THE WHITE HOUSE

From: Bob Nash
Director, Office of Presidential Personnel

Date: 3/1/96

To: Jenifer O'Connor (1)
Harold Ickes (2)

- [ ] For your signature
- [ ] Rewrite-text
- [ ] Please return call
- [ ] Prepare reply for my signature
- [ ] Rewrite-not enough information
- [ ] As you requested
- [ ] For President's signature
- [ ] For your action
- [x] For your information
- [ ] Reply directly-copy to me
- [ ] For your approval
- [ ] Please file
- [ ] Please locate resume
- [ ] For your comments
- [ ] Set up meeting on this
- [ ] Call me on this
- [ ] To West Wing, ASAP
- [ ] For Resumix

Remarks:

Harold, DOL indicates that AFL-CIO is fine with McAteer for Solicitor. He probably will not get confirmed but he can act the rest of this year.

This decision memo is being sent to POTUS.

Action Date:________________

file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT Bob J. Nash

FROM: BOB J. NASH, Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel

RE: J. DAVITT McATEER
SOLICITOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (PAS)

I. BACKGROUND

The Office of the Solicitor handles the legal activities of the Department of Labor, including preparation of legislative proposals and testimony on pending legislation. The Office performs all legal services in connection with statutes and programs administered by the Department.

II. DISCUSSION

The current Solicitor for the Department of Labor, Tom Williamson, resigned effective 2/3/96 to return to the private sector. This memorandum recommends J. Davitt McAteer to fill this position. Mr. McAteer is presently serving as Acting Solicitor.

III. RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that you approve the nomination of the following individual:

J. DAVITT McATEER, Democrat of West Virginia, to serve as Solicitor of the Department of Labor, vice Tom Williamson. Mr. McAteer is currently serving as Acting Solicitor. Previously, Mr. McAteer served as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health. He was confirmed by the Senate on February 9, 1994. Before joining the Department of Labor, Mr. McAteer was the executive director of the Occupational Safety and Health Law Center in West Virginia and is an internationally known expert on mine safety and an advocate for miner's rights. Mr. McAteer has worked closely with both miners and mine owners to establish safe and economically viable working conditions. During his tenure at the Occupational Safety and Health Law Center, Mr. McAteer published numerous books on safety in the textile, chemical and mining industries, including a book many consider the definitive text on mine safety, Miner's Manual: A Complete Guide to Heath and Safety Protection on the Job. Mr. McAteer has also worked as an attorney for the Center for Law and Social Policy as a member of their mining project. Additionally, he was the solicitor for safety at the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. McAteer received his Bachelor's degree from Wheeling College and his J.D. from West Virginia University. **Sponsors:** Secretary Reich; United Mine Workers of America.

Approve: __________ Disapprove: __________

IV. OTHERS CONSIDERED

No other candidates were considered for this position.

BN:jka

File mine workers

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 5/29/96

FROM: Stephanie Streett and Anne Walley
Deputy Assistants to the President and Directors of Scheduling

SUBJECT: Photo Op. w/ United Mine Workers of America for 50th Anniversary of UMWA Health & Retirement Funds

Don Baer	✓	Mack McLarty	
Peg Cusack		Leon Panetta	
Rahm Emanuel		Jack Quinn	
Jack Gibbons		Carol Rasco	
Laura Graham	✓	Paige Reffe	
Marcia Hale		Patti Solis	
Alexis Herman		Doug Sosnik	
Nancy Hernreich		G. Stephanopoulos	
Kitty Higgins		Todd Stern	
John Hilley		Ann Stock	
Harold Ickes	✓	Kim Tilley	
Jennifer Jose		Jodie Torkelson	
Ron Klain		Laura Tyson	
Anthony Lake		Melanne Verveer	
Evelyn Lieberman		Michael Waldman	
Bruce Lindsey		Maggie Williams	
Mike McCurry	✓	Jennifer O'Connor	✓

FILE: accept 5 min. only

COMMENTS: photo 6/5/96

ROUTING SLIP

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SUBJECT: Photo Op w/ United Mine Workers of America for 50th Anniversary of UMWA Health & Retirement Funds

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Mike McCurry	✓	Jennifer O'Connor	✓

