



Premier of New South Wales
Australia

00 UC: 2 PM 1:27

September 22, 2000

*10-4
to WH for
Reply -*

The Honourable William Clinton
President of the United States of America
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
North West
WASHINGTON DC 20500
USA

Dear President Clinton,

cc: scheduling

Last Saturday from Sydney Opera House I had the honour of pointing out to Chelsea the site on Sydney Harbour where we welcomed you and Mrs Clinton on your visit to Sydney in late 1996. I recalled the great honour of greeting the first two term Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt.

May I invite you to think about considering Sydney for a visit when your outstandingly successful Presidency is completed?

Apart from the pleasures of the city I can offer two excursions that I think will appeal to you. One is a trip by helicopter out of Sydney into a beautiful wilderness area in the Blue Mountains. An easy one day walk down the Kowmung River – with steep, wooded gorges rising on both sides – is a great bushwalking experience. I speak as a strong conservationist who has created 270 national parks in my five and a half years as Premier. The helicopter trip to the Kowmung is only three quarters of an hour. The helicopter would meet us at the end of our walk to bring us back to Sydney.

IT 418:27

The second excursion is to the far south coast of New South Wales where a good friend of mine has a splendid house on an island in the estuary of the Tuross River. The coastal range lies within sight. Not far is a string of coastal lakes and unspoilt beaches. A short helicopter trip away is Nadgee Nature Reserve, the last coastal wilderness in New South Wales. Heathland full of native flowers, woodland pockets and coastal lakes make this park very special, the landscape preserved as it was when Captain Cook first sighted the east coast of Australia in 1770. A one day walk would take us around beaches and coastal heathland guided – as through the Kowmung – by our national parks rangers.

Think it over.

I will be entertaining Al From next week. I think Chelsea has enjoyed her visit.

With admiration,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bob Carr', with a stylized, flowing script.

BOB CARR
PREMIER

TOURING GUIDE

the New South Wales

South East Forests



New
South
Wales

■ SOUTH EAST FORESTS

VISITOR GUIDE



Blue Mountains National Park



New
South
Wales • Blue Mountains
National Park

Bettie

EVC promised
the Premier of
New South Wales that
she would deliver
this to the RATS.
Hume

New South Wales Government

Premier's Department
Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 5341 Sydney NSW 2001

The Honourable William Clinton
President of the United States of America
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
North West
WASHINGTON DC 20500
USA

Saucy
Fyl-
BC

10-10-00

copied
Berger
Podesta

Robert Satloff

... Avoiding a War

After eight years of Herculean effort to build Arab-Israeli peace, President Clinton faces the cruel irony that the level of violence in the Middle East may be higher when he leaves office than when he entered it. The region not only faces the prospect of the collapse of the peace process but may be on the verge of wider conflict and perhaps even war.

The situation is critical. Israel faces a three-front crisis—with Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza; with Arab citizens inside Israel proper; and, following Hezbollah's cross-border raid and kidnapping of three Israeli soldiers, a state-to-state confrontation with Syria and Lebanon, the radical Islamic group's patron and host, respectively.

Israel's likely response is the establishment of a "national emergency government" joining U.S. forces in the West Bank and Gaza. But that's not all. In recent days, Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority has reached common ground with its Islamic opposition, Hamas, such that dozens of convicted Hamas operatives have been released from Palestinian Authority jails, and Hamas leaders have been accorded extensive air time on Palestinian television to call for jihad. Combined with the efforts now underway in Iran to coordinate action among Hamas, Hezbollah and the smaller but even more extreme Islamic Jihad, the potential for a return to the mass terrorism of the mid-1990s is chillingly real.

Then there is the dimension no one wants to talk about: Iraq. Last week, Saddam Hussein told a Baghdad audience that if the Arabs gave him a parcel of land bordering Israel from which to operate, he would "eradicate Zionism." With no arms inspections in Iraq in more than two years, can we be confident that the last man to fire ballistic missiles against Israel might not today have the capability to do even worse?

Even on the political front, the situation is worse than it seems. In Jordan, the new, young monarch, King Abdullah, has been forced to order anti-riot troops to fire tear gas against thousands of Palestinian protesters; how long he can remain supportive of his six-year-old peace treaty against this rising tide is unknown. And in Egypt, Hosni Mubarak has begun to organize the first Arab League summit in a decade, a meeting whose bellicosity is sure to set back years of quiet efforts to build diplomatic and commercial ties between Israel and a dozen Arab states.

The death of the peace process and the descent to war are not foreordained. But it will require a resolute White House, willing to talk tough, and act tougher, to prevent further conflict and resurrect the principle that diplomacy is the sole route to resolving disputes.

