

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1/12/00

Copied

HRC

Podesta

Dear Val -

Thanks for your letter.
We missed you at the budget
signing and hope to see you
often this last year and beyond.
You're always welcome here.

Bob,

Bill

Val J. Halamandaris
National Association for Home Care
228 Seventh Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003



List
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
01-17-00

Mary Suther
Chairman of the Board
Val J. Halamandaris
President

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HOME CARE
228 Seventh Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003 • 202/547-7424 • 202/547-3540 fax

Honorable Frank E. Mos
Senior Counsel
Stanley M. Brand
General Counsel

November 30, 1999

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ask him to
keep you -
Be

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this note is to thank you for inviting me to attend the signing ceremony of the final budget bill yesterday at the White House.

I was very much looking forward to thanking you in person for all of the hard work you have done on behalf of the home care and hospice community.

Regrettably, I had a bout with the flu that kept me from attending. You can imagine how bad I felt if it kept me from being with you on this important occasion.

I am enclosing a press release commending you and your good staff for all that you have done for us.

You have my very great respect and admiration. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Val
Val J. Halamandaris
President

PR.
VJH:klr

Best wishes to you and the First Lady
during this holiday season and always
VJA



Contact: Valerie Erb Tully
202/547-7424

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE GIVES RELIEF TO HOME HEALTH PROVIDERS FROM
ONEROUS PROVISIONS OF THE BALANCED BUDGET ACT**

Measure Includes Positive Steps Toward Restoring Access to Home Care for Medicare Beneficiaries

Washington, D.C. (November 22, 1999) – Congress Friday passed a package providing much-needed relief to home health providers who were sent reeling by Medicare cutbacks enacted under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA). In addition to slight increases in Medicare reimbursement, the package, part of the omnibus spending bill HR 3194, also includes provisions to alleviate some unneeded regulatory pressures that have been placed on home health providers.

“Passage of this measure has sent waves of relief through the home health community,” said Val J. Halamandaris, president of the National Association for Home Care. “Beyond the help that will be given by the legislation, home care providers are experiencing a renewed sense that the Administration and members of the House and Senate are listening and are supportive of the pivotal role that agencies play in the recovery and rehabilitation of millions of Americans.”

Specifically, the measure will:

- Delay the 15% cut in Medicare funding that was scheduled for October 1, 2000, until one year after the home health prospective payment system (PPS) is put into place. The measure further requires a study by the Department of Health and Human Services analyzing the need, if any, for the 15% cut.
- Provide a payment of \$10 for each Medicare beneficiary a home health agency served in fiscal year (FY) 2000 to help offset some of the costs of collecting and reporting the required Outcome and Assessment Information Set (OASIS) data. Additionally, the General Accounting Office (GAO) will be required to report on the cost of collecting and reporting OASIS data as well as the impact of data collection on beneficiary privacy.
- Limit the value of surety bonds for home health agencies to the lower of \$50,000 or 10% of the previous year's revenues. A single bond will be required for agencies participating in both Medicare and Medicaid, and bonds will be required for four years of program participation (instead than the full length of participation).
- Raise the per beneficiary Medicare reimbursement limits by 2% during FY 2000 for agencies whose limits are below the national median.
- Eliminate the requirement that home health agencies bill for durable medical equipment (DME) under the forthcoming PPS, as had been required under the BBA.
- Increase oxygen and DME Medicare reimbursement rates by .3% in FY 2001 and by .6% in FY 2001. Rates otherwise would have been frozen in those years.
- Prohibit the Health Care Financing Administration from using inherent reasonableness authority for pricing DME until the GAO issues a report on its impact and a final rules has been published in the *Federal Register*.
- Increase payment rates to hospices by .5% in FY 2001 and .75% in FY 2002.

-More-



BBA Fix/P. 2 of 2

“We would like to thank President Clinton and all of the Members of Congress who have been so supportive of home health providers and the patients we serve,” added Halamandaris. “This support is particularly important at this time as providers prepare for the major overhaul of the Medicare home health benefit that will occur next year with the launching of the prospective payment system.”

