FOIA Number: 2013-0306-F

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:
AFL-CIO Meetings (Current) [binder] [2]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/22/1995	b(6)
002. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/15/1995	b(6)
003. list	DOB (Partial) (1 page)	04/11/1996	b(6)
004. list	DOB (Partial) (1 page)	04/11/1996	b(6)
005. memo	DOB (Partial); SSN (Partial) (1 page)	03/22/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:

AFL-CIO Meetings (Current) [binder] [2]

2013-0306-F
jm1236

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]
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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)]

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****
*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
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TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	4754
CONNECTION TEL	95086946
CONNECTION ID	AFL-CIO PRES OFF
START TIME	03/04 16:49
USAGE TIME	11'03
PAGES	25
RESULT	OK

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20502
202/456-5807
202/456-2223 FAX

To: Rhonda Shoemaker

Organization: AFL-CIO

From: Michael Warren
Deputy Executive Director

Pages to Follow: 24

Comments: Background for NEC AFL-CIO meeting.

****
*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	4755
CONNECTION TEL	61210
CONNECTION ID	PRES. OFFICE
START TIME	03/04 17:01
USAGE TIME	00'38
PAGES	2
RESULT	OK

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20502
202/456-5807
202/456-2223 FAX

To: Debi Schiff

Organization:

From: Michael Warren
Deputy Executive Director

Pages to Follow: 1

Comments: Attached are the attendees for tomorrow's meeting. Thank you.

FAX Transmission

National Economic Council
The White House

To: Julie

Phone: 622-0053 FAX: 622-1800

From: Eric

Phone: 202-456-6630 FAX: 202-456-2223

Date: ________ Time: ________

Pages to follow: 17

Comments: Background for AFL-CIO meeting

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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
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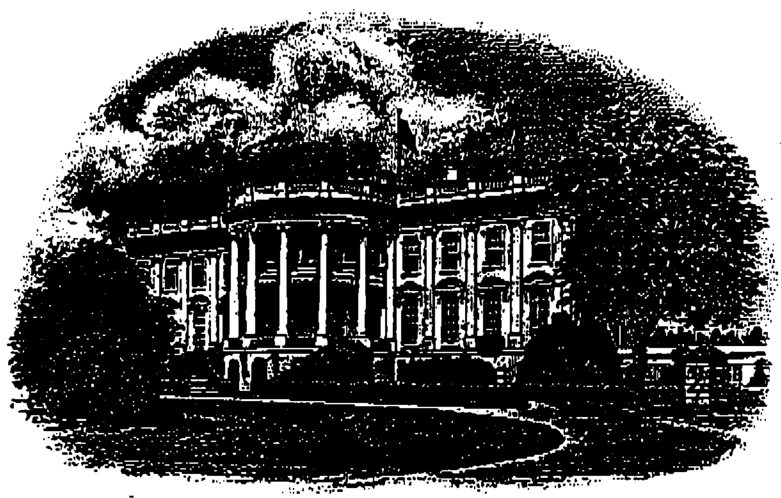
TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	4757
CONNECTION TEL	96221800
CONNECTION ID	
START TIME	03/04 17:18
USAGE TIME	05'21
PAGES	18
RESULT	OK



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202/456-2223 FAX

To: Rhonda Shoemaker

Organization: AFL-CIO

From: Michael Warren
Deputy Executive Director

Pages to Follow: 24

Comments: Background for NEC AFL-CIO meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: Thomas P. O'Donnell

SUBJECT: Monthly NEC AFL-CIO Meeting

Enclosed is the agenda for tomorrow's NEC meeting with the Executive Officers of the AFL-CIO. I have also enclosed a list of meeting participants, short biographies of the AFL-CIO attendees and a copy of John Sweeney's standard "stump" speech.

The next monthly meeting will be Thursday, April 4 at 11:00 a.m. Starting in May, the monthly NEC AFL-CIO meeting will be held on the first Wednesday of each month at 11:00 a.m. For example, the May NEC AFL-CIO meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 1 at 11:00 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MONTHLY NEC AFL-CIO MEETING
Tuesday, March 5, 1996
Roosevelt Room
10:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1. Opening Remarks and Introductions (Tyson/Sweeney)

2. New Directions at the AFL-CIO (Sweeney)

3. Budget Issues Update (Tyson)

4. General Issues Discussion

   a. Economic Growth

   b. Corporate/Business Issues

   c. Trade

5. Next Meeting/Follow-up (Tyson/Sweeney)

Remarks by John J. Sweeney
President of the AFL-CIO

The Business Council
Washington, DC

February 29, 1996

Thank you for that cordial introduction and thank you for inviting me here to speak to you on behalf of American workers and their families.

I am here today to talk about what we can do to find new ways to grow the American economy, American companies, and American wages in the new world economy. And bridge the growing gap between the great majority of Americans who are working longer and harder for less and the fortunate few who are prospering as never before.

In the process, I'm going to say some things about American business that will not be especially flattering. I offer my criticisms in a spirit of goodwill and I offer my apologies if you or your company are exceptions to the generalizations I make.

I am a product of the social compact that lifted America out of the Great Depression and lifted working Americans into the middle class.

My father was an Irish immigrant, a New York City bus driver, and a proud member of the Transport Workers Union. Some of my earliest memories are of going to union meetings with him. We'd listen to the thick brogue of Mike Quill as he explained paycheck economics to workers and their families.

Those were tough times. But working people, business people, and public officials shared certain understandings -- a social contract, if you will.

Here's what working people knew: If we got up every morning and did our jobs, then we could earn a better life for ourselves and a better chance for our children.

Here's what business people knew: If they paid their workers fairly and plowed some of their profits back into their communities, they could count on loyal employees and loyal consumers. For companies back then, good citizenship was good business.

And here's what our leaders in government understood -- and President Kennedy said it best: "A rising tide lifts all boats."

For almost 30 years after winning World War II, we all prospered because we prospered together. We were concerned with raising the standard of living for all Americans -- not just accumulating enormous wealth for a fortunate few. That social compact was a formula for the strongest economy, the largest middle class, and the most successful society this world has ever known.

Unfortunately, those days are gone. You all know what happened: the oil embargo of 1973; global economic competition; new technologies; and the deregulation of the domestic economy -- from transportation to communications.

Many businesses, and especially larger corporations, found new ways to compete -- ways that may succeed in the short-term but which, I submit to you, are short-sighted and ultimately self-destructive.

They competed, not by American team-work and American know-how, but by driving down labor costs. Caught in an unforgiving global economy, corporate America too often squeezed the last possible ounce of productivity out of American workers. And then threw them on the scrap-heap of unemployment or old age, with reduced pensions and health coverage.

Consider the stories you've been reading on the business page:

Chase Manhattan and Chemical Bank announce a merger that puts 12,000 people out of work and their stock goes up. AT&T says they plan to lay off 40,000 men and women and their stock goes up. Does a rising tide now sink all ships --- except for the luxury yachts?

And what's wrong with this picture: Caterpillar is doing great, racking up record profits, enjoying great productivity. So they decide to install a two-tier wage system, schedule work on the weekends without paying overtime and reject pattern bargaining. They force thousands of workers out on strike, commit 300 unfair labor practices, and rack up more record profits.

Caterpillar says it did it to stay competitive with Kamatsu. Baloney! Kamatsu is struggling with a global market share below three percent, while Caterpillar has the lion's share. Know why? Because the United States government has spent American tax dollars fronting them into emerging nations in Europe, including Russia, and helping arrange financing for their operations through the World Bank!

And, finally, how about this picture: The State of Arizona and the City of Phoenix bail America West Airlines out of bankruptcy with more than $100 million dollars in tax breaks and revenue bonds. The airline agrees not to contract out hangar jobs and rebounds with 11 straight quarters of profitability and stacks up $300 million in reserves. Then the Teamsters crank up an organizing drive aimed at machinists working for America West. America West shows its respect for our labor laws and thanks the community by illegally firing 500 $35,000-a-year machinists and contracting out their jobs to a company in Everett, Washington, where machinists make only $21,000.

That happened last December. Now tell me, really, "How many of you want to fly in a 757 that's just been repaired by a $21,000 rookie mechanic?" Raise your hands.

For American workers and their families, these are snapshots from hell. They paint an ugly portrait of an economy that has lost respect for workers and the jobs they do.

In a prophetic article in The New York Times last year, Lou Uchitelle added words to the pictures. "Something is wrong with America's economic boom," he wrote. "After four years of ever-stronger growth, people's wages should be going up faster than their expenses. For most people, they're not, and this is the first time in decades that a recovery has gone so long without putting more money in more pockets. And now, if the recovery runs out of steam ..... that money might never show up."

Here's what's wrong with America's economic boom: Between 1947 and 1973, the median paychecks of American workers more than doubled -- and the bottom 20 percent enjoyed the biggest gains. But since 1973, median earnings have fallen by about 15 percent, and the bottom 20% have fallen the furthest behind. More than 40 percent of all earnings gains have gone to the richest one percent.

Meanwhile, wealth became even more concentrated. The top 20% of all households now control more than 55% of all wealth. The rest of us -- 80% of all American households -- get to split the rest.

Profits are up. Productivity is up, executive compensation is up and the stock market is up. But worker wages and health benefits and pensions are down.

Now we are finally beginning to hear how this great disparity is hurting American workers as well as the American economy. Think of the hardworking Iowa family Susan Sheehan describes in a recent article in The New Yorker.

Bonita and Kenny Merton live with their two sons in a small home they own in Des Moines. Kenny once had an $11-an-hour job before the factory closed. Last year, he made $17,239 hauling sand sacks. Bonita made $13,977 working full time at Luther Park Nursing home. After 15 years, she's paid $7.40 an hour, gets a ham at Easter, a turkey at Thanksgiving, ten dollars for her birthday and $20 at Christmas. She pays $36 a month for health insurance, $28 a month for dental coverage, and gets no pension. Every year they go further and further in debt and there is no hope of ever doing better. Kenny says, "There ain't no middle class no more. There's only rich and poor."

