Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Cribb, T. Kenneth: Files
Folder Title: DPC (Domestic Policy Council) Meeting

Minutes, 05/28/1987, 06/11/1987, & 06/18/1987

Box: 11

To see more digitized collections visit: https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit: https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide

National Archives Catalogue: https://catalog.archives.gov/

Last Updated: 07/31/2024

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name CRIBB, T. KENNETH: FILES - DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Withdrawer

DLB 2/12/2015

File Folder

DPC (DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL) MEETING

MINUTES, 05/28/1987, 06/11/1987 & 06/18/1987

FOIA

S2347

Box Number

3-F

SYSTEMATIC

				8	
ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
166253	MINUTES	DUPLICATE OF #91284; DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING, JUNE 11, 1987	3	6/11/1987	B1
166254	MINUTES	DUPLICATE OF #91285; DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING, JUNE 18, 1987	3	6/18/1987	B1
166255	MINUTES	DUPLICATE OF #166253	3	6/11/1987	B1
166256	MINUTES	DUPLICATE OF #166254	3	6/18/1987	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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



UNCLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES 1 2116

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ATE: 8/	3/87	ACTION	CONCURRE	NCE/COM	MENT DUE BY:					
BJECT:	DOMESTIC	POLICY	COUNCIL	MEETIN	NG MINUTES	FOR	MAY	28,	JUNE	11,
	and 18,	1987			,					
			ACTION F	YI					ACTIO	N FYI
VICE PRESIDENT					FITZWATER					0
BAKER					GRISCOM					9
DUBERSTEIN					HENKEL					
MILLER	- OMB				HOBBS					
BALL				V	KING					
BAUER					MASENG					D
CARLUC	:CI				RISQUE					
CRIBB				V	RYAN					
CRIPPEN	N .	•			SPRINKEL					
CULVA	HOUSE				TUTTLE					
DAWSC	N		□P	TOS.						
DONAT	ELLI			4						

Rhett Dawson Ext. 2702

MINUTES

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

May 28, 1987 2:00 p.m. Cabinet Room

Participants: The President, Vice President, Messrs. Hodel, Shultz, Weinberger, Herrington, Bennett, Baker, Burns, Whitfield, Newman, Covitz, Wright, Cribb, Ms. Risque, Messrs. Bauer, Dawson, Donatelli, Fitzwater, Hobbs, Duberstein, Sprinkel, Tuck, Dyer, Graham, Green, Greenleaf, Parvin, Sweet, Ms. Horner, Messrs. Koop, Mason, Windom, Galebach, Ms. Faoro.

AIDS Testing

The President opened the meeting and turned to Secretary Hodel, who briefly reviewed the AIDS issues. Mr. Bauer provided background about AIDS testing, pointing out that we are faced with a major problem in testing for the HIV virus. He indicated that, with respect to other contagious diseases, testing is a standard Public Health Service practice, and national surveys have shown a fair amount of public support for the testing of individuals for the HIV virus. The President observed that we already have laws at the local level which require testing individuals for contagious diseases, and wanted to know why the HIV virus couldn't be added to the list of communicable diseases. Mr. Bauer responded that this is one of the recommendations.

Mr. Hodel suggested an epidemiological probe to determine the incidence of HIV in America. The Council agreed to move forward with the study. On the issue of whether HIV testing should be done for aliens and immigrants, Secretary Shultz said the problem is not with the principle of testing, but rather with the implementation of testing and the fact that it would be done in other countries without the sterile medical practices we have in the U.S. He said that quality control is important. The President asked about the distinction between the HIV virus and AIDS. Mr. Windom explained that AIDS is the final stage of the HIV infection and that the HIV virus can lie dormant for years before the symptoms are apparent.

Secretary Weinberger described the Department of Defense program used to test for the HIV virus and said, based on their experience, there are ways to do the testing if we decide to go forward with this policy. Mr. Shultz said that before we issue a rule, we need to know what to do. Surgeon General Koop said that 37 nations now have reported the HIV infection. Mr. Burns offered that while there are practical problems, we could do the testing in the United States if necessary. Mr. Weinberger said he could see no insurmountable problems to testing. Mr. Cribb

stated that there would be a comment period before the rule is made final anyway, which would allow time for an implementation plan to be developed. Mr. Wright stated that a final rule on AIDS testing is ready to be released and he believed it is possible to work out the differences in placing the HIV virus on the list of dangerous contagious diseases. Secretary Herrington agreed.

A Justice Department plan to test Federal prisoners for HIV was discussed. The President stated that a physical is given to prisoners anyway, so why couldn't a test for HIV be done at that time? Mr. Burns said Justice would like to develop a plan to test Federal prisoners and report back to the Council if necessary. Mr. Bennett supported the Justice Department position. There was no opposition to this recommendation.