So far, however, the administration has been neither resolute nor tough. Its decision on Saturday to acquiesce in the passage of a U.N. Security Council resolution that first condemns Israeli actions and then supports an inquiry to find out what happened was bad

policy. It could not but whet Yasser Arafat's appetite for further clashes as a means to achieve diplomatic gains and, in the process, hurt Israel's deterrent posture. That it happened on the day that Palestinians destroyed a Jewish holy site in Nablus and that Hezbollah brazenly flouted the five-month-old U.N. Security Council regime along the Lebanon-Israel border makes it shameful, too.

But there still may be time to put the brakes on the worsening situation. On the Palestinian front, the president needs to elicit a clear, public and unqualified commitment from Arafat to end violence and to use the considerable Palestinian security forces at his disposal to prevent its recurrence. Arafat must know that his relationship with the United States, perhaps his most important political ally, is at risk. To make the point, the White House should announce that it no longer opposes legislation now before the Senate threatening sanctions against the Palestinians, including a cutoff of economic aid, in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence. Arafat would get the message.

On the Lebanese-Syrian front, the president needs to join with Israel in holding Syria ultimately responsible for the captured soldiers and by offering public support to whatever moves Israel chooses to gain their release.

To address the continuing problem of Hezbollah terrorism, the United States should demand that Syria disarm the Hezbollah militia and that the Lebanese armed forces deploy in strength along the international border with Israel. These demands should be affirmed in a speedy U.N. Security Council resolution. Until it is fully implemented, the United States should suspend aid to Beirut, oppose international reconstruction efforts for southern Lebanon and announce a review of antiterrorist sanctions against Damascus with an eye toward their enhancement.

On the wider Arab front, the president needs to remind Egypt's Mubarak and other leaders such as Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah that their interests are served through calm, not tension. As the Saudis' main protector and the Egyptians' leading donor, Washington has some means to convince them that a heads-of-state summit is a bad idea worth postponing.

And toward Iraq, the administration needs to be clear: The threat or use of weapons of mass destruction against Israel, Kuwait or anyone else would trigger a regime-ending response.

None of this addresses more fundamental problems, such as putting the Oslo Humpty Dumpty back together again or removing the Saddam bogeyman from the region's political calculus, once and for all. But it may help prevent the one October Surprise nobody expected—a Middle East at war.

The writer is executive director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

WARREN COWAN
ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND MARKETING

'00 OCT 10 PM 12:35

October 4, 2000

Ms. Melanne Verveer
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Room 100
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

We were apprised that we should contact you regarding recommendations for the Medal of Freedom.

If you could forward the attached letter to President and Mrs. Clinton, it would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Warren Cowan

10-10-00
Send to Delia Cohen
Yes ☒
No ☐

cc: hisel hay
Yes ☒
No ☐
cel

WARREN COWAN
ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND MARKETING

October 4, 2000

President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Room 100
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

I am writing to you to recommend that Dame Elizabeth Taylor be considered to receive the prestigious Medal of Freedom.

Throughout Elizabeth's career, she has devoted time and effort to numerous charitable causes. "Celebrity," Elizabeth says "is not something that comes without responsibility. If I can help further a worthwhile cause simply by lending my voice, I feel it is my place to do so."

In 1976, Elizabeth assisted the Israeli War Victims Fund and has raised considerable funds for UNICEF and for the construction of hospitals around the world - including her personal contributions to the construction of two clinics in Botswana, Africa.

In 1984 - long before any other celebrity - Elizabeth Taylor stood up and led the fight to make people all over the world aware of AIDS. She started amfAR and The Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation (ETAF).

Her support of AIDS PROJECT LOS ANGELES and its 1985 fundraiser - the first major AIDS fundraiser anywhere in the world - marked her first public commitment to raise the public's awareness about the disease. Several months later, after the announcement that her close friend, Rock Hudson, was dying of the disease, Elizabeth became a force in mobilizing the entertainment, arts and fashion communities to continue in the fight.

In 1995, with money willed specifically by Rock Hudson, she founded the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Since its inception amfAR has made nearly \$166 million in grants to research, education and public policy projects. Elizabeth has lobbied in Washington, attended AIDS conferences and fundraising events on behalf of amfAR.

(continued)

In 1991, Elizabeth founded The Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation. Where amfAR's mission is research, ETAF's is patient care. ETAF operates at zero overhead cost, with Elizabeth personally underwriting all ETAF administrative costs. Therefore every cent donated directly to ETAF goes directly to organization that put ETAF funds to use serving people with HIV/AIDS or prevention information/activities. ETA has distributed over \$8 million to organizations around the world.

For her work on behalf of AIDS, Elizabeth has been honored with the Legion d'honneur, the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award from the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences, The Angel Award from Project Angel Food, which provides meals to persons with HIV and AIDS and the Vanguard Award from the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation.