Like the Mertons, millions of American workers are running out of money, running out of options and running out of hope. They've exhausted their savings accounts, they are working two and three jobs and they are loaded with debt. They see the stock market soaring and profits roaring and they wonder, "Who the hell is getting my share?" They are frustrated and bitter and their anger is exceeded only by anxiety over possibly losing their jobs.

And can you imagine in the middle of all of this, the radical Republicans in the House giving a tax break to the rich by declaring all-out war on the programs and policies Kenny and Bonita depend on just for survival?

Because of the wage and the wealth gap, America is becoming edgier, angrier, and meaner. Until we ease the growing gaps in work, wages, and wealth, we will be reading more dispatches from a wounded nation -- more militia movements, more bombings, more hate crimes, and more of the quiet anguish of Americans losing their sense of a common destiny and a common purpose. America will become more like the trouble spots where we send our sons and daughters to keep the peace.

So what can we do about it?

Of course, American business must change. But I stand before you today as President of the AFL-CIO because American labor must also change.

That is why I ran for President of the AFL-CIO, and that is why I won. We understand, that while the world and the workplace have changed, labor stood still and lost ground. Just as today I challenge business to change, every day on my job I challenge labor to change.

Here's the truth: Our weakness encouraged employers to take the low road. And, only by rebuilding our strength, can we bring American business back to the high road of high wages. That is why I am challenging every union and every level of our labor movement to do what the fastest-growing unions do: Put at least 30 percent of our resources into organizing. That is why we will be training at least a thousand organizers a year, pouring millions into organizing programs; and organizing from the sunbelt to the rustbelt and from health care to high tech. That is why we are rebuilding our grassroots political strength, training candidates, and training political organizers.

Second, we have to reach out to business, to management -- from a position of strength -- because that is the only way we can build a stronger, high-wage economy.

We can no longer afford the luxury of pretending that productivity, quality, and competitiveness are not our business. They are our business, our jobs, and our paychecks. Too many workers have suffered because of failed and foolish shortsighted management policies. We need to follow the example of workers and their unions in companies and government agencies and school systems across the country who are winning a voice in improving the products they make and the services they deliver.

As labor becomes stronger and smarter, we will really be in a position to offer business a challenge: take some of your profits and invest them in growing the American economy, American workers, and American wages. Offer your workers the training they need for tomorrow's jobs -- not just the big-shots in the executive suites, but all your employees.

Work with your employees and their unions. Give us a voice in decision-making. Give us half a chance to improve the quality of our goods and services. That is the path to lasting prosperity -- and we want to walk down that road with you. Our challenge to management is to avoid conflict, not promote it; let's spend our time and our money and our energy pursuing higher profits and higher wages.

This year, we will begin to offer these challenges not only to the leaders of labor and business but to all Americans. Later this month, the AFL-CIO will begin to hold hearings on falling living standards in 29 communities across the country to put the issue of wages and wealth at the center of political debate. We will ask working men and women what is happening to their jobs, their paychecks, and their family budgets.

We want to get even more of the suggestions that are already pouring in from unlikely sources, like a letter I got last month from Rusty Hills in East Lansing Michigan. He says, "As a conservative Republican, I suspect you and I part company on most political issues. But as a fellow Catholic, I believe strongly in just wages and an equitable distribution of profits." He goes on to make a recommendation: that we bargain wages by comparing the percentage increase in executive compensation to percentage increases for workers over the past 10 years.

In every speech I give, from the Business Council to the picket lines, I'm trying to make this simple point: America needs a raise. And the sooner we get together and deliver one, the better off we will be, labor and management alike. So, let me offer, through you, a final challenge to American business: Labor's victories can be your victories, too. With decent paychecks, we can buy your products and services.

With a little respect -- as that song says -- we can help you compete in the global economy. We are going to challenge American business to use our brains as well as our backs, to let workers and their unions contribute to your decision-making process, to let us help you make the hard choices that affect our family budgets as well as your bottom lines.

For American business, this is our message: Join us in supporting public policies and private initiatives to build a path to a new shared prosperity for American business AND American workers.

Thank you very much .....

-30-

For information: Denise Mitchell 202/637-5340

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

04-Mar-1996 02:03pm

TO: Wendy J. Einhellig

FROM: Thomas O'Donnell
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: For M.Warren

Michael,

1. I'll send you a revised agenda for circulation (to Administration participants and to the AFL-CIO via Gerry Shea) on White House letterhead (immediately after transmittal of this agenda).

2. Attendees:

a. Please add me to the list of attendees just before Jennifer O'Conner.
b. Please add Dan Tarullo to the list just after Sperling.
c. Please check spelling on Sosnik's name (and confirm that he is coming - on time).
d. Is someone else coming with Reich?
Yes e. I'm not sure Peggy Taylor is going to make this meeting - could you doublecheck on exactly who is attending for the AFL-CIO.

3. Distribution:

Administration participants should be sent the following items this afternoon:

a. Agenda
b. Revised list of participants.
c. Bios of AFL-CIO people actually attending the meeting.
d. Copy of John Sweeney's stump speech (have we received this from Shea's office?)
e. Following cover memo from me:

Memo to Distribution
From Thomas P. O'Donnell
Subject: Monthly NEC AFL-CIO Meeting

Enclosed is an agenda for tomorrow's NEC meeting with the Executive Officers of the AFL-CIO. I have also enclosed a list of meeting participants, short biographies of the AFL-CIO attendees and a copy of John Sweeney's standard "stump" speech.

1210

The next monthly meeting will be on ____________.

4. The AFL-CIO should be sent the following this afternoon:

a. Agenda
b. Revised list of participants (you should include titles).
c. Bios of principals (ie., assistants to the POTUS or Cabinet members - IF you can get them - it's not crucial).
d. Copy of the President's State of the Union address.
e. Following cover memo from me:

Memo to Gerald M. Shea
From Thomas P. O'Donnell
Subject: Monthly NEC AFL-CIO Meeting

Enclosed is an agenda for tomorrow's NEC meeting with the Executive Officers of the AFL-CIO. I have also enclosed a list of meeting participants, [short biographies of the NEC principals and a copy of the President's State of the Union address.

I look forward to seeing you tomorrow. Please call me if you have any questions or concerns.

The next monthly meeting will be on ____.

This is all I can bother you with for now. Give me a call if you have any questions, Michael.

Thanks.

Tom O'D

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

JOHN J. SWEENEY
AFL-CIO President

John J. Sweeney was elected president of the AFL-CIO at the federation's biennial convention in New York October 1995.

At the time of his election, Sweeney was serving his fourth four-year term as president of the Service Employees International Union, which grew from 625,000 to 1.1 million members under his leadership. He also was a vice president of the AFL-CIO and chair of Executive Council committees on Health Care and Organization and Field Services.

Sweeney's first job in the labor movement was with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which earlier this year merged with the Clothing and Textile Workers Union to form UNITE. He began his SEIU career in 1960 when he first joined Local 32B in New York City as contract director. Sweeney was elected president of Local 32B in 1976, and led two citywide strikes of apartment maintenance workers, including an eight-day landmark strike of 20,000 workers in 1979. He was elected to the SEIU Executive Board in 1972 and became SEIU president in 1980.

Sweeney is a board member of the American Arbitration Association, the American Red Cross, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Citizen-Labor Organization; he is a trustee of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, the George Meany Center for Labor Studies and Iona College.

He has served with the National Committee on Employment Policy (1995), the International Labor Organization in Geneva (U.S. worker delegate, 1984, 1985 and 1991), the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Advisory Council (current) and the 1992 Democratic National Convention (delegate). He co-authored *Solutions for the New Work Force* in 1989 and co-edited the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council's *Family and Work: Bridging the Gap* in 1987.

John J. Sweeney was born [redacted] (b)(6) He graduated from Iona College in New Rochelle, N.Y., with a degree in economics. He lives in Washington with his wife, Maureen, a former New York City school teacher, and their two children, John and Patricia. [001]

November 22, 1995

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

RICHARD L. TRUMKA
AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer

Richard L. Trumka was elected Oct. 25, 1995, as the youngest secretary-treasurer in AFL-CIO history, part of an insurgent campaign to reinvigorate the American labor movement.

At the time of his election, Trumka, 46, was serving his third term as president of the United Mine Workers of America. A member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council since 1989, he chaired the Strategic Approaches and Energy Committees and served on the executive boards of the Industrial Union, Maritime Trades and Transportation Trades Departments.

In 1994, President Clinton named him to the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform, where he represented the interests of working families in policy debates on Social Security, pensions and health care.

During his tenure as UMWA president, Trumka led two major strikes against the nation's coal companies -- Pittston in 1989 and the Bituminous Coal Operators in 1993 -- that resulted in significant advances in employer-employee cooperation and the enhancement of mine workers' job security, pensions and benefits.

UMWA victories in those disputes were assisted by international campaigns that Trumka developed. As chairman of the committee on strategic approaches, he was instrumental in developing tactics to bring the pressure of international labor to bear on multinational conglomerates involved in disputes with U.S. workers. He also serves on the executive boards of the International Miners Federation and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and played a key role in organizing a new global coalition of coal miners' unions in five countries.

Trumka is a third-generation coal miner from Nemacolin, Pa., who began working in the mines at the age of 19. He joined UMWA Local 6290, serving as safety committee chairman. He soon became an activist in the Miners for Democracy reform movement.

In the early 1970s, he graduated from Pennsylvania State University and later earned a law degree from Villanova University Law School. After serving four years on the UMWA legal staff during the reform administration of Arnold Miller, he returned to the mines in

Trumka

1978. He was elected to the union's executive board in 1981. He was first elected president of the union in 1982.

He has received numerous awards, including the 1995 Gompers-Murray-Meany Award from the Massachusetts AFL-CIO and the Labor Responsibility Award from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in 1990.

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LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON
AFL-CIO Executive Vice President

Linda Chavez-Thompson was elected executive vice president of the AFL-CIO Oct. 25 at the federation's convention in New York, part of an insurgent campaign to reinvigorate the American labor movement.