FILE: pending

COMMENTS:

731-9913

Scheduling Request 5-17-96

___Accept ___Regret ✓ Pending

TO:	Stephanie Streett and Anne Walley Deputy Assistants to the President and Directors of Scheduling
FROM:	Harold Ickes Jennifer O'Connor JMO
REQUEST:	To participate in a photo-op with the United Mine Workers of America for the 50th anniversary of the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds.
PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND:	This photo-op will serve as commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the United Mine Workers of America's Health and Retirement Funds. The Funds were created in a contract between the United Mine Workers and the federal government during the time of government seizure of the mines. The contract was signed in the White House with President Harry Truman witnessing the historic occasion.
DATE and TIME:	May 29, 1996
LOCATION:	TBD
PARTICIPATION:	UMWA President Roberts
OUTLINE OF EVENTS:	TBD
REMARKS REQUIRED:	TBD
MEDIA COVERAGE:	White House photo
ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL:	Department of Labor and United Mine Workers of America
CONTACT:	Jennifer O'Connor 6-6350

DRAFT

50th Anniversary of UMWA Health and Retirement Funds

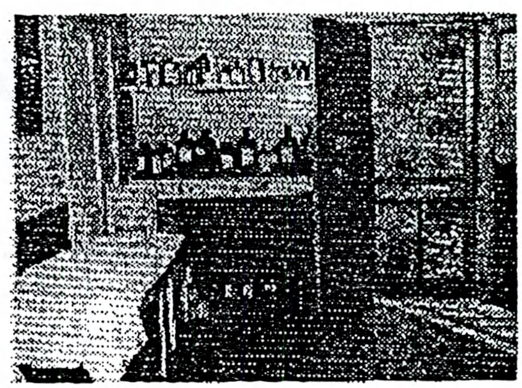
May 29, 1996 marks the 50th anniversary of the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds (the Funds). The Funds was created in a contract between the United Mine Workers of America and the federal government during a time of government seizure of the mines. The contract was signed in the White House with President Harry Truman witnessing the historic occasion.

Today the UMWA Funds provides pensions and medical care to over 100,000 retired miners, widows and dependents. The pension payments are a vital component of the rural economies of the coal field communities, pouring millions of dollars annually into the economy. And the medical payments from the Funds form a central underpinning for the medical care structure of the coal field communities.

Intolerable Conditions

Prior to the creation of the UMWA Funds, medical care in the nation's coal field communities consisted of a pre-paid system based on deductions from the miners' paychecks. Under this system, coal companies deducted money from the miners' pay and hired doctors to provide medical services to the miners. In many cases this was necessary because the isolated, rural areas where coal was produced did not attract medical professionals and only the lure of guaranteed income could induce doctors to set up practice in coal field communities. Over time, the company doctor system came to be viewed by the miners as harmful to their interests.

Because of nationwide concern about health care matters during the Great Depression, President Roosevelt in 1935 appointed a federal Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. He named as chairman of the committee Josephine Roche, who later became neutral trustee and executive director of the UMWA Funds. One of the major activities of the committee was to convene a National Health Conference, at which Dr. Walter Polakov, Director of the UMWA Department of Engineering, called for the establishment of "group medicine and group hospitalization" in coal mining communities.



Following Dr. Polakov's presentation, the UMWA, through the Good Will Fund of Boston and the Twentieth Century Fund of New York, commissioned a report on medical conditions in the coal fields by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine. The study concluded that there was a pressing need for medical care reform in the coal fields.

The entry of the United States in the Second World War caused the union to place its demands for a new medical system temporarily on hold. With the end of the war, however, UMWA negotiators renewed their efforts for medical care reform. When negotiations opened in

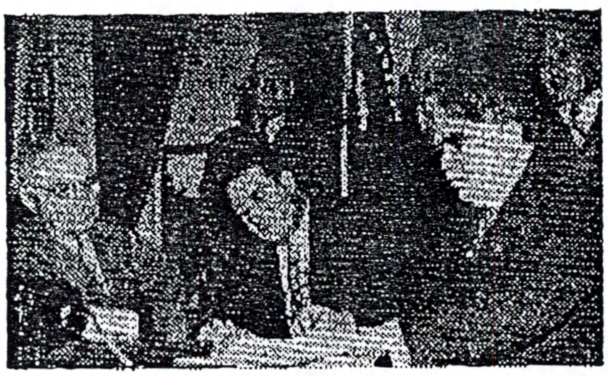
1945, the UMWA proposed a royalty of 10 cents per ton of coal to be paid to the Union to "provide for its members modern medical and surgical service, hospitalization, insurance, rehabilitation and economic protection."