Founded in 1982, NAHC is the largest trade association serving the nation's home care agencies, hospices, and home care aide organizations that provide health and supportive services to more than seven million patients receiving care in their homes due to acute, long-term, or terminal health conditions.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-12-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. President,

to Mr. C. J. Davis
at Albany

John Kelly asked
that I bring his
letter of resignation
to your attention.
He is running for
Congress in New Mexico's
First Congressional
District.

Bac

1-12-00

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has

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After you have seen,
we will send original
to Burkhardt for reply -

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CC:

M. MOORE

Jan's

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
U.S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
District of New Mexico*

P.O. Box 607
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

505/346-7274
FAX 505/346-7296

January 3, 2000

VIA FACSIMILE AND U.S. MAIL

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The time has come for me to leave the Department of Justice. My last day as United States Attorney will be Tuesday, January 4, 2000. I am also stepping down as the Attorney General's Special Representative to the Southwest Border.

I am honored beyond measure to have served as your United States Attorney in New Mexico since 1993. During that time, the United States Attorney's Office in New Mexico has doubled in size. I am proud of the good that your administration and the Department of Justice have accomplished for the people of New Mexico during this time.

As you know, with fewer than two million people, New Mexico is one of the country's least populated states. At the same time, New Mexico impacts a number of important federal interests, and the policies of the federal government in turn greatly affect the people of this state.

I want you to know that your policy initiatives have had a decidedly positive impact on New Mexico over the last seven years. The commitment of hundreds of millions of dollars of new federal spending to protect the Southwest Border and improve the efficiency of our ports of entry will be a lasting benefit to the State of New Mexico.

Likewise, the COPS program and the Department of Justice and Department of the Interior Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative have had a meaningful impact on the state. One of my proudest achievements has been the close personal working relationships I have been able to develop with tribal law enforcement during my time in office. The result of our collective efforts has been a tangible improvement in public safety on the state's 22 reservations.

January 3, 2000

Page 2

Finally, New Mexico is at the center of much of the country's defense and energy-related research and development. I believe that this office, as well as our colleagues in federal law enforcement, at the Department of Defense, and in the Department of Energy, have worked hard to safeguard national security and protect the nation's science and technology infrastructure during the Clinton Administration.

Last week, I told both the Attorney General and Senator Bingaman that my time as the United States Attorney has been the professional "highlight" of a very busy 25-year legal career. In addition, Mr. President, you should know that words cannot adequately describe how rewarding and personally satisfying it has been to hold a Presidential appointment during your Administration. You have done great things for the country, and I am proud to have played a small part.

I wish you the very best during your final year in office. Suedeem and I will look forward to renewing our old friendship when time permits.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John J. Kelly", written in a cursive style.

JOHN J. KELLY
United States Attorney

JJK/ch



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20250

January 10, 2000

TO: Renee Sagiv

FAX #: (202) 456-5426

PHONE #: (202) 456-5519

PAGES: 2
(Including cover sheet)

REFERENCE: We received the following letter last Friday. Just in case it was sent to us by mistake, you should check to see if it has been received at the White House.

FROM: Lynne Finnerty
TITLE: Executive Secretariat

FAX: 202-720-2166
VOICE: 202-720-7100
E-MAIL: lyne.finnerty@usda.gov

1-12-00

Send to Buschardt?

Yes ☒No ☐

C

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARIAT, USDASTATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORState Capitol
Little Rock 72201

JAN -7 A 11:58

COPIES: _____ Mike Huckabee
Governor

December 14, 1999

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. President:

Arkansas has some of the most beautiful, productive, and accessible forests in the nation. Over the past ten years, Arkansans have increased their local forested acres from about 17 million to greater than 18 million. Local people know what is best for their forests including those acres in the National Forest system.

Arkansas and the nation already have significant acres designated as wilderness that must remain roadless. Arkansans do not need another 109,000 acres designated "off limits" to all but the most able-bodied outdoors persons. The handicapped, families with young children, and others not as physically fit, need opportunities to see and enjoy their forests.