A second-generation American of Mexican descent, Chavez-Thompson has 27 years experience in the labor movement. She rose from the organizing ranks of her union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to become the first person of color elected to an executive office of the AFL-CIO. She is the highest ranking woman in the labor movement.

Prior to her election as executive vice president, Chavez-Thompson served as a vice president of the AFL-CIO since Oct. 1, 1993. She served on the Executive Council committees on Full Participation, International Affairs, Article XX Appeals and Housing. She was elected national vice president of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement in 1986, and continues to serve in that capacity.

Chavez-Thompson was elected vice president of AFSCME in June 1988 and again in June 1992 without opposition. As vice president of AFSCME, she directed the union's efforts in a seven-state district -- Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah -- that is widely recognized as unfriendly to labor. But she achieved numerous successes there, including an organizing drive in Texas that brought in 5,000 new members over the past five years, and the passage of a collective bargaining law for public employees in New Mexico.

She was elected executive director of AFSCME Council 42 on Feb. 4, 1995, responsible for advancing legislative, political action and education programs of more than 17 local unions that make up the council.

Born (b)(6) to sharecropper parents in (b)(6) Chavez-Thompson began her trade union career as a union secretary. She served as an AFSCME international representative 1971 to 1973; assistant business manager and business manager of AFSCME Local 2399 in San Antonio from 1973 to 1977; and executive director of AFSCME Local 2399 from September 1977 to February 1995. [002]

Chavez-Thompson

Chavez-Thompson has served on the Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society and the United Way; President of the San Antonio/Bexar County Public Employee Council; the Martin L. King Commission; the Board of Trustees of San Antonio's VIA Metropolitan Transit Authority; the Governor's Health Policy Task Force and the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Prior to moving to Washington, D.C. in November 1995, Chavez-Thompson had resided in San Antonio since 1972. She is the widow of Robert Thompson, has two children by a previous marriage and a grandson.

November 15, 1995

###

RUDOLPH A. OSWALD

Rudy Oswald is the Director of Economic Research for the AFL-CIO. He has served in that position since 1976, having previously served as the Research Director of two AFL-CIO affiliated unions, the Service Employees International Union and the International Association of Fire Fighters. He was also the Assistant Director of the AFL-CIO's Education Department.

He serves on various government advisory bodies, including the Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations, the Panel of Economic Advisers to the Congressional Budget Office, and the Labor Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He serves on the Boards of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the National Planning Association, the Joint Council on Economic Education and is a past president of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

He was educated at Holy Cross University, received his Masters from the University of Wisconsin and his Ph.d from Georgetown University. He attended the University of Munich as a Fulbright Scholar.

###

Bio for Peggy Taylor
Director, Department of Legislation
AFL-CIO

Peggy Taylor became the Director of Legislation on March 1, 1995.

She had been the AFL-CIO's Associate Director for the Department of Legislation since March 1986.

Taylor has been an AFL-CIO legislative representative since 1979, specializing in budget, appropriations, and defense conversion issues.

Before coming to the AFL-CIO staff, she was a professional staff member of the House Budget Committee, dealing primarily with labor and employment issues. She previously served on the Senate Labor subcommittee with responsibilities including occupational safety and health programs.

GERALD M. SHEA

Gerry Shea is currently Assistant to the President for Government Affairs of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Shea was appointed to this position by President John J. Sweeney who was elected on October 25, 1995.

Prior to this appointment, from June 1994 through October 1995, Mr. Shea served as executive assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, and, later, executive assistant to the president. From August 1993 through May 1994, Mr. Shea was director of the AFL-CIO Employee Benefits Department.

Before coming to the AFL-CIO, Mr. Shea held the position of Assistant to the President for Government Affairs for the Service Employees International Union. He began his tenure with SEIU in 1972 as an organizer for the Massachusetts Hospital Workers Organizing Committee. Later, he served the union in various capacities, including executive director, Local 880; business manager, Local 285; Health Care Coordinator and, later, Healthcare Division Director for SEIU.

Mr. Shea is a member of the 1995 Advisory Council on Social Security and the Prospective Payment Advisory Commission.

Mr. Shea is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Boston College.

November 1995

Not current.

Robert William Welsh, Jr.

Executive Assistant to the International President
Service Employees International Union
AFL-CIO, CLC

Bob Welsh has been the chief of staff and top aide to the President of the Service Employees International Union since 1976. He was named to this position by former International President George Hardy and has served under President John Sweeney since Sweeney's election in 1980.

As Executive Assistant to the President, he has overall responsibility for the administration of the International Union, overseeing staff of more than 400 and an annual budget of over $50,000,000.

Prior to becoming Executive Assistant to the President, he served as Assistant to the Executive Secretary for three years. He began his career in the labor movement with the AFL-CIO in 1972.

Prior to 1972 he worked as a community organizer for the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs.

Welsh holds an undergraduate degree in American History from the University of Virginia and a Masters in Public Administration from the American University.

He was elected to the Service Employees International Union Executive Board in 1992 where he serves as Vice Chair of the SEIU Committee on the Future, chaired by International Vice President Betty Bednarczyk.

He is on the board of the National Consumers league, and a member of the Industrial Relations Research Association. He is active in community affairs.

He is married to the former Joan Seidman and has three children.

Update: Currently Exec. Asst + Chief of Staff to the President of the AFL-CIO

March 4, 1996

NOTE TO DEBI SCHIFF

FROM: Michael Warren

SUBJECT: Attendees For The AFL-CIO Meeting On Tuesday, March 5

Here is a list of Administration and AFL-CIO attendees for the March 5 meeting at 10:30 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room.

ADMINISTRATION ATTENDEES
Laura Tyson
Bob Rubin
Gene Sperling
Dan Tarullo
Bob Reich
George Stephanopoulos
Harold Ickes
David Strauss (for Ron Klain)
Doug Sosnik
John Hilley
Tom O'Donnell
Jennifer O'Conner

AFL-CIO ATTENDEES
John Sweeney
Rudolph Oswald
Gerald Shea
Peggy Taylor
Robert Welsh

x 5526

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20502
202/456-5807
202/456-2223 FAX

To: Jay Rosenblum

Organization: DOL

From: Michael Warren
Deputy Executive Director

Pages to Follow: 16

Comments: Sorry for the delay

AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20006

Telecopier Transmission

Date: April 11, 1996

FAX To: Michael Warren

FAX Phone Number: 456-2223

From: Rhonda

Department:

Comments:

For 2:00
briefing meeting

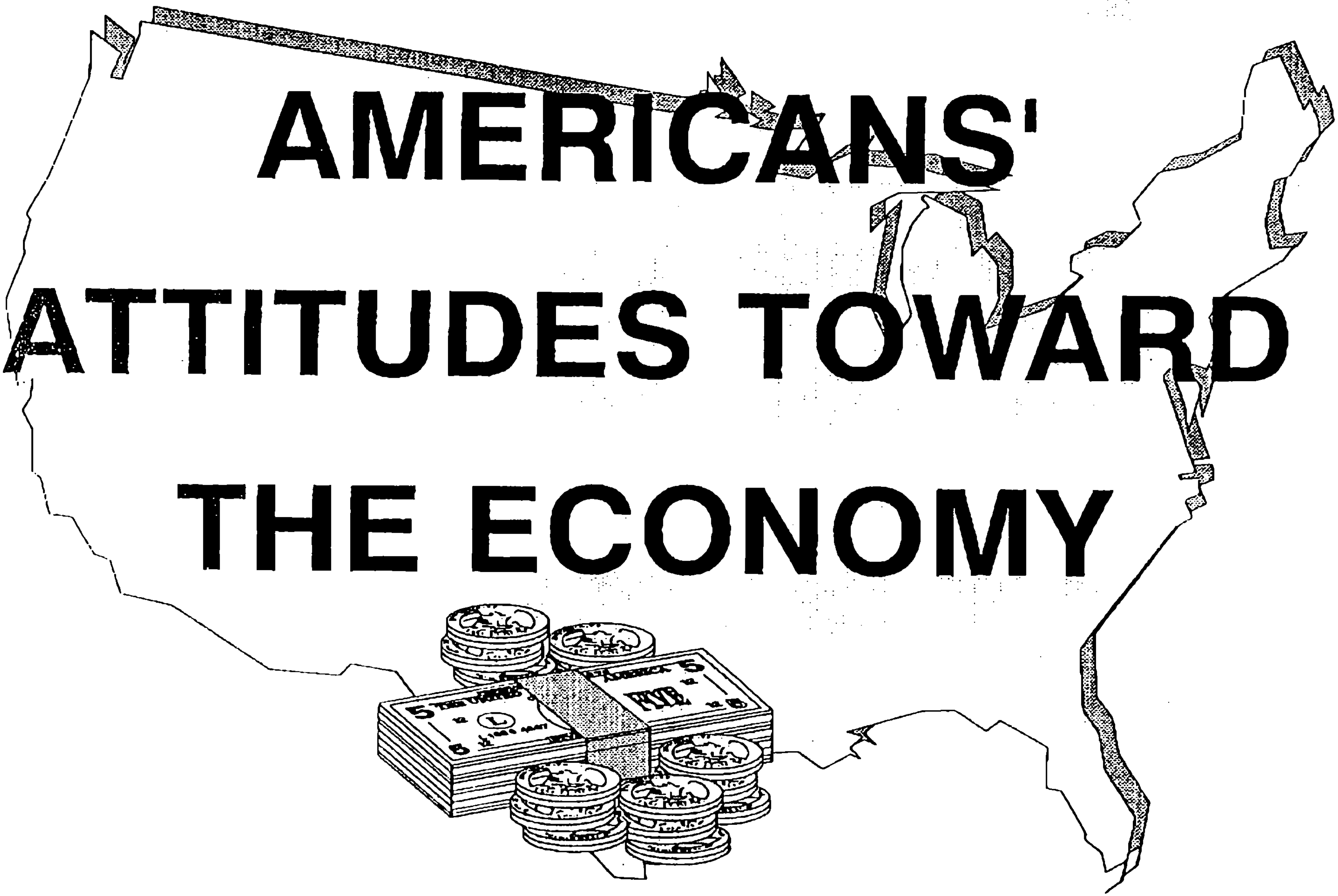
10 pages re Garin briefing
Am. Attitudes toward
the Economy
6 pages re field
mobilization -