The coal operators rejected the UMWA royalty proposal. The idea was ultimately dropped when Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins met with both sides and offered a compromise proposal that did not include a royalty. The UMWA accepted the compromise proposal and set its sights on the next round of negotiations.

Krug Lewis Agreement

When the National Bituminous Wage Conference convened in early 1946, a health and welfare fund for miners was the union's top priority. The operators again rejected the proposal and miners walked off the job on April 1, 1946. Negotiations under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Labor continued sporadically through April. On May 10, 1946, President Truman summoned John L. Lewis and the operators to the White House. The stalemate appeared to break when the White House announced an agreement in principle on a health and welfare fund.

Despite the White House announcement, the coal operators still refused to agree to the creation of a medical fund. Another conference at the White House failed to forge an agreement and the negotiations again collapsed.



Faced with the prospect of a long strike that could hamper post-war economic recovery, President Truman issued an Executive order directing the Secretary of the Interior to take possession of all bituminous coal mines in the United States and to negotiate with the union "appropriate changes in the terms and conditions of employment." Secretary of the Interior Julius Krug seized the mines the next day and ordered the miners to return to work. The miners refused, and negotiations continued, first at the Interior Department and then at the White House, with President Truman participating in several conferences.

After a week of negotiations, the historic Krug Lewis agreement was announced and the strike ended. It created a welfare and retirement fund to make payments to miners and their dependents and survivors in cases of sickness, permanent disability, death or retirement, and other welfare purposes determined by the trustees. The fund was to be managed by three trustees, one to be appointed by the federal government, one by the UMWA and the third to be chosen by the other two. Financing for the new fund was to derive from a royalty of 5 cents per ton of coal produced.

The Krug Lewis agreement also created a separate medical and hospital fund to be managed by trustees appointed by the UMWA. The purpose of the fund was to provide for medical, hospital, and related services for the miners and their dependents.

The Krug Lewis agreement also committed the federal government to undertake "a comprehensive survey and study of the hospital and medical facilities, medical treatment, sanitary and housing conditions in coal mining areas." The expressed purpose was to determine improvements were necessary to bring coal field communities in conformity with "recognized American standards."

To conduct the study, the Secretary chose Rear Admiral Joel T. Boone of the U.S. Navy Medical Corps. Government medical specialists spent nearly a year exploring the existing medical care system in the nation's coal fields. Their report, "The Medical Survey of the Bituminous Coal Industry," found that, in coal field communities, "provisions range from excellent, on a par with America's most progressive communities, to very poor, their tolerance a disgrace to a nation to which the world looks for pattern and guidance." The survey team discovered that "three-fourths of the hospitals are inadequate with regard to one or more of the following: surgical rooms, delivery rooms, labor rooms, nurseries and x-ray facilities." The study conclude that "the present practice of medicine in the coal fields on a contract basis cannot be supported. They are synonymous with many abuses. They are undesirable and in many instances deplorable."

Thus the Boone report not only confirmed earlier reports of conditions in the coal mining communities, but also established a strong federal government interest in correcting long-standing inadequacies in medical care delivery. Perhaps most important, it provided a road map for the newly created UMWA Fund to begin the process of reform.

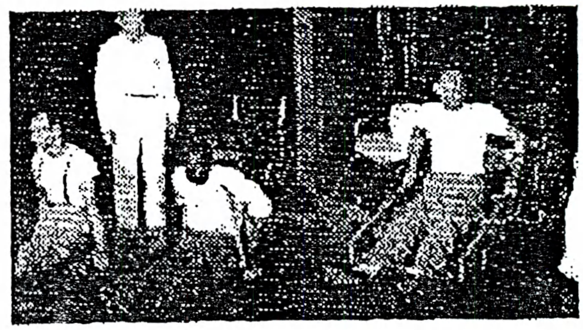
Pension Dispute

Shortly after the Boone report was issued, the mines were returned to their private owners and a new National Bituminous Coal contract was executed. It combined the pension and medical programs and increased the royalties to 10 cents per ton of coal produced. Thus began a two year struggle over activation of the pension program. The UMWA wanted to begin providing pensions immediately, while the operators insisted on waiting until the Fund had accumulated an actuarial reserve. After seven months of stalemate, the neutral trustee resigned in frustration, ensuring an on-going deadlock between the union and the operators.