Contrary to the Notice of Intent, roadless areas do not create biological diversity, protect forest health, or increase wildlife habitat. Roads have no negative affect on those issues. Forest roads enable quick access for fire suppression and forest health operations. Both increase the vigor of the forest. Since the proposed roadless areas are not contiguous, these areas do not provide vital habitat connectivity and migration routes for wildlife species requiring large home ranges.

Already the supply of forest products from the National Forest system has been reduced from about 20 percent of the total national supply to five percent. In combination with other restrictions, further reducing the supply of forest products from the National Forest system will create additional stress on the nation's private forests and the forests of under-developed countries. An arbitrary policy to remove millions of forest acres from production is neither economically or environmentally sound.

The proposed policy does not give enough consideration for the needs of local citizens. Arkansas' forests are critical to local towns, businesses, schools, and tourism. I urge you to reevaluate your proposed roadless policy.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mike Huckabee", written over a horizontal line.

Mike Huckabee

MH:dc:smb

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-12-00

Survey Finds 'Profound Stress' on Armed Forces

By ELIZABETH BECKER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — America's armed forces are stressed out, underpaid and worried about the military's ability to meet all of the new demands placed on it, according to a two-year private survey of military personnel to be released on Monday.

Commissioned by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the survey asked 12,000 members of the military about morale, leadership, readiness, quality of life and commitment to military values.

Their answers have a familiar ring to Defense Department officials who have made improving the quality of life for the military a priority, and to presidential candidates who are debating how to strengthen the armed forces.

"In taking the pulse of today's military this study found a profound stress on the armed forces," said the report, "American Military Culture in the 21st Century."

That stress is rooted in the 300 percent increase in overseas deployments for a force that has been cut by more than one-third over the last decade. The defense budget was reduced early in the decade to reflect the end of the cold war and the

breakup of the Soviet Union, leading to cuts the report says were too deep.

Last year the Defense Department had its first real budget increase of the decade, including a 4.8 percent pay increase for the military. But the report says there are still not enough resources to keep up with technological changes and with the military's new "nontraditional" roles, like

**The military today:
greater demands
and lower morale.**

peacekeeping, drug interdiction and humanitarian missions.

"It is a thoughtful study and it raises issues that we as a department are focused on day in and day out," said P. J. Crowley, a Pentagon spokesman.

"When you look back at the decade of the 90's, there is no question that we have undergone a dramatic shift in the way we operate," he said.

Because members of the all-volun-

teer military are older on average and more than half of them are married, often to spouses who work outside the home, the questions of pay, housing, health benefits and family stability were at the top of the list of concerns, the survey found.

Those worries translated into lower morale, said Joseph Collins, the project director at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"Just at a time when military members are needed at home more and more to share family responsibilities, they are being deployed more often," Mr. Collins said.

The study also found a concern about how the increasing emphasis on minimizing casualties was affecting the military.

"The entire military cultural ethic depends on self-sacrifice, so if you tell the military to go into harm's way but you can't take casualties, you've got a problem," Mr. Collins said.

Two pleasant surprises found in the survey were the strength of those military values in all services and all ranks, and the number of close friendships between members of the military and civilians.

Less welcome were results show-

ing an uneven quality of leadership and questions about the necessity for all the overseas deployments.

The complaints contained in the study read alternately like a plea from the Defense Department for more money and like a campaign stump speech.

In a speech a few months ago, Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, the front-runner for the Republican nomination, sounded a similar note. "Rarely has our military been so freely used — an average of one deployment every nine weeks in the last few years," Mr. Bush said. "Since the end of the cold war, our ground forces have been deployed more frequently, while our defense budget has fallen by nearly 40 percent."

Mr. Crowley, the Pentagon spokesman, said that while there was no question of the increased stress and strain of deployments on the military, the United States has more often been criticized for refusing to intervene overseas, most recently to prevent genocide in Rwanda.

"It's one thing to say in the rhetoric of a campaign there are too many missions," he said. "But then you ask which would you not have done; it becomes much harder."