There is/are 16 pages following this cover sheet. Please call the following number if you have any questions:

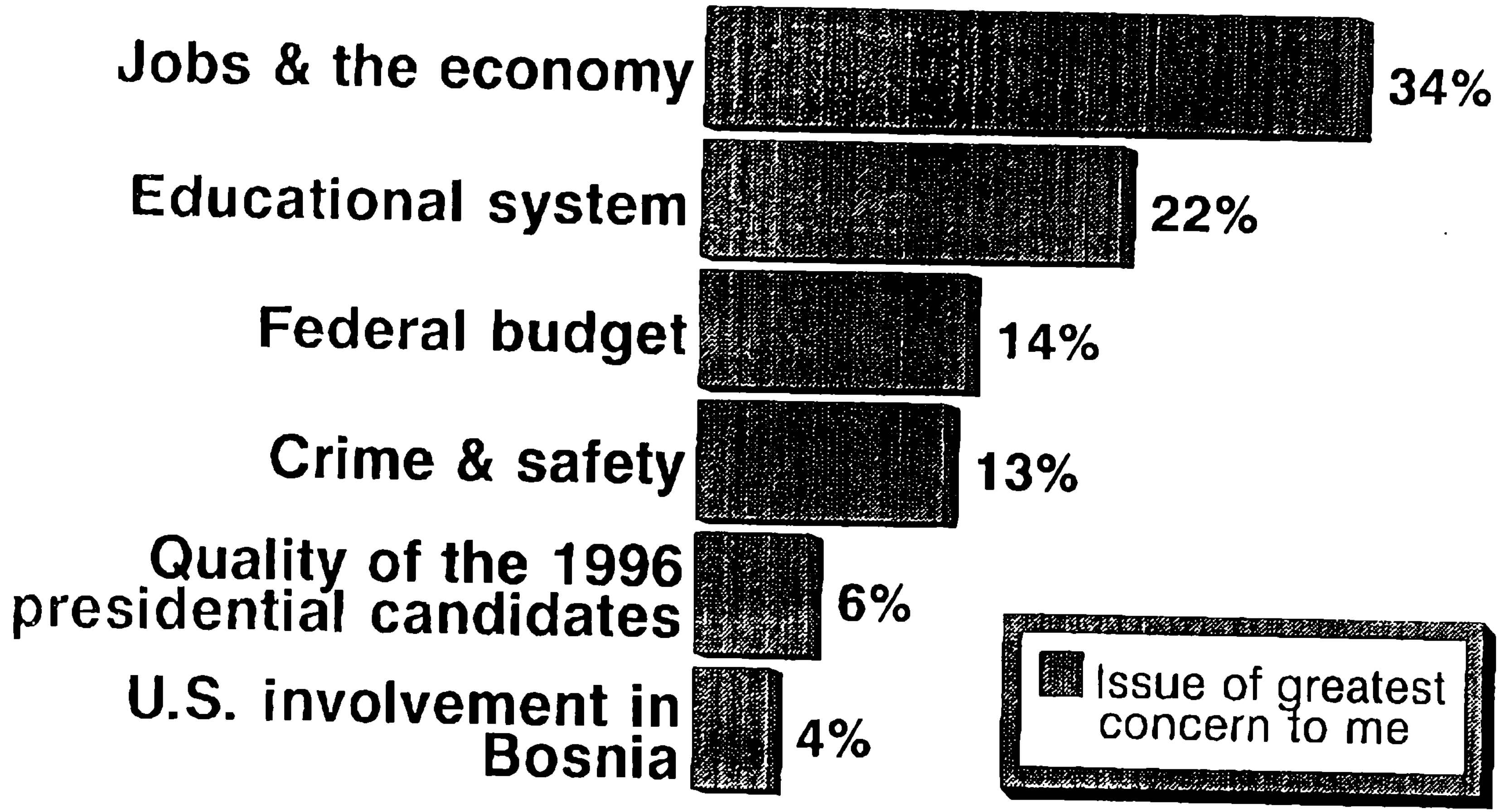
AFL-CIO
President's Office
202/637- ____

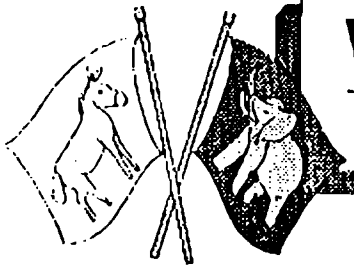
We can automatically receive transmissions 24 hours a day.
Our FAX number is 202/508-6946.

AMERICANS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ECONOMY



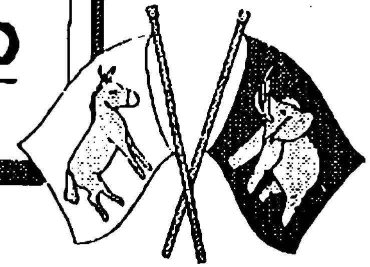
Economic Concerns Are Moving Back Up The Political Agenda





Which Party Would Do A Better Job

On Selected Issues?



Democratic Advantage

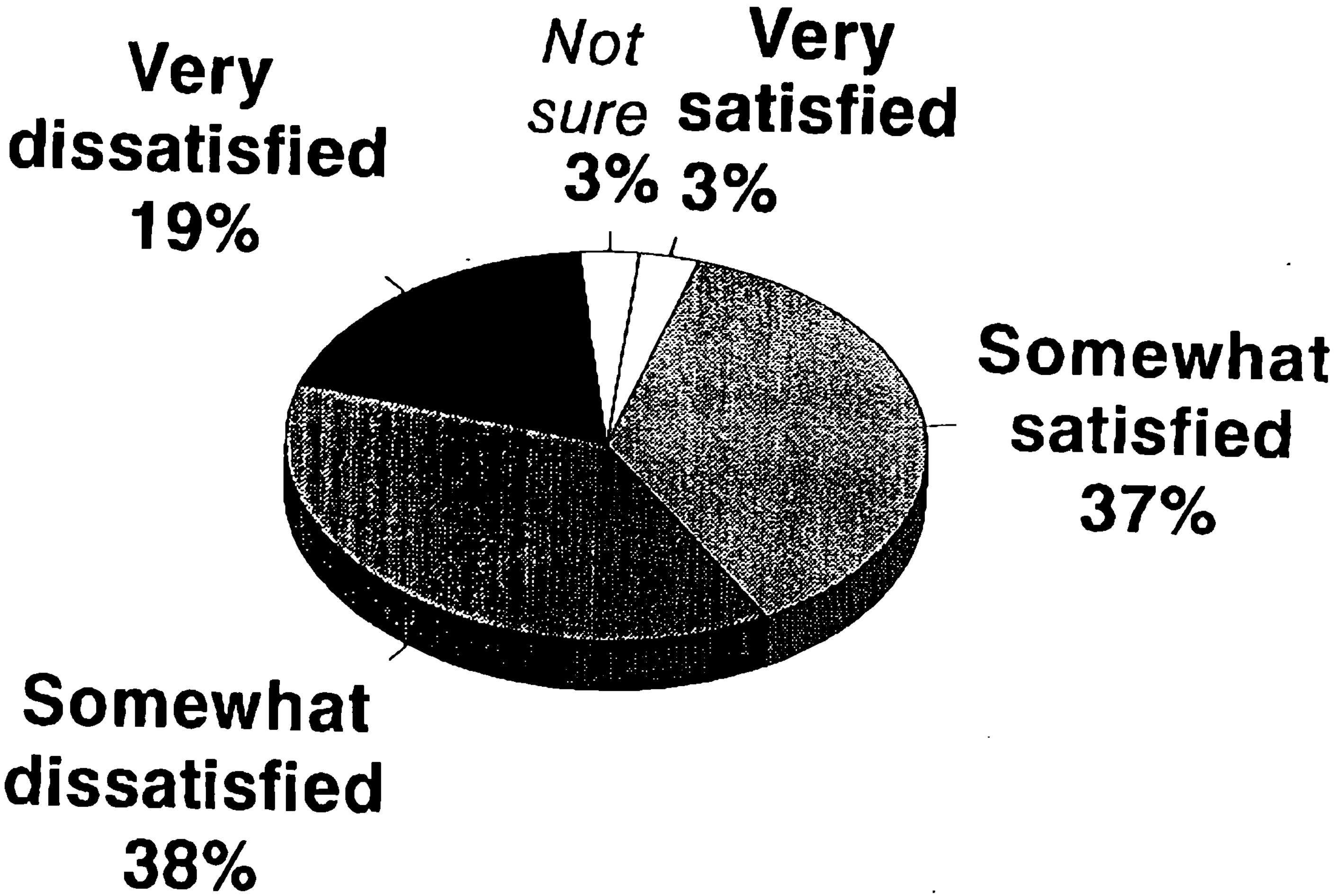
Environment	+32%
Social Security	+22%
Health care	+21%
Medicare	+20%
Middle class	+19%
Education	+10%

