. She has done so much to help us understand these challenges -- and find innovative ways to meet them. Ellen...

McLennan

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Brenda Costello
SUBJECT: Briefings for Tuesday, February 2

New York Background

- Political briefing
- Accomplishments

Families Agenda Roundtable

- Briefing
- Bios (to be forwarded)
- President Clinton's Families Agenda
- New York: Child Care Challenges
- Child Care, Inc.* press release
- Talking points (to be forwarded by Laura Schiller)

*Families
agenda
response*

DNC Dinner

- Briefing prepared for the President
- Seating diagram
- Guest list

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes

RE: New York Political Briefing

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You, the Vice President, the First Lady and Mrs. Gore were in Buffalo on January 20, 1999, to deliver a post State of the Union address to the people of Buffalo. 22,000 guests packed the Marine Midlands Arena for the event.

You were in New York City on Friday, January 15, 1999, to address Reverend Jesse Jackson's Wall Street Project.

The Vice President was in New York City on Wednesday, January 13, 1999, to give the keynote speech to the Israel Policy Forum Dinner.

The Vice President was in New York City on Sunday, January 10, 1999, to keynote the New York celebratory swearing in of Senator Chuck Schumer (D-NY).

The Vice President was in New York on December 3, 1998. He spoke at an education round table, toured a hurricane relief center, participated in an outreach meeting with Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15), spoke at the grand opening of the UNITE Union Health Care Center, dropped by the UJA-New York reception, attended a Leadership '98 reception and dinner, and spoke at the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Dinner.

The First Lady was in Queens on December 3, 1998, where she dedicated the Louis Armstrong House as one of America's Treasures.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President will be in Albany on February 12, 1999, to address the Black, Hispanic and Puerto Rican Caucus of the New York State Assembly.

You are currently scheduled to be in New York City on March 3, 1999, for a dinner on behalf of the Presidential Library after attending an event in Newark, New Jersey for Senator Bob Torricelli (D).

The First Lady is scheduled to be in New York City on March 3 for a Women's Leadership Forum lunch and round table discussion. She will then attend the Library dinner.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	3,444,450	50%
Bush/Quayle	2,346,649	34%
Perot/Stockdale	1,090,721	16%

1996

Clinton/Gore	3,756,177	58%
Dole/Kemp	1,933,492	30%
Perot/Choate	503,458	8%

New York gave the **Clinton/Gore** ticket the largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). **You and the Vice President** won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

Gubernatorial Race

Governor George E. Pataki (R) breezed to a second term as New York's governor, defeating Democratic opponent New York City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone, 55% to 32%.

Independent candidates Tom Golisano and Betsy McCaughey-Ross received 8% and 2% of the vote respectively.

U.S. Senate

In one of the most closely watched Senate races in the country, Senator Al D'Amato (R) was defeated by Rep. Charles Schumer (D), 54% to 45%. Schumer was the recipient of a tremendous amount of Administration travel, including four separate visits by the First Lady.

In the unusually bitter and costly campaign, D'Amato may have sown the seeds of his own defeat after his highly publicized labeling of Schumer as a "putzhead" and his imitation of Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-08) as "Jerry Waddler." After being slammed for missing votes while campaigning, Schumer effectively snatched the momentum in the final weeks and portrayed D'Amato as unethical and as a liar.

State Comptroller

State Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D) defeated Republican challenger Bruce Blakeman 64% to 33% to win a second term. In the final week, McCall's campaign spent \$3.8 million on advertising to ensure victory and set the stage for a possible gubernatorial bid in 2002.

Attorney General

In a race that was not officially decided until December 15, former Assistant Manhattan District Attorney Eliot Spitzer (D) defeated incumbent Attorney General Dennis Vacco (R) by approximately 26,000 votes out of more than 4 million cast. Vacco delayed conceding to Spitzer until all legal avenues were exhausted, including calling on Mayor Giuliani (R) to have the police go door-to-door to verify voter's residency claims. The Mayor declined.

Congressional Races

The status quo prevailed among New York's congressional races, with every incumbent Member being easily reelected. The closest race among incumbents was Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D), who defeated state Assemblyman Gregory Becker (R) 52%-47%. In the open seat races, the party in power won every race.

New York State Assemblyman Joseph Crowley (D) easily defeated Republican challenger James Dillon, 68% to 28% in the seventh Congressional district. Crowley replaces his patron, former Rep. Tom Manton (D), who, as Queens County Democratic Chairman, hand-picked Crowley as the Democratic nominee.

In the ninth Congressional district, New York City Councilman Anthony Weiner (D) effortlessly defeated Leslie Telano (R) for the seat vacated by Senator Chuck Schumer (D). Weiner received 66% compared to Telano's 24%.

In the 22nd district, Republican John Sweeney defeated Jean Parvin Bordewich (D), 56%-43% to retain Rep. Gerald Solomon's (R) seat.

Former state Assembly Minority Leader Tom Reynolds (R) defeated Bill Cook (D) 58%-42% to keep the 27th Congressional district in Republican hands, where it was formerly held by Rep. Bill Paxon (R). The 27th district is suburban Buffalo and Rochester, and is a solid Republican district.

2000 SENATE RACE

The early announcement by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) that he will not seek reelection in the year 2000 has moved up the calendar for possible candidates. On the Republican side, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) is almost certain to run. Other possible candidates include Rep. Rick Lazio (R-02), Rep. Peter King (R-03), Nassau County Executive Tom Gulotta (R), Westchester County District Attorney Jeanine Pirro (R), and former Senator Al D'Amato. The Democratic field has already thinned out, as environmental lawyer Bobby Kennedy, Jr., Comptroller Carl H. McCall and HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo have all announced they will not run. Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-14) became the latest high profile Democrat to decide not to run for the Senate, instead announcing her support for possible candidate Rep. Nita Lowey (D-18). Other potential Democratic candidates include the Rev. Al Sharpton, New York City Public Advocate Mark Green and House Majority Leader Michael Bragman.

New York has been caught up in "Hillary for Senate" fever ever since Senator Bob Torricelli (D-NJ), the new chairman of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee, publicly said that the First Lady would be a formidable candidate for Senate. The Rev. Al Sharpton (D) immediately announced that if the First Lady ran she would clear the Democratic field. Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15) made calls throughout New York encouraging Democrats to support the idea of a Hillary Rodham Clinton candidacy, and the Nassau County Democratic Party went so far as to pass a resolution recommending that she run.

HOT ISSUES -- New York City

New York City Budget

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) released his long term budget for the City of New York on Thursday, January 28. The Mayor chose a cautious budget, which calls for hiring up to 1,500 more police officers, increased funding for schools, and a sprinkling of tax cuts. The Mayor used the unveiling of his long term budget to emphasize his successes as Mayor, including lower welfare rolls, reduced crime, and increased employment.

Mayor Giuliani's Stadium Plans

Mayor Giuliani, who has proposed building five different sports arenas in recent months, announced the price tag for taxpayers would amount to approximately \$961 million. The Mayor is proposing a new Shea Stadium, new Yankees Stadium, two minor league ballparks in Brooklyn and Staten Island, and a Stadium for the New York Jets on the West Side. In his long term budget, Mayor Giuliani called for an extension of the unpopular Commercial Rent Tax through the year 2003 to fund the stadiums.

Mayor Giuliani has encountered strong opposition from Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15), City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone (D), and Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer (D) for his plan to move the Yankees out of the Bronx.