~~anything~~ / Sunday
anything more
can do
BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-12-00

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Berger
Podesta

HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 179
PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA 86434



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-12-00

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ps advice to
what we should do
cut it - get relevant
people working on it
ps do reply for me
By

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington, D.C. 20500

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Podesta

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(original for
reply)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-12-00

The Great Spirit created Man and Woman in his own image. In doing so, both were created as equals. Both depending on each other in order to survive. Great respect was shown for each other; in doing so, happiness and contentment was achieved then, as it should be now.

The connecting of the Hair makes them one person; for happiness or contentment cannot be achieved without each other.

The Canyons are represented by the purples in the middle ground, where the people were created. These canyons are Sacred, and should be so treated at all times.

The Reservation is pictured to represent the land that is ours, treat it well.



The Reservation is our heritage and the heritage of our children yet unborn. Be good to our land and it will continue to be good to us.

The Sun is the symbol of life, without it nothing is possible – plants don't grow – there will be no life – nothing. The Sun also represents the dawn of the Hualapai people. Through hard work, determination and education, everything is possible and we are assured bigger and brighter days ahead.

The Tracks in the middle represent the coyote and other animals which were here before us.

The Green around the symbol are pine trees, representing our name Hualapai – PEOPLE OF THE TALL PINES –

HUALAPAI NATION OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Chairman

P.O. Box 179 • Peach Springs, Arizona 86434 • (520) 769-2216

Vice Chairman

January 10, 2000

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Gamyu, The Hualapai Nation brings you greetings and welcomes you to this beautiful land our ancestors have inhabited since time immemorial. The world now knows this land as the Grand Canyon but the Hualapai have always called this canyon the sacred place from which our people emerged.

Our Water

In this majestic setting, we wanted to bring to your attention three matters that are of crucial importance to the Tribe. The first is about water. The Hualapai Tribe's water rights are not adjudicated. The Department of Justice failed to include the Tribes of the Grand Canyon in the adjudication of the waters of the Colorado River (Arizona v. California). Both the Havasupai and the Hualapai were left out of that adjudication. So today, we do not know how much water we have the right to use. In the west, water is essential to the life of a community. Without water, we cannot plan a future. We cannot plan economic development or even the size of our tribal community. Our unemployment runs as high as 70%. Creating jobs and a future for our people is one of our highest priorities. But without the ability to develop the water that will nourish any economic enterprise, we cannot create the jobs we need.

The solution is for the United States to sit down with the Hualapai Tribe to negotiate our water rights. We prefer negotiations to litigation. The United States has successfully settled Indian water rights claims. These settlements have saved decades of litigation and resulted in a realistic and usable quantification of tribal water rights. We call upon you today, President Clinton, to commit to the Hualapai Tribe that their water rights will be negotiated and settled. As President, you are in the position to begin the process that will clarify what water we put to beneficial use for our future.

We also call upon you, Mr. President, to place in your budget monies to settle Indian water rights. For after the negotiation process is over, the settlement of the claim must be budgeted and approved by Congress. Both the Administration and Congress have consistently failed to budget money to settle Indian water rights. We propose that you begin by including an annual budget for settling Indian water rights. Mr. President, we have appreciated the commitments you have made in your executive orders to ensure that federal agencies live up to their trust responsibilities. However, the test of that commitment is in the budget. Is the Administration willing to budget the money necessary to fulfill the terms of that trust responsibility?

Our Neighbor, the Grand Canyon National Park

We meet you today at the Grand Canyon National Park. Our relations with the Park are unique for they are at once our neighbor and also, as your executive orders and statutory law have made clear, our trustee. The Grand National Park owes a duty of trust to the Hualapai people. As our trustee, they are obligated to treat our land with as much care and protection as they grant to their own lands. Too often the Park and the Department of Interior spend energy and resources trying to avoid that trust responsibility rather than looking for ways of including that trust responsibility in their actions. The reality is that Park lands cannot be protected at the expense of Tribal lands. Whether it be noise from aircraft, the effects of the Glen Canyon Dam, or invading non-native vegetation, if it affects Park lands it also affects tribal lands. The solution is for the Tribe and the Park to work cooperatively to address the many issues that we face.

