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PROCEEDING INTO
FOLDER**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Patricia E. Romani (ROMANI_P) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1994 14:27:25.64

SUBJECT: Jeff Levi cont.

TO: Carol H. Rasco (RASCO_C) (OPD)

READ:11-AUG-1994 14:38:09.15

TEXT:

Carol,
Spoke again with Jeff and he will be faxing info. to Patsy today.

No, he has not spoken with Patsy re. ACTUP but he has sent some faxed material to her. He had not heard back from her re. this issue.

He will make sure she touches base on Monday.

Another Item: I called Debra Frazer-Howze and she understood re. Dr. Prim. However, as we were ending conversation she wanted a list of persons invited to her group. I said I would check re. list, release of names, etc. Please advise.

Thanks,
Pat

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Patricia E. Romani (ROMANI_P) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1994 14:02:09.05

SUBJECT: Jeff Levi

TO: Carol H. Rasco (RASCO_C) (OPD)

READ:11-AUG-1994 14:12:48.95

TEXT:

Carol,

Jeff returned call and I relayed your message/question re. third party participation:

His "gut" instinct is that a third party is not needed. He felt CHR and Patsy should appear "ready to receive advice and concerns of attendees" and a third party might make meeting appear more formal and less receptive.

In favor of third person: it would "set ground rules"

He said although his instinct was to say a third person is not necessary he will contact Patsy and get her input. He said Patsy has a good relationship with almost everyone who is invited. Jeff will phone Monday with Patsy's response.

He added also that he is completing list of ACTUP members . He will fax this list to CHR this p.m. in case CHR decides to go with this meeting.

Regards,

Pat

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: tap-drugs@essential.org@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1996 20:24:00.00

SUBJECT: Abbot Labs-AIDS Profiteer

TO: Multiple recipients of list (tap-drugs@essential.org@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

IND_TO: Lahoma Romocki (ROMOCKI_L) (OPD)
READ:13-AUG-1996 09:51:24.49

TEXT:

The second day of the International AIDS Conference in Vancouver (July 8, 1996) ACT UP chapters from the United States and Europe confronted Abbot Laboratory in front of hundreds of scientists, and participants at the conference. This is the text of the press release criticizing Abbot for price gouging and failure to provide people with AIDS who take their drug life saving information. For this reason 50 activists descended on their booth, applying stickers which read "AIDS Profiteer" and "Greed equals Death" . We then presented them with the Golden Funeral Urn.

ACT UP AWARDS GOLDEN URN TO:

ABBOTT LABS

for killer pricing policies.

Under the garish Abbott tower, in the center of the exhibition hall at BC Place Exhibition hall., members of ACT UP (The AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power) presented a Golden Urn to Abbott Laboratories, the maker of Ritonavir, a new protease inhibitor that costs patients \$8,000 US per year, the highest price of any of the protease inhibitors. ACT UP's Golden Urns are given to drug companies, public officials and organizations whose policies and actions are hastening the deaths of people with AIDS.

Abbott has refused to justify this price and has rejected calls for an independent audit of its research and manufacturing costs. Activists have repeatedly met with Abbott officials to try to convince them to lower this price, which can contribute to overall drug costs of as much as \$30,000 US per person year.

"Abbott is exploiting people with AIDS by charging all the market will bear," commented ACT UP Golden Gate member Stephen LeBlanc. "Ritonavir's cost puts the drug out of reach for millions of people with HIV." Added ACT UP Philadelphia's Steven Parmer, "Public health institutions have a choice: go bankrupt trying to pay for these potentially life-saving medications, or deny access to whole nations of people with AIDS."

Abbott's deceit also limited access before FDA approval to a 1,000 person lottery, claiming it had severely limited drug supply. Two months later, after FDA approval, they suddenly had enough drug to stock every pharmacy in the United States.

Abbott has balked at providing crucial patient education information to US clinics. Patient information is important because Ritonavir is associated with numerous potentially lethal drug interactions. The drug blocks an enzyme in the liver that helps the body process many drugs. Without this enzyme, patients can overdose on common drugs they are taking including antihistamines, antifungal drugs, antidepressants, tuberculosis treatments, and many more.

Thus far, Abbott has failed to perform crucial drug interaction studies on many of the drugs listed above, as well as other protease inhibitors and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs).

Abbott also delayed research into HIVIG - a treatment that may prevent perinatal transmission - for over two years by refusing to release the drug to NIH researchers. Only after the drug was bought by another company did trials begin.

"Ritonavir can be dangerous and it costs too much," said ACT UP Atlanta member Roger Garza, "The company continually refuses to pay for the studies needed to give us answers on why the drug fails many people and the huge unanswered questions about serious drug interactions."

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 9-AUG-1996 20:25:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <011832B3UCDC000H5H@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
romocki_l@a1.eop.gov; Fri, 09 Aug 1996 20:24:38 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from prince.essential.org (prince.essential.org)
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-7 #6879) id <0118329YSI7O002KWM@STORM.EOP.GOV> for
romocki_l@a1.eop.gov; Fri, 09 Aug 1996 20:23:43 -0700 (MST)

Received: from prince (localhost [127.0.0.1])
by prince.essential.org (8.7.5/8.7.3) with SMTP id UAA21622; Fri,
09 Aug 1996 20:23:16 -0400 (EDT)

Errors-to: tap-drugs-owner@essential.org

X-Mailer: Pegasus Mail for Windows (v2.33)

Precedence: bulk

Originator: tap-drugs@essential.org

X-Listprocessor-version: 6.0c -- ListProcessor by Anastasios Kotsikonas

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: tap-drugs@essential.org@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-AUG-1996 12:16:00.00

SUBJECT: Fair Pricing demo at AIDS Conference

TO: Multiple recipients of list (tap-drugs@essential.org@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

IND_TO: Lahoma Romocki (ROMOCKI_L) (OPD)
READ:27-AUG-1996 13:53:31.47

TEXT:
AIDS ACTIVISTS DENOUNCE AIDS PROFITEERS
AT OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

"Access for All" & "Greed = Death" are Rallying Cries

(Vancouver, July 7) -- Hundreds of AIDS activists from around the world demonstrated during the opening session of the IX International AIDS Conference. Members of the activist group ACT UP (the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power) unfurled banners during the ceremony proclaiming "Roche, Merck, and Abbot: Greed = Death", and "Demand Access for All", threw bundles of "AIDS Profiteer" money into the air, distributed leaflets to conference attendees, and brought the ceremony to a halt while they chants, whistles, and sirens. Among their chants targeting drug companies were "greed kills -access for all."

Activists expect a "don't worry, be happy" message to be the central theme of the XIth International AIDS Conference, due to the recent advent of a new class of anti-HIV drugs called protease inhibitors. "Some people are doing very well on these new therapies, and we do not argue with that fact," said ACT UP/Philadelphia member Asia Russell. "However, these people represent a very small fraction of the 19 million people on this planet who are living with HIV. The prices being charged for combination protease inhibitor therapy leaves millions of people with HIV for dead. Public health systems world-wide will be bankrupted."

Most people with HIV in the world will never be benefit from the treatment advances being discussed at this meeting."

Most of the conference's attention focused on a new class of drugs called protease inhibitors that show promise in slowing the progress of AIDS as a disease. However, many questions remain on the effects of long-term effects of these drugs, and because their price is so high, they will only be available to those whose national health programs or private insurance will cover it.

"Access is now one of the big issues for people living with AIDS

around the world", said Asia Russell of ACT UP/Philadelphia. "It's not just treatments, but a whole range of matters such as information, education, advocacy, prevention, international aid, testing, and basic health care."

More than 19 million people are infected with the HIV virus worldwide, but only a few million have access to AIDS drugs. In many countries, there are no effective AIDS medications and even the HIV test is too expensive for most people to afford. even inexpensive drugs to prevent AIDS-related pneumonia, a leading killer of people with HIV, are out of reach for most people. In other countries, even the HIV test is too expensive for many to afford.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:14-AUG-1996 12:17:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01189KPLK96O001R6S@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
romocki_l@al.eop.gov; Wed, 14 Aug 1996 12:16:28 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from prince.essential.org (prince.essential.org)

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-7 #6879) id <01189KOCOPGY00007K@STORM.EOP.GOV> for
romocki_l@al.eop.gov; Wed, 14 Aug 1996 12:15:28 -0700 (MST)

Received: from prince (localhost [127.0.0.1])

by prince.essential.org (8.7.5/8.7.3) with SMTP id MAA28220; Wed,
14 Aug 1996 12:13:33 -0400 (EDT)

Errors-to: tap-drugs-owner@essential.org

X-Mailer: Pegasus Mail for Windows (v2.33)

Precedence: bulk

Originator: tap-drugs@essential.org

X-Listprocessor-version: 6.0c -- ListProcessor by Anastasios Kotsikonas

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul J. Yandura (CN=Paul J. Yandura/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-OCT-1997 12:15:08.00

SUBJECT: LinguaFranca on the Gay Sex Wars (Part One of Two)

TO: sarsenault (sarsenault @ akingump.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here it is.

----- Forwarded by Paul J. Yandura/OPD/EOP on 10/09/97
12:12 PM -----

Fenceberry @ aol.com

10/08/97 10:31:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Stuart D. Rosenstein, Richard Socarides, Paul J. Yandura

cc:

Subject: LinguaFranca on the Gay Sex Wars (Part One of Two)

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=unknown-8bit

Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

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P L E A S U R E P R I N C I P L E S

QUEER THEORISTS AND GAY JOURNALISTS

WRESTLE OVER THE POLITICS OF SEX

(Part One)

By CALEB CRAIN

Nearly two hundred men and women have come to sit in the sweaty
ground-floor
assembly hall of New York City's Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center.
They've tucked their gym bags under their folding chairs, and, despite the

thick late-June heat, they're fully alert. Dozens more men and women cram the edges of the room, leaning against manila-colored card tables littered with Xeroxes or perching on the center's grade-school-style water fountain, a row of three faucets in a knee-high porcelain trough. A video camera focuses on the podium, where activist Gregg Gonsalves and Columbia University law professor Kendall Thomas welcome the audience to a teach-in sponsored by the new organization Sex Panic.

It might have been the Sex Panic flyer reading danger! assault! turdz! that drew this crowd. Handed out in New York City's gay bars and coffee shops, the flyer identified continuing HIV transmission as the danger. It pointed to the recent closing of gay and transgender bars and an increase in arrests for public lewdness as the assault. And it named gay writers Andrew Sullivan, Michelangelo Signorile, Larry Kramer, and Gabriel Rotello as the Turdz.

The flyer, however, is not how I first found out about the Sex Panic meeting.

A fellow graduate student recommended it to me as a venue for academic networking. "It's a Who's Who of queer theory," he told me. "You should go."

Indeed, speaking at the teach-in are the independent historian Allan B?rub?,

1996 winner of a MacArthur "genius" grant and author of *Coming Out Under Fire: The History of Gay Men and Women in World War II*; NYU professors Phillip Brian Harper and Lisa Duggan; and Rutgers's Michael Warner, one of the deans of queer theory. In the audience are the well-known academics Douglas Crimp, Jeff Nunokawa, Ann Pellegrini, and Carole Vance, as well as nearly every lesbian and gay graduate student I've ever met.

DURING THE TEACH-IN B?rub? will sketch a history of American "sex panics"; Maura Bairley of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP) will report that earlier this year sixty-seven men were arrested over two days in a single World Trade Center restroom; attorney Bill Dobbs will explain the new city zoning law due to close an estimated 85 percent of New York's 175 adult businesses; and a mustachioed drag king named Murray Hill will campaign for mayor. But it is hard for me to shake the feeling that these performances are beside the point. This crowd is angry. In his introductory remarks, Kendall Thomas refuses to identify the people he calls

"the backlash boys--gay positive but sex negative." But the speakers who follow him are not so reticent, and the crowd rewards anyone who mentions Rotello, Signorile, Kramer, or Sullivan with hisses, boos, and laughs. The men and women here tonight feel sure of their enemies, and as the evening advances, these enemies condense into one creature, a hyphenated neoconservative bogeyman named Rotello-Signorile-Kramer-Sullivan. Where did this sex-negative monster come from? And as a wounded Signorile askein print several weeks later, "Why would esteemed scholars...do this?"

AT THIS POINT, Rip van Winkles of lesbian and gay politics may be

scratching

their heads, even if they have napped for only a couple of years. Andrew Sullivan and Larry Kramer are allies? Kramer famously helped to instigate both the Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC) and the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT UP). Sullivan sprang to prominence as the Roman Catholic Thatcherite appointed to edit *The New Republic*. How could they be confused?

Every member of Sex Panic I speak to either regrets or downplays the group's ad hominem attacks and name-calling. (A late revision of the teach-in flyer excised the word "Turdz.") "It's a mistake to focus on these individuals," Lisa Duggan says. "The mud-wrestling scene is not interesting." But it might not be wise to look away from the brawl too soon. The emotions in this debate stem from intellectual disagreements that are no less sharp for being hard to see.

Some of these disagreements pit the value of gay male promiscuity against the dangers of HIV transmission. Others involve the struggle for authority between ivory-tower academics and market-savvy journalists. But perhaps the sharpest disagreement is over something called queer theory. Relatively new, queer theory represents a paradigm shift in the way some scholars are thinking about homosexuality. It proposes that traditional notions of lesbian and gay identity may be as confining as homophobia itself. Queer theory's presiding spirit is Michel Foucault; its stars are Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick and Judith Butler. But it was Michael Warner, now one of Sex Panic's informal leaders, who in 1993 put together the anthology that crystallized queer theory as a movement: *Fear of a Queer Planet* (Minnesota). As Warner wrote in his introduction to that collection, queers don't want "simple political interest-representation." To liberalism's offer to tolerate lesbians and gays as just another minority, queer theory says no. Instead, queer theory declares it opposes all identity pigeonholes on principle and aligns itself with anyone who troubles gender or sexual norms, including drag queens, transsexuals, and sex workers. According to Warner, the move from "gay" to "queer" is a radical change, representing "a more thorough resistance to regimes of the normal." Despite the highly theoretical vocabulary, in Warner's view, queer theory has a distinct politics, and Sex Panic is an instance of that politics put into practice.

THOUGH Sex Panic now tags them as "neoconservative," gay reporters Gabriel Rotello and Michelangelo Signorile began their careers in good standing with the left. Both got their start at New York City's legendary *Outweek* magazine, pioneer of a new, brasher, and more sophisticated gay journalism. Signorile

headed ACT UP New York's media committee from 1988 to 1990 and was one of four co-founders of the activist group Queer Nation. As the advance guard and lightning rod of the outing controversy, he was once praised by Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick as "the Jacques Derrida of gossip," a deconstructor of the closet. Rotello spent years writing angry articles about the politics of AIDS in what he calls a "guerrilla war against the pernicious agenda of blame." He vehemently attacked Michael Fumento's *The Myth of Heterosexual AIDS*, which labeled gays "the rats and fleas of the new plague." Rotello could be speaking for both Signorile and himself when he writes that throughout most of his career "I not only followed the party line, I helped write it."

The party line among gay activists in the early 1990s held that AIDS need not mean the end of gay sexual liberation. With condoms and a little versatility, gays could figure out "How to Have Promiscuity in an Epidemic," as the title of a Douglas Crimp essay put it. But several years ago, that consensus on AIDS and gay sex started to disintegrate. Epidemiologists had long noted that despite aggressive campaigns to promote condoms, roughly a third of gay men continued to have unprotected anal sex. In a survey of predominantly sexually active gay men conducted in New York City between 1993 and 1995, for example, 32.1 percent of the HIV-negative men had had unprotected receptive anal sex within the previous three months. For years, gays had managed to celebrate their successes in HIV prevention without confronting this stubborn remainder. But in late 1994, although the facts had not changed, the willingness of the gay community to talk about them had.

One catalyst was a Berkeley-based psychologist named Walt Odets. While counseling his uninfected patients, Odets uncovered a number of reasons a gay man might want to expose himself to HIV: guilt over surviving HIV-positive lovers and friends, fear of losing his emotional connection to them, envy of the support and respect accorded to people with AIDS, a wish to be punished for sexual desires that society had taught him to despise, and anxiety to be done with waiting for a seroconversion felt to be inevitable. More controversially, Odets felt that in some (rare) cases, a gay man in good mental health might decide that unprotected sex meant enough to be worth the risk. In conference papers and privately circulated essays that formed the basis of his 1995 book *In the Shadow of the Epidemic: Being HIV-Negative in the Age of AIDS* (Duke), Odets criticized the peppy and diffuse messages that HIV-prevention workers had glibly handed out with condoms. Almost single-handedly, Odets dismantled what he called "one of the truly grand fallacies of the epidemic: Gay men are doing just fine with safer sex,

thank
you very much."

Odets is central to the Sex Panic debate. Although they're on opposite sides of the fence, Signorile and Warner both cite Odets's work to support their arguments. Not coincidentally, Signorile and Warner are also two of the best-known gay figures to confess to unsafe sex in print. In a September 1994 column for Out magazine, Signorile reported letting himself be fucked by a Navy officer--a "classic gay hunk: tall and masculine, with a buzzed haircut, razor-sharp cheekbones, a body of granite, and a Texas drawl." In a January 1995 article for The Village Voice, Warner, then HIV-negative, reported a series of intoxicating unsafe encounters where "the quality of consciousness was...like impulse shoplifting." Warner described how powerless he felt, writing that "my monster was in charge."

The experience of unsafe sex challenged both men to come to new understandings of themselves. The journalist looked to the culture around him. Signorile began to criticize the unexamined gay hedonism that had encouraged him to put a higher value on sex with a well-muscled Navy officer than on his own health. He wrote passionately, if somewhat sensationally, about the steroids, drugs, extravagant parties, and "body fascism" that he felt narrowed and crippled gay life.

THE QUEER THEORIST, on the other hand, looked inward, to the unruly and asocial force within him that wanted to be unsafe. Struggling to articulate a new, distinctively queer approach to HIV prevention, Warner warned AIDS educators that "the appeal of queer sex, for many, lies in its ability to violate the responsabilizing frames of good, right-thinking people." While Signorile urged gay men to reform their sexual ethics, taking the feminist attempt to reform straight men in the 1970s as a model, Warner argued that sex between men, as a queer act, would always escape if not defy ethical systems. At the very least, a queer effort at HIV prevention would have to resist concealing unconventional or self-destructive sexual desires under a moral prohibition.