Elizabeth was and continues to be at the forefront in the fight against AIDS. From the beginning, it was Elizabeth Taylor who stood in front to "fight the fight" when other people in the public eye did not. I can't think of anyone who has lead the struggle to end this epidemic more than Elizabeth Taylor and hope you will consider her for the Medal of Freedom on behalf of all her humanitarian efforts.

Sincerely,



Warren Cowan

10/2 5786

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Office of the Staff Secretary
From: NSC Exec Sec

For Pre-clearance *off ok 12*

Date of Letters *10/10/01*

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *B*
CHARLES M. BRAININ *CS*

SUBJECT: Congressional Letter on U.S. Embassy to Israel 10/10/01 2 PM 12:22

Purpose

Respond to a Congressional letter on the location of our embassy to Israel.

Background

Twenty-three Members of Congress wrote to express support for your recent statement regarding a possible move of our embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. They urge you to move the embassy as soon as possible.

Your response notes that, as you explained, you will review the question of a possible move of our embassy by the end of the year. You also point out that, in making that decision, you will assess the status of the peace process and the impact such a decision would have on it.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the responses attached at Tab A.

Attachments

- Tab A Letters of Response
- Tab B Incoming Correspondence

*NSC:
Q: IMPACT OF
CURRENT
SITUATION ON
WHAT/HOW/
WHEN WE
RESPOND?
(u)*

1 copy

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Howard:

Thank you for your letter regarding the location of our embassy in Israel.

As I conveyed in my interview with Israel Television on July 27, I will review by the end of this year the question of whether to transfer our embassy to West Jerusalem. In undertaking this review, I will take into account the status of the peace process and the impact such a decision would have on it. I also will welcome the recommendations of all interested parties, including the Congress, and look forward to further exchanges of views with you and your colleagues on this subject.

Thank you once again for your interest in this important matter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Howard L. Berman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-0526

57860

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515



September 6, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Penn Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Mr. President, we were pleased by your recent comments with respect to moving the United States embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

During an interview with Israeli Television on moving the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem you remarked, "You know, I have always wanted to move our embassy to West Jerusalem. We have designated a site there. I have not done so because I didn't want to do anything to undermine our ability to help to broker a secure and fair and lasting peace for Israelis and Palestinians. But in light of what has happened, I've taken that decision under review." More importantly, you stated that moving the embassy to Jerusalem would be "the right thing to do." Mr. President, we agree that it would be the right thing to do.

As you know, in 1995, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995. This bipartisan legislation received broad public support. The Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995, as codified by Public Law 104-45, states that U.S. policy should recognize that Jerusalem is the undivided capital of Israel, and that the U.S. Embassy in Israel should be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31, 1999.

The recognition of a united Jerusalem as Israel's eternal capital enjoys the broad support of the American public and is of paramount concern to virtually all American and Israeli Jews as well as the Government of Israel. That is why your recent comments regarding the embassy move from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is so important.

Simply put, Mr. President, moving the embassy to Jerusalem would be consistent with the practice of the United States in every other country with whom we have diplomatic relations, which is to accept the host nation's decision as to where its capital is, and to locate the U.S. embassy accordingly. Israel is the only country in the world where the U.S. embassy is located in a city which has never been regarded by the host nation as its capital. This is an unusual policy toward a close friend and ally. In principle, there is never a wrong time to do the right thing. Moving our embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is the right thing to do.

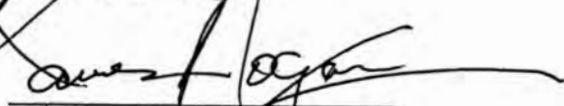
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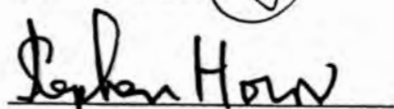
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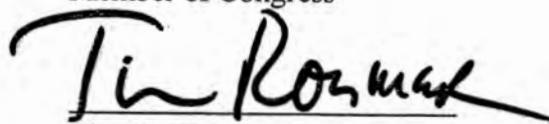
Mr. President, we urge you to act on your recent statements and move our embassy to Jerusalem as soon as possible. We appreciate your time and consideration in this critical matter.