We are happy to report to you that we are working on a Memorandum of Understanding that would put in writing the process for resolving disputes with our neighbor and for sharing resources. In particular, the MOU will address the dispute the Tribe has with the Park over the Reservation boundary. The Department of Interior claims the boundary is at the high water mark, the tribe claims the boundary is at the center of the River. Although Congress expanded the Park boundary to the high water mark south of the river in 1975, the statute prohibited the transfer of Indian lands "except after approval by the governing body of the respective Indian tribe." P.L. 93-620 § 5. The legislative history makes it very clear that this section was intended to protect the Hualapai Tribe. Both the Department of Interior and Senator Goldwater, upon introduction of the bill, stated that the boundary would not be moved to the south of the river until after the Hualapai Council approved of the move and compensation was made. Senate Report 93-406, 93d. Cong. 1st, Sess. At 11. Indeed, the map itself stated that the move was "subject to concurrence of the Hualapai Nation." Cong. Rec. March 20, 1973 at 8691. The Hualapai Tribal Council has never approved of the move of the Park boundary to the south side of the river.

Instead of litigating the boundary issue, we ask you to support the Park's efforts to negotiate a process for resolving disputes along the river and to provide for the integrated and coordinated management of the Grand Canyon resources for both the Park and the Tribe. As guidance, we will look to the cooperative management agreement between the Grand Rond Tribe and the Forest Service whereby the Grand Rond Tribe has assumed responsibilities for management of Forest reserve lands.

Overflights of the Grand Canyon

Mr. President, you came to the Grand Canyon in 1996 and declared your commitment to the protection of this magnificent resource from overflight noise. Mr. President, that same noise also pollutes our lands. We have been working with the FAA and National Park Service to ensure that as flights are moved off of Park lands, they are not moved on to our lands.

The Grand Canyon Overflights Act called upon the Secretary to take actions "necessary for the protection of the resources in the Grand Canyon from the adverse impacts associated with aircraft overflights." The following sentence called upon the Secretary to take measures to restore natural

quite to the Park. P.L. 100-91, § 3(b)(1). It is our belief that when Congress referred to the protection of the resources of the Grand Canyon that included the protection of the resources of all the Grand Canyon, including Tribal lands. As you know, basic rules of statutory construction state that when Congress uses distinct terms in the same section, it is aware of the distinction. Congress did not limit its call for the protection of the resources of the Grand Canyon to just the Park as it did in other sentences of the same section. In the years preceding the Overflights Act, Congress had enacted several bills affecting the Grand Canyon and was well aware of the presence of tribal and non-Park lands and interests in the Grand Canyon.

Unfortunately, the Park has taken the position that Congress was referring solely to Park lands in this section. Once again, we do not understand why the Department of Interior, charged as our trustee, chooses to take positions that are contrary to our best interests. The application of P.L. 100-91 to all Grand Canyon resources does not in any way limit its beneficial application to the Park lands. We ask you to urge the Department of Interior to reconsider this position. Ask them to review their interpretation from the perspective of a trustee. If there is ambiguity in the statute, can it be interpreted in favor of tribal interests? Does applying the protections to tribal lands and park lands alike further the Department's overriding trust duty to treat the tribal lands with the same care as park lands? What interests are served by excluding tribal lands from the protections of the Overflights Act? We believe that the Park's interests in protection their lands from overflight noise are only furthered if Tribal lands are similarly protected.

Mr. President, we thank you for taking these comments to heart. We look forward to hearing from you and your staff. In closing, we invite you to the tribal half of the Grand Canyon. We want to show you the meaning and hope that the Grand Canyon represents for our people.

Sincerely,



Louise Benson, Chairwoman
Hualapai Tribal Council

cc: Lynn Cutler
Senior Advisory for Indian Affairs
to the Chief of Staff of the White House
Old Executive Office Building, Room 106
Washington, D.C. 20502

Do TY to Mack

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-12-00 JAN 11 / 2000
seen letter MACK McLARTY
to Macky - article to Gen.