Meanwhile, Rotello's journalism had undergone a sea change. He had come to believe that, although his old enemy Fumento had been homophobic, what he had predicted was turning out to be true: In America, gays were offering HIV an ecological niche that non-drug-injecting heterosexuals did not and probably would never offer. When a bathhouse called the West Side Club opened in New York City in January 1995--the first in over a decade--Rotello attacked, calling it "a bathhouse like the legendary bathhouses of old, those bustling hives of contagion that helped spread death throughout the gay male world." Rotello and a new group, Gay and Lesbian HIV Prevention Activists (GALHPA), insisted that any sex club that condoned behavior riskier than voyeurism and

mutual masturbation should be shut. In their zeal, GALHPA (although not Rotello personally) met with city officials and broke one of the most solemn taboos of gay activism: They asked the government to intervene. Health officials agreed that more careful monitoring of sex clubs was warranted. According to the local newspaper LGNY, in 1995 the city made nearly fourteen hundred separate inspections of between forty and fifty establishments, issued warnings to thirty, and shut down nine.

GALHPA's actions infuriated Warner and many other activists, who suspected Rotello of hiding a hostility to sex inside the Trojan horse of a public health campaign. According to Warner, Rotello's attack on the sex clubs mistook gay culture's innovative, nonstandard forms of sexual intimacy for "a pathological, instinct-driven, thoughtless, reductive animality." Sex clubs, Warner points out, are sometimes the first place where queers who spend childhoods in alienation at last find themselves. Anonymous gay sex can be "transformative," he adds, pointing out that most straight people never experience anything remotely like it. Talking about public sex, Warner sounds almost Whitmanesque. "The phenomenology of a sex club encounter is an experience of world making. It's an experience of being connected not just to this person but to potentially limitless numbers of people, and that's why it's important that it be with a stranger. Sex with a stranger is like a metonym."

To counter GALHPA's activities, Warner started an organization of his own: the AIDS Prevention Action League (APAL), a precursor to Sex Panic. Both groups petered out as the issue dropped from news coverage, but one legacy of the 1995 debate was that a group of prominent academics realized that the state regulation of public sex was an activity they wanted to oppose.

QUEER THEORISTS take as a founding principle the counterintuitive suggestion that Foucault made at the conclusion of the first volume of his *History of Sexuality*: "The rallying point for the counterattack against the deployment of sexuality ought not to be sex-desire, but bodies and pleasures." According to Foucault, lesbians and gays would not be liberated if they affirmed that their sexual desires defined their identities; they would only be further inveigled into a way of thinking that labeled and policed them. Instead, Foucault suggested, all people, whether classed as homosexual or heterosexual, should resist categorization by breaking down sexual identities into their component acts and by divorcing the practice of sex from the tyrannous insistence that it mean something.

The premiere of queer theory is Duke's Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, a married woman who writes about male-male sexuality with such empathy and acumen that she

has lured hundreds of graduate students into following in her footsteps.

Her

prose has both cosmopolitan flair and a generous spirit that opens up new vistas, finding homoeroticism (and its fertile twin, the fear of homoeroticism) in authors whose writing has long gone unsuspected.

Meanwhile,

Berkeley professor of rhetoric and comparative literature Judith Butler has given to queer theory a certain density of vocabulary and the notion that gender is a kind of involuntary drag. For her, sexual identity is a straitjacket--not a pretty frock you don or doff at will. The best way for lesbians and gays to loosen the stays, Butler suggests, is to acknowledge, highlight, and exploit the artifice and provisional nature of all identities.

Sex Panic's Michael Warner came to queer theory from an unexpected direction.

His first book, *The Letters of the Republic* (Harvard), explored the cultural

meanings of print in colonial America's emerging public sphere. The subject was Habermasian, not even remotely homosexual--and that remoteness seems to be what incited Warner to edit *Fear of a Queer Planet*. Lesbian and gay studies, he felt, had been examining subjective and aesthetic angles to the exclusion of social ones. And social theory had been taking heterosexuality for granted. Queerness offered a way to rethink both the social realm and the place of homosexuality within it.

But when queer theory investigated the social, it discovered that almost the

only thing all lesbians and gays have in common is a memory of noncommunity.

Queers, Warner declared, are "a kind of social group fundamentally unlike others" because, unlike most members of a race, ethnicity, or gender, individual queers spend their childhoods in isolation, sometimes even hating

the group they will later identify with. For Warner, the shared queer experience of not belonging is not merely a wound or defect but an underappreciated political force: He celebrates it as "an objection to the normalization of behavior in [a] broad sense."

Queer theory yields a politics very different from that of traditional lesbian and gay identity. To visualize the difference, it might help to borrow an image from Gayle Rubin's essay "Thinking Sex." Imagine that society

controls and defines sex by drawing a "charmed circle" around it. Inside the

charmed circle are all the good and normal kinds of sex--for example, married, heterosexual, monogamous. Outside are all the bad and unhealthy kinds, such as promiscuous, sadomasochistic, for money. For the last half century, homosexuality has been a disputed border territory, half in, half out. If the goal of lesbian and gay politics is to bring homosexuality inside

Rubin's charmed circle, then the goal of queer politics is quite different--to abolish the circle altogether or, where this seems impossibly utopian, to remain outside the circle as an act of protest.

As an issue that draws out the antagonisms between lesbian and gay identity and its queer critique, public sex--in clubs, parks, or restrooms--is exemplary. Sex Panic's willingness to shelter almost any kind of nonstandard

sexual behavior under its umbrella confounds a traditional gay activist like

Signorile. "I think most people who've come out of the closet don't have a lot of concern for married men who get arrested in toilets," Signorile says.

His allegiance is to men and women who have publicly identified themselves as

homosexual and can therefore be engaged in dialogue and changed and mobilized

politically by the gay culture.

In the language of queer theory, Signorile speaks a "minoritizing discourse,"

a term coined by Sedgwick in *Epistemology of the Closet*. For him, gay identity defines a subset of the population, and closet cases are deserters in this minority's battle for recognition. Warner and Sex Panic, on the other

hand, speak what Sedgwick calls a "universalizing discourse." They see what married men do in tearooms as their business because they feel that disowned,

deviant desires affect everyone in society, even (or perhaps, especially) those who do not admit or act on them.

Queer theory's taste for public sex and its distaste for community norms are

both evident in *Policing Public Sex: Queer Politics and the Future of AIDS Activism* (South End Press, 1996). Released in the wake of the 1995 GALHPA-APAL wars, the anthology was edited by *Dangerous Bedfellows*, a collective of NYU graduate students. "We are focusing on acts rather than identities," the collective declares in the introduction, sounding a distinctly queer note. Along with analytic essays, *Policing* includes interviews with sex-club owners, transcripts of legal documents, Odets on HIV

prevention, and B?rub? on the history of bathhouses.

The book also contains evidence of queer theory's troubled relation to ethics. The editors' desire to "screw with the notion of a totalizing queer leadership class or gay 'community'" lets in voices that are radically free of any tribal or group affiliation. But in politics, as opposed to literary criticism, it can be unsettling to listen to a voice unconstrained by responsibility to a community. Between the same covers, Odets's chapter on HIV prevention lies uneasily with the essay by the HIV-positive former porn star Scott O'Hara, who writes, "The life of a Negative, at this point in our

history, seems to me to be the most irrelevant and pointless of positions," and who applauds the attractive "strong personality" of a friend who

intentionally got himself infected. And it is not reassuring to hear the owner of the West Side Club both deny that what he runs is a sex club and say, "If I were to get AIDS today, it's my own fucking fault. I deserve it"--apparently restricting the blame for infections that occur in his club to the decisions his clients make as individuals.

In places, the theoretical sophistication of Policing seems only a shade removed from old-fashioned rationalization. In an April 1994 Newsday article, for example, Rotello had described the unprotected anal intercourse that he witnessed in a sex club as a "sex murder/suicide." Upset by his imagery, Dangerous Bedfellow Alison Redick analyzes Rotello's text as follows:

"Several false equations are at work in this account. First, the act--unprotected anal sex--is equated with the contraction of the virus, which is then equated with death. Not only is this an inaccurate set of conclusions, based on assumptions about the serostatus of the individuals engaged in the act, but the equation AIDS = Death produces a representation of the disease that is both dangerous to PWAs and complicit in homophobic reactions against the epidemic."

Rotello's representation is alarmist, and Redick is correct to say he condenses probabilities into certainties. But anal sex without condoms is the most common way gay men become infected with HIV; seroprevalence among gay men in cities is widely estimated to be 50 percent; and although people infected with HIV may live for decades--especially now, thanks to new protease inhibitor treatments--there is not yet a cure for AIDS. Rotello's characterization may strike Redick as homophobic, but her critique looks uncomfortably like denial. Why shouldn't it anger Rotello to watch two men who do not know each other fuck without rubbers? Sorrow or concern might also be an appropriate response, but merely to parse the representational politics seems a little cool.

(End of Part One)

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)

id <01IOK9AH8AB400MVOM@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Wed, 08 Oct 1997 11:24:43 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IOK9A8VX8000LDYC@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Wed,

08 Oct 1997 11:24:31 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from emout09.mail.aol.com ([198.81.11.24])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with ESMTP id <011OK99JSQP80076SI@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Wed,
08 Oct 1997 11:23:59 -0400 (EDT)
Received: (from root@localhost) by emout09.mail.aol.com (8.7.6/8.7.3/AOL-2.0.0)

id KAA22292; Wed, 08 Oct 1997 10:31:47 -0400 (EDT)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-1999 17:28:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: Gore Worked To Soften South Africa Health Law

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for the article.

The AIDS community is really getting cranky about this issue. It is quite the hot topic these days among ACTUP and other activist organizations. This is not good for the VP given that the AIDS groups are still very angry that the Administration has not come up with a way to include the new anti-retroviral therapies under Medicaid for many who need them.

We probably need to do a little strategizing and outreach around this stuff before it gets out of hand.

Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 15:23:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: US/South Africa - "Business Day" article on intellectual property issues

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I asked Erica Barks-Ruggles about this - she said that USTR is not particularly good about "coordinating" with its colleague agencies - she said that a broad interagency group came to the decision to keep South Africa on the watch list and not move them to a more onnerous level, but USTR was fighting. Maybe working in your new group will help get them on board a little in terms of cooperation.

Sandra Thurman 05/05/99 03:10:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: US/South Africa - "Business Day" article on intellectual property issues

I think we need to send our friends from ACTUP right on over to pat Charlene a little visit...don't you?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Christen, Pat" <pchrste@sfaf.org> ("Christen, Pat" <pchrste@sfaf.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 15:37:40.00

SUBJECT: FW: Urgent Sign on letter seeking increased global AIDS ffunding

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sandy -- Do you have an opinion about this? Would it be useful for you to have us sign it?

> -----Original Message-----

> From: GlobalAIDS@aol.com [SMTP:GlobalAIDS@aol.com]

> Sent: Friday, May 21, 1999 10:38 AM

> To: ASlemmer@aol.com; actup@actupgg.org; asia@critpath.org;

> MoisesA@aol.com; MarkSKing@aol.com; Network@aidSACTION.org;

> ramon_martinez@aidsquilt.org; tanderson@napwa.org; AdwMA@aphcv.org;

> ppgrpm@apla.org; raron@sfa.org; Savrett@aol.com; Wmsnow@aol.com;

> Bodyposedu@aol.com; sburden@macfdn.org; ecarela@box100.com;

> lcasazza@worldvision.org; pchrste@sfaf.org; rclary@projinf.org;

> jcolema@nmac.org; etoledo@wam.umd.edu; hcornman@fhi.org;

> lcox@aidSACTION.org; gdallabetta@fhi.org; mdelaney@slip.net;

> Renee@advocatesforyouth.org; DIFFANYC@aol.com; adonnelly@projinf.org

> 'Donnelly, Ann'@aol.com; rdurazzo@sfa.org; mfield@icrw.org;

> rfirestone@genderhealth.org; pfleming@erols.com; BigBob411@aol.com;

> fugglej@plan.geis.com; rgilad@aed.org; GGonsalves@email.msn.com;

> mgottem@genderhealth.org; mgrimaldo@juno.com; afxb@igc.apc.org;

> dharvey@aidspolicycenter.org; bhattoy@ios.doi.gov;

> lheise@genderhealth.org; jjacobson@genderhealth.org;

> mgottem@genderhealth.org; khinton@aidSFund.org; bholmes@nmac.org;

> ehopkins@sfa.org; JHuntLGhlt@aol.com; andy_ilves@aidsquilt.org;

> MTISBELL@aol.com; JJacobs@aidSACTION.org; jjames@aidSnews.org;

> love@cptech.org; ronaldj@gmhc.org; jkelly@nastad.org;

> seth_kilbourn@hrc.org

> Subject: Urgent Sign on letter seeking increased global AIDS

> ffunding

>

> To: US AIDS Organizations

>

> From: Paul Boneberg (202-667-6300

> Global AIDS Action Network (GAAN)

>

> RE: Sign-on letter to Clinton Calling for Increased Global AIDS

> Funding

>

>

> Friends and Colleagues-

>

> As you all know we have sought increased in global AIDS funding for

> years,
> but have seldom been successful in part because the administration has
> never
> sought increased funds.
>
> In the last two weeks we learned that the President had been
> personally
> engaged on the issue as a result of Sandy Thurman's recent trip to
> Africa.
> There is some possibility that this may result in actions by the
> administration or the President on global AIDS programs in the very
> near
> future.
>
> Despite having been disappointed many times GAAN feels that we should
> seek to
> inform the President that the key thing he should do is increase
> funding for
> global AIDS and health programs. A sign-on letter to this effect is
> being
> circulated by Amy Slemmer of Mothers Voices and is attached. Amy is
> trying to
> get this out immediately to capture the short attention span of the
> administration.
>
> The Global AIDS Action Network will sign this letter. I urge your
> organizations to do the same.
>
> Time is urgent and the letter will go out at 5 PM Monday May 23.
> Please
> respond by email with the complete name of your organization and your
> name
> and title as the person who is authorizing sign-on. Send response to:
>
> ASlemmer@aol.com
> ----
>
> May 20, 1999
>
> Dear Mr. President,
>
> We are writing to urge you to dramatically improve the US
> response to
> our global AIDS emergency. Since you took office in 1993, this global
>
> pandemic has exploded with a 300% increase in the number of new HIV
> infections. Current estimates are that 47 million people worldwide
> are
> already infected, and that number will more than double by the year
> 2005.
> AIDS now kills more people annually than any other infectious disease,
> and in
> many sub-Saharan African nations, one-quarter of all children have
> already

> been orphaned by AIDS.

>

> Unfortunately, the US investment in global HIV prevention and
> AIDS

> care and support has fallen far short of keeping pace with this raging

>

> pandemic. While the death toll soars, the US global AIDS budget

> remains

> largely flat funded -- and has for years. If adjusted for inflation,

> this

> funding stagnation is actually equivalent to a 25% cut in real

> spending on

> our global AIDS effort. For a nation as wealthy as ours, this is

> shameful.

>

>

> We have followed with interest the Presidential AIDS Mission to

> sub-Saharan Africa which you charged ONAP Director Sandy Thurman to

> lead this

> April. After directing the Administration and the Congress to bear

> witness

> to the ravages of AIDS, it is now time for concrete and bold action.

> The

> undersigned organizations urge you to amend your FY2000 budget request

> and

> push for a \$100 million increase in our global AIDS effort. This new

> investment will put our nation on track toward a global AIDS program

> that

> begins to address the magnitude of this pandemic.

>

> If we hope to help stem the rising tide of HIV and bring some

> modest

> level of care and support to those who are suffering, we must

> immediately

> escalate our current efforts, and continue to do so until we have not

> only

> gained ground but begun to get ahead of the curve. A minimum down

> payment of

> at least \$100 million would do just that. This investment must be new

> money,

> rather than funds shifted from the strapped budgets of other essential

>

> development accounts. Health, education, child-survival and

> micro-finance

> are all interconnected parts of a comprehensive human investment and

> AIDS

> strategy that must not be traded against each other.

>

> Families are being shattered, economies are being decimated, and

>

> hundreds of millions of US dollars invested in broad-based development

>

> objectives are being obliterated by our failure to fully engage in the

> battle

> against AIDS. The global AIDS epidemic has already cost an estimated
> \$500
> billion.
>
> Last December on World AIDS Day, you envisioned a world without
> AIDS
> and spoke eloquently about our responsibilities as a leader in our
> global
> community. Last April, you traveled to Africa and called for new and
> vibrant
> partnerships with its many and varied nations. You are a Presidential
>
> pioneer in these endeavors. However, if we fail to put this nation's
> efforts
> on the war footing needed to combat the scourge of AIDS, it will
> surely
> devastate this vitally important legacy.
>
> AIDS is a plague of biblical proportions. Every day 16,000 more
>
> people become HIV infected -- one every 5 seconds. Everyday we wait,
> children and families pay the price. A new investment of \$100 million
>
> increase in our global AIDS programs would not only save lives, it
> will help
> to secure our goals of economic growth and political stability.
>
> Every day counts. Together, let us seize this opportunity to
> secure
> your legacy of hope in Africa and around the world, through determined
>
> leadership in the battle against AIDS.
>
> Sincerely,
>
>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: JWright@osophs.dhhs.gov@INET@LNGTWY (JWright@osophs.dhhs.gov@INET@LNGTWY [OA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1999 12:47:54.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore and AIDS Drugs for Africa

TO: Daniel C. Montoya@eop (Daniel C. Montoya@eop [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

www.latimes.com/HOME/NEWS/NATION/t000054883.html

Friday, June 18, 1999

Protesters Mar Gore Campaign Stop

Politics: Four AIDS activists crowd him on stage. Secret Service
cites

lack of 'direct physical threat' in decision to not intervene sooner.