Giuliani/Pataki Feud Over Schools

Governor George Pataki (R) and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) have been engaging in an increasingly heated battle over New York City's public schools. The war started when Governor Pataki announced a major probe of the School Construction Authority and the Board of Education. Giuliani charged that the investigation would do nothing to improve reading scores or make up for a lack of education funding, and attacked Pataki for failing to authorize \$730 million in delinquent education payments from the state. Pataki included only \$16 million in his fiscal year 1999-2000 budget, a mere 2% of what Giuliani called for. The Board of Education is counting on the \$730 million to help pay for a five-year, \$11 billion school construction and repair program. Giuliani continued to attack Pataki, noting that the city has 37 percent of the state's students but received only 34% of the total state school funds.

State Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D), City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) and Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) also called on Pataki to authorize more funds for the city's schools. Pataki claims that he has increased spending on education, but in this year's budget is seeking to hold the overall growth in spending to no more than the rate of inflation, or less than three percent, and therefore cannot afford to meet the Mayor's request.

State of the State

On Wednesday, January 6, Governor George Pataki (R) gave the State of the State address. Pataki focused mainly on crime and taxes, and also offered up new funds for education. The *New York Times* assailed Gov. Pataki for being too cautious and avoiding the difficult subjects of health care, allocation of the tobacco settlement, and cleaning up the state's campaign finance system. The Governor did make two relatively bold proposals: (1) A New York State constitutional amendment that would require a two-thirds vote of both legislative houses to raise taxes. (2) An end to parole for all felons. Under Pataki's plan, parole would be phased out by requiring that all new violent or non-violent felony convictions carry definite sentences -- such as eight years instead of five-to-ten years -- with no chance of parole.

Brooklyn Teen Murder

14 year old Michael Bennett was murdered in Brooklyn on Wednesday, January 27, in a brawl that followed a league basketball game. Yasser Ashburn, 15, confessed to the killing, saying he didn't mean to do it, and apologized to Bennett's distraught family. Ashburn said members of the two teams got into a fight after the game at Jackie Robinson Junior High in Crown Heights.

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Apparently Bennett made inappropriate comments to a young girl who was in charge of score keeping for the game, which caused members of the opposing team to single him out for attack. During the fight, Ashburn pulled out a knife and stabbed Bennett twice in the chest.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: George E. Pataki (R) 55% in 1998
U.S. Senate: Charles Schumer (D) 54% in 1998
Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) 55% in 1994
U.S. House: 18D/13R
State Senate: 26D/35R
State Assembly: 98D/52R
Electoral Votes: 33

The 1998 elections in the State Assembly saw Democrats picking up one seat, making the ratio 98 Democrats to 52 Republicans. This result defied most predictions, which called for them to lose as many as ten seats. Democrats in the state Senate broke even, defying pre-election gloom and doom predictions.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	Sen. Charles Schumer (D)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)	Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Peter King (R-03)	Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)	Representative Gregory W. Meeks (D-06)
Representative Joseph Crowley (D-07)	Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
Representative Anthony David Weiner (D-09)	Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
Representative Major Owens (D-11)	Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)	Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)	Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)	Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)	Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)	Representative John E. Sweeney (R-22)
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)	Representative John McHugh (R-24)
Representative James Walsh (R-25)	Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
Representative Thomas Reynolds (R-27)	Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)	Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)	

In 1997, Rep. Vito Fossella (R) defeated Eric Vitaliano (D) in the race to fill the seat left open by the retirement of Rep. Susan Molinari (R).

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George E. Pataki (R)
Lt. Governor	Mary Donohue (R)
Secretary of State	Alexander Treadwell (R)
Attorney General	Eliot Spitzer (D)
State Comptroller	H. Carl McCall (D)

Speaker of the Assembly	Sheldon Silver (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly	Michael Bragman (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly	Tom Reynolds (R)
Senate Majority Leader	Joe Bruno (R)
Senate Minority Leader	Martin Connor (D)

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 18,185,000.
- 69.3% of New Yorkers are White; 14.3% are African American; and 12.3% are Hispanic American.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York households are married couples, and 23% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$32,965.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree. 74.8% have a high school diploma.
- Turnout in 1998 was 41% of the voting age population, compared with 47% in 1996, 38% in 1994 and 52% in 1992.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *New York*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.5%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.5% since 1993.
- **486,600 New Jobs:** 486,600 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 83,417 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Personal Income Has Risen 2.3% Annually:** Personal income in New York has risen at an annual rate of 2.3% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 0.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New York next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 45,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 45,000 New York children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New York will receive \$304.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$122.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New York's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New York will receive \$104.5 million in 1999 to hire about 2,688 new public school teachers.
- **\$37.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$37.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$749.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New York will receive \$749.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$34.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 356,900 New York students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New York will receive \$84.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New York students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,345 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New York's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New York will receive \$118.3 million in 1999 to help 70,090 of New York's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 33% in New York:** Since 1992, New York's crime rate has fallen 33%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 39% and 32% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]

- **10,233 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 10,233 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 1/99]
- **\$32.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$32.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **290,797 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 290,797 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 25% decline. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 65%:** Child support collections have increased by \$316 million -- or 65% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY97]
- **New York Receives \$96.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, New York received \$96.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping New York prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provides \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping Over 480,000 New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New York received \$274.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 482,900 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 53,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New York in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **27 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 27 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Holbrook, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay (2), Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, South Cairo, Vestal, Warwick, and Woodside, Queens [through FY98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$51.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New York will receive \$47.2 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New York will receive \$4.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York -- Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome --as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

February 1, 1999

FAMILIES AGENDA ROUNDTABLE BROOKLYN

DATE: Tuesday, February 2
TIME: 4:00 pm - 5:10 pm
LOCATION: Bedford-Stuyvesant YMCA
Brooklyn, New York
FROM: Brenda Costello and
Natasha McMahan

I. PURPOSE

To take part in a discussion with working parents and to highlight President Clinton's Families Agenda, unveiled today as part of his FY2000 budget proposal.

II. BACKGROUND

Overview

On Tuesday afternoon you will take part in a discussion with working parents and listen to their concerns about balancing responsibilities at home and work. This is an opportunity to address how the Families Agenda of the President's FY2000 budget will help families struggling to meet their responsibilities to their jobs and to their families, through its crucial investments to strengthen child care, increase before- and after-school opportunities, address growing long-term care needs, and expand access to family and medical leave. There will be an audience of approximately 150 people, mainly working parents. You will also be joined by Congressman Edolphus Towns (D-NY/10th).

The YMCA of Greater New York

The YMCA of Greater New York is a community service organization which promotes positive values through programs that build spirit, mind and body, welcoming all people with a focus on youth. The YMCA of Greater New York was founded in 1852 in New York City. It is one of the two oldest YMCAs in the United States, and its 3,281 staff members and 3,645 volunteers serve 121,000 youth and 227,000 adults, while its nine residences comprise 2,200 rooms. The New York City YMCA is the largest of 2,001 YMCAs in the United States and of 130 countries worldwide.

The YMCA of Greater New York has 19 branches and nearly 200 sites, and it is one the city's major child care providers. In addition to the more well-known fitness and recreation aspects, the YMCA programs include the *Virtual Y*, an after-school program focused on literacy in 100 public elementary schools, which you saw firsthand one year ago at a Harlem Elementary School; child care; day camps; sleep-away camps; sports leagues; top fitness centers; teen centers; leaders clubs; youth skills certification; environmental

education; self-esteem, and more. Camping services includes three YMCA camps on 1,000 acres in upstate New York and the Mary French Rockefeller Environmental Education Center, which opened in 1997. The Harlem YMCA now hosts a popular "Book Marks" series featuring prominent African American authors.