The failure to agree on pensions caused the miners to walk out of the mines in March 1948. Recognizing the intractability of the situation, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Joseph Martin, asked the trustees to meet with him. At that meeting in the

Capitol, Speaker Martin suggested Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire as a neutral trustee and both sides agreed. Senator Bridges pointed out the delay of almost two years since the Krug Lewis agreement. He proposed to set the retirement age at 62 with 20 years of service. By vote of Lewis and Bridges the resolution was adopted and the long stalemate was broken. The first pension check was provided to Horace Ainscough of Rock Springs, Wyoming on September 9, 1948.

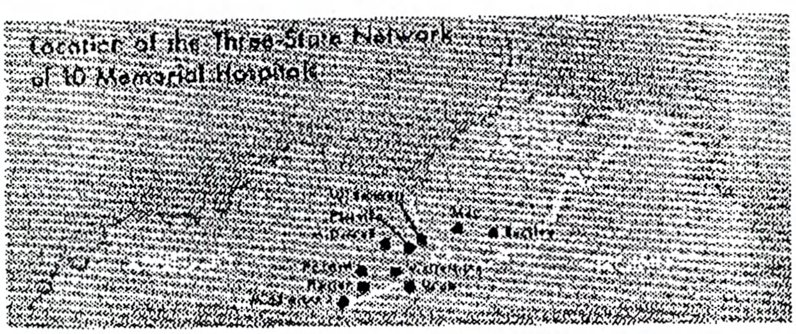
Medical Care Improvements



The Funds established ten regional offices throughout the coal fields with the direction to make arrangements with local doctors and hospitals for the provision of "the highest standard of medical service at the lowest possible cost."

One of the first programs initiated by the Funds was a rehabilitation program for severely disabled miners. Under this program over 1,200 severely disabled miners were rehabilitated. The Funds staff searched the coal fields to locate the disabled miners and sent them to the finest rehabilitation centers in the United States. At those centers, disabled miners received the best treatment that modern medicine and surgery had to offer, including artificial limbs and extensive physical therapy to teach them how to walk again. After a period of physical restoration, the miners received occupational therapy so they could provide for their families.

The Funds also made great strides in improving overall medical care in coal mining communities, especially in Appalachia where the greatest inadequacies existed. Recognizing the need for modern hospital and clinic facilities, the Funds constructed ten hospitals in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. The hospitals, known as Miners Memorial Hospitals, provided intern and residency programs and training for professional and practical nurses. Thus, because of the Funds, young doctors were drawn to areas of the country that were sorely lacking in medical professionals. A 1978 Presidential Coal Commission found that medical care in the coal field communities had greatly improved, not only for miners but for the entire community, as a result of the UMWA Funds. "Conditions since the Boone Report have changed dramatically, largely because of the miners and their Union--but also because of the Federal Government, State, and coal companies." The Commission concluded that "both union and non-union miners have gained better health care from the systems developed for the UMWA."



The Coal Act

Medical benefits for retired miners became a sorely disputed issue between labor and management in the 1980s, as companies sought to avoid their obligations to retirees and dump those obligations onto the UMWA Funds. Courts had issued conflicting decisions in the 1980s, holding that retiree health benefits were indeed benefits for life, but allowing employers to evade the obligation to fund those benefits. The issue came to a critical impasse in 1989 during the UMWA-Pittston Company negotiations. Pittston had refused to continue participation in the UMWA Funds, while the union insisted that Pittston had an obligation to the retirees.