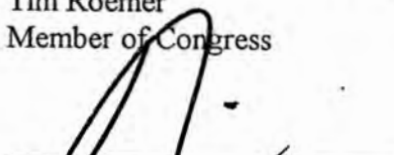
Sincerely,

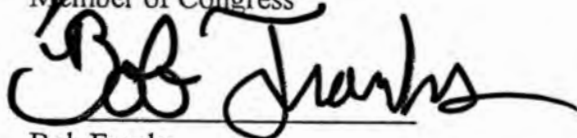

Jim Saxton
Member of Congress

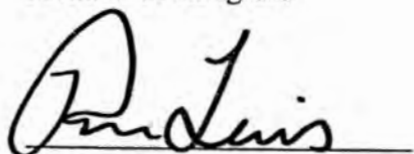

James E. Rogan
Member of Congress


Stephen Horn
Member of Congress

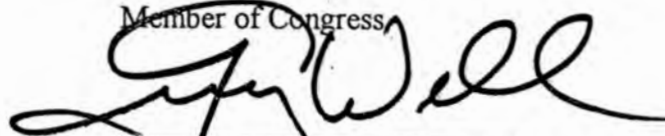

Tim Roemer
Member of Congress

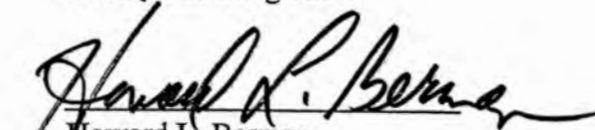

Anthony D. Weiner
Member of Congress

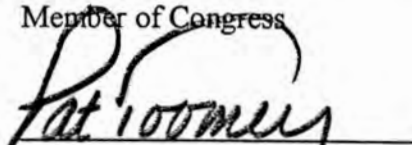

Bob Franks
Member of Congress

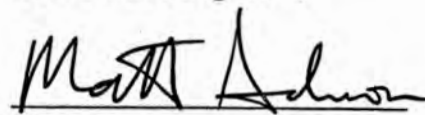

Ron Lewis
Member of Congress

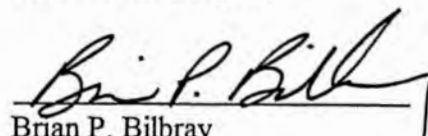

Rick Lazio
Member of Congress

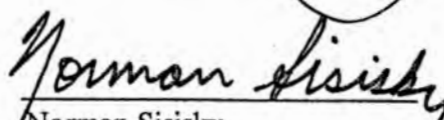

Jerry Weller
Member of Congress

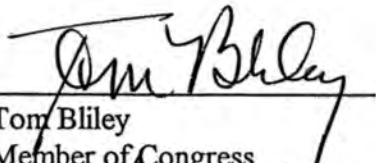

Howard L. Berman
Member of Congress

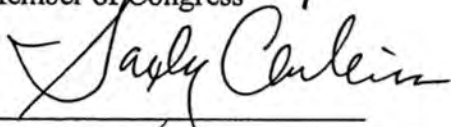

Patrick J. Toomey
Member of Congress

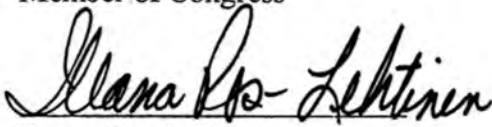

Matt Salmon
Member of Congress

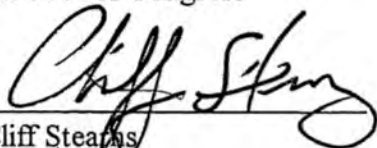

Brian P. Bilbray
Member of Congress


Norman Sisisky
Member of Congress


Tom Bliley
Member of Congress

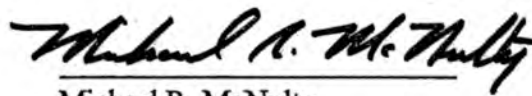

Saxby Chambliss
Member of Congress

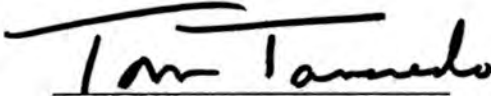

Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress

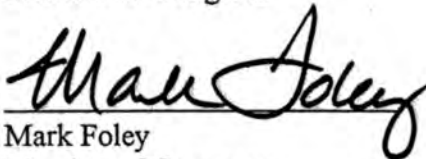

Cliff Stearns
Member of Congress


Joseph M. Hoeffel
Member of Congress


Pete Sessions
Member of Congress


Michael R. McNulty
Member of Congress


Thomas G. Tancredo
Member of Congress


Mark Foley
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 10-10-00

To: Berger, Lew

From: The Staff Secretary

Any comment?

428225

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 2000

00 OCT 9-6105

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE *neal*

SUBJECT: Amendment to PDD/NSTC-3 Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy

Purpose

To request you sign the attached proposed amendment (Tab A) to the May 1994 Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) NSTC-3, Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy (Tab B) to transfer responsibility for operation of Landsat-7 from NOAA to the Department of Interior's USGS.

Background

Following the launch failure of Landsat 6 in 1993, you signed PDD/NSTC-3, Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy in May 1994 to maintain the continuity of the Landsat program by developing a new Landsat 7 spacecraft. PDD/NSTC-3 assigned NASA responsibility to develop and launch Landsat 7, NOAA was assigned to operate it on orbit, and the Department of Interior's USGS was to archive the data.