As you may recall, you visited a *Virtual Y* at P.S. 154 in Harlem in January, 1998. The *Virtual Y* program was designed and launched in 10 pilot school sites by the YMCA of Greater New York in 1997. In the 1997-1998 school year, the *Virtual Y* program opened 100 schools serving 7,000 children all 32 school districts. Eventually, the *Virtual Y* will be housed in 200 schools and will reach more than 10,000 of New York City's 2nd, 3rd, and 4th graders—at least 50 children per site. The *Virtual Y* is a nationally recognized partnership between New York City Board of Education and the United Way of New York City, and is funded by leading corporations, foundations and individual donors. Children participate in the program free of charge.

The Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA

The Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA faces enormous challenges. The community is plagued by urban problems on a far larger scale than those faced by New York City as a whole. The level of poverty is staggering, with nearly 44% of families receiving some form of public assistance. Other negative socio-economic indicators include a high rate of teen pregnancy, a high school drop-out rate, high levels of violence and family instability, and more recently, youth gang activity in Bedford-Stuyvesant and increased. Situated in the northwest section of the Brooklyn Bedford Stuyvesant Community, the Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA opened in 1906 and primarily serves the African American and Hispanic communities.

Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA has been renovating its facilities and has continued to build programs to help more young people succeed. In 1998, highlights of the Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA's efforts included renovating and opening its pool, its fourth floor gymnasium, and its new fully-equipped fitness facility. In addition to fitness and recreational facilities, the Branch provides adult employment training in commercial cooking, secretarial skills, air conditioning and refrigeration repair.

Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA hopes to serve as a nexus for other service providers in the community, helping to extend the scope and effectiveness of other agencies. To that end, the Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA has launched an aggressive ten-year strategic plan aimed toward providing expanded programs for children and youths as well as increasing adult membership.

After-School Program

The Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA also conducts a YMCA-based after-school program at its Youth Activity Center. The after-school program serves up to 50 young people and employs a similar whole language learning approach. The staff ratio in the after-school

program is 1 to 10. Children in both programs receive a nourishing meal, assistance with reading, writing and math, recreation and socialization skills training for 15 hours per week. Several grants have allowed the YMCA to open satellite after-school programs in Public Schools 56 and 305. Future plans include a more expansive educational program featuring a library, with computers and Internet accessibility.

In addition to after-school programs, the Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA offers teen programs such as teen nights for basketball, swimming, and games; tournaments; youth and government where the youth study the legislative process; college information and financial aid services; youth skills certification to provide teens the basic skills to seek employment, and more. There are even special programs devoted to girls/women only-- *Operation Smart*, with a focus on math and science, *Strong Women United*, with a focus on strengthening the bonds between women and girls, and *Girls-Only Leagues*, with a focus on the physical development of young women.

Child Care Advocacy Day in New York

Tuesday is Child Care Advocacy Day in New York, and a coalition of child care organizations are holding a rally in Albany to protest Governor Pataki's budget on child care. Principally, the rally will protest the budget's effective elimination of the State's Universal Pre-K in favor of an Education Improvement Block Grant to the counties with no targeted funding for Pre-K education. Also, the rally will urge greater investment in child care subsidies; although Governor Pataki's budget does increase investment in subsidies through a \$120 million transfer from the TANF welfare fund and a \$200 million child care reserve fund for counties, it will not enable the program to serve all children who meet federal eligibility requirements (85 percent of state median income). See attached *Child Care, Inc.* press release.

Format

Tuesday will open with a brief meet and greet. Following the meet and greet, there will be opening remarks and then you will engage in a panel discussion with working parents.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Meet and Greet

- The First Lady
- Congressman Edolphus Towns, D-NY/10th
- Kevin Jeffrey, Executive Director, Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA
- Meredith Wagner, Vice President of Lifetime Television
- Local Elected Officials (see attached list)
- 4 Roundtable Discussion Participants (see bios attached)

Discussion

- The First Lady
- Kevin Jeffrey, Executive Director, Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA
- Congressman Edolphus Towns, D-NY/10th
- Ellen Galinsky, President, Families and Work Institute
- 4 Roundtable Discussion Participants (see bios attached)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- See final schedule

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Laura Schiller.

The following local elected officials will attend the Families Agenda Roundtable:

Deputy Borough President Janette Gadson

Council Member Mary Pinkett

Council Member Annette Robinson

Council Member Martin Malave-Dilan

Council Member Una Clarke

Council Member Tracy Boyland

Council Member Herbert Berman

Council Member Howard Lasher

Council Member Priscilla Wooten

Income Eligibility Criteria (Family of Three)

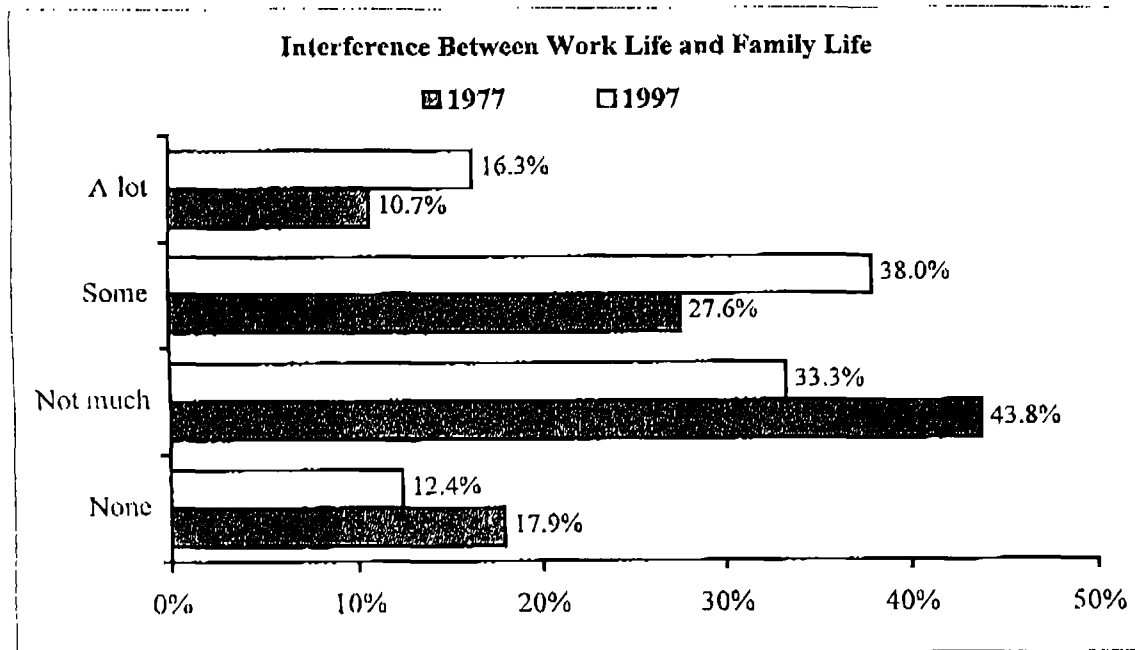
For each state, the maximum annual income at which a family is eligible for services is highlighted.