Once again the government intervened in a coal industry dispute over health benefits for miners. Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole appointed a special "super-mediator", Bill Usery, also a former Secretary of Labor. Ultimately the parties, with the assistance of Usery and Secretary Dole, came to an agreement. As part of that agreement, Secretary Dole announced the formation of an Advisory Commission on United Mine Workers of America Retiree Health Benefits, which became known as the Coal Commission. The commission, including representatives from the coal industry, coal labor, the health insurance industry, the medical profession, academia, and the government, made recommendations to the Secretary and the Congress for a comprehensive resolution of the crisis facing the UMWA Funds. The recommendation was based on a simple, yet powerful, finding of the commission--"Retired miners have legitimate expectations of health care benefits for life; that was the promise they received during their working lives, and that is how they planned their retirement years. That commitment should be honored." The underlying recommendation was that every company should pay for its own retirees.

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>
> Coal Commission Report

Based on the Coal Commission's recommendations, Senator Rockefeller introduced legislation, known as the Coal Act, that was ultimately signed by President Bush in 1992. Under the Coal Act, all companies (including those that had abandoned their retirees) were required to pay for the cost of their retirees. Orphan retirees, or those without a surviving employer, would be paid out of transfers of surplus pension assets and interest from the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fund.

5/13/96 -- DRAFT -- NOT FOR RELEASE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

Fifty years ago, hundreds of thousands of American workers toiled in the nation's coal mines to produce the coal that powered America's industrial growth. The price for their labor all too often was illness, injury and death. Yet the miners and their families, in coal camps throughout Appalachia and the West, could see only company doctors at company clinics—doing the bidding of companies that only wanted sick and injured men back in the mines as quickly as they could, without regard for their health or welfare.

For years, creating an independent medical care and pension fund had been a top priority for the miners and their union. Because it would be administered by the union, this fund would put the health and welfare of the miners and their families above all else. World War II forced the union to put its demands on hold. Negotiations between the union and coal companies resumed after the war, but quickly came to an impasse over the issue of the health and welfare fund. To avert a lengthy strike that could have stalled post-war economic expansion, President Truman ordered that the government should take control of the mines and negotiate a new agreement with the miners. Some weeks later, on May 29, 1946, Truman presided over the signing of an agreement between Interior Secretary Julius Krug and United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis that created the UMWA Health and Welfare Fund.

Today, 50 years later, the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds have left their mark on this nation's health system. The Funds pioneered compassionate, managed care based on the best interest of the patient. By bringing doctors, nurses and modern hospitals and clinics to the miners, the Funds transformed the medical care system for all residents of the coalfields. Pension benefits provided by the Funds have brought retirement security to hundreds of thousands of working Americans. Today, the Funds are a model for millions of American workers who desire more comprehensive pension and health security in retirement.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 29, 1996, to be celebrated as the 50th anniversary of the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds. I call upon Government officials, educators, the media and all the people of the United States to recall the promise made by the U.S. government to the nation's miners on May 29, 1946, and to observe this anniversary with ceremonies that encourage reflections on the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds' contributions to better health care and retirement security for millions of Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF...

Scheduling Request 5-17-96

___Accept ___Regret ___Pending

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OUTLINE OF EVENTS:	TBD
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MEDIA COVERAGE:	White House photo
ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL:	Department of Labor and United Mine Workers of America
CONTACT:	Jennifer O'Connor 6-6350

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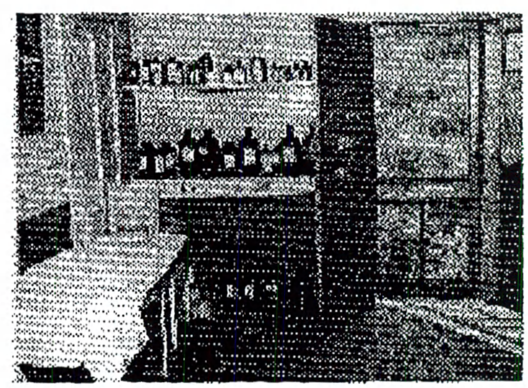