On the issue of whether to encourage States to offer routine testing for HIV for marriage licenses, for medical exams, blood tests, in STD clinics, drug abuse clinics, and in State prisons, the President expressed the opinion that, if a person is a threat to someone else, why should they be allowed not to take the test. Mr. Weinberger agreed that if AIDS is added to the communicable disease list, as a highly contagious disease, it should also be required before the issuance of a marriage license. The Vice President raised the question of homosexual activity and how much of our reluctance to test relates to concern about "that high risk group." Mr. Koop stated that we can't disregard individual rights and that privacy sometimes supercedes the right to know if a person is infected with HIV. He pointed out that 75% of young couples live together before they are married.

Mr. Weinberger said our aim should be to find out who has the disease. Mr. Koop agreed. Mr. Bennett said we do not endorse discrimination, but we must test for HIV because the disease is being spread rapidly. Mr. Burns pointed out that the Supreme Court ruling on Section 304 of the Civil Rights Act has partially clarified the discrimination issue.

The President asked about testing in ocupations where there is a higher risk such as in a hospital environment or among food handlers. Mr. Hodel stated that we have a Federal system and, therefore, are limited in how much we can require the States to do. The President said he believed this is a moral as well as a federalism issue, and that if God is trying to get our attention he certainly has. Mr. Cribb said that, although federalism presents some complications, it does not bar us from acting.

The President stated that he believed that, if physicals are given in schools and colleges and if testing isn't done, individuals can walk away without knowing they have HIV. He said he believed it should be a routine part of the physical

examination. Mr. Bennett asked if the Federal government would help with the cost of health care for HIV victims, including paying for testing and quality control? He felt the health costs are going to be enormous. Mr. Graham said we need to be able to predict the prevalence and incidence of the disease, and this should be done before we determine how much support should come from the Federal government. The President asked if we have some idea of the incidence of this disease in Africa? Mr. Baker reemphasized Mr. Graham's point that we should find a way to determine the spread of the disease using scientifically sound statistical data. The Council supported encouraging States to offer routine testing for HIV where a medical exam or blood testing occurs, in STD clinics, in drug abuse clinics, before a marriage license is issued, and in State and local prison facilities.

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

Withdrawer

CRIBB, T. KENNETH: FILES - DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

DLB 2/12/2015

File Folder

FOIA

DPC (DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL) MEETING MINUTES,

S2347

05/28/1987, 06/11/1987 & 06/18/1987

SYSTEMATIC

Box Number

3-F

8

ID	Document Type	No of Doc Date	Restric-
	Document Description	pages	tions

166253 MINUTES

3 6/11/1987 B1

DUPLICATE OF #91284; DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING, JUNE 11, 1987

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

CRIBB, T. KENNETH: FILES - DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

DLB 2/12/2015

Withdrawer

File Folder

FOIA

DPC (DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL) MEETING MINUTES,

S2347

05/28/1987, 06/11/1987 & 06/18/1987

SYSTEMATIC

Box Number

3-F

8

ID	Document Type
	Document Description

No of Doc Date pages

Restrictions

B1

166254 MINUTES

3 6/18/1987

DUPLICATE OF #91285; DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING, JUNE 18, 1987

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

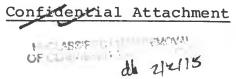
B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON



CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

				-113	
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	Action	FYI	CEA	Action	FYI
Vice President		D ·	CEQ OSTP		
State Treasury	H	oogogada	441		
Defense	ä	ä. I			
Justice				H	
Interior					
Agriculture Commerce		님	<u>.</u>	_	
Labor		ä.	Carlucci Cribb		
HHS			Bauer		
HUD			Dawson (For WH Staffing)		
Transportation Energy					
Education					3000
Chief of Staff			-	H	
OMB		<u>B</u>			ä
UN USTR	Н	H			
			Executive Secretary for:		
CIA			DPC		V
EPA GSA			EPC	R	V
NASA					
OPM					ă
SBA					
VA					

The Minutes from the Domestic Policy Council Meetings on May 28, June 11, and 18, 1987 are attached for your information.

RETURN TO:

Nancy J. Risque
Cabinet Secretary
456-2823
(Ground Floor, West Wing)

☐ Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs
456–2800
(Room 235, OEOB)

MINUTES

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

May 28, 1987 2:00 p.m. Cabinet Room

Participants: The President, Vice President, Messrs. Hodel, Shultz, Weinberger, Herrington, Bennett, Baker, Burns, Whitfield, Newman, Covitz, Wright, Cribb, Ms. Risque, Messrs. Bauer, Dawson, Donatelli, Fitzwater, Hobbs, Duberstein, Sprinkel, Tuck, Dyer, Graham, Green, Greenleaf, Parvin, Sweet, Ms. Horner, Messrs. Koop, Mason, Windom, Galebach, Ms. Faoro.

AIDS Testing

The President opened the meeting and turned to Secretary Hodel, who briefly reviewed the AIDS issues. Mr. Bauer provided background about AIDS testing, pointing out that we are faced with a major problem in testing for the HIV virus. He indicated that, with respect to other contagious diseases, testing is a standard Public Health Service practice, and national surveys have shown a fair amount of public support for the testing of individuals for the HIV virus. The President observed that we already have laws at the local level which require testing individuals for contagious diseases, and wanted to know why the HIV virus couldn't be added to the list of communicable diseases. Mr. Bauer responded that this is one of the recommendations.