State Name	State Annual Median Income from State Plan+	85% of State Median Annual Income from State Plan	85% of State Median Annual Income as a Percent of 1997 Federal Poverty	Annual Income Eligibility Level if lower than 85% of SMI	Income Eligibility Level lower than 85% of SMI as a percent of SMI	Very low Income (Annual) ++	Very low income as a percent of SMI
Alabama	\$35,054	\$29,796	224%	\$17,328	49%	\$17,316	49%
Alaska	\$44,993	\$38,244	229%			\$16,224	36%
Arizona	\$37,412	\$31,800	239%	\$18,000	48%	\$13,332	36%
Arkansas	\$30,668	\$26,068	196%	\$18,401	60%	\$12,267	40%
California	\$40,052	\$34,044	255%	\$30,036	75%	\$20,028	50%
Colorado	\$42,353	\$36,000	270%	\$24,648	58%	\$17,328	41%
Connecticut	\$52,207	\$44,376	333%	\$39,168	75%	\$13,056	25%
District of	\$41,859	\$35,580	267%			\$17,784	42%
Delaware	\$35,873	\$30,492	229%	\$20,124	56%	\$4,056	11%
Florida*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Georgia	\$37,878	\$32,196	242%	\$24,276	64%	\$22,728	60%
Hawaii	\$45,981	\$39,084	255%	\$34,488	75%	\$15,336	33%
Idaho	\$29,478	\$25,056	188%	\$19,476	66%	\$13,332	45%
Illinois	\$43,638	\$37,092	278%	\$21,816	50%	\$13,092	30%
Indiana	\$39,656	\$33,708	253%	\$25,332	64%	\$19,992	50%
Iowa	\$39,741	\$33,780	253%	\$20,664	52%	\$16,668	42%
Kansas	\$38,696	\$32,892	247%	\$25,404	66%	\$20,592	53%
Kentucky	\$31,906	\$27,120	203%	\$17,724	56%	\$5,328	17%
Louisiana	\$34,800	\$29,580	222%			\$13,320	38%
Maine	\$38,226	\$32,492	244%			\$13,210	35%
Maryland	\$48,678	\$41,376	310%	\$22,440	46%	\$9,204	19%
Massachusetts	\$49,722	\$42,264	317%	\$33,252	67%	\$23,172	47%
Michigan	\$44,485	\$37,812	284%	\$26,064	59%	\$9,708	22%
Minnesota	\$45,699	\$38,844	291%	\$34,272	75%	\$10,992	24%
Mississippi	\$25,878	\$21,996	165%			\$12,996	50%
Missouri	\$42,240	\$35,904	269%	\$17,784	42%	\$8,088	19%
Montana	\$32,951	\$28,008	210%	\$24,660	75%	\$5,256	16%
Nebraska	\$35,506	\$30,180	226%	\$23,292	66%	\$13,848	39%
Nevada	\$42,056	\$35,748	268%	\$31,536	75%	\$13,332	32%
New Hampshire	\$43,256	\$36,768	276%	\$21,408	49%	\$18,672	43%
New Jersey	\$51,584	\$43,846	329%	\$26,660	52%	\$19,995	39%
New Mexico	\$31,228	\$26,544	199%	\$23,412	75%	\$17,580	56%
New York	\$41,167	\$34,992	263%	\$26,964	65%		

WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT: A GROWING PROBLEM FOR THE U.S. WORKFORCE

- U.S. wage and salaried workers with families report significantly higher levels of work-family conflict today than workers did 20 years ago.

Comparisons of data from the Families and Work Institute's 1997 National Study of the Changing Workforce and the U.S. Department of Labor's 1977 Quality of Employment Survey—both representative samples of the U.S. labor force—reveal that interference between work and family life has increased significantly in the past 20 years among employees with families who work 20 or more hours per week.



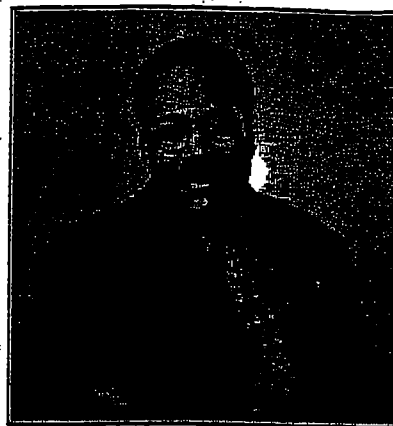
If this apparent increase were due simply to the rapid influx of women into the labor force from 1977 through 1997, one would expect employed women with families to experience more work-family conflict than their male counterparts and/or employed men with employed spouses to experience more conflict than those with nonemployed spouses. However:

- Employed men and women, as well as employed men with and without employed spouses, reported virtually the same levels of work-family conflict as one another in 1977 and again in 1997. Moreover, both employed men and employed women reported significantly higher levels of work-family conflict in 1997 than their counterparts did in 1977.

The consequences of work-family conflict are troublesome for employees, families, and employers.

- Data from the Families and Work Institute 1997 National Study of the Changing Workforce reveal that work-family conflict is associated with higher levels of job-related stress and general life stress, as well as with lower levels of satisfaction with family life, satisfaction with life in general, and job satisfaction.

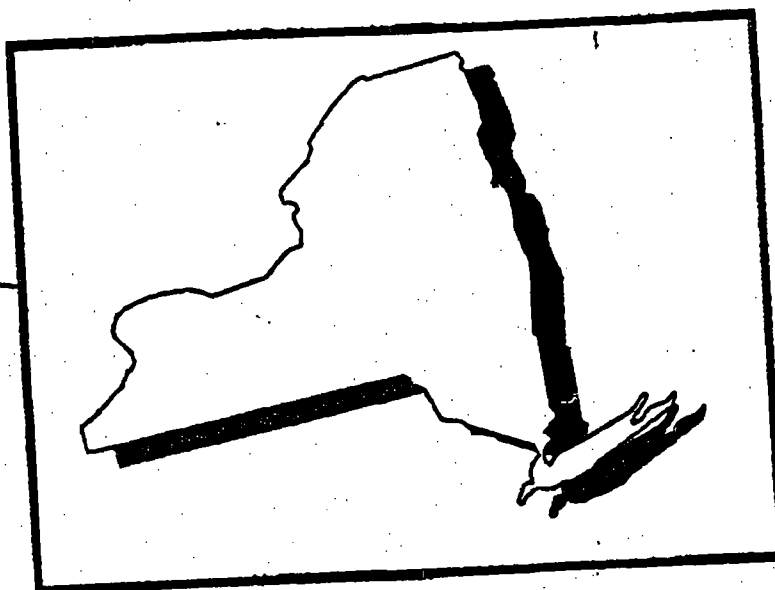
Kevin Jeffrey, Executive Director, Bedford-Stuyvesant YMCA, accepted his current position to serve the community of Brooklyn, where he was born. He attended Syracuse University and then joined New York City's Department of Parks and Recreation. During his tenure in the Department, he supervised the Mounted Rangers Unit, served as the Executive Director of the Parks Enforcement Patrol, then was appointed the Chief of Operations of Brooklyn's Prospect Park and Brooklyn Chief of Recreational Programs. After leaving the Department of Parks, Mr. Jeffrey served as Deputy Commissioner of Recreation, Programs and Services with the State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation and was later appointed as Regional Director of State Parks holdings in New York City.