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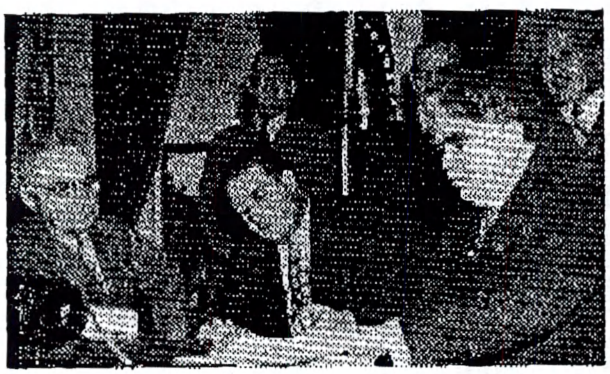

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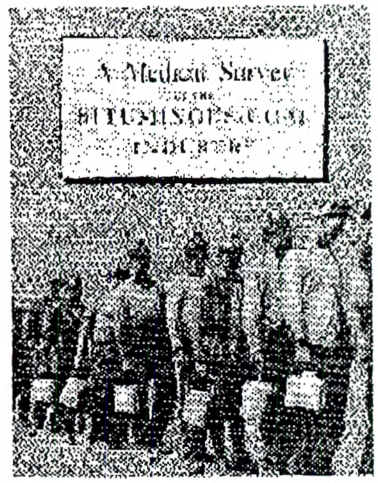

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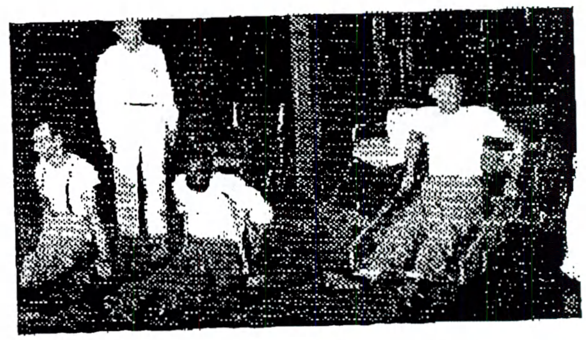

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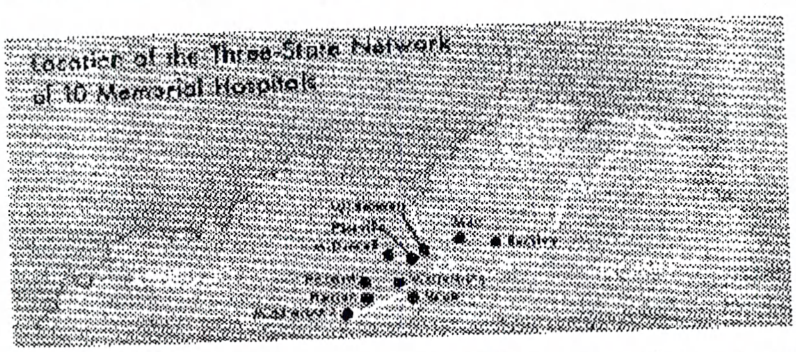

The Coal Act

Medical benefits for retired miners became a sorely disputed issue between labor and management in the 1980s, as companies sought to avoid their obligations to retirees and dump those obligations onto the UMWA Funds. Courts had issued conflicting decisions in the 1980s, holding that retiree health benefits were indeed benefits for life, but allowing employers to evade the obligation to fund those benefits. The issue came to a critical impasse in 1989 during the UMWA-Pittston Company negotiations. Pittston had refused to continue participation in the UMWA Funds, while the union insisted that Pittston had an obligation to the retirees.

> "Retired coal miners have legitimate expectations of health care benefits for life; that was the promise they received during their working lives and that is how they planned their retirement years. That commitment should be honored."
>
> Coal Commission Report

Once again the government intervened in a coal industry dispute over health benefits for miners. Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole appointed a special "super-mediator", Bill Usery, also a former Secretary of Labor. Ultimately the parties, with the assistance of Usery and Secretary Dole, came to an agreement. As part of that agreement, Secretary Dole announced the formation of an Advisory Commission on United Mine Workers of America Retiree Health Benefits, which became known as the Coal Commission. The commission, including representatives from the coal industry, coal labor, the health insurance industry, the medical profession, academia, and the government, made recommendations to the Secretary and the Congress for a comprehensive resolution of the crisis facing the UMWA Funds. The recommendation was based on a simple, yet powerful, finding of the commission--"Retired miners have legitimate expectations of health care benefits for life; that was the promise they received during their working lives, and that is how they planned their retirement years. That commitment should be honored." The underlying recommendation was that every company should pay for its own retirees.