In early 1995, NASA, NOAA and USGS signed the Landsat Management Plan detailing the roles and responsibilities as outlined in PDD/NSTC-3. NOAA was to contribute to ground system development, operate the satellite, secure international ground station agreements, and oversee data distribution. USGS was to manage the data archive and act as NOAA's agent in data distribution. However, the Congress declined to provide funds to NOAA for this purpose. Consequently, NOAA proposed an approach to cover satellite operation costs through data sales and international ground station fees alone, but participating agencies determined that this approach would not provide a stable source of funds for this important national asset.

NASA, NOAA, and USGS agree that USGS should assume responsibility for on-orbit operations, and commit to supplement revenues from data sales and ground station fees with appropriated funds, as required. The three agencies believe, and OSTP and OMB concur, that this is a more effective arrangement, and consistent with the mission of USGS. The three agencies have signed, and started to implement a transition plan consistent with this arrangement. Further, your FY 2001 budget request reflects this plan. This amendment to PDD/NSTC-3 will bring policy, budget and programmatic actions into alignment.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed amendment to PDD/NSTC-3 Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy.

Attachments

Tab A -- Proposed Amendment to PDD/NSTC-3 Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy

Tab B -- PDD/NSTC-3 Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy, May 1994

cc: The Vice President
The Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AMENDMENT TO PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVE/NSTC-3

TO: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
AFFAIRS
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC POLICY

SUBJECT: Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy (Amendment to May 1994 Directive)

Section IV of Presidential Decision Directive/NSTC-3 is hereby replaced with the following Implementing Guidelines. All other paragraphs of the original May 1994 Presidential Decision Directive/NSTC-3 remain unchanged and in full force.

IV. Implementing Guidelines

Affected agencies will identify and seek funds necessary to implement the National Strategy for Landsat Remote Sensing within the overall resource and policy guidance provided by the President. {In order to effectuate the strategy enumerated herein, the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of NASA are hereby designated as members of Landsat Program Management in accordance with section 101(b) of the Landsat Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 15 U.S.C. 5602(6) and 5611(b).} Specific agency responsibilities are provided below.

a. The Department of the Interior/USGS will:

1. Assume responsibility for management and operations of the Landsat 7 ground system elements at the USGS EROS Data Center and the Landsat 7 Program Management Office and its oversight functions.
2. Assume responsibility, beginning in FY2001, for the Landsat 7 Flight Operations Center. In coordination with DOC and NASA, revise the original Management Plan for the Landsat Program to reflect the changes implemented through this directive, including programmatic, technical, schedule, and budget information.

3. In participation with other appropriate government agencies, arrange for the continued operation of Landsats 4 and 5.
 4. Continue to maintain a national archive of existing and future Landsat-type remote sensing data within the United States and make such data available to the U.S. Government and other users.
 5. In consultation with the Department of State, establish cooperative data-sharing and data-access arrangements with foreign ground receiving stations for U.S. Government and private sector users of Landsat data collected at foreign ground stations, and consult with the Department of State on all other matters related to international obligations and policies affecting the Landsat program.
 6. Seek to offset U.S. ground-system operations costs through use of cooperative arrangements with foreign ground stations and/or reimbursements for fulfilling user requests.
 7. Solicit and coordinate future Federal-agency requirements for civil operational land remote sensing data.
 8. Work with NASA and other relevant agencies to develop a strategy for maintaining continuity of Landsat-type data beyond Landsat 7 that is consistent with each agency's expertise and mission.
- b. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will:
1. Transition the Landsat 7 ground system to DOI/USGS in accordance with the signed agreement between NASA, DOC, and DOI.
 2. Transition Flight Operations Center responsibilities to the USGS by FY2001. In coordination with DOC and DOI, revise the original Management Plan for the Landsat Program to reflect the changes implemented through this directive, including programmatic, technical, schedule, and budget information.
 3. Work with the USGS and other relevant agencies to develop a strategy for maintaining data continuity of Landsat-type data beyond Landsat 7 that is consistent with each agency's expertise and mission.
- c. The Department of Commerce/NOAA will:
- In coordination with DOI/USGS, implement the joint transition plan to transfer responsibilities to the USGS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1994

PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVE/NSTC-3

TO: The Vice President
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Secretary of Interior
 The Secretary of Commerce
 The Director, Office of Management and Budget
 The Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
 The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

SUBJECT: Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy

I. Introduction

This directive provides for continuance of the Landsat 7 program, assures continuity of Landsat-type and quality of data, and reduces the risk of a data gap.

The Landsat program has provided over 20 years of calibrated data to a broad user community including the agricultural community, global change researchers, state and local governments, commercial users, and the military. The Landsat 6 satellite which failed to reach orbit in 1993 was intended to replace the existing Landsat satellites 4 and 5, which were launched in 1982 and 1984. These satellites which are operating well beyond their three year design lives, represent the only source of a global calibrated high spatial resolution measurements of the Earth's surface that can be compared to previous data records.