**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON ADVANCES
PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FAMILIES AGENDA:
HELPING PARENTS MEET THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AT HOME AND AT WORK
February 2, 1999**

Today, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton travels to Brooklyn, New York, to take part in a roundtable discussion with working parents and listen to their concerns about balancing responsibilities at home and at work. Yesterday, the President unveiled a balanced budget that puts families first -- through a package of initiatives that will help parents struggling to meet their responsibilities to their jobs and, even more important, to their families. This Families Agenda includes important new investments to strengthen child care, increase before- and after-school opportunities, address growing long-term care needs, and expand access to family and medical leave. The President's proposals will help families by:

- ✓ **Improving Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care.** The President has proposed to significantly enhance assistance to low- and middle-income parents paying for child care. Today, working families are saddled with high child care costs, yet only 1.25 million of the 10 million low-income children eligible receive child care subsidies. The President's budget invests \$7.5 billion over five years to serve an additional 1.15 million children with child care subsidies. The President has also proposed greater tax relief through the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, providing an additional average tax cut of \$354 for qualifying families earning under \$60,000. This proposal would eliminate income tax liability for nearly all families of four with incomes below \$35,000 and high child care costs. Finally, the President's budget steps up investment in improving child care quality and ensuring that all children arrive to school ready to learn.
- ✓ **Increasing After-School Opportunities.** Experts agree that school-age children who are unsupervised during the hours after school are far more likely to use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, commit crimes, receive poor grades, and drop out of school than those who are involved in supervised, constructive activities. Yet, at least 5 million children -- and as many as 15 million -- are left alone at home each week. The President is committed to tripling funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program, which supports the creation and expansion of after-school and summer school enrichment programs throughout the country. His historic budget increase -- from \$200 million to \$600 million for fiscal year 2000 -- would enable the program to serve over one million more school-aged children.
- ✓ **Addressing Growing Long-Term Care Needs.** The President Clinton has proposed an historic new initiative to support elderly and disabled Americans with long-term care needs and the millions of families caring for them. Today, millions of Americans voluntarily provide unpaid, informal long-term care to disabled family members and friends. Nearly 40 percent of all informal caregiving to aging Americans is provided by their children. The aging of Americans will only increase the need for quality long-term care options -- by 2030, the number of elderly Americans will have doubled, so that one in five Americans will be elderly. To address this growing need for support, the President's budget invests \$6.2 billion over five years, including \$5.5 billion to provide a \$1,000 tax credit to compensate for the cost of long-term care services, and \$625 million to provide respite, home care services, and information and referral assistance to the roughly 250,000 families caring for elderly relatives who are chronically ill or disabled.
- ✓ **Expanding Access to Family and Medical Leave.** This week marks the six year anniversary of the signing of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation that the President signed into law. Millions of American workers have since benefited -- taking up to 12 weeks of job-protected leave care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse. Today, Americans are covered by the law if they work in a company with 50 or more workers. The President is proposing to extend the benefits of FMLA to ten million more Americans by covering workers in companies with 25 or more employees. The President is also proposing to expand the law to allow FMLA-eligible workers take up to 24 hours of additional leave each year to meet specified family obligations, including routine doctors appointments and parent-teacher conferences.



NEW YORK:
Child Care Challenges

Gina Adams and Karen Schulman

Children's Defense Fund

May 1998

Overview

This document is one in a 50-state series examining the range of child care challenges facing families in each state. As shown in these state reports, families in *every state* are struggling to find quality child care they can afford—yet face serious problems because costs are too high, they cannot find the quality they are looking for, or the demands of their work schedules limit their choices. There is no state in the country that has successfully addressed the full range of problems facing families who need child care.

The problems described in this series highlight the need for a significant new commitment to child care. Increased state and federal investments, and greater involvement from other sectors, are essential to make improvements possible. We cannot continue to jeopardize the success of working families and their children. Because of the urgency of these problems, the Children's Defense Fund and thousands of national, state, and local organizations and individuals are working together to improve the quality and affordability of child care and after-school activities for America's children and families. To learn more about these efforts, call (202) 662-3671 or visit CDF's website at www.childrensdefense.org.

While this series focuses on the child care problems facing families across the country, there are positive steps that states and communities are taking to address these issues. Many of these initiatives are described in other CDF child care publications, such as *State Developments in Child Care and Early Education: 1997*. Yet despite these efforts, very serious challenges remain in every state, and much more must be done to help parents get the quality, affordable care they need to support their families.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to the many individuals and organizations who helped on this project. They include the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NACCRRA), who worked with us to survey selected state CCR&R agencies for information on child care costs, as well as on other issues. Our thanks go to key NACCRRA members and staff—including Diane Adams, Fran Kipnis, Kirsta Millar, Yasmina Vinci, Bobbie Weber, and Gail Wilson—as well as the many state and local child care resource and referral agency staff who took the time to answer the survey and verify the information. We are also grateful to state child care advocates across the country who helped to document the child care needs in their communities and provided input on drafts.

Other individuals and organizations provided invaluable assistance. These include Marcie Whitebook and Marci Andrews of the Center for the Child Care Workforce; Andrea Camp and staff of the Lifetime Television's child care initiative "Caring for Kids: Our Lifetime Commitment"; and Beth Miller, Linda Sisson, and Barbara Taylor representing the school-age child care community.

Many CDF staff members and interns helped us with this project as well. They include Neelum Arya, Helen Blank, Anourack Chinyavong, Danielle Contreras, Diane Minor, Nicole Oxendine Poersch, Elizabeth Reynolds, Daniel Stein, and Kanya Williams. We would like to extend our particular appreciation to Jody Wright, whose work was essential to this project.

Finally, we also would like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the A.L. Mailman Foundation, and the Prudential Foundation, who provided support for this effort.

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NEW YORK: CHILD CARE CHALLENGES

I) CHILD CARE ABC'S: The need for child care and early education has become a fact of life for many New York parents.

- Every day, about 960,900 children younger than six are in child care in New York if national patterns hold true. This is three out of five young children—and half of all children younger than three—who spend some or all of their day being cared for by someone other than their parents.¹ Children enter care as early as six weeks of age and may be in care for 40 hours a week until they reach school age.
- Most mothers in New York work to help support their families. An estimated 53 percent of New York mothers with children younger than six, and 72 percent of women with children between the ages of six and 17, are in the labor force.²
- For many mothers in New York and across the country, work is not optional. Nationally, the majority (55 percent) of working women provide half or more of their household income,³ about half of America's families with young children earn less than \$35,000 per year,⁴ and one out of three children of working mothers are poor even though their mothers work or *would be poor if their mothers did not work.*⁵

II) CHILD CARE COSTS: Quality child care is unaffordable for many working families in New York.

Child care is costly for many families in New York.

- Child care often costs more than a college education at a public university. For example, the average annual cost of public college tuition in New York in 1997 was \$3,797⁶—about two-thirds the average cost of care for a four-year-old in a center.
- Many families in New York earn too little to be able to afford the quality child care their children need. Families in New York with both parents working full-time at the federal minimum wage earn only \$21,400 per year. There are about 1,529,000 children younger than 13 who live in low-income families (with incomes below 200 percent of poverty, or about \$27,000 for a family of three).⁷
- In New York, child care for one four-year-old in a child care center cost an average of \$5,612 in 1995, with fees as high as \$8,580. Child care is costly for families whether they live in urban or rural areas. For example, the average annual cost of care for a four-year-old in a center in Albany County was \$6,708, and the average cost in Binghamton/Broome County was \$5,148.⁸ These expenses are for only one child—families with more than one child in care spend significantly more.