Republican Advantage

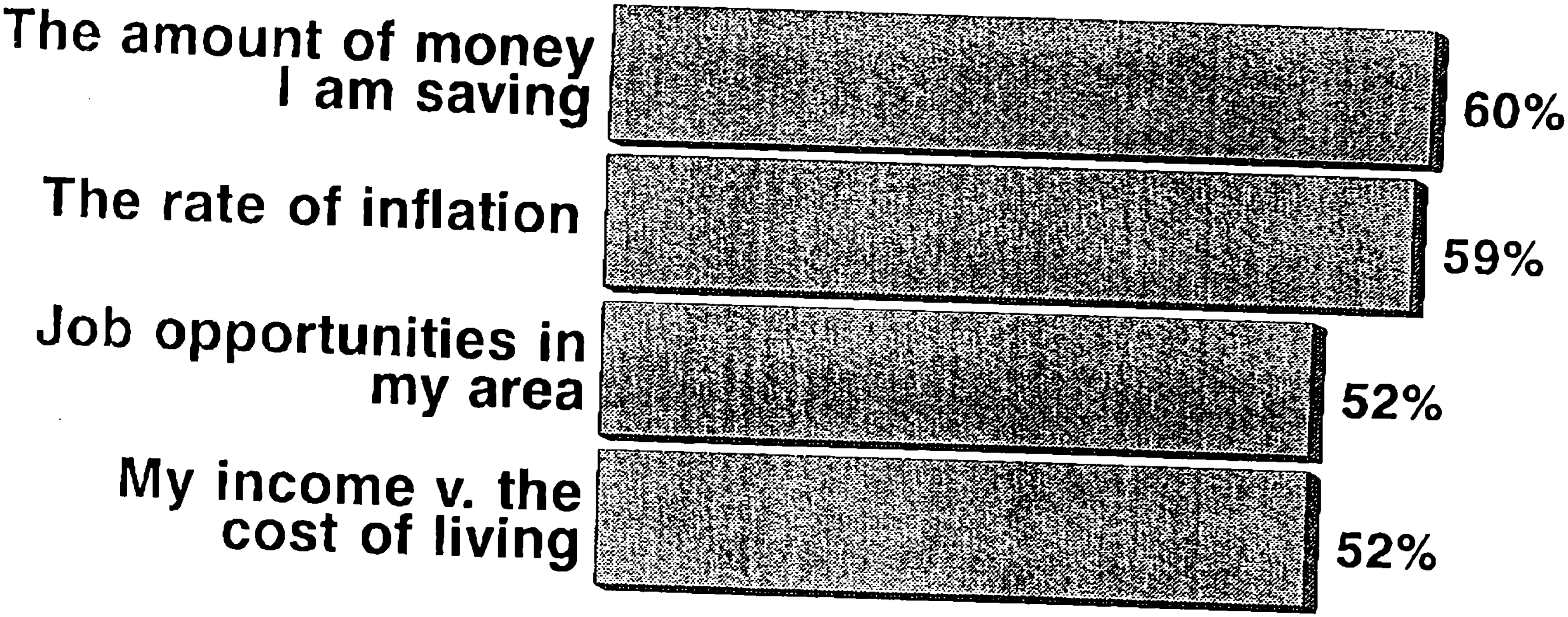
National defense	+29%
Foreign policy	+20%
Controlling spending	+19%
Moral values	+12%
Dealing w/economy	+8%
Taxes	+8%
Crime	+7%

Most Americans Are Dissatisfied

With The State Of The Economy



Why Are Americans Dissatisfied?

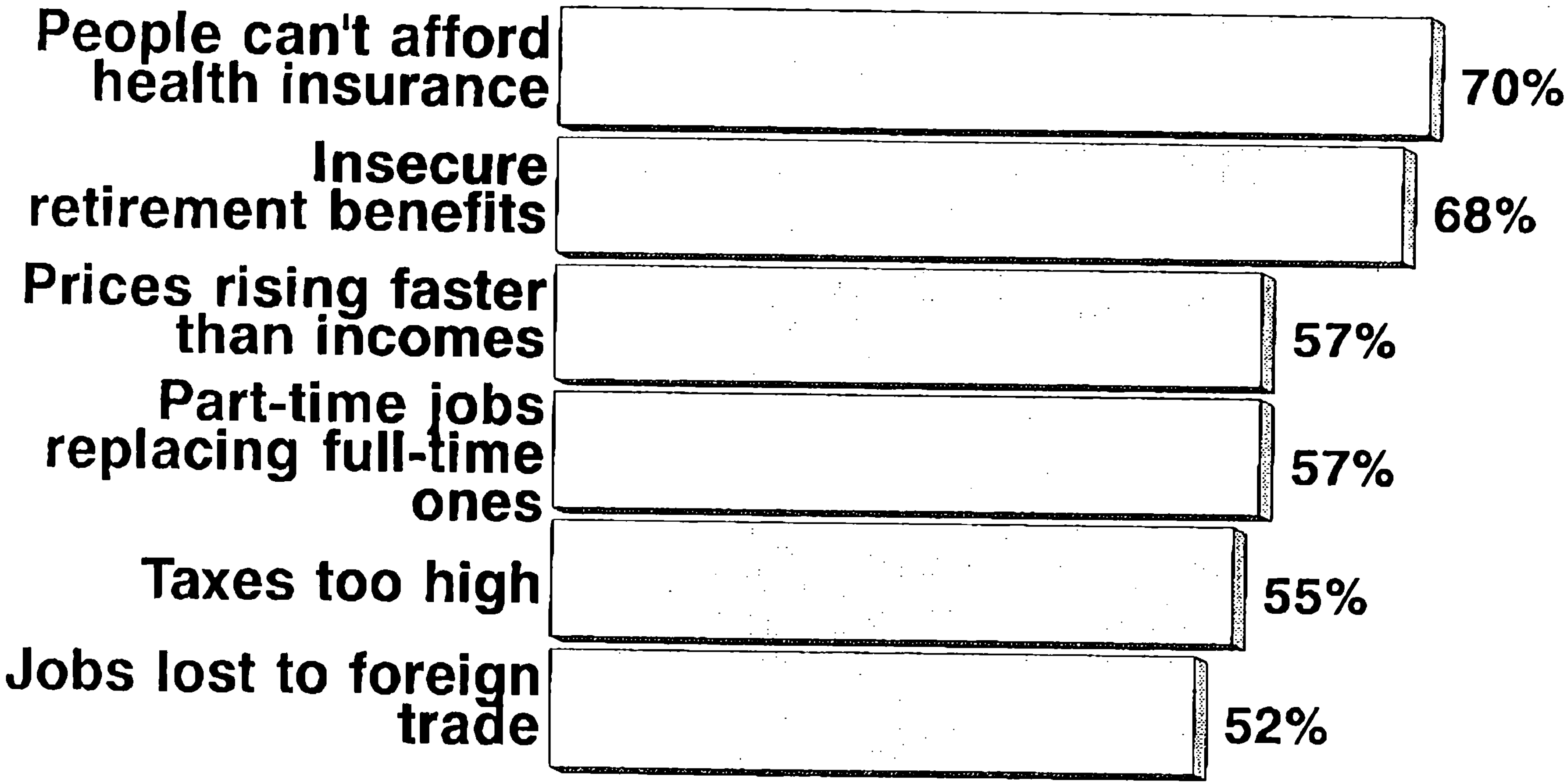


Satisfaction With Elements Of The Economy

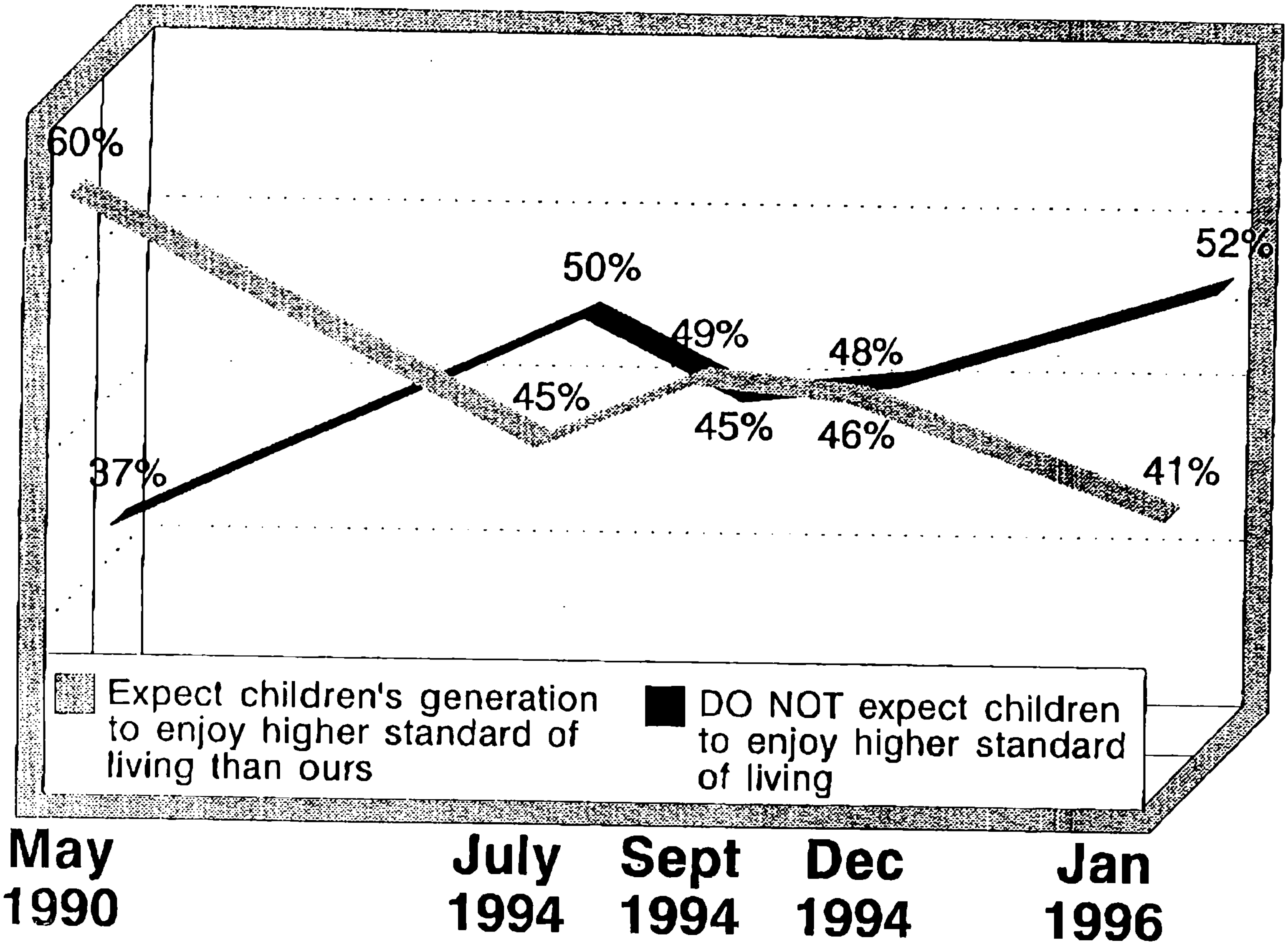
(% very/somewhat satisfied with each)