In the Fall of 1993 the joint Department of Defense and National Aeronautics and Space Administration Landsat 7 program was being reevaluated due to severe budgetary constraints. This fact, coupled with the advanced age of Landsat satellites 4 and 5, resulted in a re-assessment of the Landsat program by representatives of the National Science and Technology Council. The objectives of the National Science and Technology Council were to minimize the potential for a gap in the Landsat data record if Landsat satellites 4 and 5 should cease to operate, to reduce cost, and to reduce development risk. The results of this re-assessment are identified below.

This document supersedes National Space Policy Directive #5, dated February 2, 1992, and directs implementation of the Landsat Program consistent with the intent of P. L. 102-555, the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, and P. L. 103-221, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. The Administration will seek all legislative changes necessary to implement this PDD.

II. Policy Goals

A remote sensing capability, such as is currently being provided by Landsat satellites 4 and 5, benefits the civil, commercial, and national security interests of the United States and makes contributions to the private sector which are in the public interest. For these reasons, the United States Government will seek to maintain the continuity of Landsat-type data. The U.S. Government will:

(a) Provide unenhanced data which are sufficiently consistent in terms of acquisition geometry, coverage characteristics, and spectral characteristics with previous Landsat data to allow quantitative comparisons for change detection and characterization;

(b) Make government-owned Landsat data available to meet the needs of all users at no more than the cost of fulfilling user requests consistent with data policy goals of P. L. 102-555; and,

(c) Promote and not preclude private sector commercial opportunities in Landsat-type remote sensing.

III. Landsat Strategy

a. The Landsat strategy is composed of the following elements:

(1) Ensuring that Landsat satellites 4 and 5 continue to provide data as long as they are technically capable of doing so.

(2) Acquiring a Landsat 7 satellite that maintains the continuity of Landsat-type data, minimizes development risk, minimizes cost, and achieves the most favorable launch schedule to mitigate the loss of Landsat 6.

(3) Maintaining an archive within the United States for existing and future Landsat-type data.

(4) Ensuring that unenhanced data from Landsat 7 are available to all users at no more than the cost of fulfilling user requests.

(5) Providing data for use in global change research in a manner consistent with the Global Change Research Policy Statements for Data Management.

(6) Considering alternatives for maintaining the continuity of data beyond Landsat 7.

(7) Fostering the development of advanced remote sensing technologies, with the goal of reducing the cost and increasing the performance of future Landsat-type satellites to meet U.S. Government needs, and potentially, enabling substantially greater opportunities for commercialization.

- b. These strategy elements will be implemented within the overall resource and policy guidance provided by the President.

IV. Implementing Guidelines

Affected agencies will identify funds necessary to implement the National Strategy for Landsat Remote Sensing within the overall resource and policy guidance provided by the President. {In order to effectuate the strategy enumerated herein, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior are hereby designated as members of the Landsat Program Management in accordance with section 101(b) of the Landsat Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 15 U.S.C. 5602(6) and 5611(b).} Specific agency responsibilities are provided below.

a. The Department of Commerce/NOAA will:

(1) In participation with other appropriate government agencies arrange for the continued operation of Landsat satellites 4 and 5 and the routine operation of future Landsat satellites after their placement in orbit.

(2) Seek better access to data collected at foreign ground stations for U.S. Government and private sector users of Landsat data.

(3) In cooperation with NASA, manage the development of and provide a share of the funding for the Landsat 7 ground system.

(4) Operate the Landsat 7 spacecraft and ground system in cooperation with the Department of the Interior.

(5) Seek to offset operations costs through use of access fees from foreign ground stations and/or the cost of fulfilling user requests.

(6) Aggregate future Federal requirements for civil operational land remote sensing data.

b. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will:

(1) Ensure data continuity by the development and launch of a Landsat 7 satellite system which is at a minimum functionally equivalent to the Landsat 6 satellite in accordance with section 102, P. L. 102-555.

(2) In coordination with DOC and DOI, develop a Landsat 7 ground system compatible with the Landsat 7 spacecraft.

(3) In coordination with DOC, DOI, and DOD, revise the current Management plan to reflect the changes implemented through this directive, including programmatic, technical, schedule, and budget information.

(4) Implement the joint NASA/DOD transition plan to transfer the DOD Landsat 7 responsibilities to NASA.

(5) In coordination with other appropriate agencies of the U. S. Government develop a strategy for maintaining continuity of Landsat-type data beyond Landsat 7.