Annual Cost of Child Care in New York ⁹						
Child Care Centers (1995)						
Age of child	Statewide		Albany County		Binghamton/ Broome County	
	Average	High	Average	High	Average	High
12 months	\$6,346	\$9,360	\$7,956	n.a.	\$5,616	n.a.
4 years	\$5,612	\$8,580	\$6,708	n.a.	\$5,148	n.a.
8 years ¹⁰	\$3,378	\$5,103	\$4,660	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Family Child Care Homes (1995)						
Age of child	Statewide		Albany County		Binghamton/ Broome County	
	Average	High	Average	High	Average	High
12 months	\$5,020	\$7,800	\$5,980	n.a.	\$4,680	n.a.
4 years	\$4,718	\$7,280	\$5,200	n.a.	\$4,420	n.a.
8 years	\$3,378	\$5,103	\$3,450	n.a.	\$3,127	n.a.

- To buy child care for an infant and a four-year-old in a child care center at the average price in New York, a two-parent family with both parents working full-time at the minimum wage (\$21,400 a year before taxes) would have to spend 56 percent of their income for child care.

Many low-income working families in New York are unable to get the child care assistance they need to work and help their children thrive.

- New York allows only low-income working families earning less than \$26,964 (for a family of three) to be eligible for any child care help, although federal law allows the state to serve families with incomes up to \$36,179. New York's income cutoff is lower than that in a number of other states, including Pennsylvania.¹¹
- Although New York's cutoff is not at the level allowed under federal law, the state does not have enough funds to serve all eligible families who apply for child care help and must place many of these families on waiting lists.¹² In New York City alone, there are about 28,000 low-income families waiting to receive subsidized child care, one-third of whom are welfare recipients.¹³ Research has shown that parents waiting for child care assistance are likely to face serious financial difficulties, have difficulty staying employed, go on welfare, and/or to have serious concerns about their children's care because they cannot afford good quality child care.¹⁴
- New York's waiting lists for child care assistance may underestimate the number of eligible families who need help paying for care and are not receiving it. The state reports that there are some eligible families who do not apply for assistance because they do not even know it is available. If these additional families were to apply for help, the state is not confident that it could serve them, according to a recent survey.¹⁵
- New York does not invest enough to help families pay for the good care that children need. The state spent only 90 cents out of every \$100 in state tax revenues on child care and early education in 1994. Despite the critical importance of brain development in the first three years of life, New York spent 16 times as much in state funds on higher education than on child care and early education.¹⁶

Parents need child care so they can work

*A mother in Ferndale tells what child care assistance means to her family: "Without child care I would have to depend on welfare to provide for my family. My children have been at Twin Bridge day care for almost six years. I'm very thankful for day care. It's hard enough being a single parent but without day care it would be impossible."*¹⁷

In the coming years, New York will face even greater challenges trying to provide child care assistance to all families who need it as welfare work requirements rise.

- Welfare reform efforts will significantly expand the need for child care for very young children (younger than age three). Under the new welfare rules, the parents of as many as 135,000 infants and toddlers in New York will no longer be exempt from the work requirements and will be subject to sanctions if they fail to find work. Even factoring in recent welfare caseload reductions, it was estimated that for families moving from welfare to work, the number of additional infants and toddlers needing child care would rise from more than 27,000 more infants and toddlers in FY 1997 (when work participation rates were 19.5 percent) to 67,500 more needing care by year 2002 (when participation rates will reach 50 percent). These figures are conservative estimates based on minimal participation rates—they do not reflect the goal of moving *all* recipients to work, which would mean providing care for significantly higher numbers of children.¹⁸
- In New York City alone, welfare reform could nearly double the demand for child care services, according to the Office of the State Deputy Comptroller. While an additional 61,000 children may need care by the end of FY 1999 (assuming the state enforces the two-year work requirement and the City does not displace the working poor who are currently receiving subsidized child care), the City has provided funding for only an additional 27,500 children by FY 2001. Estimates are that an additional \$135 to \$225 million will be needed (beginning in FY 2000) to serve the remaining 33,500 children.¹⁹

The inadequate supply of child care for low-income families in New York City seriously undercuts the success of welfare reform and jeopardizes children's safety

A shortage of child care in New York City means that families trying to comply with welfare reform work requirements face a series of terrible dilemmas, as reported by the New York Times in April 1998.²⁰

The city faces an acute shortage of child care for low-income families:

- * *Estimates are that while almost 48,000 children of welfare mothers currently need child care in New York City, there is only room for about 19,000 of them in licensed child care.*
- * *The shortage is particularly severe in areas where there are many families trying to move off welfare. The New York Human Services Administration estimates that more than two-thirds of the children needing child care in the Morrisania section of the Bronx (67 percent) and in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn (71 percent) lack child care options.*

As a result, mothers on welfare are unable to participate in welfare-to-work activities:

- * *The city has excused nearly 3,000 mothers from having to work because they are unable to find child care. However, these mothers are still subject to time limits for welfare, which means that they are losing valuable time needed to build their work skills and work experience.*

...caseworkers are illegally threatening to reduce the welfare checks of women who are unable to find care:

- * *Although it is against the law, caseworkers are threatening to reduce welfare benefits—a survey of 73 mothers on welfare by the Public Advocate found that 46 (almost two-thirds) had been told they were in jeopardy of losing their benefits. Many other mothers report similar experiences, and the New York Times reporter witnessed a caseworker telling a mother she would face sanctions if she could not find care.*
- * *While the New York City Office of Employment Services (OES) requires caseworkers to offer each parent two child care opportunities (one of which has to be registered), a recent report by the Public Advocate found that OES does not give parents sufficient information to make informed decisions and instead steers parents into unregulated, unmonitored and decidedly less expensive informal care.²¹*

...and low-income mothers are facing the unacceptable choice of either using unsafe child care, or losing their basic financial support:

- * *When her caseworker threatened to reduce her benefits, Wendy Virgos had to leave her 17-month-old daughter with a woman who kept her strapped in a dirty stroller all day to "protect" her from the older children.*
- * *Digna Jimenez begged her caseworker to help her find child care because the only baby-sitter she knew had stopped her child. When the caseworker refused her plea, Digna was left without child care and lost \$50 out of her \$260 in cash benefits.*
- * *Gloria Santiago's cash benefits were reduced because she refused to accept a slot in a program that would have required her three-year-old son to ride on the bus 45 minutes each way. "It's hard on me," she said, "but he is my only baby boy."*

Other evidence demonstrates problems with the quality of child care in New York.

- Many parents want their children to get the high quality care provided by nationally accredited child care programs—yet such programs are scarce in New York. In 1997, only about 248 of New York's 3,426 licensed child care centers (or 7 percent) were accredited.³⁴ Only 83 of the 17,715 state's licensed family and group child care homes had accreditation.³⁵

IV) CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY: Families across New York face difficulties finding quality, affordable care. The lack of such care is even greater for some groups of families, including families with school-age children and families with children younger than three.

The scarcity of good after-school options leaves many New York school-age children home alone and at risk of harm.