	All Adults	Under 40/ unmarried/ no kids	Under 40/ married or w/kids under 18	40-64/ married/ no kids under 18	Retired
Personal financial situation	63%	60%	60%	64%	**76%**
Job security	61%	**69%**	**73%**	64%	25%
Interest rates	51%	45%	**57%**	53%	47%
Retirement security	50%	40%	44%	54%	**67%**
Career advancement opportunities	49%	**65%**	**58%**	51%	17%
Income v. cost of living	46%	**46%**	46%	43%	**54%**
Job opportunities	38%	**46%**	43%	34%	29%
Savings	37%	35%	33%	43%	46%
Inflation rate	34%	27%	32%	**45%**	**42%**

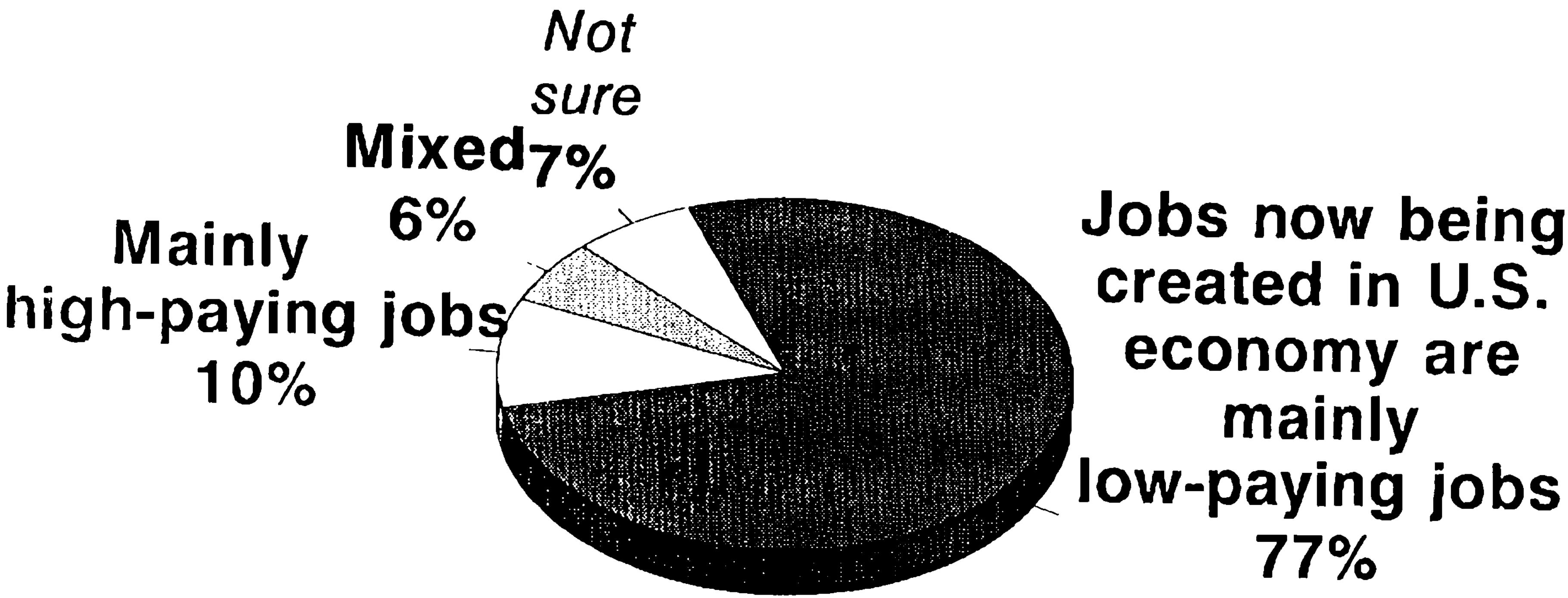
Economic Problems Considered Most Serious



Americans Are More Likely Than Ever To Be Pessimistic About The Next Generation



Large Majority Believe Newly Created Jobs Are Low-Paying



Global Economy & Downsizing Are Major Causes

- By 62% to 21%, Americans say free trade agreements cost jobs rather than create jobs.
- By 65% to 24%, Americans say downsizing has been bad for the country, despite increased efficiency for business.
- 88% believe still more downsizing is to come.

BUT WHEN LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES, AMERICANS ARE AS LIKELY TO BLAME WELFARE, GOVERNMENT, & TAXES.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

TO: Field Staff Coordinating District Activities Week of April 8th

DT: April 5, 1996

FR: Peggy Taylor, Legislative Department Director
Marilyn Sneiderman, Field Services Director
Denise Mitchell, Assistant to the President for Public Affairs

RE: Materials for Actions This Week

Enclosed you will find information on the TV or radio buy running in your district this week, as well as the information you should need to coordinate the report card event in your district. If an affiliate is taking the lead on an action in your area, let them know you have this information to share with them.

This package includes:

- Camera-ready art for Report Card Worksite Leaflet, with grades filled in (If you requested bulk copies, they were sent separately; the 3' x 6' blow-ups of the report card were also shipped separately.)
- Suggestions for putting together your press event, including sample media advisory, news release and sample script -- plus a press list for your district if available in our files
- Dubs of TV or radio for district, which focuses on minimum wage vote and notes other votes
- Copy of TV/radio script for your district
- Documentation to back up the facts in the TV/radio spots and help you respond to any challenges on the facts
- Information on where the TV or radio is running in your district
- Fact sheets on minimum wage
- Talking Points to respond to the attacks we expect from the member of Congress and the Republican party -- based on both the report card event and the TV/radio spots

If you need help, call Tom Owens in the Legislative Dept. at 202/637-5246 or Karla Garland in Public Affairs at 202/637-5018.

Congressional Report Card

Congressman: *Frank Cremeans*

ISSUE	GRADE

Narrowing The Wage Gap — F

Congressman Cremeans voted against considering an increase in the minimum wage — the one step the Congress could take immediately to narrow the wage gap between the rich and the rest of us. *H.R. 3136 (3/28/96)*

Standing Up for Families and Seniors — F

Congressman Cremeans voted to slash Medicare and Medicaid — the two programs seniors and disabled workers depend on — causing the average senior's health care costs to increase by $500 per year and allowing states to require adult children to pay for their parents' nursing home care. *H.R. 2425 (10/19/95) and H.R. 2491 (10/26/95)*

Providing Educational Opportunities — F

Congressman Cremeans voted for more than $4 billion in cuts in elementary, secondary, and vocational education programs, as well as cuts in youth jobs programs. He also voted to cut student loans by $10 billion. *H.R. 2127 (8/4/95) and H.R. 2491 (10/26/95)*

Protecting Our Safety On The Job — F

Congressman Cremeans voted to end inspection of many worksites by slashing funds for enforcement of safety and health on the job. He voted not only to stop an important new safety rule, but to prohibit the government from collecting any relevant data to prove there is a workplace hazard. *H.R. 2127 (8/4/95)*

Protecting Your Rights as Workers — F

Congressman Cremeans voted for the so-called "TEAM Act," which allows employers to control who represents employees in discussions about wages, hours and other working conditions. *H.R. 743 (9/27/95)*

Putting the Right Balance in the Budget — F

Fair Spending. Congressman Cremeans followed Newt Gingrich's lead and voted for drastic cuts in programs that working families need for health care, decent schools, safe streets and safety on the job, when there was a fairer, compromise alternative plan.

Fair Taxes. Congressman Cremeans voted for a tax plan that gives $245 billion in tax breaks to primarily upper-income people and corporations. It gives $8,500 to someone earning $350,000 a year, while the average working family would get a $31 break and poor families would actually pay more.

President Clinton vetoed the package. [illegible]

Call 1-800-96AFLCIO

Tell your member of Congress to start supporting working families!

SAMPLE MEDIA ADVISORY

PRESS ADVISORY FOR:
APRIL 11, 1996

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
Susan Smith, 202/555-1212

UNIONS, COMMUNITY LEADERS GRADE REP. TOM JOHNSON: WHEN IT COMES TO WORKING FAMILY ISSUES, DOES HE FLUNK OR PASS?

Unions and community groups will issue a "report card" on Johnson votes on minimum wage, Medicare, Medicaid, tax cuts, government spending, college loans, worker rights, education and workplace health and safety.

With members of Congress now home for their spring recess, a coalition of local unions, community groups and churches will issue a giant "report card" showing how Rep. Tom Johnson (R) voted on some of the issues most important to working Americans. They will issue their grades at a news conference on Thursday, April 111, at 10 a.m., outside the Taco Bell Restaurant at 3800 Parkside Drive.

The giant report card grades Rep. Johnson on his votes on increasing the minimum wage; maintaining Medicare and Medicaid; education and college loans; worker health and safety protections; workers' rights on the job; spending for programs that help working families; and tax cuts for working families rather than for corporations and the rich

Report Card on Rep. Tom Johnson

Thursday, April 11

10:00 a.m.

Taco Bell Restaurant
(outside)
3800 Parkside Drive

Speakers will include Jim Williams, president of Local 249 of the Service Employees Union, Teresa Ball of the Civic League, and Rev. James Mullins, pastor of the Dill Avenue A.M.E. Church. Workers from our area who are affected by each of the issues being graded will also make short statements.

-30-

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 11, 1996

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
(press contact name and phone)

Unions and civic groups issue "report card" showing Rep. Johnson followed Gingrich plan.