Based on the Coal Commission's recommendations, Senator Rockefeller introduced legislation, known as the Coal Act, that was ultimately signed by President Bush in 1992. Under the Coal Act, all companies (including those that had abandoned their retirees) were required to pay for the cost of their retirees. Orphan retirees, or those without a surviving employer, would be paid out of transfers of surplus pension assets and interest from the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fund.

The Funds Today and Tomorrow

The structure of the UMWA Funds has changed over the years, but the original promise to retired miners is still being kept. Today, the Funds provides health care benefits to approximately 90,000 retired miners and their dependents. It also provides pension benefits to over 115,000 retired miners and widows. It has contributed billions of dollars to improve the lives of those who worked in dangerous conditions to provide the nation with energy. And it has helped alleviate untold suffering and mind-numbing poverty. As John L. Lewis said on the twentieth anniversary of the UMWA Funds "I don't know of anything that runs further into the emotions of a human being than the matter of our Fund, with its security for our people. It is a dream that has come true, long deferred through the centuries."

The success of the UMWA Funds is a tribute to the many thousands of individuals who have strived to make this dream come true--Funds' doctors, lawyers, accountants, administrators and field staff. But mostly the success of the Funds is a testament to the men and women of the coal industry, members of the United Mine Workers of America, who made innumerable sacrifices to secure for themselves a part of the American dream. It is with a solemn respect for those who came before us and a solemn commitment to fight for those who will depend on the Funds in years to come that we celebrate this 50th Anniversary.

Beneficiaries of UMWA Health & Retirement Funds

	Pensioners	Disabled	Widows	Dependents	Total
1950 Pension	20,057	938	38,276	N.A.	54,281
1974 Pension	35,077	7,398	11,806	N.A.	59,271
Combined Benefit Fund	25,023	29	41,928	22,202	88,382
1992 Benefit Fund	1,856	7	239	2,398	4,500
1993 Benefit Fund	153	0	4	161	318

5/13/96 -- DRAFT -- NOT FOR RELEASE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

Fifty years ago, hundreds of thousands of American workers toiled in the nation's coal mines to produce the coal that powered America's industrial growth. The price for their labor all too often was illness, injury and death. Yet the miners and their families, in coal camps throughout Appalachia and the West, could see only company doctors at company clinics—doing the bidding of companies that only wanted sick and injured men back in the mines as quickly as they could, without regard for their health or welfare.

For years, creating an independent medical care and pension fund had been a top priority for the miners and their union. Because it would be administered by the union, this fund would put the health and welfare of the miners and their families above all else. World War II forced the union to put its demands on hold. Negotiations between the union and coal companies resumed after the war, but quickly came to an impasse over the issue of the health and welfare fund. To avert a lengthy strike that could have stalled post-war economic expansion, President Truman ordered that the government should take control of the mines and negotiate a new agreement with the miners. Some weeks later, on May 29, 1946, Truman presided over the signing of an agreement between Interior Secretary Julius Krug and United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis that created the UMWA Health and Welfare Fund.

Today, 50 years later, the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds have left their mark on this nation's health system. The Funds pioneered compassionate, managed care based on the best interest of the patient. By bringing doctors, nurses and modern hospitals and clinics to the miners, the Funds transformed the medical care system for all residents of the coalfields. Pension benefits provided by the Funds have brought retirement security to hundreds of thousands of working Americans. Today, the Funds are a model for millions of American workers who desire more comprehensive pension and health security in retirement.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 29, 1996, to be celebrated as the 50th anniversary of the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds. I call upon Government officials, educators, the media and all the people of the United States to recall the promise made by the U.S. government to the nation's miners on May 29, 1946, and to observe this anniversary with ceremonies that encourage reflections on the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds' contributions to better health care and retirement security for millions of Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF...

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 7/26/96

REFERRED TO: Jennifer O'Connel

FOR your information.