- Many New York families with school-age children are low-income and have difficulty affording child care. For example, the Census Bureau estimates that 780,756 school-age children (ages five to 17) in New York live in families with incomes below the poverty line (\$13,300 for a family of three in 1997).³⁶

"My concern now that I'm working is how to pay for summer child care since I will not have enough money for food."
A single mother of two school-age children from Suffolk County, New York.³⁷

- New York children are among the nearly five million children nationwide who are home alone after school each week,³⁸ during the afternoon hours when juvenile crime peaks.³⁹ However, studies show that children who are left unsupervised after school are at greater risk of problem behaviors such as smoking and substance abuse⁴⁰ and that constructive activities can keep children out of trouble.
- Good after-school options in schools, churches, and community organizations can help children and teens do well in school and stay out of trouble, but they are inadequate in many communities. In New York, only one in four public schools (3,904 or 23 percent) offered extended-day programs in 1993-1994. Nationwide, this problem is even more serious in low-income neighborhoods.⁴¹
- In many areas of New York, there are few options for school-age children, either in the public schools or in other locations. In 20 of state's 62 counties, there are three or fewer registered school-age programs and in four rural counties (Allegany, Hamilton, Washington, and Yates) there are no registered programs for school-age children at all.⁴²

Our youngest children are particularly vulnerable to poor care, yet quality affordable care for children younger than three is scarce in New York.

- Many of our youngest and most vulnerable children are in child care—nationwide, almost half of all babies younger than 12 months are regularly spending their day being cared for by

someone other than their parents.⁴³ This means as many as 115,100 babies in New York are in child care if national patterns hold true.⁴⁴

- Both common sense and research tell us that children's brains are growing most quickly during their first three years of life, and that their experiences during these critical early years lay the foundation for the rest of their lives. The quality of the care New York's young children receive affects the way they think, learn, and behave.
- Far too many of our youngest children are not getting the quality care they need. Although a close nurturing relationship with an attentive caregiver is critical to helping babies grow, in 1997 New York was one of only 13 states that met recommended levels for the number of babies and toddlers a single caregiver was allowed to care for.⁴⁵
- Care for infants is more costly than for older children—which makes it even more difficult for families in New York to be able to afford the quality care their children need to thrive. Child care for a 12-month-old in a child care center in New York in 1995 averaged \$6,346, but could cost as much as \$9,360.⁴⁶

CHILD CARE FACTS AT A GLANCE

Children and Families in New York

Number of children younger than one ⁴⁷	255,704
Number of children younger than six ⁴⁸	1,601,561
Number of children ages six to 17 ⁴⁹	2,938,973

If national trends hold true, estimated number of:

children under one cared for by someone other than their parents ⁵⁰	115,100
children under six cared for by someone other than their parents ⁵¹	960,900

Percentage of mothers with children under six in the labor force ⁵²	53%
Percentage of mothers with children ages six to 17 in the labor force ⁵³	72%

Child Care Not Affordable for Many Families in New York

Number of children younger than 13 living in low-income families (< 200% of poverty) ⁵⁴	1,529,040
Earnings of two-parent families with both parents working full-time at minimum wage	\$21,400
Average cost of tuition at a public university in New York ⁵⁵	\$3,797

Annual Child Care Costs in New York ⁵⁶						
Child Care Centers (1995)						
Age of Child	Statewide		Albany County		Binghamton/Broome County	
	Average	High	Average	High	Average	High
12 months	\$6,346	\$9,360	\$7,956	n.a.	\$5,616	n.a.
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8 years	\$3,378	\$5,103	\$3,450	n.a.	\$3,127	n.a.

Many Children in New York Do Not Get the Quality Child Care They Need

Does New York require any training for teachers in child care centers prior to serving children? ⁵⁸	No
Does New York require any training for family child care providers prior to serving children? ⁵⁹	No
Average salary for a child care worker in New York in 1996 ⁶⁰	\$14,400
Percentage of child care centers in New York that were accredited as of 1997 ⁶¹	7%

Number of Children of Different Ages Allowed per Caregiver in Child Care Centers in 1997 in New York ⁶²			
Age of Child	Number of Children Allowed per Caregiver	Recommended Level ⁶³	Does State Requirement Meet Recommended Level?
9 months	4	3-4	Yes
18 months	5	3-5	Yes
27 months	5	4-6	Yes
3 years	7	7-10	Yes
4 years	8	8-10	Yes

Other Child Care Indicators in New York

Number of licensed child care centers in 1997 ⁴⁴	3,426
Number of licensed group child care homes in 1997 ⁴⁵	2,537
Number of registered family child care homes in 1997 ⁴⁶	15,178
Number of registered school-age care programs in 1997 ⁴⁷	1,590
Percentage of public schools offering extended-day programs 1993-1994 ⁴⁸	23%

CCI FAX NEWS

Child Care, Inc. 275 Seventh Ave NY, NY 10001 Tel. 212-929-7604 Fax. 212-929-5785 E-mail: CCI@AOL.COM

January 29, 1999

GOVERNOR PATAKI'S EXECUTIVE BUDGET: CONTRADICTIONARY INITIATIVES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN CHILD CARE EXPANDED — UNIVERSAL PROGRAM ENDED

Governor Pataki released his Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 on Wednesday, January 27th. The governor revealed his child care initiative which included increased funding for child care. However, while the governor has taken a good first step in the right direction with additional funding for child care he has simultaneously eliminated the Universal PreK program. The governor has block granted all of the LADDER initiatives (one of which is Universal PreK) and has created a new Education Improvement Block Grant. Both proposals are outlined below. *The next 30 days are a critical time to contact the Governor and urge him to restore the Universal Pre-K program with full funding.*

GOVERNOR'S CHILD CARE PROPOSAL:

Child Care Development Block (CCBG):

\$120 Million

A new transfer of \$120 million from the State's welfare (TANF) surplus will be added to the current Child Care Block Grant for market rate adjustments and child care subsidies. This would help serve an additional 13,000 children state wide.

A Child Care Reserve Fund:

\$200 Million

An additional \$200 million of the TANF surplus will be put in a reserve fund for a three year period (1999-2002). Counties would receive a supplemental allocation to their block grant. Counties could draw down from the reserve fund after spending down their allocation, including the new share from the \$120 million.

Quality Set-a-Side:

\$45 Million

(with some flexibility)

The quality set-a-side portion of the CCBG remains at \$45 million with some flexibility to support needed program and professional development costs. A portion of the reserve is available for additional quality set-a-side spending, equal to \$25 million of the \$200 million.

THE CHILD CARE *that* WORKS CALLS FOR:

- A six year commitment to serve 42,000 additional children in Year 1 by making subsidized child care available to families earning up to 85% of state median income.
- Investments in professional development, salaries, college student child care and CCR&R's.
- Investments in facilities expansion.

GOVERNOR'S UNIVERSAL PRE-K PROPOSAL:

Educational Improvement Block Grant:

All LADDER grant initiatives funded in 1998 are eliminated including Universal PreK. Funding for the Early Grades Class Size Reduction to be implemented in the 1999-2000 school year is not included in the proposed budget. The proposal creates an Educational Improvement Block Grant from which counties can use to fund these programs.

This proposal dismantles the Universal Pre-K program. Without the specific legislative language and structure the program will not have a statewide framework for a committed systemic approach for an early learning program for four year olds.

The Universal PreK program should be restored as a separate clearly defined initiative.

CALL THE GOVERNOR !!!