By RONALD BROWNSTEIN, Times Political Writer

MANCHESTER, N.H.--The second day of Vice President Al Gore's presidential announcement tour was marred here Thursday by four protesters who suddenly crowded in on him and disrupted his speech while local police and the Secret Service initially decided not to intervene.

Network television tapes reviewed after the incident showed the protesters taunting Gore from close range for 40 seconds before the first Secret Service agent moved toward them. Almost 20 seconds after that, police officers escorted the group from the stage.

Chris Lehane, Gore's spokesman, said the Secret Service informed him they did not act sooner because in their judgment the protesters, a group of AIDS activists upset by administration policies, did not "present any direct physical threat" to the vice president.

Jim Mackin, spokesman for the Secret Service in Washington, said he could not comment on the specific incident. But he said: "We are always concerned about the safety of the vice president and Mrs. Gore.

But at the same time, there are other issues we have to be conscious of . . . in terms of freedom of speech."

Marla Romash, Gore's deputy campaign chairwoman, said the vice president's aides did not consider Gore to be in danger. "I trust the Secret Service with my life and know they are professionals. If they assess a threat to be serious, they move with lightning speed. They are just not in the habit of jumping people with banners--and rightfully so."

During the incident, Gore three times said the same thing to the protesters--"I'll be glad to talk with you afterwards"--though he appeared uncertain how to react as the group lingered behind him. Sitting just in front of the demonstrators, his wife, Tipper Gore, who has published a book of photographs, whipped out a camera and snapped pictures of the commotion.

The protesters represented a group called AIDS Drugs for Africa, which includes members of the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power, or ACT UP. Protesters from the group also blew whistles and disrupted Gore's announcement in Carthage, Tenn., on Wednesday. Thursday afternoon, they appeared at a Gore rally on Wall Street. But in neither case did they get near the candidate.

By contrast, Thursday morning, three women, soon joined by a man, leaped up from seats arrayed behind Gore at a town hall-style event and, after getting as close as 2 feet from him, began blowing whistles and chanting: "Gore's greed kills! AIDS drugs for Africa!" They also unfurled a banner with that message.

The group claims the administration is trying to protect the profits of U.S. pharmaceutical companies by threatening trade sanctions against African nations that produce low-cost generic versions of patented drugs used to treat AIDS. Gore aides dispute the group's claims.

Law enforcement officials appeared to act only after a group of yellow-shirted firefighter union members in the audience rose from their seats and moved toward the stage to confront the demonstrators.

Some in the audience were unnerved by the protesters' ability to move so close to Gore and remain so near him without being challenged. "It was frightening, frightening," said Cindy Klerman, of Bedford, N.H.

Dick Crotty, one of the firefighters who rose in response to the event, said: "I was surprised nobody moved."

One spokesman for the protesting group said Gore can expect more encounters in the months ahead. "We are planning actions throughout the campaign," Julie Davids said in a telephone interview.

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=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/campaigns/wh2000/stories/gore061899.htm

AIDS Activists Badger Gore Again

By Charles R. Babcock and Ceci Connolly
Washington Post Staff Writers
Friday, June 18, 1999; Page A12

NEW YORK, June 17 - For the second day in a row, AIDS activists disrupted Vice President Gore's presidential campaign tour today, protesting his behind-the-scenes role in a trade dispute over the cost of drugs in South Africa.

At two campaign stops today and one yesterday, Gore raised his voice and fired back at demonstrators as they chanted "Gore's greed kills." In one brief but tense exchange in New Hampshire, the protesters stood yelling just a few feet from Gore before being escorted out by police.

Health and AIDS activists accuse Gore of favoring drugmakers' profits over the lives of millions of South Africans infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS. They say Gore, in talks with South African President Thabo Mbeki, has threatened trade sanctions if South Africa permits the widespread sale of cheaper, generic drugs that would cut into U.S. companies' sales.

"Vice President Al Gore is doing drug company dirty work," the group AIDS Drugs for Africa says in fliers distributed at Gore's appearances.

Small clutches of demonstrators first appeared Wednesday at Gore's announcement of his candidacy in Carthage, Tenn. Gore responded with a quick phrase about free speech. But today he was prepared with a full-throated response.

"I love this country. I love the First Amendment," Gore boomed in response to fewer than a dozen protesters here. "Let's give a hand to those who are exercising their First Amendment rights." As the audience clapped in approval, Gore's voice grew louder: "Let's give them a hand. Let's give them another hand. Make it louder." New York police removed the demonstrators, as Gore continued: "Now I'd like to have my say."

At the heart of the dispute is a South African law designed to give AIDS patients access to cheaper drugs. U.S. pharmaceutical companies see the law -- which allows South Africa's health minister to bring in less expensive imported AIDS drugs or locally produced generics -- as an infringement on their patent protections. They have pushed aggressively for help in Congress and at the White House, even proposing that foreign aid to South Africa be cut off.

One senior Gore adviser acknowledged the vice president is in a delicate position, balancing the magnitude of the AIDS crisis in South Africa and the needs of U.S. companies. "Obviously the vice president's got to stick up for the commercial interests of U.S. companies," the adviser said. But, he said, Gore realizes the disease "is a major threat to the welfare and even the future stability" of South Africa.

Gore has long had good relations with gay rights groups, an important Democratic Party constituency, and the South Africa issue does not appear to be endangering that relationship. David Smith, spokesman for the Human Rights Campaign, one of the largest gay rights lobbying groups, described the patent matter as a "complicated issue" with "no easy solutions" and added, "To single out the vice president is not fair."

However, AIDS activist Eric Sawyer told the President's Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS last week that it should help change a "misguided government policy" designed "simply to protect the excessive profits of drug companies." Two of the main companies producing the drugs -- Bristol-Myers Squibb and Glaxo Wellcome -- have given the bulk of their corporate contributions to the Republican Party in recent years.

Gore met with Mbeki, who was then deputy president, last August and again in February as part of regular bilateral talks. A State Department report released earlier this year called the patent dispute "a central focus" of the August talks, part of "an assiduous, concerted campaign" by top U.S. officials to persuade South Africa to change the law. South Africa denies the law would violate international patent rules.

An estimated 6 million South Africans are infected with HIV, compared with about 1 million in the United States. Many patients in this country use a "cocktail" of three AIDS drugs often costing more than \$1,000 a month. South African patients may buy the cocktail for about \$800 a month, but the new law -- which has yet to take effect because of a court challenge -- would pave the way for far lower prices.

During a speech at Hesser College in Manchester, N.H., this morning, Gore turned the protest into an opportunity to talk about AIDS awareness.

"Let me say in response to those who may have chosen an inappropriate way to make their point, that actually the crisis of AIDS in Africa is one that should command the attention of people in the United States and around the world," he said. "This epidemic was ignored for too long in the United States of America and I'm proud our nation is taking the lead to try to do something about it."

His wife, Tipper, snapped photos as the four demonstrators were led out.

Gore is in the middle of a four-day, cross-country announcement swing aimed at pumping some fresh energy into a campaign that has sputtered throughout the spring.

As his plane headed to New York today, he said a Senate run by Hillary Rodham Clinton "will generate enthusiasm there and around the country."

The new stump speech, which he has dutifully repeated at every stop,

makes clear Gore is ready to begin the shift away from President Clinton on moral issues while still hoping to share in the glories of the administration's policy achievements.

As he told reporters on Air Force Two today: "It's a new day because as a candidate for president, I am obviously presenting my own vision for the country's future."

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===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: BigBob411@aol.com (BigBob411@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUN-1999 01:26:12.00

SUBJECT: Fwd: On the New Presidential Global AIDS Initiative

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: summers_t@al.eop.gov (summers_t@al.eop.gov [UNKNOWN]) (OPD)

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: montoya_dc@al.eop.gov (montoya_dc@al.eop.gov [UNKNOWN]) (OPD)

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Return-path: GlobalAIDS@aol.com

Date: Wed, 23 Jun 1999 12:58:50 EDT

From: GlobalAIDS@aol.com

Subject: On the New Presidential Global AIDS Initiative

To: DAbrams@sfaids.ucsf.edu, actup@actupgg.org, asia@CritPath.Org,
kate@advocatesforyouth.org, MoisesA@aol.com, MarkSKing@aol.com,
Network@aidsaction.org, jc216@columbia.edu (Chin John),
ramon_martinez@aidsquilt.org, tanderson@napwa.org, AdwMA@APHCV.ORG,
ppgrpm@apla.org, Virginia_Apuzzo@who.eop.gov, raragon@sfaf.org,
Savrett@aol.com, BillM29062@aol.com, Wmsnow@aol.com, Bodyposedu@aol.com,
sburden@macfdn.org, ecarela@box100.com, lcasazza@worldvision.org,
bcasimir@prodigy.com, bcasimir@prodigy.net, cgavin@cptech.org,
pchrste@sfaf.org, relary@projinf.org (PI), jcolema@nmac.org,
etoledo@wam.umd.edu, lcox@aidsaction.org, gdallabetta@fhi.org,
mdelaney@slip.net (Delaney Martin), maryguinn@un.na,
Renee@advocatesforyouth.org, dr.bopper.deyton@mail.va.gov,
DIFFANYC@aol.com, adonnelly@projinf.org 'Donnelly,Ann'),
rdurazzo@sfaf.org, 73412.1435@compuserve.com, mfield@icrw.org,
rfirestone@genderhealth.org, pfleming@erols.com, BigBob411@aol.com,
francis.don@gene.com, fugglej@plan.geis.com

Message-id: <2dadacf9.24a26c4a@aol.com>

MIME-version: 1.0

X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows 95 sub 13

Content-type: MULTIPART/MIXED;

BOUNDARY="Boundary_(ID_0Dlnj7wM5R3PIQI8WPOE9g)"

Full-name: GlobalAIDS

To: American AIDS Groups that Care About Global AIDS Issues

From: Paul Boneberg

Global AIDS Action Network --GAAN (202-667-6300)

RE: GAAN Response Proposed Presidential Global AIDS Effort-The Thurman Initiative

Date: June 22, 1999

Friends and Colleagues-

One of the most important and hopeful efforts on expanding the US response to the global AIDS pandemic is now underway in the highest levels of the Clinton administration. This is the "Thurman Initiative" which was begun by a memo to the President by National AIDS Policy Coordinator Sandy Thurman after her recent trip to Africa. Responding to Thurman's extraordinary memo the President created a White House task force to provide formal recommendations as to how the administration can increase its response to the AIDS pandemic.

This task force is now meeting and the highest levels of the administration are seeking to determine how to respond to the President's direction. Obviously this is an extremely hopeful and important development.

GAAN and many other groups have been meeting with various members of the administration to propose specific ideas on how the US response should be expanded. However crafting a more comprehensive outline has been difficult and we have only now completed it. It is both below attached to this e-mail.

We urge all American AIDS groups who care about global AIDS issue to seize this moment to weigh in as to how you would see a maximum response by this president and his administration. Many officials have appealed directly for ideas and analysis as to how the US response can be strengthened and we believe public input will be valued. Those of you with existing relationships with federal agencies such as USAID or NIH should consider making agency specific proposals on an expanded global AIDS response. More general comments can be sent either to Sandy Thurman or the White House itself.

We hope it is useful and interesting to you and as always-welcome feedback. We would be particularly interested in comprehensive proposals-such as ours seeks to be-as to an administration-wide response. Our contact information is above.
--

A Maximum Presidential Response to the AIDS Pandemic The Perspective of One AIDS Activist Group

In the last several weeks President Clinton has created a White House task force to recommend how the administration could increase its response to the AIDS pandemic. At recent meetings members of this task force specifically challenged community groups to articulate what a maximum presidential response to AIDS might entail.

The Global AIDS Action Network (GAAN) applauds this initiative and offers the following specific proposals to these policy makers.

Summary

President Clinton should declare that AIDS is a global emergency of the highest order and therefore:

1. Commit the United States to lead a global effort to lessen, reverse, and ultimately end the AIDS pandemic. This public commitment should seek to obtain multinational support and be made in a highly visible venue, such as a special session of the United Nations.
2. Commit the United States to leading a one billion-dollar per year global AIDS campaign of which America would contribute one third. To this end the President should seek immediately \$100,000,000 in additional global AIDS funding with a specific priority of meeting the emergency in Africa.
3. Commit the United States to continuing its effort to develop AIDS vaccines and therapeutics and making these widely available to the peoples of all nations.
4. Direct his cabinet, particularly the Secretaries of State, Health and Human Services, Treasury, and the Special Trade Representative to elevate attention given to global AIDS issues and to propose new initiatives that their agencies can undertake in this regard.

1. Challenging the World to End AIDS

As President Kennedy challenged the nation to do the seemingly impossible and put a man on the moon, so President Clinton should challenge the world to end AIDS and pledge American leadership to this endeavor.

The world is watching with horror as HIV spreads across Africa and Asia. It is looking for bold and credible leadership as to how it can respond to this pandemic, the worst natural disaster of modern times. Americans also want our nation to lead efforts to fight this plague. Millions of families understand what the statistics from other nations mean; millions understand what it is to have no access to treatment, or to lose a loved one to this disease.

The President's proposals must be bold not simply because the global AIDS situation is grave, but also because skepticism high. Previous global initiatives, notable the 1994 AIDS Summit, were long on words and short on resources. The world does not believe that a credible effort is being made to stop AIDS, or that one will be undertaken. The world assumes that the

projections of hundreds of millions of new infections will occur on schedule.

However this cynicism is wrong. Humankind has the ability to slow and ultimately reverse the spread of HIV. This has been done in a number of nations with the most cited examples being Uganda, Senegal, and Thailand. Further new tools such as microbicides and vaccines can and will be developed. With these HIV could be eliminated, just as smallpox has been. This will take decades, but it is certainly plausible that within one lifetime the HIV pandemic could have begun and ended. That is to say that some who saw the beginning of AIDS will live to see its ending.

This can not be done by the United States alone. However without strong American leadership it can not be done at all. The United States must lead by example, committing substantial financial and political resources, and challenging other nations to join us in a campaign to end AIDS.

The president should issue this "call to arms" from a location that will distinguish it from other announcements. This could be one of several venues, but GAAN suggests that the most appropriate would be a special session of the United Nations. This location is not only inherently inclusive, but also a potent vehicle to exert pressure on other nations to participate in this global initiative.

2. Launching a Billion-Dollar Global AIDS Initiative

Without increased funding for existing AIDS programs no global effort can succeed, but in recent years-global AIDS funding has decreased. The problem has been the widespread belief that the amount of funds needed is so large it cannot be obtained, and even if funds were raised they may not succeed.

This belief is outdated as recent data clearly demonstrates that reasonable amounts of funds can construct effective AIDS programs even in underdeveloped nations. The best example of this is Uganda, which has succeeded in recent years in dramatically reducing the spread of HIV. This was done using funding equal to two dollars per adult per year in the context of a strong overall government effort to address AIDS. Replicating this program for all adults in sub-Saharan Africa would cost roughly \$500,000,000. (250,000,000 adults * \$2.)

What is more Uganda provided 10% of the funds from its own budget and another 20% from World Bank loans. Bilateral assistance provided the remaining 70%. Extrapolating this for an Africa-wide initiative would therefore require some \$350,000,000 in bilateral funding for AIDS programs. GAAN proposes that the US commit to providing half of this figure if support from other nations is

also identified. This would involve roughly doubling US funding for AIDS programs in Africa in such a way as to leverage substantial increases in funding from both other donors and the region itself.

It becomes much more difficult to identify the amount of AIDS program funding the US should provide to address the challenge elsewhere in the world. For example India has a larger population than all of Africa, but is generally wealthier and would certainly limit massive bilateral interventions by the US. Similarly complex situations exist in the large nations at great risk around the world: Brazil, Indonesia, Russia, and China.

GAAN proposes that the US lead developed nations in committing funding equal to that for Africa on the same 1/3-1/3-1/3 basis to other nations. This would be a total of another \$500,000,000 of which the US would contribute \$170,000,000.

The bottom line: the US would commit to 1/3 of a billion-dollar global AIDS campaign if joined in doing so by other nations. If this proposal was accepted the US would need to increase its funding for global AIDS programs from the current \$135,000,000 to \$335,000,000. We would urge that this be done rapidly, \$100,000,000 increase per year over two years.

By proposing substantive, but realistic increases in funding the President would demonstrate that the United States is serious in launching this global initiative. GAAN believes that many nations would welcome such a proposal and move forward to participate in this US led endeavor.

3. Expanding Research and Its Benefits

To date the greatest commitment made by the United States to ending the global pandemic is the vast funding of AIDS research that dwarfs the combined efforts of the rest of the world. Of particular importance is the President's commitment to develop a vaccine in the next six years and the funding now being provided to make this commitment a reality. The United States must continue its commitment to AIDS research and the President should formally reiterate this commitment as a central part of American global AIDS efforts.

In addition the President should make clear that it is the United States' intent that the benefits of its research be offered, as far as possible, to the peoples of all nations. This is a vast commitment and surely can not be done by simply purchasing medicines and shipping them overseas. It will require a highly integrated strategy for the US to provide the benefits of AIDS research to the widest possible number of people.

Five agencies with need to lead this effort:

1. HHS, particularly NIH, will need to develop therapeutics with increased attention to their applicability in developing nations.
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In short, the President should declare that United States intends not only to develop AIDS drugs and vaccines, but also to make them widely available. To paraphrase ACT-UP it will be US policy to "get drugs into bodies" and the appropriate agencies should be directed to take the necessary actions to make this policy work.

4. Making AIDS a Government Wide Priority-Essential Policy Changes

AIDS is a disaster of such magnitude and duration that it requires fundamental changes in US international policies and the structures that implement these policies. In GAAN's opinion most federal agencies are in denial about the most basic reality of the AIDS pandemic this being that AIDS is a global emergency right now and is going to get much worse. It is as important to American interests as war or economic upheaval and should be responded to appropriately by every federal agency.

However in many departments (the telling exception being HHS) the global AIDS pandemic is dealt with as an "add on" to existing programs with either minimal staff at the lowest level or no AIDS expert personnel at all. Coordination within a department is therefore difficult and administration-wide coordination is nearly impossible.