Mr. President,

I wanted to be sure you had seen Buddy
Mackay's piece in Time. It is both thoughtful
and timely. Buddy is doing an excellent job
in my view. I have positive feedback both
here and in Latin America on his efforts.

Respectfully — Mac

Do TY to Mack
nice letter

to Buddy - article to
Gene

copied
article to
Sperling
Podesta
incoming
original to
Burkhardt (for
replies)

Kenneth H. MacKay

After Seattle, What?

We need to speed up the pace of hemispheric free-trade negotiations

IN MY MANY YEARS OF PUBLIC LIFE, I HAVE HAD TO WRESTLE many times with that old straw man, conventional wisdom. The conventional wisdom among many observers is that the difficult World Trade Organization negotiations in Seattle killed the proposal to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005. That's wrong. Not only is it very much alive, the FTAA is the harbinger of a brighter future for our hemisphere.

The concerns raised by protesters in Seattle, about labor standards, environmental quality and open decision making, are real. But the truth is our FTAA effort is radically different from the WTO. The FTAA does not stand alone as a trade initiative. Our goal, rather, is to create a Community of the Americas, in which social development, the strengthening of democracy and environmental responsibility are parallel to economic integration.

Proof of the energy that exists for the creation of FTAA can be seen in the contrast between Seattle and what happened in Toronto only a few weeks earlier, at a meeting of the hemisphere's trade ministers. Compared with Seattle, Toronto was a boring success. No bricks through windows, no loud protests. Just progress toward hemispheric integration. In Toronto, the ministers put labor and environmental standards on the agenda for the next FTAA round and instructed negotiators to develop draft texts of chapters for the FTAA. In short, their negotiations are very much on track.

It is reasonable for the world's trading nations to be focused on bringing China into the WTO, and I believe that opening Chinese markets is extremely important to the future of the U.S. economy and to China itself. And as President Clinton stated, the goals of the Seattle WTO meetings are vital to a growing world economy and must not be abandoned. Still, these worthy initiatives cannot obscure what the FTAA offers this hemisphere as its nations gravitate toward one another.

When complete, the Free Trade Area of the Americas will form the largest free trade area in the world, with 800 million consumers and a gross domestic product in excess of \$10 trillion. Already, Mexico has surpassed Japan in terms of total trade volume, owing in great measure to the enactment of the North American Free Trade accord. Canada and Mexico, in that order, are the U.S.'s two top trading partners. Trade with Canada and Mexico, after five years of free trade, makes up 40% of U.S. trade with the whole world.

These three nations, with 50% of the population of the Americas, make up 85% of the GDP of the entire hemisphere. The nations of Central America and the Caribbean, taken collectively, are America's sixth largest trading partner, while Mercosur countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay) are America's eighth largest partner. Within our hemisphere, it is easy to see that we have the greatest potential of any region in the world.

Principles of democracy govern 34 of the 35 hemispheric countries. Financial institutions are creating common instruments of finance in which any resident of the hemisphere can invest. Communications companies have erased the hundreds and thousands of miles that separate our businesses, families and institutions. Greater community is particularly needed in the Americas, where social disparities are as large as any in the world. Integration—driven by modernization and productivity and made possible by advances in technology—can make dramatic differences in the lives of the burgeoning population.

The present is far from perfect. But our challenge, in the wake of Seattle, is not to slow down but to speed up our efforts. Tom Donohue, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, has already suggested that we should conclude the FTAA within three years, not five years, as laid out by the agreements reached at the Miami and Santiago summits. And he is right.

European nations recognized they were moving toward integration and speeded up creation of the European Union. We should do the same so that our citizens can benefit sooner rather than later. Significantly, all the major U.S. presidential candidates still support the FTAA. Seattle notwithstanding, we have the time to build support for it in the U.S. Congress. Fast-track authority for the President to negotiate the FTAA can and should be granted after January 2001. And that will be soon enough.