(6) Conduct a coordinated technology demonstration program with other appropriate agencies to improve the performance and reduce the cost for future unclassified earth remote sensing systems.

c. The Department of Defense will implement the joint NASA/DOD transition plan to transfer the DOD Landsat 7 responsibilities to NASA.

d. The Department of the Interior will continue to maintain a national archive of existing and future Landsat-type remote sensing data within the United States and make such data available to U. S. Government and other users.

e. Affected agencies will identify the funding, and funding transfers for FY 1994, required to implement this strategy that are within their approved fiscal year 1994 budgets and subsequent budget requests.

V. Reporting Requirements

U. S. Government agencies affected by the strategy guidelines are directed to report no later than 30 days following the issuance of this directive, to the National Science and Technology Council on their implementation. The agencies will address management and funding responsibilities, government and contractor operations, data management, archiving, and dissemination, necessary changes to P. L. 102-555 and commercial considerations associated with the Landsat program.

William T. Clavin

Handwritten: need to reply
Jake Hartz, Jr - The Energy and Water Spending legislation passed by the Senate is a lifesaver for Eastern Arkansas. Without these funds the Grand Prairie Demonstration Irrigation Project and Bayou Meto Irrigation and Drainage Project will come to a halt. They appreciate your concern and hope your decision is favorable to Eastern Arkansas agriculture and the Grand Prairie by signing this appropriation Bill.

Handwritten: VETOED THIS BILL STAFF SE SHOULD CONSIDER REPLY

10-10-00

The Honorable Bill Clinton
United States President

Dear Mr. President:

The Energy and Water Spending legislation passed by the Senate yesterday is a life saver for Eastern Arkansas. Without these funds the Grand Prairie Demonstration Irrigation Project and Bayou Meto Irrigation and Drainage Project will come to a halt.

The recent droughts have pressured the aquifer and it is lowering at a rapid rate. We need supplement surface water from our bountiful supply in lakes and rivers to sustain these aquifers.

We appreciate your concern and help in the past and sincerely hope your decision is favorable to Eastern Arkansas agriculture and the Grand Prairie by signing this appropriation Bill.

Best,

Handwritten: Wanda

Wanda Northcutt Hartz

Handwritten: Jake

Jake Hartz, Jr.

10-10-00

Handwritten: Is Cohen for reply?

Handwritten: Yes ☒ *Handwritten: No* ☐

Handwritten: 6.

*Handwritten: coordinate w/ OMB
UEG
CEQ*

*Mike
List*

JAKE HARTZ, JR.
2015 SOUTH MAIN
STUTTGART, ARKANSAS 72160

October 3, 2000

The Honorable Bill Clinton
United States President

Dear Mr. President:

The Energy and Water Spending legislation passed by the Senate yesterday is a life saver for Eastern Arkansas. Without these funds the Grand Prairie Demonstration Irrigation Project and Bayou Meto Irrigation and Drainage Project will come to a halt.

The recent droughts have pressured the aquifer and it is lowering at a rapid rate. We need supplement surface water from our bountiful supply in lakes and rivers to sustain these aquifers.

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Best,

Wanda

Wanda Northcutt Hartz

Jake

Jake Hartz, Jr.

10-10-00

To Cohen for reply?

Yes/ No -

6.

*Coordinate w/OMB
LEG
CEQ*

TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON
FAX NO: 202 456 6703

FROM: WANDA NORTHCUTT HARTZ AND JAKE HARTZ, JR.

FAX NO: 870-673-3139

DATE: OCTOBER 3, 2000

SUBJECT: WATER

PAGES: ONE PLUS COVER SHEET

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

September 26, 2000

Memorandum

To: President William J. Clinton
From: Cathryn Slater *Cathy*
Subject: Conservation and Reinvestment Act

Among other things, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) would provide permanent funding for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) established by the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. When considering CARA, the House and Senate Committee versions allocated \$100 and \$150 million respectively for the HPF. We urge the Administration to do whatever possible to ensure that funding for the HPF is included in the final version of CARA.

In 1976, Congress first authorized an annual expenditure of \$150 million in HPF grants for States to identify, enhance, and protect historic properties that provide a tangible expression of our evolution as a Nation. The HPF monies are not derived from taxes, but instead are drawn from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease revenues. The wisdom of using the proceeds from the depletion of one non-renewable resource to protect and enhance another is unassailable. Unfortunately, actual HPF appropriations have averaged less than one-third the amount originally envisioned. Congress now has an opportunity to fulfill the original congressional intent behind the HPF.

Adequate and permanent funding of the HPF is critical to the success of the national historic preservation program. It is used to create partnerships with State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector that revitalize and strengthen the built environment of our communities. Expenditures are matched more than dollar-for-dollar by non-federal sources and provide the backbone of the Nation's historic preservation program. The HPF supports programs that protect and enhance historic properties through matching grants to State, Tribal and local governments. For example, States use the HPF to administer the Federal rehabilitation tax credit, which has leveraged over \$19 billion in private investment in historic resources since 1976.