This has occurred for three reasons:

1. Diplomats and others doing foreign policy work are not health experts and are apparently unable to recognize a health emergency, even one as apparent as AIDS.
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to respond. They are staffed by individuals who have spent their lives training for a political or economic crisis, not a health disaster. They do not see how their agency should respond and are reluctant to venture into areas where they have little expertise.

3. The old analysis of addressing health as a symptom of the economic or political problems of a nation provides a rationale for old policies to remain in place. Agencies can persuade themselves that the best thing they can do for AIDS is to strengthen the political and economic infrastructure and neglect AIDS specific programs. (The fact is that AIDS will be the cause of many nations economic and political woes, not merely a symptom.)

Therefore the president should:

1. Direct all federal agencies notably State, Treasury, Commerce, as well as the Trade Office, USAID, and OMB to approach AIDS as a global emergency, equal to war, and accord it the highest possible priority.

2. Direct all agencies to create within 45 days a global AIDS response plan identifying in detail specific actions they will undertake to address this emergency.

3. Direct all federal agencies to evaluate their need for high level expertise to lead their response and consider elevating AIDS/health experts within each agency or create entirely new positions to meet this need. GAAN specifically urges that the Department of State's Bureau for Oceans, International Environment, and Scientific Affairs be re-designated the Bureau for International Environmental and Health Affairs and be staffed appropriately.

The Interests of the American People

In moving boldly to stop the global AIDS pandemic the President is in line with the will of the American people. Americans know the pain of AIDS and empathize with those in other nations. The AIDS community-millions of people and thousands of organizations-have become increasingly committed to global AIDS issues as demonstrated by many letters, meetings, and demonstrations over the last few years.

Many Americans also have deep interest in peoples in other nations because of shared culture or language, or simply because this is the land from which their ancestors came to the United States. These people too, want our nation to do what it can to stop AIDS around the world.

GAAN firmly believes that our government has not asked too much from the American people to stop the global pandemic, it has asked too little.

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- AMAXIM~1.DOC===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
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===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

A Maximum Presidential Response to the AIDS Pandemic The Perspective of One AIDS Activist Group

In the last several weeks President Clinton has created a White House task force to recommend how the administration could increase its response to the AIDS pandemic. At recent meetings members of this task force specifically challenged community groups to articulate what a maximum presidential response to AIDS might entail.

The Global AIDS Action Network (GAAN) applauds this initiative and offers the following specific proposals to these policy makers.

Summary

President Clinton should declare that AIDS is a global emergency of the highest order and therefore:

1. Commit the United States to lead a global effort to lessen, reverse, and ultimately end the AIDS pandemic. This public commitment should seek to obtain multinational support and be made in a highly visible venue, such as a special session of the United Nations.

2. Commit the United States to leading a one billion-dollar per year global AIDS campaign of which America would contribute one third. To this end the President should seek immediately \$100,000,000 in additional global AIDS funding with a specific priority of meeting the emergency in Africa.

3. Commit the United States to continuing its effort to develop AIDS vaccines and therapeutics and making these widely available to the peoples of all nations.

4. Direct his cabinet, particularly the Secretaries of State, Health and Human Services, Treasury, and the Special Trade Representative to elevate attention given to global AIDS issues and to propose new initiatives that their agencies can undertake in this regard.

1. Challenging the World to End AIDS

As President Kennedy challenged the nation to do the seemingly impossible and put a man on the moon, so President Clinton should challenge the world to end AIDS and pledge American leadership to this endeavor.

The world is watching with horror as HIV spreads across Africa and Asia. It is looking for bold and credible leadership as to how it can respond to this pandemic, the worst natural disaster of modern times. Americans also want our nation to lead efforts to fight this plague. Millions of families understand what the statistics from other nations mean; millions understand what it is to have no access to treatment, or to lose a loved one to this disease.

The President's proposals must be bold not simply because the global AIDS situation is grave, but also because skepticism high. Previous global initiatives, notable the 1994 AIDS Summit, were long on words and short on resources. The world does not believe that a credible effort is being made to stop AIDS, or that one will be undertaken. The world assumes that the projections of hundreds of millions of new infections will occur on schedule.

However this cynicism is wrong. Humankind has the ability to slow and ultimately reverse the spread of HIV. This has been done in a number of nations with the most cited examples being Uganda, Senegal, and Thailand. Further new tools such as microbicides and vaccines can and will be developed. With these HIV could be eliminated, just as smallpox has been. This will take decades, but it is certainly plausible that within one lifetime the HIV pandemic could have begun and ended. That is to say that some who saw the beginning of AIDS will live to see its ending.

This can not be done by the United States alone. However without strong American leadership it can not be done at all. The United States must lead by example, committing substantial financial and political resources, and challenging other nations to join us in a campaign to end AIDS.

The president should issue this "call to arms" from a location that will distinguish it from other announcements. This could be one of several venues, but GAAN suggests that the most appropriate would be a special session of the United Nations. This location is not only inherently inclusive, but also a potent vehicle to exert pressure on other nations to participate in this global initiative.

2. Launching a Billion-Dollar Global AIDS Initiative

Without increased funding for existing AIDS programs no global effort can succeed, but in recent years global AIDS funding has decreased. The problem has been the widespread belief that the amount of funds needed is so large it cannot be obtained, and even if funds were raised they may not succeed.

This belief is outdated as recent data clearly demonstrates that reasonable amounts of funds can construct effective AIDS programs even in underdeveloped nations. The best example of this is Uganda, which has succeeded in recent years in dramatically reducing the spread of HIV. This was done using funding equal to two dollars per adult per year in the context of a strong overall government effort to address AIDS. Replicating this program for all adults in sub-Saharan Africa would cost roughly \$500,000,000. (250,000,000 adults * \$2.)

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(Drafted by the Global AIDS Action Network
202-667-6300
E-mail—globalaids@aol.com)

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: 2006-0947-F

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1999-07-16

Subject: Re: Rollout

Creator: BigBob411@aol.com BigBob411@aol.com [UNKNOWN]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1999 13:02:52.00

SUBJECT: FW: updated PACHA minutes

TO: Alyssa Wilson (CN=Alyssa Wilson/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Can you review and see if there are any questions you have about the minutes? Please ask your colleagues, Johanna, Marissa, Elizabeth and Jason to review as well. I would like to finalize these by early next week. I would like to also send copies to various people, including the Council chairs, when finalized. Please remind me and we'll talk about who.

Thanks,

dcm

----- Forwarded by Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP on 07/28/99

01:02 PM -----

"Hall, Andrea" <AHall@s-3.com>

07/28/99 11:08:03 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: FW: updated PACHA minutes

Daniel,

Attached are the June 1999 PACHA full council minutes with R. Aragon's comments/changes.

Please let me know if there are any more changes or if the minutes can be made final.

Thanks,
Andrea

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Ross, Julia

> Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 1999 10:56 AM

> To: Hall, Andrea

> Subject: updated PACHA minutes

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8,1999RadissonBarceloHotelWashington,DC MINUTES Present:

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CDr.R.ScottHitt,Chair,openedtheThirteenthMeetingofthePresidentialAdvisoryCounci
lonHIV/AIDS(PACHA)at8:30a.m.HeimmediatelyintroducedSandraThurman,DirectoroftheO

fficeofNationalAIDSPolicy(ONAP),asshehadtoleavetheCouncilmeetingearlytoattendth

eWhiteHouseConferenceonMentalHealth. SandraThurman,Director,ONAP,andToddSumme

rs,DeputyDirector,ONAP UpdateonONAPActivities "r > VaccineResearchCenter(
VRC): Ms.Thurmanbeganbyannouncingthededicationofthe 6 DaleandBettyBumpersVaccin

eResearchCenterattheNationalInstitutesofHealth(NIH)onWednesday,June9.ShesaidPre
sidentClintonwasscheduledtoparticipateintheceremony,andnotedthatDr.HaroldVarmus

and Dr. Anthony Fauci would give presentations on the state of vaccine research. Jeffords Kennedy Bill: Ms. Thurman said the Jeffords Kennedy bill looked like it would pass, and that it was pending. The bill ended up at \$300 million. She said ONAP was pleased with the efforts of Senators Jeffords and Kennedy, and called the legislation a nose under the tent of Medicaid expansion. Medicaid: Ms. Thurman said there had been some progress on the Medicaid front: Maine as well as (#x, submitted and Massachusetts is preparing to submit a waiver, and the Florida and Georgia waivers are still developing. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is providing technical assistance to any State interested in a waiver. Congressional Black Caucus (CBC): ONAP has been working with the CBC to begin a dialogue on serving communities of color. Around of meetings is scheduled to begin this week. U.S. Conference of Mayors: During the weekend of June 12-13, ONAP will meet with the U.S. Conference of Mayors to discuss urban issues and HIV/AIDS. Twenty-one AIDS Coordinators will attend the meeting, and Ryan White reauthorization will be among the topics addressed. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Mr. Summers reported that several

Council members participated in a May meeting in Atlanta on the Know Your Status campaign, and noted that Dr. Helene Gayle of the CDC would be giving the Council an update during the current Council meeting. The CDC's prevention planning process is underway to assess the agency's priorities for HIV prevention funding. Mr. Summers said ONAP encouraged CDC, and CDC agreed, to include community group participation in that assessment. A working group of CDC's Community Advisory Board will look at priorities drafted by CDC, and will analyze what the agency is doing with the \$640 million allocation. There has been considerable discussion of this issue at CDC, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and on Capitol Hill. ONAP hopes that the process will lead to development of an overarching plan for reducing HIV infections. Mr. Summers said he did not know the status of the Health Care Worker Guidelines. Regarding the Surveillance Guidelines, he said CDC had hired Larry Gostin of Georgetown University Law School to work on proposed privacy and confidentiality standards. HHS was not satisfied with those standards, so it is currently redrafting and strengthening them. ONAP expects to get a report from HHS on the status of the guidelines soon. ONAP wants to make sure that the confidentiality standards are as strong as the other sections of the draft guidelines. On the full-time equivalent (FTE) issue, Mr. Summers said CDC is in the process of redoing its budget process to clarify where the agency's money is going and how it is being used, particularly with respect to administrative areas. African/African American Summit: Ms. Thurman reported that the expanded Presidential Memo on the state of the epidemic in Africa is still being drafted. ONAP is still getting input from members of the delegation to Africa, but she expects the memo will be released shortly. ONAP staff recently attended the African/African American Summit in Ghana. Reverend Sullivan, a civil rights leader, founded the trade conference 10 years ago, and 5,000 people attended the event this year. This was the first time HIV/AIDS was on the conference agenda. ONAP was excited to participate in the event because ongoing leadership on HIV/AIDS is needed in the religious community and in the African American community. Several Heads of State from Africa participated. Alexander Robinson, who attended the event, said there was significant discussion of the impact of HIV on economic development in Africa. He said the conference had made an impact on African American leaders, including Jesse Jackson and the Editor of Essence magazine, who had heard the message about AIDS in Africa and AIDS among African Americans in a new way. Ms. Thurman said Jesse Jackson gave a 5-minute speech on AIDS in Africa before the African American delegation departed from Andrews Air Force Base. She said this was significant because it was a high-profile corporate and political group. Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman also included HIV/AIDS in her speeches for the first time, reflecting a multisectoral approach to the issue within Government. Ms. Thurman said Reverend Sullivan would be arriving in Washington on Tuesday, June 8, to meet with President Clinton for a post-Summit debriefing. Ms. Thurman said she would attend that meeting as well. State Department, USAID, and Other Agencies: Ms. Thurman said ONAP has been working with Frank Lloyd, Under Secretary for Global Affairs at the Department of State, to reenergize the State Department's response to the epidemic. ONAP hopes for some movement from within the Department now that Mr. Lloyd is in place. Ms. Thurman said she is pleased that the Departments of Commerce and Labor are showing more leadership.

rship on HIV/AIDS; both are participating in the White House Working Group on the expanded Presidential Memo. She added that the issue of compulsory licensing continues to percolate, and she looks forward to a dialogue with the Council on this very complex issue. Mr. Summers said the State Department recently released a compendium of U.S. Government programs involved in international AIDS efforts. In conjunction with the release of that document, the Department sent cables to Heads of Missions directing them to engage their counterparts on the issue of HIV/AIDS, with corresponding talking points. The Department is also reaching up its efforts in Washington. Mr. Summers recently attended a meeting with 11 or 12 Ambassadors to the United States, Mr. Lloyd, and other representatives from the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to elevate HIV/AIDS as a foreign policy issue. Ms. Thurman stressed that the Administration's HIV/AIDS work on the international front in no way detracts from its work on the domestic front, but that a global perspective is needed.

Sperm Donation: Mr. Summers said the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had spoken too fast and soon on sperm donation regulations. The White House and HHS still need to be briefed on the issue. ONAP is expecting a briefing from Kevin Thurman in the next 2 weeks. Whatever the FDA's policy is, it will be closely scrutinized.

302Bs: Mr. Summers said there is a battle underway on Capitol Hill regarding 302Bs, which 60% are the allocations given by the Appropriations Committee to each of the subcommittees. The allotments that were handed out corresponded to budget caps established in the past and do not correspond to the income currently flowing into the Government. Mr. Summers said the budget cuts that would be required to maintain the established caps would be draconian. The Labor + & 8 HHS cuts would be approximately \$101.2 billion. This could come out of programs like Ryan White, HIV prevention, and research.

Needle Exchange: Ms. Thurman reported that bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to ban indirect funding of any program supporting needle exchange. ONAP is organizing a meeting of private funders to facilitate the dissemination of information on needle exchange through private channels. The meeting is planned for fall. Mr. Summers added that HHS is currently drafting a street-level guide on the science of needle exchange.

Questions and Comments: (x) Responding to a question from Regina Aragon, Ms. Thurman said she did not know whether the President would veto any freestanding legislation banning indirect or direct funding of needle exchange programs, but she committed to speaking to the President about it. Ms. Aragon said final HIV surveillance guidelines issued by CDC later this year should be free of bias. She stated that the Council hopes that ONAP will continue monitoring this issue to ensure that the final draft does not continue to be biased against non-name-based reporting systems and that the presentation of the scientific evidence on the deterrent effects of names reporting be presented fairly. Robert Fogel asked about the status of the President's understanding of the need for greater funding on global health issues. Ms. Thurman said the President certainly understands the need for greater funding, and that Administration officials at the highest levels are paying attention to it. She said she should have an idea on appropriations for global health in the next week. Benjamin Schatz asked for an update on the Health Care Worker Guidelines. Dr. Eva Seiler of CDC reported that the guidelines are still at CDC. Dr. Jeffrey Koplan read the draft guidelines (#4) and felt more work needed to be done. He was concerned that there were not enough patient protections, so the guidelines are now being repackaged. Ms. Thurman volunteered to call both + & 8 Kevin Thurman and Dr. Koplan to inquire about a timetable for release of the guidelines.

Dr. R. Scott Hitt's PACHA Interim Activities & 11 Dr. Hitt reported on three major activities since the last PACHA meeting.

Meeting with Kevin Thurman: The Executive Committee met with Mr. Thurman on April 27, ^ during which Committee members focused on several recurring issues.

Access to Care: Dr. Hitt emphasized to Mr. Thurman that the Council wants to see a big plan. A

one or two pager from HHS outlining a policy on access to care would indicate some leadership on the issue.

Know Your Status Campaign: Dr. Hitt said the Committee made it clear that a big, bold initiative is needed, including CDC as well as the White House and ONAP. If CDC continues to lead on this, the campaign may get lost in the bureaucracy. Leadership from above is needed.