WORKING FAMILIES GIVE REP. JOHNSON STRAIGHT "Fs" WHEN IT COMES TO MINIMUM WAGE, MEDICARE, MEDICAID, EDUCATION, COLLEGE LOANS, WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY, WORKER RIGHTS, TAXES AND THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, DC, April 11 -- A coalition of local labor unions, civic groups and churches today issued a "report card" flunking Rep. Tom Johnson (R) for his votes on six of the issues most important to working Americans and their families.

The giant report card flunked Rep. Johnson for his votes against increasing the minimum wage, Medicare and Medicaid, education and college loans, worker health and safety protections, workers' rights on the job, spending for programs that help working families, and his votes for tax cuts for corporations and the wealthy.

"Perhaps we ought to take a moment to give thanks for the fact Congress is out of session," said Local Union President Joan Brown. "At least they can't do any more harm when they're not in Washington. Consider what they've spent their time doing since Tom Johnson and Gingrich took control of Congress just over a year ago.

"For the past 15 months they've waged all-out war against working families, seniors, students and other vulnerable Americans by trying to cut Medicare, Medicaid, college loans, environmental and worker health and safety safeguards. And they've done these things so they could pay for $245 billion in tax cuts directed to corporations and their wealthy friends."

Brown cited in particular Johnson's vote against raising the minimum wage. "He voted no, even though at $4.25 an hour it hasn't been raised since 1991. He voted no, even though at $8,500 a year it's barely halfway to the poverty line of $15.600 for a family of four. I'd like to see Tom take home $4.25 for just a few weeks and try buying groceries for his family, pay the rent or mortgage, put shoes on his kids' feet, or pay the doctors' bills."

The AFL-CIO is running television ads this week highlighting Rep.Johnson's vote to block a minimum wage increase and asking him to vote to raise the minimum wage when Congress returns.

Brown noted that if Congress raised the minimum wage by 90 cents, the added $1800 in potential income would buy an average family seven months of groceries, nine months of utility bills, one year of health care costs, or basic housing for almost four months. The increase would lift 300,000 workers out of poverty, including 100,000 children.

Brown also gave Johnson a failing grade on Medicare and Medicaid, citing his votes to cut them by a total of $530 billion. "The hard truth Tom Johnson won't admit is that

-morecutting programs working and retired Americans depend on hurts real people," Brown said. "When Medicare beneficiaries face an additional $400 to $600 a year in Medicare premiums by the year 2002, living standards are cut, and the Tom Johnsons and Newt Gingrich's of the world have to be held accountable. That's why Tom Johnson's votes last year earned him a richly-deserved 'F'."

The report card gave Johnson another "F" for his education votes. He voted to increase the cost of student loans for five million undergraduates, to keep 180,000 children out of Head Start, to cut services under the Safe and Drug Free Schools program for more than 23 children, and to deny help in math and reading skills to more than a million children in low-income schools.

Under the heading of workplace protections, Brown pointed to Johnson's vote to slash funds for enforcement of worker safety and health enforcement and his vote to prohibit the government from collecting relevant data to prove there is a workplace hazard.

"Bear in mind that Tom Johnson didn't cast all these votes against working families, seniors, and children without due consideration," Brown added. "These votes didn't occur without a reason. They are all part of a plan, worked out by Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole, with Tom Johnson an obedient foot soldier in the revolution. And the driving reason to slash these programs has always been to finance a $245 billion tax cut, with half of the benefits going to those with incomes of $100,000 and up. The richest one percent of taxpayers, those with incomes over $350,000, would get 17 percent of the total tax cut -- an average of $8500 to each of them.

"The good news for Tom Johnson is that he's consistent. But the bad news is that on the minimum wage, on Medicare and Medicaid, on college loans and on worker health and safety protections, Tom Johnson gets an 'F.'"

-end-

SUGGESTIONS FOR PUTTING TOGETHER YOUR "REPORT CARD" PRESS EVENT

LOCATION: Choose a location that will be a good visual backdrop --- outside a fast-food restaurant or some other employer known for paying low wages, in front of your congressperson's district office, at a school or college, in front of a hospital or inside a senior citizen home.

INVOLVE: Community organizations, senior groups, student groups as well as local unions.

SPEAKERS: Have a teacher do the actual grading, with one key spokesperson delivering the main message (see sample script). Follow with a low-wage worker, a student, a retiree, a union member --- each speaking for 2 minutes on one of the issues included in the report card.

Attached you will find:

- Sample **Media Advisory** to alert the press. Fax it to all local media two days before the event, then call all media the day before as well as the morning of the event to remind them.

- Sample **News Release** to hand out to the media at the event. Make sure you represent your congressman's record accurately --- some actually get "Bs" and "Cs" on some issues. Deliver or fax the release to all media not attending the event.

- Suggested **Script** for the main spokesperson. Make sure it is adapted to your congressman's actual record and have the spokesperson rehearse several times.

- Basic **Press List** for your district. Add any other press contacts you may have. When your event is over, please send the list back, with corrections and additions, to: Karla Garland, Media Outreach, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

URGENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

4/19/96

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM NO: 4169

FILE NO: 1646

Total Page(s): 7

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below:

FROM: Janet FORSGREN Janet Forsgren (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Robert PELLICCI 395-4871 Legislative Assistant's Line: 395-7362
C=US, A=TELEMAIL, P=GOV+EOP, O=OMB, OU1=LRD, S=PELLICCI, G=ROBERT, I=J
pellicci_r@a1.eop.gov

Mark

SUBJECT: JUSTICE Proposed Report RE: S1360, Medical Records Confidentiality Act of 1995

DEADLINE: Monday, April 22,1996

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS: Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources is expected to markup S. 1360 on Wednesday,
April 24th.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:
AGENCIES:
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52-HHS - Sondra S. Wallace - 2026907760
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76-National Economic Council - Sonyia Matthews - 2024562174
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Toni Hustead
Bob Damus
Janet Forsgren

RESPONSE TO LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM NO: **4169**

FILE NO: **1646**

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet.
If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.
You may also respond by:
(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or
(2) sending us a memo or letter
Please include the LRM number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: Robert PELLICCI 395-4871
Office of Management and Budget
Fax Number: 395-6148
Branch-Wide Line (to reach legislative assistant): 395-7362

FROM: ______________________ (Date)

______________________ (Name)

______________________ (Agency)

______________________ (Telephone)

SUBJECT: JUSTICE Proposed Report RE: S1360, Medical Records Confidentiality Act of 1995

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

______ Concur

______ No Objection

______ No Comment

______ See proposed edits on pages __________

______ Other: ______________________

______ FAX RETURN of ____ pages, attached to this response sheet

U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Chair
Committee on Labor and Human Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Madam Chair:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on S. 1360, the "Medical Records Confidentiality Act of 1995." Ensuring appropriate privacy protection for health care records is an important concern. In the absence of any significant documented abuses by federal, state or local law enforcement in obtaining or using health care information under current law, however, we should move with extreme care in limiting the ability of law enforcement authorities to obtain evidence needed for investigations. Expanded privacy protections may have the unintended consequence of erecting substantial and unnecessary roadblocks to the expeditious and successful detection, investigation and prosecution of health care fraud as well as other fraudulent and criminal activities. For that reason, while supporting the goals of increased privacy protection for American citizens, the Department strongly urges modification of the bill to minimize its impact on law enforcement's fulfillment of the societal interest in protecting public safety and investigating and prosecuting criminal and fraudulent activities. Furthermore, a modified bill should be particularly sensitive to the concerns of state and local law enforcement agencies who will be subject to federal regulation in this area, and potential civil and criminal penalties, for the first time.

Health care records obtained by the law enforcement community pursuant to compulsory process are already subject to strict privacy requirements. For example, records obtained by grand jury subpoena are subject to the secrecy obligations of the grand jury. Applications for seizure of health care records pursuant to search warrant are already judicially scrutinized for the existence of probable cause. Agency Inspector General subpoenas are limited to the subject matter within the programmatic jurisdiction established by the legislature. Law enforcement personnel handling health care information are subject to general confidentiality obligations associated with their employment, which in the federal arena includes the Privacy Act.

The application of the proposed health information privacy rules in S. 1360 to law enforcement would create serious problems. For example, imposition of new restrictions on law enforcement access to and use of medical records would frequently delay, and sometimes end, legitimate investigations. Law enforcement officials would be subject to personal civil and criminal liability. Patient notification requirements generate substantial administrative and procedural burdens for resource-strapped agencies, which experience has shown (under the provisions of the substance abuse patient medical records privacy statute (42 U.S.C. § 290dd-2) and regulations (42 C.F.R. Part 2)) generate few patient challenges to disclosure, but which nonetheless create new opportunities for defendant motions to exclude such evidence at trial.

Investigations involving substance abuse patient medical records have been substantially delayed or terminated by judicial delay or inaction on applications for such records. In major investigations, thousands of substance abuse patient notices have been mailed, generating hundreds of inquiring phone calls. This administrative process has diverted law enforcement time and resources from critical case activities, without any patient motions to quash disclosures. Twenty-five percent or more of the notices are routinely returned as undeliverable due to bad addresses in medical records.

Once medical records are lawfully obtained by law enforcement for a legitimate reason, the records may disclose other criminal activity, which will be automatically immunized under provisions of this bill. However, law enforcement agencies frequently work in task forces that may share health information, and individual law enforcement officers frequently handle a general caseload making it impossible to compartmentalize health care information. Law enforcement agencies are also charged with an overlapping role in providing medical care to individuals who are incarcerated. Finally, the constantly evolving face of criminal behavior will regularly present problematic fact situations under the statute, which simply cannot be completely anticipated.