Mr. Hodel suggested an epidemiological probe to determine the incidence of HIV in America. The Council agreed to move forward with the study. On the issue of whether HIV testing should be done for aliens and immigrants, Secretary Shultz said the problem is not with the principle of testing, but rather with the implementation of testing and the fact that it would be done in other countries without the sterile medical practices we have in the U.S. He said that quality control is important. The President asked about the distinction between the HIV virus and AIDS. Mr. Windom explained that AIDS is the final stage of the HIV infection and that the HIV virus can lie dormant for years before the symptoms are apparent.

Secretary Weinberger described the Department of Defense program used to test for the HIV virus and said, based on their experience, there are ways to do the testing if we decide to go forward with this policy. Mr. Shultz said that before we issue a rule, we need to know what to do. Surgeon General Koop said that 37 nations now have reported the HIV infection. Mr. Burns offered that while there are practical problems, we could do the testing in the United States if necessary. Mr. Weinberger said he could see no insurmountable problems to testing. Mr. Cribb

stated that there would be a comment period before the rule is made final anyway, which would allow time for an implementation plan to be developed. Mr. Wright stated that a final rule on AIDS testing is ready to be released and he believed it is possible to work out the differences in placing the HIV virus on the list of dangerous contagious diseases. Secretary Herrington agreed.

A Justice Department plan to test Federal prisoners for HIV was discussed. The President stated that a physical is given to prisoners anyway, so why couldn't a test for HIV be done at that time? Mr. Burns said Justice would like to develop a plan to test Federal prisoners and report back to the Council if necessary. Mr. Bennett supported the Justice Department position. There was no opposition to this recommendation.

On the issue of whether to encourage States to offer routine testing for HIV for marriage licenses, for medical exams, blood tests, in STD clinics, drug abuse clinics, and in State prisons, the President expressed the opinion that, if a person is a threat to someone else, why should they be allowed not to take the test. Mr. Weinberger agreed that if AIDS is added to the communicable disease list, as a highly contagious disease, it should also be required before the issuance of a marriage license. The Vice President raised the question of homosexual activity and how much of our reluctance to test relates to concern about "that high risk group." Mr. Koop stated that we can't disregard individual rights and that privacy sometimes supercedes the right to know if a person is infected with HIV. He pointed out that 75% of young couples live together before they are married.

Mr. Weinberger said our aim should be to find out who has the disease. Mr. Koop agreed. Mr. Bennett said we do not endorse discrimination, but we must test for HIV because the disease is being spread rapidly. Mr. Burns pointed out that the Supreme Court ruling on Section 304 of the Civil Rights Act has partially clarified the discrimination issue.

The President asked about testing in ocupations where there is a higher risk such as in a hospital environment or among food handlers. Mr. Hodel stated that we have a Federal system and, therefore, are limited in how much we can require the States to do. The President said he believed this is a moral as well as a federalism issue, and that if God is trying to get our attention he certainly has. Mr. Cribb said that, although federalism presents some complications, it does not bar us from acting.

The President stated that he believed that, if physicals are given in schools and colleges and if testing isn't done, individuals can walk away without knowing they have HIV. He said he believed it should be a routine part of the physical

examination. Mr. Bennett asked if the Federal government would help with the cost of health care for HIV victims, including paying for testing and quality control? He felt the health costs are going to be enormous. Mr. Graham said we need to be able to predict the prevalence and incidence of the disease, and this should be done before we determine how much support should come from the Federal government. The President asked if we have some idea of the incidence of this disease in Africa? Mr. Baker reemphasized Mr. Graham's point that we should find a way to determine the spread of the disease using scientifically sound statistical data. The Council supported encouraging States to offer routine testing for HIV where a medical exam or blood testing occurs, in STD clinics, in drug abuse clinics, before a marriage license is issued, and in State and local prison facilities.

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

Withdrawer

CRIBB, T. KENNETH: FILES - DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

DLB 2/12/2015

File Folder

FOIA

DPC (DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL) MEETING MINUTES,

S2347

05/28/1987, 06/11/1987 & 06/18/1987

SYSTEMATIC

Box Number

3-F

8

ID Document Type

Document Description

No of Doc Date pages

Restrictions

166255 MINUTES

3 6/11/1987

B1

DUPLICATE OF #166253

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

Withdrawer

CRIBB. T. KENNETH: FILES - DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

DLB 2/12/2015

File Folder

FOIA

DPC (DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL) MEETING MINUTES,

S2347

05/28/1987, 06/11/1987 & 06/18/1987

SYSTEMATIC

Box Number

3-F

8

ID	Document Type			
	Document Description			

No of Doc Date pages

Restrictions

166256 MINUTES

3 6/18/1987

B1

DUPLICATE OF #166254

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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