Needle Exchange: Dr. Hitt emphasized that new, updated science needs to be disseminated to health experts and legislators across the country. He noted that the opposition has been act

ive in getting its message out, whereas HHS has been silent. A more public role on the part of HHS would have an impact. Surveillance Guidance: The language has not been finalized yet. The Executive Committee is encouraging HHS to state that unique identifiers are as good as names reporting. From the Council's viewpoint, either one would be satisfactory. This is currently a hot issue in California, where a names reporting bill was recently scuttled, and a unique identifier bill is pending. Office of Minority Health (OMH): The Committee urged the Administration to do whatever it can to ensure that the \$8 million in OMH funding that was left out of the FY 1999 appropriations bill be restored so that the planned programming can begin. Health Care Worker Guidelines: Mr. Thurm did not know the status of these. & HHS Regional Meetings: These ended in early June. The Council wants a report on any action taken as a result of these meetings. Mr. Thurm said HHS wants to revamp how they look at AIDS within the Department. Overall, Dr. Hitt said the meeting with Mr. Thurm was hard edged. The Executive Committee conveyed the feeling that there is a lack of leadership at HHS. Issues are not moving. The next PACHA Executive Committee meeting with Mr. Thurm is scheduled for July 13. HHS Secretary Donna Shalala has committed to attend the October Council meeting. Mr. Summers emphasized that the meeting with Mr. Thurm did have an impact. Following the meeting, Mr. Thurm expressed some frustration to several HHS colleagues that the issues identified by the Council were not moving fast enough. Dr. Hitt also said he met with the National Organizations Responding to AIDS (NORA) Executive Committee to discuss coordinating timing and strategies on many of the same issues. NORA is focusing on Ryan White reauthorization. Dr. Hitt asked NORA to keep the Council informed on their activities regarding Ryan White. Letter on Omnibus Appropriations Bill: The Council sent a letter to the President discussing the potential negative impact of the bill on publicly funded HIV/AIDS research. Letter on the Early Treatment of HIV Act of 1999: The Council also sent a letter asking the President to support the intent of this legislation. Questions and Comments: Mr. Summers noted that Dr. Paul Gais would be starting June 14 as the NIH Agency representative at ONAP and would be acting in this role for the next 6 months. Mr. Summers and Daniel Montoya noted that Dr. Gary Nabel of the NIH VRC was unable to attend the current Council meeting due to planning for the VRC dedication, but is interested in attending the October meeting. Dr. Hitt directed Mr. Montoya to set up conference calls to meet with Dr. Nabel. Dr. Hitt stressed that Council members need to be educated on the compulsory licensing issue, which the International Subcommittee is taking up in its meeting. He said it is important that members not let a few individuals on the Council sway their opinion on the issue, because it is so complex. He added that the Council needs to address it, though it has not been a priority issue to date. Dr. Hitt said the Council should also consider whether it wants to issue a progress report this fall. He would like input from subcommittee chair on what such a report should look like, whom it should address, and what message it should convey. Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Summers if Ms. Thurman could present a statement from the Council on global health appropriations during her meeting with the President and Reverend Sullivan on June 8. Mr. Summers responded that this would violate White House protocol, but that perhaps Ms. Thurman could mention the Council's position. Afternoon General Council Session %0!
Access to Care Panel Presentation DE Dr. Hitt introduced the panel of three Government representatives. Ms. Aragon and Thomas *V%6 Henderson served as cofacilitators of the panel. Ms. Aragon, representing the Services and Subcommittee, began by providing some background on the issue of access to care. She noted that 2 years ago, HHS issued national Guidelines for the Treatment of HIV Disease. These guidelines were hailed by AIDS advocates as a much needed national standard of care. Access to care is one of the Council's six priorities, and Council members have discussed the issue with the President and with Mr. Thurmon many occasions. The Services Subcommittee has identified a number of key issues related to access to care. 1. The critical role of supportive services. Addressing medical care is not enough. Supportive services that facilitate access to care must also be considered. 2. Appropriations. Congressional spending caps threaten access to care. 3. Disparate outcomes across racial and ethnic groups. HIV related health outcomes continue to vary by race and ethnicity. Eliminating these disparities must remain a priority for the Council and the Administration. 4. Medicaid. T

he Subcommittee has looked at eligibility criteria. The requirement that someone must be every sick and disabled before qualifying for Medicaid directly contradicts the treatment guidelines, which encourage early access to care. On Medicaid reform, the Jeffords-Kennedy bill includes demonstration projects that could help address access to care, and the Pelosi-Torricelli legislation would allow States to expand Medicaid. Ms. Aragon said the purpose of the panel discussion was to address an overarching plan to ensure access to the Public Health Service standard of care. What is the baseline for ensuring access to care? What is the plan to reach populations that do not currently have access to care? Daniel Mendelson, Office of Management and Budget (#4 M. Mendelson began his presentation by describing several concerns he has as the congressional appropriations process moves forward. Regarding the 302B allocations, he noted that the level of funding in the current House Labor-HHS bill is down about 18 percent from last year, while the funding level in the Senate appropriations bill is down about 13 percent from last year. The 18 percent decrease on the House side would translate into a cut in Ryan White funding of about \$254 million. HHS has calculated that this would result in a loss of services to 69,000 people. Mr. Mendelson called this a crisis situation, and encouraged the Council to get the message out to the American people. CDC's reduction is about \$118 million for HIV prevention. Mr. Mendelson said there is a problem within CDC, part of which is perception. The perception problem is that some of the money that should be going into HIV prevention accounts can't be found. What happens is that there are some line items within CDC where it is very clear that the money is going into HIV prevention, and there are other line items where an anal location methodology is applied. In the latter case, some fraction of the activities of local public health officials is attributable to HIV prevention. The CDC has initiated a process to assess this. Mr. Mendelson encouraged the Council to let CDC know that this is a priority. He said the Council needs to make sure that CDC programs have the same political cachet as Ryan White programs. Representatives Coburn, Bliley, and Arme have sent a letter to the General Accounting Office (GAO) requesting a full audit of Federal HIV/AIDS programs. This could appear as a appropriations rider and could compromise funding streams and public perceptions of how money is being spent. Mr. Mendelson mentioned a second potential appropriations rider regarding needle exchange. This year's rider would take the position that funds are fungible, prohibiting any recipient of Federal funding from running a needle exchange program. It would deny money to virtually all needle exchange programs currently operating. OMB will oppose this effort, using three arguments. The first is a States' rights position, e.g., telling States how to spend their money is wrong. The Administration will try to get States to oppose the rider. Second, OMB will point out that the rider would result in a degradation of services. CDC will identify which services will be disrupted. Finally, OMB will emphasize that a broader ban is directly at odds with the scientific evidence. Regarding the Jeffords-Kennedy bill, Mr. Mendelson said OMB is pleased that the demonstration projects will remain intact. It is critical that the bill be brought to the Senate floor. The demonstration projects will be flexible enough to accommodate waivers for States like Maine. Eric Goosby, M.D., Health Resources and Services Administration (HSA) Dr. Goosby stated that bringing HIV-positive populations without access to care into a continuum of care has been a leading priority for HHS over the last 2 years and will continue to be a priority over the next 3 years. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HSA) and CDC are the lead agencies in this effort. HSA has taken on a motto of "100 percent access and zero percent disparity. There is an ongoing effort to look at the linkages between existing lines of treatment" such as STD clinics, family planning clinics, community health centers, and migrant farm worker health clinics "as reservoirs for patients who need to be identified and brought into the AIDS care delivery system. HSA is working with the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to develop innovative relationships with State teams to embrace people without sources of payment. The data coming out of the recent Chicago and Geneva meetings, and from Johns Hopkins University, indicate that this will be a cost-effective approach in the long run. Dr. Goosby added that HSA is trying to delineate the factors that contribute to the disparities in longevity, entry into care, development of opportunistic infections, stage of care upon entry into the medical delivery system, and mortality data among minority populations in the United States. h+&8 Mike Hash Health Care Financing Administration

tion b z_Mr. Hash said HCFA's strategic plan for AIDS has focused on three areas: coordination of services, access to quality care services, and access to care itself. With respect to coordination of services, HCFA has established a working group with HRSA to address ways to maximize coordination between the provision of funds through the Ryan White Act and through Medicaid and Medicare. Last November, HCFA sent a letter to State Medicaid directors urging them to make coordination of service delivery programs a high priority. Accompanying the letter were two publications: one addressing coordination between Medicaid and Title II of the Ryan White Act, and one addressing coordination between State AIDS [Eps?] 6 and Medicaid. In addition, a survey of State Medicaid Directors is being conducted by the AIDS Treatment Network with support from the Henry Kaiser Family Foundation. The survey addresses State Medicaid coverage and eligibility policies as they relate to persons with HIV, e.g., prescription drug coverage, viral load testing, and new models of service delivery. All but four States have completed the survey to date. HCFA is in the process of analyzing the results. On quality of care, HCFA is taking steps to maximize adherence to standards of care. A working group at HHS is looking at ways to operationalize the NIH Treatment Guidelines within Federal and State health care delivery programs. The group has taken steps to disseminate the guidelines: the adult guidelines were republished in the Annals of Medicine, and the pediatric guidelines were published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Both sets of guidelines were also sent out with the State Medicaid Director letter. Last September, HCFA published a notice of proposed rule making implementing certain provisions of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 with respect to Medicaid and managed care. In that regulation, HCFA solicited comments on the best strategy for ensuring the highest standards for private managed care plans that wish to contract with States to provide services to Medicaid eligible persons. HCFA is also participating in a maternal and child health program with State public health departments to develop an appropriate initiative to inform HIV positive pregnant women and new mothers of infants at risk for HIV of the significance of starting therapy early. Regarding access to care, HCFA, OMB, and HHS have been working with Maine to flesh out a proposal for an 1115 waiver. The Maine proposal was submitted last November, and Federal meetings with representatives from Maine are continuing. Outside of 1115 waivers, 16 States now have specially targeted home and community based service waivers. Questions and Comments: Mr. Henderson asked the panel to comment on Federal development of a broad plan to ensure 100 percent access to quality care across populations. How do the pieces fit together? What is the timeframe? Dr. Goosby acknowledged the difficulty in reaching populations that are becoming increasingly disenfranchised from the mainstream delivery system. But he said HRSA is looking at a 3 year timeframe in which the agency would start to see decreasing numbers of people out of care, decreasing numbers of seroconversions, etc. The idea is to create across the agencies "HRSA, CDC, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)" an expectation of service integration and program coordination, combining treatment and prevention services. He said HRSA needs to start asking grantees to view their role as a net of care, so that cooperative relationships are part of the Federal expectation. This would be implemented in the form of guidance, expectation and technical assistance delivered by the Federal Government. Dr. Goosby said there has been an acceptance of this vision at the leadership level in all three agencies, but there are some big holes in the reimbursement arena as well as a lack of infrastructure. Some rural and urban areas may prove problematic. This year, there will be three urban demonstration projects coordinated by CDC to integrate services across funding lines. These demonstration should serve as models. There is also an effort underway to integrate across HIV, STD, and TB programs at the local level. This initiative will begin in 20 cities in FY 1999. Mr. Henderson asked Dr. Goosby to quantify the universe of those without access to care. Dr. Goosby said HRSA believes there are about 300,000 HIV positive persons out of care and uninsured. These individuals live predominantly in urban settings, and more than 50 percent are members of minority groups. Pockets in the Native American community, and in San Juan and the Virgin Islands, also pose a challenge in terms of access to care. Mr. Mendelson noted that it is extremely difficult to direct streams of Federal funding, and trying to do so may threaten one's base of support. He also said the Government's inability to address access to care for HIV positive persons has resulted from the

fragmentation of the public health delivery system. The Administration did try to address this with a \$1 billion, 5-year initiative in this year's budget. Mr. Mendelson told the Council that OMHB is very open to making changes in the appropriations process and in the President's budget request next year. Terje Anderson commented that he would like to see concrete numbers put forward as part of a broad plan on access to care. Dr. Goosby agreed that high-risk populations in each community need to be concretely identified, along with their geographical locations and behavioral patterns. Once these numbers are derived, the ways in which prevention services interface with each population must be addressed. He said HRSA has attempted to move the dialogue in that direction, but it has been difficult. The Federal Government is used to thinking in terms of States and cities, not specific populations.

h+&8 Mr. Henderson stressed that the 300,000 figure needs to be broken down into segments for which strategies to improve access can be implemented. Dr. Stephen Abel asked Dr. Goosby what methodologies are available through Ryan White to carry out quality assessments, and if such assessments could be mandated into HRSA's programs. Dr. Goosby responded that few methodologies are available. HRSA understands this need and in the last year has shifted its focus from technical assistance to quality assurance. The agency recently hired Dr. Michael Johnson to develop a quality assurance capability at HRSA that will encompass technical assistance and the AIDS educational training centers. The agency has reorganized its resources to make quality assurance a real priority. Dr. Goosby also noted that the tight administrative caps in Ryan White make it difficult to place a large expectation on grantees to develop a quality assurance capability. The HCSUS study pointed out these areas of deficiency. Mr. Mendelson said it is very difficult to keep outcomes measures current, particularly when treatment is evolving as rapidly as it is for HIV/AIDS. Therefore, he is concerned about tying specific outcomes measures to money. It could have unanticipated consequences. Mr. Hash added that HCFA is working to find ways to hold integrated health care plans accountable for meeting appropriate standards and to demonstrate performance improvement annually. Ms. Stokes questioned the Government's ability to go beyond outcomes measures to define equality of care, assessing factors such as a patient's ability to get appointments with their local Ryan White-funded physician. Dr. Goosby said it would be difficult to get to that level of intimacy with a grantee and suggested that the appropriate Federal role in a situation where appropriate care is being provided with good outcomes measures should be discussed.

h+&8 Returning to the issue of Ryan White administrative caps, Ms. Aragon said it is important for HRSA to be able to keep and use the 1 percent technical assistance and evaluation that is available through the Ryan White Care Act, rather than have these funds distributed to other HHS programs. This would allow HRSA to provide more robust technical assistance and evaluation. Mr. Summers added that perhaps funds could be obtained through channels that are not designated as HIV or AIDS-specific, such as the Minority Health Professions Act. Mr. Robinson emphasized the need for Federal agencies to specifically address the lack of infrastructure in racial and ethnic minority communities. Where the infrastructure exists, HIV/AIDS dollars either are not available or have not been distributed. Rabbi Joseph Edelheit asked the panel if the estimated 69,000 persons drop in the number of HIV-positive individuals served as a result of the House budget cuts is included in the 300,000 figure of HIV individuals currently out of care. The panel agreed that the 69,000 figure is probably not included in the 300,000 total. Rabbi Edelheit also asked Dr. Goosby to explain HRSA and CDC's timidity on the Know Your Status campaign in light of HRSA's goal to identify all seropositive individuals. Dr. Goosby responded that the two efforts are linked and that both agencies hope they will complement each other. Mr. Robinson added that it is critical to normalize the idea of being tested. Dr. Hitt said he thinks the 300,000 out of care number is an underestimation, considering that there are about 900,000 HIV-positive individuals in the United States, and it is estimated that a third don't know their status. Mr. Fogel asked the panel to explain why various HIV/AIDS initiatives are moving so slowly.

h+&8 through the Federal process. Referring specifically to 1115 waivers, Mr. Hash noted that HCFA takes care to consider what kinds of precedents it might be setting and what kinds of unintended consequences might occur as a result of the agency's decisions on waivers. The agency must contend with a variety of statutory restrictions, and budgetary and programmatic concerns, to preserve Medicaid as an entitlement program. Mr. Summers noted that, in the case of 1115 waivers, and

pecifically the Maine waiver, the process is a dialogue with the State involved, so delays are incurred on the part of both Federal and State negotiators. Lynne Cooper commented that the lack of supportive services is often the biggest obstacle to access to care. Mr. Anderson told the panel that a sense of urgency needs to be instilled in the Administration regarding making lifesaving treatments available to HIV positive individuals. Barbara Aranda Naranjo stressed the need for the Administration to expand access to care for the 300,000 individuals living with HIV who are out of care. She noted that these individuals are doing not have the resources to come to Washington to advocate for themselves, so, it is important for the Council to advocate for and represent their interests. Bringing the discussion to conclusion, Ms. Aragon said one of the most important things mentioned by the panel was the figure of 300,000 out of care individuals. She said this figure should serve as a starting point to establish a plan to broaden access to care, and requested that panel members convey the Council's request for a comprehensive plan to Secretary Shalala. Mr. Mendelson noted that many people in the Administration had worked hard to push the Jeffords Kennedy bill through, and that the legislation, if passed, would address some of the Council's fundamental concerns. h+&8 Dr. Hitt summed up by saying that leadership and coordination are clearly lacking in each of the agencies represented on the panel. Here iterated the need for a one page memo from each agency outlining the obstacles to improving access to care and setting forth an overall plan and a proactive approach. Tuesday, June 8

Afternoon General Council Session L Public Comment Wayne Turner, ACTUP, Washington, DC "r Mr. Turner discussed AIDS accountability and the need to strengthen community oversight of Federal AIDS funding. He told the Council about a trial underway in Puerto Rico, where eight people have been charged with embezzling \$2.2 million in Federal AIDS funds. Six of the eight have pleaded guilty, and the Governor of Puerto Rico is implicated in receiving \$250,000 in AIDS funds for his 1992 political campaign. Activists are holding daily vigils outside the courthouse to bring attention to the fact that when AIDS money is stolen, people die. Mr. Turner said the minority leader of the Puerto Rico State Legislature wrote a letter to Secretary Shalala in 1993 outlining irregularities and conflict of interest violations concerning AIDS funds. He posed the question: If HRSA had carried out its oversight function in 1993, how many people might still be alive? He said the situation in Puerto Rico is not an isolated one. Council members need to examine ways to strengthen oversight so that this does not keep happening. ACTUP, the AIDS Accountability Project, and others have called for a GAO performance audit on AIDS funding. He noted that it was Republican Representatives Coburn, Bliley, and Armey who wrote a letter to GAO requesting an audit. h+&8 Mr. Turner offered two proposals: The GAO audit must be carried out, and conflict of interest rules must be enforced. In Washington, DC, for example, only 4 of 60 planning council members are not drawing salaries and are not board members for organizations receiving Federal AIDS money. The planning councils are built in structures for community oversight, and membership requirements need to be adjusted to ensure there is no conflict of interest. Comments: L Helen Miramontes commented that she said the Council should exercise caution in supporting the audit. Mr. Robinson said the Council had been engaged with local agencies to support them in their oversight activities, but the Council could play a greater role in this area. Mr. Anderson noted that the HRSA AIDS Advisory Committee met in May to draft a series of recommendations regarding the reauthorization of the Ryan White Act. One of the recommendations stated that at least 51 percent of the membership of any planning body should be free of any conflict of interest as defined in the law. Debra Fraser Howze urged the Council to be cautious about supporting the performance audit. She noted that, historically, every time a large amount of funding is directed to communities of color, a call for an audit follows. She said the AIDS community should wait to see how things play out in Puerto Rico before laying blame. Dr. Aranda Naranjo and Helen Miramontes also questioned the intent of those behind the audit request. Charles Troupe stressed that the issue of misappropriation of funds is indeed a partisan one, and that the AIDS community should not look to Republicans for sympathy and support. Subcommittee Reports %0!0. Research Subcommittee (#4 Dr. Levine first reminded Mr. Montoya to schedule a conference call with Chris Collins. She noted that Representative Pelosi has sponsored a bill, H.R. 1274, to give a 30 percent tax credit h+&8 to cor