Tel: 518-474-8390

Email: gov.pataki@chamber.state.ny.us

MESSAGE: Restore designated funding for Universal PreK at a sufficient level to support a minimum of \$2,700 per child for 40,000 children.

**FEBRUARY 2ND IS CHILD CARE ADVOCACY DAY
IF YOU CAN'T MAKE IT TO ALBANY**

**GET YOUR MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNOR
VIA LETTER, PHONE, OR FAX**

NYS Assembly: 518-453-4100: NYS Senate: 518-455-2800

The proposal was released by the Child Care *that* Works Campaign on December 8, 1998.

For more information regarding the proposal, and this year's funding requests, contact: New York State Child Care Coordinating Council, Phone: (518) 463-8663, Fax: (518) 427-6603.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. briefing paper	DNC Dinner (political) (2 pages) paper	02/02/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15414

FOLDER TITLE:

New York Roundtable-Working Families [1]

2012-1035-S
kc1024

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. diagram	Seating at DNC Dinner (political) (1 page)	02/02/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15414

FOLDER TITLE:

New York Roundtable-Working Families [1]

2012-1035-S
kc1024

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. list	Guests ar DNC Dinner (political) (14 pages)	02/02/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15414

FOLDER TITLE:

New York Roundtable-Working Families [1]

2012-1035-S
kc1024

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. schedule	FLOTUS, Tuesday, February 2, 1999 (partial) (4 pages)	02/02/1999	P6/b(6), b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15414

FOLDER TITLE:

New York Roundtable-Working Families [1]

2012-1035-S
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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999

FINAL*

WASHINGTON, D.C./ NEW YORK, NEW YORK/ WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRAVELING PARTY: WHITNEY WILLIAMS
MARSHA BERRY
KELLY CRAIGHEAD
SHARON FARMER
NICOLE RABNER
CINDY WRIGHT

(b)(7)(e)

NEW YORK

LEAD ADVANCE:

KAREN BURCHARD
MARIOTT MARQUIS HOTEL
212/755-4000 ROOM 1012
212/644-0684 STAFF FAX

P6/(b)(6)

NEW YORK

SITE ADVANCE:
(DNC DINNER)

TYLER DENTON
WHCA PAGER

NEW YORK

PRESS ADVANCE:

JEN BROWN ROOM 1036

SCHEDULER:

WENDY ARENDS
202/456-7007 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX

P6/(b)(6)

WHCA PAGER #4781

PREV RON

The White House

9:30am

P6/(b)(6)

11:30am

ISSUES MEETING
Residence
CLOSED PRESS/NO WH PHOTO

[002]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999
PAGE 2

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Marsha Berry
Patti Solis Doyle
Nicole Rabner
Shirley Sagawa
Neera Tanden
Melanne Verveer

Contact: Melanne Verveer 202/456-2538

2:05pm

DEPART South Portico
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

2:25pm

ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base

2:35pm

WHEELS UP Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE La Guardia International Airport
[Flight time: 45 minutes]

3:20pm

WHEELS DOWN La Guardia International Airport
FBO: Marine Air Guard Terminal
Hold: VIP Terminal
Phone: 718/533-3928
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

3:30pm

DEPART La Guardia International Airport
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Bedford YMCA
[Drive time: 30 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999

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4:00pm **ARRIVE** Bedford YMCA
139 Monroe
Brooklyn, New York

GREETERS:

Representative Edolphus Towns
Paula Gavin, President, YMCA
Kevin Jeffrey, Executive Director, Bedford YMCA
TBD, President, YMCA Board of Directors

4:05pm-
4:20pm **MEET AND GREET**
Lobby Area
Bedford YMCA
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: Please consult briefing book for participants.

4:25pm-
5:25pm **FAMILIES AGENDA ROUNDTABLE**
Gymnasium
Bedford YMCA
HRC Hold: Yellow Room
Phone: 718/789-1497 (Main Office)
Fax: 718/638-1636 (Main Office)
Staff Hold: Yellow Room
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady, accompanied by Representative Edolphus Towns, Ellen Galinski, President, Families and Work Institute, Kevin Jeffrey, Executive Director, Bedford YMCA, and additional roundtable participants, proceeds to her seat at the table.
- Kevin Jeffrey makes welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Towns.
- Representative Towns makes introductory remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.

[002]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999

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- Ellen Galinski introduces the roundtable participants and opens up the discussion.
- Ellen Galinski concludes the discussion.
- The First Lady has the option to make closing remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady has the option to work a ropeline.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Representative Edolphus Towns
Ellen Galinski, President, Families and Work Institute
Kevin Jeffrey, Executive Director, Bedford YMCA
Eileen Quinones, Roundtable participant
Angelina Charriez, Roundtable participant
Debbie O'Connor, Roundtable participant
Ameenah Reed, Roundtable participant
Roundtable participant TBD
150-200 guests

Contact: Nicole Rabner 202/456-7263

5:30pm

DEPART Bedford YMCA
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Waldorf Astoria Hotel
[Drive time: 30 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

6:00pm

ARRIVE Waldorf Astoria Hotel

[002]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999

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6:05pm- **DOWN TIME**
7:20pm Waldorf Astoria Hotel
HRC Hold: Presidential Suite, 35-A
Phone: 212/355-3000
Fax: 212/872-7272

7:25pm **DEPART** Waldorf Astoria Hotel
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Le Cirque Restaurant
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

7:35pm **ARRIVE** Le Cirque Restaurant

Note: The President arrives at 7:30pm.

GREETERS:

Governor Roy Romer
Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National
Committee
Joe Andrew, Chairman nominee
Beth Dozoretz, Finance Chair, Democratic National
Committee
Alan Patricof, Event Chair
Sirio Maccioni, Owner, Le Cirque Restaurant
Egi Maccioni, son
Mairo Maccioni, son
Marco Maccioni, son
Mario Maccioni, son
Lauren Maccioni, wife
Olivia Maccioni, daughter
Benito Sevarin, General Manager, Le Cirque
Restaurant

7:35pm- **MIX AND MINGLE [w/POTUS]**
8:10pm Red Room
Le Cirque Restaurant
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 125 guests

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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8:20pm- **DNC DINNER [w/POTUS]**
9:10pm L'Orangerie
Le Cirque Restaurant
Attire: Business
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY) /DNC PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The President and the First Lady proceed to separate head tables.
- Dinner is served.
- Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President and the First Lady depart.

PARTICIPANTS: 125 guests

9:20pm **DEPART** Le Cirque Restaurant **[w/POTUS]**
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Wall Street Landing Zone
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

9:40pm **ARRIVE** Wall Street Landing Zone

9:50pm **DEPART** Wall Street Landing Zone **[w/POTUS]**
VIA Marine One
EN ROUTE John F. Kennedy International Airport
[Flight time: 15 minutes]

10:05pm **ARRIVE** John F. Kennedy International Airport

10:20pm **WHEELS UP** John F. Kennedy International Airport
[w/POTUS]
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[Flight time: 1 hour]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999
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11:20pm **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

11:35pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base **[w/POTUS]**
 VIA Marine One
 EN ROUTE South Portico
 [Flight time: 10 minutes]

11:45pm **ARRIVE** South Portico

RON The White House

WEATHER FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.: Cloudy with scattered rain showers.
Winds south to southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 33 to 38. High 47
to 52.

WEATHER FOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Cloudy with scattered rain showers.
Winds south to southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 33 to 38. High 42
to 47.