The Department urges the Committee to modify the law enforcement provisions of S. 1360 to exempt law enforcement from the new requirements in the following circumstances:

1. Federal, state and local officials should be able to obtain, use and disclose protected health information for <u>any health-related</u> criminal, civil or administrative investigation or inquiry (and any matter arising directly out of such investigation or inquiry), whether the subject of the information is a health information trustee, patient or third-party. Medical records are indispensable for investigation of health care fraud, for example, in

determining whether providers and patients have conspired to fraudulently bill to insurers for services which were never provided, or whether durable equipment was fraudulently prescribed to a patient and billed to an insurer when it was medically unnecessary. Access to such information should be granted, as it is under current law, without any additional procedural requirements under S. 1360.

2. Federal, state and local officials should be able to obtain, use and disclose protected health information for a non-health criminal, civil or administrative investigation or inquiry (and any matter arising directly out of such investigation or inquiry) when the target of the investigation or inquiry is not the patient. For example, investigations of medical provider tax fraud or money laundering may require a detailed audit of provider billing records and companion medical records to prove fraudulent financial representations by the provider. Access to such information should be granted, as it is under current law, without any additional procedural requirements under S. 1360.

3. Where protected health information is provided to a health information trustee for establishing eligibility or continuing entitlement in a public benefit program, federal, state and local officials should be able to obtain, use and disclose protected health information for an administrative, civil or criminal investigation or inquiry of a potential violation in another public benefit program. For example, a patient on one hand may apply for unemployment insurance benefits claiming to be fit and able to work, while on the other hand, may simultaneously apply for a subsidized housing program, based on medical records showing a disabling physical condition. Access to such information should be granted, as it is under current law, without any additional procedural requirements under S. 1360.

4. Federal, state and local officials should be able to obtain, use and disclose protected health information for a non-health care criminal, civil or administrative investigation or inquiry (and any matter arising directly out of such investigation or inquiry) when the target of the investigation or inquiry is the patient, only as permitted by court order. In order to obtain such a court order, the law enforcement agency seeking such records should be required to file an ex parte application with a court of appropriate jurisdiction. In considering the application, the Court should balance the need of the law enforcement agency for the records against the privacy interests of the patient. In weighing these interests, the court should balance the public interest and the need for disclosure against: the injury to the patient, to the physician-

patient relationship, and to treatment services. Medical records of a patient are critically important in many non-health care cases, for example where a psychological profile of a suspect must be created in an active hostage situation, where witness identification of a suspect in a serious white collar fraud case is limited to uniquely identifying physical scars or injuries (e.g. missing finger), or where a suspect obtains a dangerous prescription to poison a victim.

Further, there are a number of emergency situations, in which even a court application will seriously delay and substantially impair an exigent law enforcement investigation, (e.g., when there is an imminent danger to health or safety, or to locate a fugitive). (See, e.g., section 206 ("Emergency Situations")). The bill should provide a sufficiently broad and unambiguous exemption from the court application requirement in such situations. Such an exemption should not be limited to just physical harm to an individual, but should include serious property damage as well.

The Department would support a narrowly drawn prohibition on law enforcement access to, and use of, patient medical records, against a patient for a non-health care matter in the possession of the Center for Disease Control, or of a state or local public health agency, gathered for the purpose of generating public health statistics. Such a provision should not apply to medical records held or created by a public health agency when acting as a provider of medical services. The Department likewise supports a carefully drawn ban on law enforcement access to, and use of, medical records collected for purposes of medical research conducted by persons other than providers, pursuant to explicitly defined protocols or as part of an approved HHS Institutional Review Board program. Such a ban should not apply when research records are required for auditing or investigating the research program itself for fraud or other criminal activities.

Furthermore, as a general matter, law enforcement when pursuing an investigatory or prosecutorial activity should be exempt from the "Inspection and Copying" provisions of section 101 and the "Correction or Amendment of Protected Health Information" provision of section 102 of the bill. In such circumstances, the records would be in the possession of the law enforcement agency for a non-medical care purpose, and inspection and copying requirements would pose an undue burden on these agencies. In any case, correction of medical records would lie outside the expertise of law enforcement agencies.

Also, in order to preclude the creation of an unintended exclusionary rule in federal, state or local law enforcement cases, the bill should be amended to add a new section to state explicitly that the remedies and sanctions set forth in the bill are the only authorized judicial remedies and sanctions for violations of the new statute.

In addition, given the substantial impact this bill will have on the law enforcement community, the views of the Attorney General and the federal, state and local law enforcement community should be solicited and seriously considered during any rule-making process pursuant to this Act. We urge the Committee to modify section 111(b)(1)(A) of the bill to require the Secretary to consult with the Attorney General in promulgating rules under the bill. We also strongly urge the Committee to modify section 111, entitled "Establishment of Safeguards," to require the meaningful representation and consideration of the views of the Attorney General and the federal, state and local law enforcement community on any "negotiated rulemaking committee," "advisory group," or during any process of "consultation" as referred to in that section.

We applaud the Committee's effort to expand protection for the privacy of protected health care information. We also sincerely appreciate your sensitivity to preserving the current appropriate access of law enforcement agencies to protected health care information, while protecting patient privacy from documented abuses. Our proposed modifications to S. 1360 would permit the expansion of privacy protection, while minimizing the number of delayed or abandoned fraud and criminal investigations and prosecutions. However, because these privacy provisions will have a substantial impact on state and local law enforcement activities, we urge the Committee to solicit their views on this legislation before taking final action.

Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we can provide additional information about this matter. We look forward to working with your staff with respect to specific language to implement our views. The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

Andrew Fois
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Honorable Edward Kennedy
Ranking Minority Member

DRAFT 4/19/96, 4 pm

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. list	DOB (Partial) (1 page)	04/11/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:
AFL-CIO Meetings (Current) [binder] [2]

2013-0306-F
jm1236

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]

AFL-CIO MEETING
APRIL 11, 1996: ROOSEVELT ROOM
2:00 p.m.

ADMINISTRATION
Dr. Tyson
Gene Sperling
Dan Tarullo
Tom O'Donnell
Secretary Rubin
Secretary Reich
Ann Lewis
Bill Samuels
Jen O'Connor
Doug Sosnik
George Stephanopoulos
Rahm Emanuel
Josh Gotbaum
Dorothy Robyn
Chairman Stiglitz

AFL-CIO
Geoff Garin
Guy Malyneux
Gerry Shea
Denise Mitchell
Peggy Taylor
Richard L. Trumka

[redacted] (b)(6)

[003]

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AFL-CIO
Geoff Garin
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Gerry Shea
Denise Mitchell
Peggy Taylor
Richard L. Trumka

(b)(6)

[004]

AFL-CIO WEDNESDAY MARCH 27, 1996 10:00 room 230

Gene Sperling
Tom O'Donnell
David Lane
John Kaplan
Gerald Shea
Leslie Loble
Vince Travel/i
Josh Gotbaum
Kitty Higgins

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	DOB (Partial); SSN (Partial) (1 page)	03/22/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:

AFL-CIO Meetings (Current) [binder] [2]

2013-0306-F
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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

March 22, 1996

To: Tom O'Donnell

From: Gerry Shea

Subj: NEC/AFL-CIO Meeting

Today, at 5:00 p.m., we plan to have a very good meeting on the AFL-CIO research on economic issues of average-wage Americans. You will see from the attached overview, the work we've done and are continuing to do on this issue.

The AFL-CIO people attending so far are:

[005]

Bob Welsh, Executive Assistant to the President → (b)(6)
Denise Mitchell, Assistant to the President for Public Affairs
Gerry Shea, Assistant to the President for Government Affairs → (b)(6)

Pollsters:
Geoff Garin of Peter Hart Research Associates
Guy Molyneaux of Peter Hart Research Associates

Mark Mellman of the Mellman Group (not confirmed yet)

We will notify you of any additions to this list. Look forward to seeing you.

AFL-CIO Research on Economic Issues of Average-Wage Americans

Research conducted by the AFL-CIO over the past year on the attitudes and concerns of average-wage Americans, both union and non-union, shows deep economic anxiety. Similar findings emerge from other survey research.

To inform new AFL-CIO initiatives in organizing, public policy, legislative issue mobilization and political action, the AFL-CIO has commissioned two pollsters, Geoff Garin of Peter Hart Research Associates and Mark Mellman of the Mellman Group, to further explore various dimensions of the economic views and attitudes of average-wage Americans.

Through a series of 10 focus groups with union and non-union workers, telephone surveys of 2000 workers, and a final series of focus groups, the AFL-CIO will explore:

- how working people feel about their wages and standard of living and about work, how these feelings have changed and what values these attitudes evidence (practical vs. values around creativity, production, and contribution to society); what working people believe the future will bring;
- perceptions about how values defining the responsibilities of employees and employers have changed and about whether the business and economic "rules" make sense;
- how people view their opportunity to get ahead and their current and future economic security; and
- orientation toward power and action such as fatalism, self-reliance and collective action.

In addition to basic attitudes, we hope to ascertain what language working people find most natural and believable to describe their situation, what economic "stories" they find most persuasive, and what policy solutions they support or are open to support.

As a first step, the polling firms are reviewing all known research and conducting interviews with economists and other policy experts. We are seeking information about the economic condition of workers, their views of the roles of employers, governments, unions and other organizations/ networks in regard to their situation, and suggestions on what could most usefully be explored in the research.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

AFL-CIO/NEC Research Discussion

March 22, 1996
Room 180, OEOB

AFL-CIO Presenters:

Gerry Shea, Assistant to the President for Government Affairs: will introduce Denise Mitchell.

Denise Mitchell, Assistant to the President for Public Affairs: will discuss purpose of research project.

Geoff Garin, Hart Research Associates: Review of existing research on economic conditions of workers and discussion of AFL-CIO Research Agenda.

AFL-CIO National Economic Council Research Meeting

Friday, March 22, 1996 at 5:00 p.m. in Room 180 of the OEOB

Distribution

Laura Tyson
Gene Sperling
Dan Tarullo
Tom O'Donnell
Martin Baily
Greg Simon
Jennifer O'Connor
Josh Gotbaum
Anne Lewis (Labor)
David Lane
Peter Scher
✓ Larry Haas
Jonathan Kaplan
Vicki Radd
Karen Hancox
Mary Ellen Glynn
Chris Dorval

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