porations or individuals doing vaccine research for any disease that kills more than one million people worldwide per year. The credit would not apply to those doing research under any Government grant or contract. The subcommittee will seek more information on the bill and will report back to the Council in October. The subcommittee expects to speak to Dr. Nabel via conference call regarding the vaccine research effort at NIH. She said Michael S. Bell reported on recent activities of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI). IAVI is focused on moving quickly, trying innovative approaches, and working with underdeveloped nations. The organization is developing international partnerships. One partnership, linking Oxford University in England with the University of Nairobi in Kenya, is focusing on a DNA viral approach to a vaccine. This initiative is expected to move into clinical trials later this year. A second partnership is using Venezuelan equine encephalitis as a vector for testing a vaccine. This initiative joins Venezuela and South Africa and is expected to move into clinical trials in early 2000. IAVI also received a \$25 million donation from Bill Gates, which will be distributed in sums of \$5 million a year. The subcommittee anticipates a conference call with IAVI over the summer to offer the Council assistance. Dr. Judith Auerbach of the Office of AIDS Research at NIH also spoke to the subcommittee about behavioral interventions. The NIH budget for behavioral and social science research increased by 21 percent this year; the only other increase that was comparable was for vaccines, which rose by 31 percent. The money being spent this year for behavioral interventions research is \$213 million, while the vaccine funding level is \$148 million "a figure that is still very low. NIH is looking at settings as they relate to minority populations, gender, and drug use, and is doing very applied, focused, intervention-based research. The subcommittee asked Dr. Auerbach to help for a complete listing of research projects in this area. Dr. Levine noted that Dr. Neal Nathanson should be commended for moving quickly in this direction. NIH's funding priorities in this area are on primary prevention, secondary prevention, and methods. The subcommittee expressed a concern that there is a disconnect between NIH and CDC that impedes the translation of research into actual interventions. Dr. Helene Gayle of CDC agreed that this is a problem and that an administrative mechanism is needed. The subcommittee also stressed that all of the players need to be communicating all of the time. Dr. Gayle said she would take these concerns back to CDC. If nothing happens by the next Council meeting, the subcommittee will make a formal recommendation regarding these issues. The subcommittee scheduled three conference calls for July 21, August 18, and September 15 or 16, all at 10:00 a.m. One call will be with Dr. Nabel, one will be with IAVI, and one will be related to the Pelosi bill. Dr. Hitt asked if there had been any opposition to the Pelosi bill. None of the Council members had heard of any opposition. He also asked about coordination on the vaccine effort. Dr. Levine said the Council should wait to be briefed by Dr. Nabel at the next meeting. Ms. Miramontes noted that the AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition (AVAC) had just released a report called Eight Years and Counting on the vaccine effort. She called AVAC and requested enough copies for each Council member. Prevention Subcommittee %0!0 Mr. Robinson reported that the subcommittee discussed CDC efforts related to prevention. First, a CDC Advisory Committee working group is carrying out an inventory of CDC's AIDS-specific programs and examining their priorities. Dr. Gayle said this process should be completed by July or August, and a report will be issued. The subcommittee expressed some skepticism about the value of this process, but decided there are some benefits, such as broader access to information. Dr. Gayle said she would update the subcommittee once the process is completed. Since the process is an internal one, the subcommittee is concerned about the objectivity of any resulting recommendations. Mr. Robinson noted that the GAO audit will occur simultaneously, and this has sparked a commitment among some to implement significant changes in CDC's approach. Second, the subcommittee received an update on the Know Your Status campaign. Members were impressed that the CDC has worked to build a week of activities around National Testing Day. However, the cross-agency leadership needed to bring a national focus to this campaign is not evident. Therefore, the subcommittee has committed to biweekly meetings with representatives from HHS, CDC, and ONAP to gauge their progress on the campaign, and to coordinate access to and use of resources and contacts. The subcommittee also suggested that a CDC coordinator for the campaign be placed at ONAP. After some discussion, it was decided that Dr. Hitt would send a memo to Mr. Thurman prior to the July

13 meeting recommending placement of an FTE coordinator by CDC at ONAP. Ms. Thurman said Dr. Gayle had been trying to recruit someone to take the position but had not been successful. Dr. Hitt said he would call Dr. Gayle to reinforce the message that the FTE is a priority for the Council. At Dr. Hitt's suggestion, it was decided that Mr. Anderson would send out a general broadcast fax or email to all Council members following each biweekly meeting on the Know Your Status campaign to update everyone on campaign activities. The subcommittee also discussed the Health Care Worker Guidelines. Dr. Gayle said that CDC's review of the guidelines should be complete within a week to 10 days, and the document would then be forwarded to HHS. h+&8 Dr. Hitt suggested including a request for a timeline on the guidelines in the memo to Mr. Thurman. Mr. Montoya recommended all subcommittee chairs that they should submit in writing any items to be included in the memo to Mr. Thurman prior to the July 13 meeting. Finally, Mr. Robinson mentioned that the update on the 1996 youth report [is this from CDC?] L is underway, and is expected to be released by World AIDS Day. The subcommittee also recommended that Dr. Koplan be invited to the October meeting when Secretary Shalala is present. Dr. Hitt suggested that the Council's Executive Committee try to schedule a preliminary meeting with the Secretary and Mr. Thurman before the October meeting. Racial and Ethnic Populations Subcommittee b Dr. Nilsa Gutierrez said the subcommittee decided to organize a presentation to the full Council t on the character of the epidemic in Latino communities, to be given at the October meeting. An , outline of the presentation was distributed to each Council member. The presentation will address six areas: a general overview of Latino subpopulations; the health status of Latino populations; HIV infection trends and problems of underreporting; the particularities of the health care infrastructure in Latino populations; the impact of substance abuse and use in the spread of HIV infection; and the case of the Virgin Islands, where the Government is facing bankruptcy and a rapid degradation of services is occurring. The presentation will take 90 minutes. How the epidemic has affected the gay Latino community, women, and inmates will also be addressed. Dr. Hitt said the presentation was a good idea, but that the Executive Committee needs to rethink logistics and scheduling for the October meeting in order to fit everything in. z+&8 Ms. Aragon suggested that Latino community leaders be invited to the October meeting for the presentation and a follow-up meeting. Dr. Gutierrez said the subcommittee had also decided to begin to include the Latino perspectives of nongovernmental organizations, immigration coalitions, and public interest attorneys in subcommittee meetings. Aspects of the epidemic in Mexico and Puerto Rico will also be discussed in future subcommittee meetings. Mr. Montoya said he needed to clear logistics for the Latino presentation with the subcommittee. Steve Lew added that the subcommittee would also like to schedule a discussion of Asian and Pacific Islander (API) populations at a future Council meeting. Charles Blackwell noted that the President just signed an executive order on API health care issues, and that the issue might be appropriate for the December Council meeting. He added that the Council may need to revisit a discussion on Native American populations, and that an interim meeting of the subcommittee might be needed. Mr. Montoya said the Council should push for the new Presidential Committee on API to schedule a presentation on HIV/AIDS to highlight not just health issues related to HIV, but education and labor issues as well. International Subcommittee !

* Mr. Anderson reported on several presentations before the subcommittee on the compulsory licensing issue, including those from the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), Medecins Sans Frontieres, the World Bank, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Health Gap Coalition, and consumer advocates. Mr. Anderson said the ways in which U.S. copyright, patent, and trade policies affect compulsory licensing are not easily understood, and the subcommittee is struggling to understand all of the h+&8 issues implications. The subcommittee would like to focus on two tasks: (1) a further examination of current and future U.S. policy on compulsory licensing, which would involve hearing from U.S. Government agencies, and (2) a fact-finding of perspectives from the developing world. A conference call or interim subcommittee meeting with several U.S. Government representatives is tentatively planned for this summer. Mr. Anderson also emphasized that the U.S. Government's response to HIV/AIDS on a global scale needs to be considered as part of the discussion on compulsory licensing. Mr. Anderson said he would distribute copies of the written statements

bmitted by those presenting before the subcommittee. Mr. Montoya indicated his staff member would be writing a summary of the subcommittee session on compulsory licensing. Mr. Anders on said the subcommittee should be able to make a presentation on compulsory licensing to the full Council by the December meeting. Mr. Montoya said his office would be sending out a lot of information on compulsory licensing, and stressed that each Council member has a responsibility to read the information because the issue is so complex. Mr. Anderson noted that the Council need to determine what parallel exist with regard to compulsory licensing for other drugs and diseases. Dr. Hitt mentioned that The Village Voice had published an article about Vice President Gores !

* position on compulsory licensing in South Africa. Ms. Thurman said her office had drafted talking points in response to the article. She said the Vice President had not sided with the pharmaceutical industry per se, but had advocated strong patent protection and finding a balance between providing incentives for drug development and protecting profits. Mr. Anderson clarified that South Africa is not currently using compulsory licensing, but a law is on the books that would allow it. There is concern in the U.S. trade community about the potential impact of this law. Ms. Thurman noted that there have been times when the United States and other countries have used compulsory licensing, so the Administration is gathering information and determining what precedent has been set. Mr. Troupe questioned whether pharmaceutical companies are seeking excessive profits in the developing world. Ms. Greenberger commented that pricing, compliance, and patent issues make compulsory licensing a complicated issue "it is not just about profits. Dr. Bruce Weniger said he was surprised at the U.S. Government's aggressive stance in pursuing punitive action (e.g., withdrawing tariff preferences) against South Africa before any licensing had actually occurred. Dr. Hitt noted that generic AZT is available in Canada and costs about 40 percent less than what it costs in the United States. Mr. Anderson noted that this was a parallel trade issue, not a compulsory licensing issue. Dr. Hitt requested that someone on the International Subcommittee draft an executive summary on compulsory licensing as the discussion progresses. Mr. Anderson said most national organizations are really struggling to develop a position on compulsory licensing. UNAIDS is currently working on a position statement, and it would be instructive to look at that statement when it is released. Ms. Thurman said she recently met with Peter Piot of UNAIDS and representatives of the Vice President's office, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative's office to discuss the Administration's policy on compulsory licensing. The group drafted an initial set of talking points, but a complete policy statement is still being debated. h+&8 Appropriations Subcommittee Ms. Aragon reported that the subcommittee discussed the FY2000 appropriations process and the budget caps issue that Mr. Mendelson addressed in his presentation to the full Council. She noted that this is a serious situation for both the Labor HHS bill and the VA HUD bill. She said House Speaker Dennis Hastert has been talking about transferring some Department of Defense money to HHS. She urged Council members not to be deceived by this move, as the amount of the transfer would be insignificant in comparison to the cut taken to meet the budget caps. This move could end up undermining the AIDS community's advocacy efforts. It is important that advocates make AIDS a squeaky wheel and convey the message that the budget caps are not acceptable. The subcommittee would like an update from the Administration in October on how the \$156 million from the CBC is being spent. The CBC is leading an effort to add \$180 million in new funding for HIV/AIDS to the FY2000 appropriations bill. This funding request would probably include Latinos and other communities of color in addition to the African American community. Ms. Aragon asked that the Appropriations Subcommittee, the Racial and Ethnic Populations Subcommittee, and the International Subcommittee meetings not overlap during the October Council meeting. Mr. Troupe suggested that money lost through the budget caps might be replaced through funding from the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the National Black Caucus of State Legislatures (NBCSL). He stressed that the AIDS community needs to start looking at the States for funding rather than depending on the Federal Government. Ms. Aragon agreed that the States are important partners, but emphasized that the magnitude of cuts that could occur if the FY2000 budget caps are sustained would far exceed the capacity of State or local entities, and that critical services could be lost. h+&8 Services Subcommittee

e The subcommittee organized Monday's access to care panel presentation. Ms. Aragon said the subcommittee would follow up with the three presenters regarding development of a broad plan to address access to care. In addition, the subcommittee heard a presentation from Nan Roman and Randy Russell of the National AIDS Housing Coalition, which, along with NORA, is requesting a \$60 million increase for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program in FY 2000. They discussed the critical role of housing in stabilizing those with HIV and facilitating access to care. For this reason, the subcommittee will continue to monitor HIV housing issues. The subcommittee also discussed Ryan White reauthorization. Members would like to invite community advocates to provide an informational update on the reauthorization process during the October meeting. Finally, Ms. Aragon said the subcommittee had scheduled its next four or five conference calls. Other Business F& Mr. Montoya reminded Council members that the next meeting will be held October 4 and 5, 1999. The Executive Committee will hold its first conference call on June 23 at 10:00 a.m. Eastern time. All subcommittee chairs must submit their conference call schedule to Mr. Montoya. Travel reimbursements must be sent in as soon as possible. For the June 23 conference call, it is important that all subcommittee chairs submit to Mr. Montoya their agenda items for the July 13 meeting with Mr. Thurm, requests for interim Council activity before the October meeting, and requests for Council agenda time at the October 4 and 8 meeting. Dr. Hitt reiterated that, in his memo to Mr. Thurm, he would mention the FTE for the Know Your Status campaign and a timetable for the Health Care Worker Guidelines. Regarding Council member terms, Dr. Hitt said the vetting process for new members would take a couple of months. Seventeen member terms will end in July, five additional member terms will expire by December, and only two members have expressed a desire to rotate off the Council. It is Dr. Hitt's understanding that vacancies will be filled by random selection. He expects a fair turnover between now and December. The meeting was adjourned at 4:15 p.m. i +.5 h + & * h + & * ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D53]ARMS23563590X.236 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: p_v0953650_opd_html_2.tnf

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D53]ARMS23563590X.236

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Hall, Andrea" <AHall@s-3.com> ("Hall, Andrea" <AHall@s-3.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 28-JUL-1999 11:17:44.00

SUBJECT: FW: updated PACHA minutes

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Daniel,

Attached are the June 1999 PACHA full council minutes with R. Aragon's comments/changes.

Please let me know if there are any more changes or if the minutes can be made final.

Thanks,
Andrea

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Ross, Julia
> Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 1999 10:56 AM
> To: Hall, Andrea
> Subject: updated PACHA minutes
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- minutes699.wpd - winmail.dat===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
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! 8P7XXdd8PresidentialAdvisoryCouncilonHIV/AIDS
8,1999RadissonBarceloHotelWashington,DC MINUTES

FullCouncilMeeting June7
Present:

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'#3 5(#(#X[5)\$3 h+&5 Monday,June7,1999 MorningGeneralCouncilSession b
CDr.R.ScottHitt,Chair,openedtheThirteenthMeetingofthePresidentialAdvisoryCouncilonHIV/AIDS(PACHA)at8:30a.m.HeimmediatelyintroducedSandraThurman,DirectoroftheOfficeofNationalAIDSPolicy(ONAP),asshehadtoleavetheCouncilmeetingearlytoattendtheWhiteHouseConferenceonMentalHealth. SandraThurman,Director,ONAP,andToddSummers,DeputyDirector,ONAP UpdateonONAPActivities "r > VaccineResearchCenter(VRC): Ms.Thurmanbeganbyannouncingthededicationofthe 6 DaleandBettyBumpersVaccineResearchCenterattheNationalInstitutesofHealth(NIH)onWednesday,June9.ShesaidPresidentClintonwasscheduledtoparticipateintheceremony,andnotedthatDr.HaroldVarmusandDr.AnthonyFauciwouldgivepresentationsonthestateofvaccineresearch. JeffordsKennedyBill: Ms.ThurmansaidtheJeffordsKennedybilllookedlike ago,andthat 8" avotewaspending.Thebillendedupat\$300million.ShesaidONAPwaspleasedwiththeeffortsofSenatorsJeffordsandKennedy,andcalledthelegislationa noseunderthetentofMedicaidexpansion. Medicaid: Ms.ThurmansaidtherehadbeensomeprogressontheMedicaidfront:Maineas (#x, submittedandMassachusettsispreparingtosubmitawaiver,andtheFloridaandGeorgiaawaiversarestilldeveloping.TheDepartmentofHealthandHumanServices(HHS)isprovidingtechnicalassistancetoanyStateinterestedinawaiver. CongressionalBlackCaucus(CBC): ONAPhasbeenworkingwiththeCBCtobegin a *h%6 dialogueonservingcommunitiesofcolor.Aroundofmeetingsisscheduledtobeginthisweek. +&8 U.S.ConferenceofMayors: DuringtheweekendofJune1213,ONAPwillmeetwiththeU.S. ConferenceofMayorstodiscussurbanissuesandHIV/AIDS.TwentyoneAIDSCoordinatorswillattendthemeeting,andRyanWhitereauthorizationwillbeamongthetopicsaddressed. CentersforDiseaseControlandPrevention(CDC): Mr.Summersreportedthatseveral >