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BY Bill Banig /dpw

¿Just TY?

file UMW

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② cc Katie McGinty 8/15

United Mine Workers of America

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE (202) 842-7200

UNITED MINE WORKERS' BUILDING
900 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.
Washington, D.C.
20005

July 24, 1996

Mr. David M. Gardiner
Assistant Administrator
Policy, Planning & Evaluation
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear David:

I would like to thank you and the other members of the U.S. delegation for taking the time to meet with Gene Trisko, Bill Cunningham and me last week in Geneva. Additionally, I appreciate the follow-up call from Dan Abbasi from your office on Monday.

Even though I will be out of town next week, I feel it is extremely important that the additional analysis I have requested from Abe Haspel at DOE (attached) be made available to us as soon as possible. As you recall from our meeting in Geneva, there was a commitment to provide us with these analysis as soon as we got back to Washington. If these analysis are ready next week, I am requesting that you and your colleagues meet with Micheal Buckner, UMWA Research Director and/or Gene Trisko. Additionally, I am requesting that Bill Cunningham from the AFL-CIO be included in the meeting to present the analysis. You should contact Gene at (304) 258-1977.

Additionally , at our meeting last week in Geneva, there was an indication that other industry specific analyses have been completed. We would like to request that you also share these important analyses with us.

I cannot stress enough the importance that we receive these additional analyses as soon as possible. Hopefully through this process we will be able to develop a more constructive dialogue on the issue of climate change.

Mr. David M. Gardiner
July 24, 1996
Page Two

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Banig

Bill Banig
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-Treasurer

/dpw

Attachment

xc: Cecil E. Roberts, President
Richard L. Trumka, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer
Dirk Forester, DOE
Abe Haspel, DOE
T.J. Glauthier, OMB
Jennifer O'Conner, White House
Dennis Fitzgibbons, House Commerce Committee
Micheal Buckner, UMWA Research Director
Gene Trisko, UMWA Counsel
Bill Cunningham, AFL-CIO

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June 28, 1996

Abraham E. Haspel, Ph.D.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Economic and Environmental Policy
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Re: <u>Data Requests for DOE/EIA Carbon Permit Analyses</u>

Dear Abe:

I'm writing to ask your help in obtaining additional information from the carbon reduction studies presented by DOE/EIA at the Inter-Agency Climate Workshop on June 6-7, 1996. We found the information presented very useful, but it covers only a small part of the results that presumably are available from the various DOE/EIA analyses using the DRI model.

Specifically, we are interested in obtaining more results from the studies summarized in the paper by Ron Earley, Kay Smith and Brian Unruh, "The Macroeconomic and Sectoral Impacts of Achieving Alternative Carbon Emission Targets." The following information would be very helpful:

1) For Figures 1-2 (Impacts Across Emission Targets) - All numerical data plotted in these charts, with base case projections for each variable (Real GDP, Real Consumption, Real Investments, Net Exports, Wholesale and Producer Price Indices, Disposable Income);

2) For Figures 3-4 (Impacts Across Implementation Strategies) - All numerical data plotted in these charts, including base case Federal Funds rate;

3) For Figures 5-6 (Distributional Impacts Across Implementation Strategies, 2015) - All numerical data plotted in these charts, with the base case numerical values for each industry group; comparable industry group findings for Emission Target Cases 4-7, with results also shown for the years 2005, 2010 and 2015 for all Cases;

4) For Figures 7-8 (Impacts Across Potential GDP Specifications) - All numerical data plotted in these charts, with the comparable results for Emission Target Cases 4-7.

The UMWA is working with the AFL-CIO and other unions to develop a mutual understanding of the potential job and economic impacts of climate change proposals. The requested information will be extremely important in this process. Given the results presented at the Inter-Agency Workshop, it should be fairly easy to generate the data in hard copy or on disk (DB-IV or 123 format).

We appreciate your earlier help in providing EIA's carbon emission projections. We are continuing to review these data along with DOE's excellent "Service Report" critique of EPA's modification of the AEO energy use projections. We will be passing along some thoughts later on about possible alternative assumptions that might be modeled between DOE's Reference Case and EPA's three alternatives.

Please give me a call at (202) 842-7252 if you have questions about this request. We hope to see you in Geneva next month at COP-2.

Yours truly,

Bill Banig /dpw

Bill Banig, Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-Treasurer

/dpw

xc: Mike Buckner
Gene Trisko