The Council urges that you take steps to ensure adequate funding for the HPF, preferably at the level of \$150 million annually. Please call me at 202-606-8648 should you need additional information. Your consideration of this matter is greatly appreciated.

Send to Cohen?
Yes ☒

No ☐

coordinate

withOMB

CEQ
E. Lovell

and

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 809

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Date: September 27, 2000To: William J. ClintonOrganization: The President of the United StatesFax Number: 202-456-2883From: Cathryn SlaterPhone: (202) 606-8503Fax: (202) 606-8647/5073

Comments: _____

Number of pages including this cover sheet: 2

If you have problems with this transmission, please call (202)-606-8509. The Council's main number is (202)-606-8503.



00 UC: 10 PM 12/5/7

*The Secretary of Defense
and
Mrs. Cohen
request the pleasure of your company
at the dedication
of the USO Corridor
Thursday, the second of November
eleven o'clock
Reception immediately following*

*Civilian: Business Attire
Military: Service Dress
R.S.V.P. (703) 692-7195*

*The USO Exhibit
Pentagon Concourse at Corridor 1
Washington, D.C.*

10-10-00

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒
No ☐

cal

THE WHITE HOUSE

00 OCT 16 PM 3:47

From: *Maria Haley*
Deputy Director
Office of Presidential Personnel

Date: *10-16-00*

To: *Lisel Loy / Staff Secretary*

Cc:

Re: *Correspondence from David Hayden*

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| ☐ Letter from MH | ☐ For your Info | ☐ Return Phone Call | ☐ Ask Me |
| ☐ As you Requested | ☐ Please File | ☐ Interview/ Place | ☐ Congressional |

Remarks:

*This was handed to me during
the PNTR signing. Please handle
response. Thanks*

10-16-00
Send to Cohen?
Yes ☒
No ☐

Maria

Cal



MeetChina.com

相 约 中 国

300 Montgomery Street, Suite 1160

San Francisco, CA 94104

Tel: 415-288-8228

Fax: 415-288-8227

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

October 10, 2000

Dear President Clinton:

I would like to extend my personal congratulations to you and your Administration on the passage of Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) with the People's Republic of China. As a longtime supporter of PNTR, I am heartened by the overwhelming bipartisan support of the bill by both the House and the Senate. By signing this landmark legislation, US-China relations will enter an era of goodwill and prosperity that will surpass any that we have previously seen. The changes that will result from China's accession to the World Trade Organization will be profound and far-reaching. It has taken courage on the part of China's leaders to open their markets and reduce trade barriers and it has also required a high level of commitment from your Administration to make passage of PNTR a reality.

I applaud the efforts of everyone involved in the fight for PNTR and I firmly believe that our efforts will be rewarded with unparalleled opportunities between our great nations.

Sincerely,

David Hayden
Chairman, MeetChina.com

MeetChina.com Executives To Join President Clinton for Historic Signing Of Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China

Washington, D.C., October 10, 2000 – Executives from MeetChina.com, China's leading online cross-border trade platform, will join President Clinton today at the White House as the President signs landmark legislation granting Permanent Normal Trade Relations to China, marking a historical shift in U.S.-China trade relations.

The private White House ceremony will be attended by CEOs from major multinationals and Members of Congress that were involved with the debate in Washington over China's trade status. MeetChina.com applauded the decision to grant China Permanent Normal Trade Relations. The decision is a vote of confidence for the more than 75,000 Chinese businesses represented on the MeetChina.com site, many of which welcome the trade bill and World Trade Organization entry.

According to MeetChina.com's Co-founder, Kenneth Leonard, "As President Clinton signs this landmark legislation, US-China relations will enter an era of goodwill and prosperity that will surpass any that we have previously seen. The changes that will result from China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) will be profound and far-reaching."

"In the past year of operation, we have seen the enthusiasm from both Chinese and U.S. companies to trade directly with each other through MeetChina.com. Permanent normal trade relations and China's membership in WTO will simplify this trading process and expand the opportunities for both U.S. and Chinese businesses," said Leonard.

Approved by the Senate in September and the House of Representatives in May, the trade bill will end the 20-year-old annual process of reviewing China's trade status and guarantee Chinese goods the same low-tariff access to the U.S. market as products from nearly every other nation. In exchange for the benefits, China agreed to ease a wide range of trade barriers under the terms of an agreement aimed at clearing the way for Beijing to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). Enactment of permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) for China was one of Clinton's top legislative priorities for his final year in office.

About MeetChina.com

MeetChina.com, China's leading trade portal, provides a window for businesses worldwide to efficiently source and procure products directly from China. Founded in 1998, MeetChina.com is a leader in China's e-commerce explosion and a pioneer in introducing e-commerce to China's import and export business. MeetChina.com and its members are revolutionizing the way China does business with the world.