CouncilmembersparticipatedinaMaymeetinginAtlantaonthe KnowYourStatuscampaign,andnotedthatDr.HeleneGayleoftheCDCwouldbegivingtheCouncilanupdateduringthecurrentCouncilmeeting.TheCDC'spreventionplanningprocessisunderwaytoassesstheagency'sprioritiesforHIVpreventionfunding.Mr.SummerssaidONAPencouragedCDC,andCDCagreed,toincludecommunitygroup participationinthatassessment.AworkinggroupofCDC'sCommunityAdvisoryBoardwilllookatprioritiesdraftedbyCDC,andwillanalyzewhattheagencyisdoingwiththe\$640millionallocation.TherehasbeenconsiderablediscussionofthisissueatCDC,theOfficeofManagementandBudget(OMB),andonCapitolHill.ONAPshopeisthattheprocesswillleadtodevelopmentofanoverarchingplanforreducingHIVinfections.Mr.SummerssaidhedidnotknowthestatusoftheHealthCareWorkerGuidelines.RegardingtheSurveillanceGuidelines,hesaidCDCChadhiredLarry GostinofGeorgetownUniversityLaw Schooltoworkonproposedprivacyandconfidentialitystandards.HHSwasnotsatisfiedwiththosestandards,soitiscurrentlyredraftingandstrengtheningthem.ONAPexpectstogetareportfromHHSonthestatusoftheguidelinessoon.ONAPwantstomakesurethattheconfidentialitystandardsareasstrongastheothersectionsofthedraftguidelines.Onthefulltimeequivalent(FTE)issue,Mr.SummerssaidCDCisintheprocessofredoingitsbudgetprocesstoclarifywhere the agency's money is going and how it is being used, particularly with respect to administrative areas. African/African American Summit: Ms.ThurmanreportedthattheexpandedPresiden

tial z+&8 Memo on the state of the epidemic in Africa is still being drafted. ONAP is still getting input from members of the delegation to Africa, but she expects the memo will be released shortly. ONAP staff recently attended the African/African American Summit in Ghana. Reverend Sullivan, a civil rights leader, founded the trade conference 10 years ago, and 5,000 people attended the event this year. This was the first time HIV/AIDS was on the conference agenda. ONAP was excited to participate in the event because ongoing leadership on HIV/AIDS is needed in the religious community and in the African American community. Several Heads of State from Africa participated. Alexander Robinson, who attended the event, said there was significant discussion of the impact of HIV on economic development in Africa. He said the conference had made an impact on African American leaders, including Jesse Jackson and the Editor of Essence magazine, who heard the message about AIDS in Africa and AIDS among African Americans in a new way. Ms. Thurman said Jesse Jackson gave a 5 minute speech on AIDS in Africa before the African American delegation departed from Andrews Air Force Base. She said this was significant because it was a high profile corporate and political group. Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman also included HIV/AIDS in her speeches for the first time, reflecting a multisectoral approach to the issue within Government. Ms. Thurman said Reverend Sullivan would be arriving in Washington on Tuesday, June 8, to meet with President Clinton for a post Summit briefing. Ms. Thurman said she would attend that meeting as well. State Department, USAID, and Other Agencies: Ms. Thurman said ONAP has been working with Frank Lloyd, Under Secretary for Global Affairs at the Department of State, to reenergize the State Department's response to the epidemic. ONAP hopes for some movement from within the Department now that Mr. Lloyd is in place. Ms. Thurman said she is pleased that the Departments of Commerce and Labor are showing more leadership on HIV/AIDS; both are participating in the White House Working Group on the expanded Presidential Memo. She added that the issue of compulsory licensing continues to percolate, and she looks forward to a dialogue with the Council on this very complex issue. Mr. Summers said the State Department recently released a compendium of U.S. Government programs involved in international AIDS efforts. In conjunction with the release of that document, the Departments sent cables to Heads of Missions directing them to engage their counterparts on the issue of HIV/AIDS, with corresponding talking points. The Department is also ratcheting up its efforts in Washington. Mr. Summers recently attended a meeting with 11 or 12 Ambassadors to the United States, Mr. Lloyd, and other representatives from the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to elevate HIV/AIDS as a foreign policy issue. Ms. Thurman stressed that the Administration's HIV/AIDS work on the international front in no way detracts from its work on the domestic front, but that a global perspective is needed. Sperm Donation: Mr. Summers said the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had spoken too soon on sperm donation regulations. The White House and HHS still need to be briefed on the issue. ONAP is expecting a briefing from Kevin Thurmin in the next 2 weeks. Whatever the FDA's policy is, it will be closely scrutinized. 302Bs: Mr. Summers said there is a battle underway on Capitol Hill regarding 302Bs, which are the allocations given by the Appropriations Committee to each of the subcommittees. The allotments that were handed out corresponded to budget caps established in the past and do not correspond to the income currently flowing into the Government. Mr. Summers said the budget cuts that would be required to maintain the established caps would be draconian. The Labor and HHS cuts would be approximately \$10.2 billion. This could come out of programs like Ryan White, HIV prevention, and research. Needle Exchange: Ms. Thurman reported that bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to ban indirect funding of any program supporting needle exchange. ONAP is organizing a meeting of private funders to facilitate the dissemination of information on needle exchange through private channels. The meeting is planned for fall. Mr. Summers added that HHS is currently drafting a street level guide on the science of needle exchange. Questions and Comments: (x) Responding to a question from Regina Aragon, Ms. Thurman said she did not know whether the President would veto any freestanding legislation banning indirect or direct funding of needle exchange programs, but she committed to speaking to the President about it. Ms. Aragon said final HIV surveillance guidelines issued by CDC later this year should be free of bias. She stated that the Council hopes that ONAP will continue monitoring this issue to ensure that the final draft does not co-

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opinion on the issue, because it is so complex. He added that the Council needs to address it, though it has not been a priority issue to date. Dr. Hitt said the Council should also consider whether it wants to issue a progress report this fall. He would like input from subcommittee chairmen on what such reports should look like, whom it should address, and what message it should convey. Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Summers if Ms. Thurman could present a statement from the Council on global health appropriations during her meeting with the President and Reverend Sullivan on June 8. Mr. Summers responded that this would violate White House protocol, but that perhaps Ms. Thurman could mention the Council's position. Afternoon General Council Session %0!0

Access to Care Panel Presentation DE Dr. Hitt introduced the panel of three Government representatives. Ms. Aragon and Thomas *V%6 Henderson served as cofacilitators of the panel. Ms. Aragon, representing the Services h+&8 Subcommittee, began by providing some background on the issue of access to care. She noted that 2 years ago, HHS issued national Guidelines for the Treatment of HIV Disease. These guidelines were hailed by AIDS advocates as a much needed national standard of care. Access to care is one of the Council's six priorities, and Council members have discussed the issue with the President and with Mr. Thurmon many occasions. The Services Subcommittee has identified a number of key issues related to access to care. 1. The critical role of supportive services. Addressing medical care is not enough. Supportive ^ serv ice that facilitate access to care must also be considered. 2. Appropriations. Congressional spending caps threaten access to care.

3. Disparate outcomes across racial and ethnic groups. HIV related health outcomes continue to H vary by race and ethnicity. Eliminating these disparities must remain a priority for the Council and the Administration. 4. Medicaid. The Subcommittee has looked at eligibility criteria. The requirement that someone must be every sick and disabled before qualifying for Medicaid directly contradicts the treatment guidelines, which encourage early access to care. On Medicaid reform, the Jeffords Kennedy bill includes demonstration projects that could help address access to care, and the Pelosi Torricelli legislation would allow States to expand Medicaid. Ms. Aragon said the purpose of the panel discussion was to address an overarching plan to ensure access to the Public Health Service standard of care. What is the baseline for ensuring access to care? What is the plan to reach populations that do not currently have access to care? Daniel Mendelson, Office of Management and Budget (#4 M Mr. Mendelson began his presentation by describing several concerns he has as the congressional h+&8 appropriations process moves forward. Regarding the 302B allocations, he noted that the level of funding in the current House Labor HHS bill is down about 18 percent from last year, while the funding level in the Senate appropriations bill is down about 13 percent from last year. The 18 percent decrease on the House side would translate into a cut in Ryan White funding of about \$254 million. HHS has calculated that this would result in denial of services to 69,000 people. Mr. Mendelson called this a crisis situation, and encouraged the Council to get the message out to the American people. CDC's reduction is about \$118 million for HIV prevention. Mr. Mendelson said there is a problem within CDC, part of which is perception. The perception problem is that some of the money that should be going into HIV prevention accounts can't be found. What happens is that there are some line items within CDC where it is very clear that the money is going into HIV prevention, and there are other line items where an allocation methodology is applied. In the latter case, some fraction of the activities of local public health officials is attributable to HIV prevention. The CDC has initiated a process to assess this. Mr. Mendelson encouraged the Council to let CDC know that this is a priority. He said the Council needs to make sure that CDC programs have the same political cachet as Ryan White programs. Representatives Coburn, Bliley, and Arme y have sent a letter to the General Accounting Office (GAO) requesting a full audit of Federal HIV/AIDS programs. This could appear as a appropriations rider and could compromise funding streams and public perception of how money is being spent. Mr. Mendelson mentioned a second potential appropriations rider issue regarding needle exchange. This year's rider would take the position that funds are fungible, prohibiting any recipient of Federal funding from running a needle exchange program. It would deny money to virtually all needle exchange programs currently operating. OMB will oppose this effort, using three arguments. The first is a States rights position, e.g., telling States

owtospendtheir moneyiswrong. TheAdministrationwilltrytogetStatestoopposetherider. Second,OMBwill h+&8 pointoutthattheriderwouldresultinadegradationofservices.CDC willidentifywhichserviceswillbedisrupted.Finally,OMBwillemphasizethatabroaderba nisdirectlyatoddswiththescientificevidence.RegardingtheJeffordsKennedybill,Mr.M endelsonsaidOMBispleasedthatthedemonstrationprojectswillremainintact.Itiscritic althatthebillbebroughttotheSenatefloor.Thedemonstrationprojectswillbeflexibleen ough toaccommodatewaiversforStateslikeMaine. EricGoosby,M.D.,HealthResourcesan dServicesAdministration YDr.GoosbystatedthatbringingHIVpositivepopulationswit hout accesstocareintoacontinuumofcarehasbeenaleadingpriorityforHHSoverthelast2ye arsandwillcontinuetobeapriorityoverthenext3years.TheHealthResourcesandServicesA dministration(HRSA)andCDCaretheleadagenciesinthiseffort.HRSAhastakenonamottoof 100percentaccessandzeropercentdisparity.Thereisanongoingefforttolookatthelinkag esbetweenexistinglinesoftreatment"suchasSTDclinics,familyplanningclinics,commun ityhealthcenters,andmigrantfarmworkerhealthclinics"asreservoirsforpatientswhone edtobeidentifiedandbroughtintotheAIDScaredeliverysystem.HRSAisworkingwiththeHea lthCareFinancingAdministration(HCFA)to developinnovativerelationshipswithStatest oembracepeoplewithoutsourcesofpayment.ThedatacomingoutoftherecentChicagoandGene vameetings,andfromJohnsHopkinsUniversity,indicatesthatthiswillbeacosteffectiveap proachinthelongrun.Dr.GoosbyaddedthatHRSAistryingtodelineatethefactorsthatcontr ibutetothedisparitiesinlongevity,entryintocare,developmentofopportunisticinfect ions,stageofcareuponentryintothemedicaldeliverysystem,andmortalitydataamongmino ritypopulationsintheUnitedStates. h+&8 MikeHashHealthCareFinancingAdministra tion b z Mr.HashsaidHCFAstrategicplanforAIDShasfocusedonthreeareas:coordinati onofservices,accesstoqualitycareservices,andaccesstocareitself.Withrespecttoooo rdinationofservices,HCFAhasestablishedaworkinggroupwithHRSAtoaddresswaystomaxim izecoordinationbetweentheprovisionoffundsthroughtheRyanWhiteActandthroughMedica idandMedicare.LastNovember,HCFAseentalettertoStateMedicaidirectorsurgingthemtom akecoordinationofservicedeliveryprogramsa highpriority.Accompanyingtheletterwere twopublications:oneaddressingcoordinationbetweenMedicaidandTitleIloftheRyanWhit eAct,andoneaddressingcoordinationbetweenStateAIDS [Eps?] 6 andMedicaid.Inaddit ion,asurveyofStateMedicaidDirectorisbeingconductedbytheAIDSTreatmentNetworkwit hsupportfromtheHenryKaiserFamilyFoundation.ThesurveyaddressesStateMedicaidcover ageandeligibilitypoliciesastheyrelatetopersonswithHIV,e.g.,prescriptiondrugcove rage,viralloadtesting,andnewmodelsofservicedelivery.AllbutfourStateshavecomplet edthesurveytodate.HCFAisintheprocessofanalyzingtheresults.Onqualityofcare,HCFAi stakingstepstomaximizeadherencetostandardsofcare.AworkinggroupatHHSislookingatw aystooperationalizetheNIHTreatmentGuidelineswithinFederalandStatehealthcare deli veryprograms.Thegroup hastakenstepstodisseminatetheguidelines:theadultguidelines wererepublishedintheAnnalsofMedicine,andthepediatricguidelineswere \$. publishedin theMorbidityandMortalityWeeklyReport.Bothsetsofguidelineswerealso sent H"2 outw iththeStateMedicaidDirectorletter.LastSeptember,HCFApublishedanoticeofproposedr ulemakingimplementingcertain n+&8 provisionsoftheBalancedBudgetActof1997withres pecttoMedicaidandmanagedcare.Inthatregulation,HCFA solicitedcommentsonthebeststr ategyforensuringthehigheststandardsforprivatemanagedcareplansthatwishtocontract withStatestoprovideservicestoMedicaideligiblepersons.HCFAisalsoparticipatingina maternalandchildhealthprogramwithStatepublichealthdepartmentstodevelopanappror iateinitiativetoinformHIVpositivepregnantwomenandnewmothersofinfantsatriskforHI Vofthesignificanceofstartingtherapyearly.Regardingaccesstocare,HCFA,OMB,andHHS havebeenworkingwithMainetofleshoutaproposalforan1115waiver.TheMaineproposalwassu bmittedlastNovember,andFederalmeetingswithrepresentativesfromMainearecontinuing .Outsideof1115waivers,16Statesnowhavespeciallytargetedhomeandcommunitybasedserv icewaivers. QuestionsandComments: \ Mr.HendersonaskedthepaneltocommentonFeder aldevelopmentofabroadplantoensure100percentaccesstoqualitycareacrosspopulations .Howdothepiecesfittogether?Whatisthetimeframe?Dr.Goosbyacknowledgedthedifficult

in reaching populations that are becoming increasingly disenfranchised from the mainstream delivery system. But he said HRSA is looking at a 3 year time frame in which the agency would start to see decreasing numbers of people out of care, decreasing numbers of seroconversions, etc. The idea is to create across the three agencies "HRSA, CDC, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)" an expectation of service integration and program coordination, combining treatment and prevention services. He said HRSA needs to start asking grantees to view their role as net of care, so that cooperative relationships are part of the Federal expectation. This would be implemented in the form of guidance, expectation and technical assistance delivered by the Federal Government. h+&8 Dr. Goosby said there has been an acceptance of this vision at the leadership level in all three agencies, but there are some big holes in the reimbursement arena as well as a lack of infrastructure. Some rural and urban areas may prove problematic. This year, there will be three urban demonstration projects coordinated by CDC to integrate services across funding lines. These demonstrations should serve as models. There is also an effort underway to integrate across HIV, STD, and TB programs at the local level. This initiative will begin in 20 cities in FY 1999. Mr. Henderson asked Dr. Goosby to quantify the universe of those without access to care. Dr. Goosby said HRSA believes there are about 300,000 HIV positive persons out of care and uninsured. These individuals live predominantly in urban settings, and more than 50 percent are members of minority groups. Pockets in the Native American community, and in San Juan and the Virgin Islands, also pose a challenge in terms of access to care. Mr. Mendelson noted that it is extremely difficult to redirect streams of Federal funding, and trying to do so may threaten one's base of support. He also said the Government's inability to address access to care for HIV positive persons has resulted from the fragmentation of the public health delivery system. The Administration did try to address this with a \$1 billion, 5 year initiative in this year's budget. Mr. Mendelson told the Council that OMB is very open to making changes in the appropriations process and in the President's budget request next year. Terje Anderson commented that he would like to see concrete numbers put forward as part of a broad plan on access to care. Dr. Goosby agreed that high risk populations in each city need to be concretely identified, along with their geographical locations and behavioral patterns. Once these numbers are derived, the ways in which prevention services interface with each population must be addressed. He said HRSA has attempted to move the dialogue in that direction, but it has been difficult. The Federal Government is used to thinking in terms of States and cities, not specific populations. h+&8 Mr. Henderson stressed that the 300,000 figure needs to be broken down into segments for which strategies to improve access can be implemented. Dr. Stephen Abel asked Dr. Goosby what methodologies are available through Ryan White to carry out quality assessments, and if such assessments could be mandated into HRSA's programs. Dr. Goosby responded that few methodologies are available. HRSA understands this need and in the last year has shifted its focus from technical assistance to quality assurance. The agency recently hired Dr. Michael Johnson to develop a quality assurance capability at HRSA that will encompass technical assistance and the AIDS educational training centers. The agency has reorganized its resources to make quality assurance a real priority. Dr. Goosby also noted that the tight administrative caps in Ryan White make it difficult to place a large expectation on grantees to develop a quality assurance capability. The HCSU study pointed out these areas of deficiency. Mr. Mendelson said it is very difficult to keep outcomes measures current, particularly when treatment is evolving as rapidly as it is for HIV/AIDS. Therefore, he is concerned about tying specific outcomes measures to money. It could have unanticipated consequences. Mr. Hash added that HCFA is working to find ways to hold integrated health care plans accountable for meeting appropriate standards and to demonstrate performance improvement annually. Ms. Stokes questioned the Government's ability to go beyond outcomes measures to define quality care, assessing factors such as patients' ability to get appointments with their local Ryan White funded physician. Dr. Goosby said it would be difficult to get to that level of intimacy with a grantee and suggested that the appropriate Federal role in a situation where inpatient care is being provided with good outcomes measures should be discussed. h+&8 Returning to the issue of Ryan White administrative caps, Ms. Aragon said it is important for HRSA to be able to keep and use the 1 percent technical assistance and evaluations that have been available

rough the Ryan White Care Act, rather than have these funds distributed to other HHS programs. This would allow HRSA to provide more robust technical assistance and evaluation. Mr. Summer added that perhaps funds could be obtained through channels that are not designated as HIV or AIDS specific, such as the Minority Health Professions Act. Mr. Robinson emphasized the need for Federal agencies to specifically address the lack of infrastructure in racial and ethnic minority communities. Where the infrastructure exists, HIV/AIDS dollars either are not available or have not been distributed. Rabbi Joseph Edelheit asked the panel if the estimated 69,000 persons drop in the number of HIV positive individuals served as a result of the House budget cut is included in the 300,000 figure of HIV individuals currently out of care. The panel agreed that the 69,000 figure is probably not included in the 300,000 total. Rabbi Edelheit also asked Dr. Goosby to explain HRSA and CDC's timidity on the Know Your Status campaign in light of HRSA's goal to identify all seropositive individuals. Dr. Goosby responded that the two efforts are linked and that both agencies hope they will complement each other. Mr. Robinson added that it is critical to normalize the idea of being tested. Dr. Hitt said he thinks the 300,000 out of care number is an underestimate, considering that there are about 900,000 HIV positive individuals in the United States, and it is estimated that a third don't know their status. Mr. Fogel asked the panel to explain why various HIV/AIDS initiatives are moving so slowly through the Federal process. Referring specifically to 1115 waivers, Mr. Hash noted that HCFATA takes care to consider what kinds of precedents it might be setting and what kinds of unintended consequences might occur as a result of the agency's decisions on waivers. The agency must contend with a variety of statutory restrictions, and budgetary and programmatic concerns, to preserve Medicaid as an entitlement program. Mr. Summers noted that, in the case of 1115 waivers, and specifically the Maine waiver, the process is a dialogue with the State involved, so delays are incurred on the part of both Federal and State negotiators. Lynne Cooper commented that the lack of supportive services is often the biggest obstacle to access to care. Mr. Anderson told the panel that a sense of urgency needs to be instilled in the Administration regarding making life-saving treatments available to HIV positive individuals. Barbara Aranda Naranjo stressed the need for the Administration to expand access to care for the 300,000 individuals living with HIV who are out of care. She noted that these individuals are not only have the resources to come to Washington to advocate for themselves, so, it is important for the Council to advocate for and represent their interests. Bringing the discussion to conclusion, Ms. Aragon said one of the most important things mentioned by the panel was the figure of 300,000 out of care individuals. She said this figure should serve as a starting point to establish a plan to broaden access to care, and requested that panel members convey the Council's request for a comprehensive plan to Secretary Shalala. Mr. Mendelson noted that many people in the Administration had worked hard to push the Jeffords-Kennedy bill through, and that the legislation, if passed, would address some of the Council's fundamental concerns. h+&8 Dr. Hitt summed up by saying that leadership and coordination are clearly lacking in each of the agencies represented on the panel. Here reiterated the need for a one-page memo from each agency outlining the obstacles to improving access to care and setting forth an overall plan and a proactive approach. Tuesday, June 8

Afternoon General Council Session L Public Comment Wayne Turner, ACTUP, Washington, DC "r Mr. Turner discussed AIDS accountability and the need to strengthen community oversight of Federal AIDS funding. He told the Council about a trial underway in Puerto Rico, where eight people have been charged with embezzling \$2.2 million in Federal AIDS funds. Six of the eight have pleaded guilty, and the Governor of Puerto Rico is implicated in receiving \$250,000 in AIDS funds for his 1992 political campaign. Activists are holding daily vigils outside the courthouse to bring attention to the fact that when AIDS money is stolen, people die. Mr. Turner said the minority leader of the Puerto Rico State Legislature wrote a letter to Secretary Shalala in 1993 outlining irregularities and conflict of interest violations concerning AIDS funds. He posed the question: If HRSA had carried out its oversight function in 1993, how many people might still be alive? He said the situation in Puerto Rico is not an isolated one. Council members need to examine ways to strengthen oversight so that this does not keep happening. ACTUP, the AIDS Accountability Project, and others have called for a GAO performance audit on

AIDS funding. He noted that it was Republican Representatives Coburn, Bliley, and Armey who wrote a letter to GAO requesting an audit. h+&8 Mr. Turner offered two proposals: The GAO audit must be carried out, and conflict of interest rules must be enforced. In Washington, DC, for example, only 4 of 60 planning council members are not drawing salaries and are not board members for organizations receiving Federal AIDS money. The planning councils are built in structures for community oversight, and membership requirements need to be adjusted to ensure there is no conflict of interest. Comments: L Helen Miramontes commented that said the Council should exercise caution in supporting the audit. Mr. Robinson said the Council had been engaged with local agencies to support them in their oversight activities, but the Council could play a greater role in this area. Mr. Anderson noted that the HRSA AIDS Advisory Committee met in May to draft a series of recommendations regarding the reauthorization of the Ryan White Act. One of the recommendations stated that at least 51 percent of the membership of any planning body should be free of any conflict of interest as defined in the law. Debra Fraser Howze urged the Council to be cautious about supporting the performance audit. She noted that, historically, every time a large amount of funding is directed to communities of color, a call for an audit follows. She said the AIDS community should wait to see how things play out in Puerto Rico before laying blame. Dr. Aranda Naranjo and Helen Miramontes also questioned the intent of those behind the audit request. Charles Troupe stressed that the issue of misappropriation of funds is indeed a partisan one, and that the AIDS community should not look to Republicans for sympathy and support. Subcommittee Reports %0!0 . Research Subcommittee (#4 Dr. Levine first reminded Mr. Montoya to schedule a conference call with Chris Collins. She noted that Representative Pelosi has sponsored a bill, H.R. 1274, to give a 30 percent tax credit h+&8 to corporations or individuals doing vaccine research for any disease that kills more than one million people worldwide per year. The credit would not apply to those doing research under any Government grant or contract. The subcommittee will seek more information on the bill and will report back to the Council in October. The subcommittee expects to speak to Dr. Nabel via conference call regarding the vaccine research effort at NIH. She said Michael S. Bell reported on recent activities of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI). IAVI is focused on moving quickly, trying innovative approaches, and working with underdeveloped nations. The organization is developing international partnerships. One partnership, linking Oxford University in England with the University of Nairobi in Kenya, is focusing on a DNA viral approach to a vaccine. This initiative is expected to move into clinical trials later this year. A second partnership is using Venezuelan equine encephalitis as a vector for testing a vaccine. This initiative joins Venezuela and South Africa and is expected to move into clinical trials in early 2000. IAVI also received a \$25 million donation from Bill Gates, which will be distributed in sum of \$5 million a year. The subcommittee anticipates a conference call with IAVI over the summer to offer the Council assistance. Dr. Judith Auerbach of the Office of AIDS Research at NIH also spoke to the subcommittee about behavioral interventions. The NIH budget for behavioral and social science research increased by 21 percent this year; the only other increase that was comparable was for vaccines, which rose by 31 percent. The money being spent this year for behavioral interventions research is \$213 million, while the vaccine funding level is \$148 million "a figure that is still very low. NIH is looking at settings as they relate to minority populations, gender, and drug use, and is doing very applied, focused, intervention based research. The subcommittee asked Dr. Auerbach h+&8 for a complete listing of research projects in this area. Dr. Levine noted that Dr. Neal Nathanson should be commended for moving quickly in this direction. NIH's funding priorities in this area are on primary prevention, secondary prevention, and methods. The subcommittee expressed a concern that there is a disconnect between NIH and CDC that impedes the translation of research into actual interventions. Dr. Helene Gayle of CDC agreed that this is a problem and that an administrative mechanism is needed. The subcommittee also stressed that all of the players need to be communicating a lot of the time. Dr. Gayle said she would take these concerns back to CDC. If nothing happens by the next Council meeting, the subcommittee will make a formal recommendation regarding these issues. The subcommittee scheduled three conference calls for July 21, August 18, and September 15 or 16, all at 10:00 a.m. One call will be with Dr. Nabel, one will be with IAVI, and one will be related to the Pel

osibill. Dr. Hittasked if there had been any opposition to the Pelosibill. None of the Council members had heard of any opposition. He also asked about coordination on the vaccine effort. Dr. Levine said the Council should wait to be briefed by Dr. Nabel at the next meeting. Ms. Miramontes noted that the AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition (AVAC) had just released a report called Eight Years and Counting on the vaccine effort. She called AVAC and requested enough copies to reach Council member. Prevention Subcommittee %0!0 Mr. Robinson reported that the subcommittee discussed CDC efforts related to prevention. First, a CDC Advisory Committee working group is carrying out an inventory of CDC's AIDS specific programs and examining their priorities. Dr. Gayle said this process should be completed by July or August, and a report will be issued. The subcommittee expressed some skepticism about the value of this process, but decided there are some benefits, such as broader access to information. Dr. Gayle said she would update the subcommittee once the process is completed. Since the process is an internal one, the subcommittee is concerned about the objectivity of any resulting recommendations. Mr. Robinson noted that the GAO audit will occur simultaneously, and this has sparked a commitment among some to implement significant changes in CDC's approach. Second, the subcommittee received an update on the Know Your Status campaign. Members were impressed that the CDC has worked to build a week of activities around National Testing Day. However, the cross-agency leadership needed to bring a national focus to this campaign is not evident. Therefore, the subcommittee has committed to biweekly meetings with representatives from HHS, CDC, and ONAP to gauge their progress on the campaign, and to coordinate access to and use of resources and contacts. The subcommittee also suggested that a CDC coordinator for the campaign be placed at ONAP. After some discussion, it was decided that Dr. Hitt would send a memo to Mr. Thurman prior to the July 13 meeting recommending placement of an FTE coordinator by CDC at ONAP. Ms. Thurman said Dr. Gayle had been trying to recruit someone to take the position but had not been successful. Dr. Hitt said he would call Dr. Gayle to reinforce the message that the FTE is a priority for the Council. At Dr. Hitt's suggestion, it was decided that Mr. Anderson would send out a general broadcast fax or email to all Council members following each biweekly meeting on the Know Your Status campaign to update everyone on campaign activities. The subcommittee also discussed the Health Care Worker Guidelines. Dr. Gayle said that CDC's review of the guidelines should be complete within a week to 10 days, and the document would then be forwarded to HHS. h+&8 Dr. Hitt suggested including a request for a timeline on the guidelines in the memo to Mr. Thurman. Mr. Montoya reminded all subcommittee chairs that they should submit in writing any items to be included in the memo to Mr. Thurman prior to the July 13 meeting. Finally, Mr. Robinson mentioned that the update on the 1996 youth report [is this from CDC?] L is underway, and is expected to be released by World AIDS Day. The subcommittee also recommended that Dr. Koplan be invited to the October meeting when Secretary Shalala is present. Dr. Hitt suggested that the Council's Executive Committee try to schedule a preliminary meeting with the Secretary and Mr. Thurman before the October meeting. Racial and Ethnic Populations Subcommittee b Dr. Nilsa Gutierrez said the subcommittee decided to organize a presentation to the full Council t on the character of the epidemic in Latino communities, to be given at the October meeting. An , outline of the presentation was distributed to each Council member. The presentation will address six areas: a general overview of Latino subpopulations; the health status of the Latino population; HIV infection trends and problems of underreporting; the particularities of the health care infrastructure in Latino populations; the impact of substance abuse and use in the spread of HIV infection; and the case of the Virgin Islands, where the Government is facing bankruptcy and a rapid degradation of services is occurring. The presentation will take 90 minutes. How the epidemic has affected the gay Latino community, women, and inmates will also be addressed. Dr. Hitt said the presentation was a good idea, but that the Executive Committee needs to rethink logistics and scheduling for the October meeting in order to fit everything in. z+&8 Ms. Aragon suggested that Latino community leaders be invited to the October meeting for the presentation and a follow-up meeting. Dr. Gutierrez said the subcommittee had also decided to begin to include the Latino perspectives of nongovernmental organizations, immigration coalitions, and public interest attorneys in subcommittee meetings. Aspects of the epidemic in Mexico and Puerto Rico will also be discussed in future subcommittee meetings. Mr. Montoya said he

needed to clear logistics for the Latin presentation with the subcommittee. Steve Lew added that the subcommittee would also like to schedule a discussion of Asian and Pacific Islander (API) populations at a future Council meeting. Charles Blackwell noted that the President just signed an executive order on API healthcare issues, and that the issue might be appropriate for the December Council meeting. He added that the Council may need to revisit a discussion on Native American populations, and that an interim meeting of the subcommittee might be needed. Mr. Montoya said the Council should push for the new Presidential Committee on API to schedule a presentation on HIV/AIDS to highlight not just health issues related to HIV, but education and labor issues as well. International Subcommittee !

* Mr. Anderson reported on several presentations before the subcommittee on the compulsory licensing issue, including those from the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), Medecins Sans Frontieres, the World Bank, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Health Gap Coalition, and consumer advocates. Mr. Anderson said the ways in which U.S. copyright, patent, and trade policies affect compulsory licensing are not easily understood, and the subcommittee is struggling to understand all of the health and trade issues implications. The subcommittee would like to focus on two tasks: (1) a further examination of current and future U.S. policy on compulsory licensing, which would involve hearing from U.S. Government agencies, and (2) a fact finding of perspectives from the developing world. A conference call or interim subcommittee meeting with several U.S. Government representatives is tentatively planned for this summer. Mr. Anderson also emphasized that the U.S. Government's response to HIV/AIDS on a global scale needs to be considered as part of the discussion on compulsory licensing. Mr. Anderson said he would distribute copies of the written statement submitted by those presenting before the subcommittee. Mr. Montoya indicated his staff member would be writing a summary of the subcommittee session on compulsory licensing. Mr. Anderson said the subcommittee should be able to make a presentation on compulsory licensing to the full Council by the December meeting. Mr. Montoya said his office would be sending out a lot of information on compulsory licensing, and stressed that each Council member has a responsibility to read the information because the issue is so complex. Mr. Anderson noted that the Council needs to determine what parallels exist with regard to compulsory licensing for other drugs and diseases. Dr. Hitt mentioned that The Village Voice had published an article about Vice President Gore's !

* position on compulsory licensing in South Africa. Ms. Thurman said her office had drafted talking points in response to the article. She said the Vice President had not sided with the pharmaceutical industry per se, but had advocated strong patent protection and finding a balance between providing incentives for drug development and protecting profits. Mr. Anderson clarified that South Africa is not currently using compulsory licensing, but a law on the books that would allow it. There is concern in the U.S. trade community about the health and trade potential impact of this law. Ms. Thurman noted that there have been times when the United States and other countries have used compulsory licensing, so the Administration is gathering information and determining what precedent has been set. Mr. Troupe questioned whether pharmaceutical companies are seeking excessive profits in the developing world. Ms. Greenberger commented that at pricing, compliance, and patent issues make compulsory licensing a complicated issue "it's not just about profits. Dr. Bruce Weniger said he was surprised at the U.S. Government's aggressiveness in pursuing punitive action (e.g., withdrawing tariff preferences) against South Africa before any licensing had actually occurred. Dr. Hitt noted that generic AZT is available in Canada and costs about 40 percent less than what it costs in the United States. Mr. Anderson noted that this was a parallel trade issue, not a compulsory licensing issue. Dr. Hitt requested that someone on the International Subcommittee draft an executive summary on compulsory licensing as the discussion progresses. Mr. Anderson said most national organizations are really struggling to develop a position on compulsory licensing. UNAIDS is currently working on a position statement, and it would be instructive to look at that statement when it is released. Ms. Thurman said she recently met with Peter Piot of UNAIDS and representatives of the Vice President's office, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative's office to discuss the Administration's policy on compulsory licensing. The group drafted an initial

etoftalkingpoints,butacompletepolicystatementisstillbeingdebated. h+&8 AppropriationsSubcommittee Ms.AragonreportedthatthesubcommitteediscussedtheFY2000appropriationsprocessandthebudgetcapsissuethatMr.MendelsonaddressedinhispresentationtothefullCouncil.ShenotedthatthisisaserioussituationforboththeLaborHHSbillandtheVAHUDbill.ShesaidHouseSpeakerDennisHasterhasbeentalkingabouttransferring someDepartmentofDefense moneytoHHS.SheurgedCouncilmembersnottobedeceivedbythismove, astheamountofthetransferwouldbeinsignificantincomparison tothecutstakentomeetthe budgetcaps.ThismovecouldendupunderminingtheAIDScommunitysadvocacyefforts.ItisimportantthatadvocatesmakeAIDSa squeakywheelandconveythemessagethatthebudgetcapsa renotacceptable.ThesubcommitteewouldlikeanupdatefromtheAdministrationinOctober onhowthe\$156millionfromtheCBCisbeingspent.TheCBCisleadinganefforttoadd\$180millionnewfundingforHIV/AIDS totheFY2000appropriationsbill.ThisfundingrequestwouldprobablyincludeLatinosandothercommunitiesofcolorinadditiontotheAfricanAmericancommunity.Ms.AragonaskedthattheAppropriationsSubcommittee,theRacialandEthnicPopulationsSubcommittee,andtheInternationalSubcommitteemeetingsnotoverlapduringtheOctoberCouncilmeeting.Mr.TroupesuggestedthatmoneylostthroughthebudgetcapsmightbeplacedthroughfundingfromtheNationalConferenceofStateLegislatures(NCSL)andtheNationalBlackCaucusofStateLegislatures(NBCSL).HestressedthattheAIDScommunityneedstostartlookingattheStatesforfundingratherthandependingontheFederalGovernment.Ms.AragonagreedthattheStatesareimportantpartners,butemphasizedthatthemagnitudeofcutsthatcouldoccuriftheFY2000budgetcapsaresustainedwouldfarexceedthecapacityofStateorlocalentities,andthatcriticalservicescouldbelost. h+&8 ServicesSubcommittee ThesubcommitteeorganizedMondaysaccesstocarepanelpresentation.Ms.Aragonsaidthesubcommitteewouldfollowupwiththethreepresentersregardingdevelopmentofabroadplan toaddressaccesstocare.Inaddition,thesubcommitteehheardapresentationfromNanRomanandRandyRusselloftheNationalAIDSHousingCoalition,which,alongwithNORA,isrequestinga\$60millionincreasefortheHousingOpportunitiesforPersonswithAIDS(HOPWA)programinFY2000.TheydiscussedthecriticalroleofhousinginstabilizingthosewithHIVandinfacilitatingaccesstocare.Forthisreason,thesubcommitteewillcontinuetomonitorHIVhousingissues.ThesubcommitteealsodiscussedRyanWhitereauthorization.MemberswouldliketoinvitecommunityadvocatestoprovideaninformationalupdateonthereauthorizationprocessduringtheOctobermeeting.Finally,Ms.Aragonsaidthesubcommitteehadscheduledit snextfourorfiveconferencecalls. OtherBusiness F& Mr.Montoyaremindeds CouncilmembersthatthenextmeetingwillbeheldOctober4and5,1999.TheExecutiveCommitteewillholditsfirstconferencecallonJune23at10:00a.m.Easterntime.AllsubcommitteechairsmustsubmittheirconferencecallschedulestoMr.Montoya.Travelreimbursementsmustbesentinasoonaspossible.ForthetheJune23conferencecall,itisimportantthatallsubcommitteechairssubmittoMr.MontoyatheiragendaitemsfortheJuly13meetingwithMr.Thurm,requestsforinterimCouncilactivitybeforetheOctobermeeting,andrequestsforCouncilagendaitemsfortheOctober h+&8 meeting.Dr.Hittsiteratedthat,inhismemotoMr.Thurm,hewouldmentiontheFTEforthe KnowYourStatuscampaignandatimetablefortheHealthCareWorkerGuidelines.RegardingCouncilmemberterms,Dr.Hittsaidthevettingprocessfornewmemberswouldtakeacoupleofmonths.SeventeenmemberstermswillendinJuly,fiveadditionalmembertermsswillexpirebyDecember,andonlytwomembershaveexpressedadesiretorotateofftheCouncil.ItisDr.Hittsunderstandingthatvacancieswillbefilledbyrandomselection.HeexpectsafairturnoverbetweennowandDecember.Themeetingwasadjournedat4:15p.m.i +.5 h+&*

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