In the meantime, those of us interested in a new era of progress and democratic stability in the Americas must continue to do our work, keep our eyes on the prize and let the conventional wisdom generated by Seattle do what it always does: change with the changing situation. ■

Kenneth H. ("Buddy") MacKay, formerly Governor of Florida, is President Bill Clinton's special envoy to the Americas



KIM HAMILTON—CORBIS SYGMA

Silicon Valley Sprouts a 'Digital Divide'

Region's Growth Shows Signs of Widening Disparity

By SCOTT THURM

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In Silicon Valley these days, it is a different kind of boom.

Job growth, a basic indicator of economic vitality, has slowed to a crawl. But wages are high and are climbing. Cash registers are ringing. Venture capitalists and stock-market investors are pumping even more money into the region.

Prosperity comes at a price, according to a report being released today by Joint Venture: Silicon Valley Network, a private group backed by the region's businesses and governments. Skyrocketing housing prices make home ownership unattainable for most workers. The well-skilled and well-heeled are grabbing a disproportionate share of the riches. The region's large Hispanic population, in particular, mostly is being left out of the party.

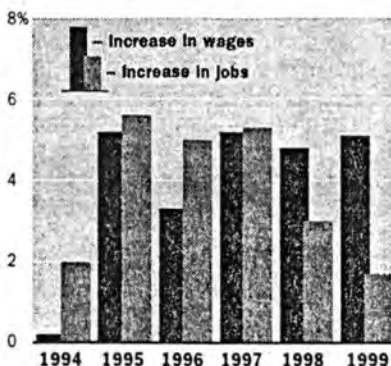
"There are groups in the valley that just aren't participating in the digital economy," said the report's author, Doug Henton, of Collaborative Economics, Palo Alto, Calif.

No one questions the valley's economy is still robust, despite the sluggish job growth. Joint Venture estimates the valley added 21,200 jobs for 1999, to nearly 1.3 million. The 1.7% increase marked the first time since 1994 that job growth in the region was slower than the rest of the country's, which was above 2%.

The totals mask significant shifts within the region's economy. Employment at semiconductor companies, still suffering from the global-economic slowdown, fell by 13,000 for 1999, Joint Venture esti-

On the Job

Annual growth of average real wages and jobs in Silicon Valley



Source: Employment Development Department

mates. Meanwhile, software and Internet firms added 12,000 jobs.

Slow job growth has done little to damp wages. Joint Venture said wages in the valley, already the nation's highest, grew by an average of 5% in 1999, to \$53,700. According to the report the national average was \$33,700. At software and Internet firms, average wages have soared to almost \$96,000. Those figures don't include gains from stock options, which are the main currency for many valley workers.

Mr. Henton said wages are growing faster than jobs due to the region's extra-

ordinary productivity. Even in high-tech sectors, Silicon Valley workers are 40% more productive than the national average, according to Joint Venture.

However, he and other economists also said Silicon Valley is having a harder time attracting workers, due in part to the high housing prices and difficult commutes. In a separate report last year, Joint Venture said high-tech firms couldn't find local workers for one of every three jobs. Some are filled by long-distance commuters, others by migrants, frequently from outside the U.S. About 6% of jobs go begging, the earlier study concluded.

The median home price in Santa Clara County, the region's core, climbed to \$346,000 for 1999. The average apartment rented for \$1,357. At those prices, "If you're not going to work in high-tech, you might as well stay in Des Moines," said Ruben Barales, Joint Venture's president. With housing scarce and expensive, some economists said slower job growth might be a blessing. "It allowed the economy to settle back down to a more-sustainable level," said Steve Cochrane, of Regional Financial Associates, West Chester, Pa.

Incomes are growing at all socioeconomic levels, according to the report. The poorest one-fifth of the valley's households saw incomes rise 7.5% between 1996 and 1998, after accounting for inflation. But those incomes remain below 1992 levels. Incomes for the richest one-fifth of households grew much more rapidly, up 28% from 1996 to 1998, to nearly \$140,000.

Such disparities are a relatively new phenomenon in the valley. From the late 1970s to the mid-1990s, the incomes of the poor grew at roughly the same pace as incomes of the rich, in contrast to the national trend.

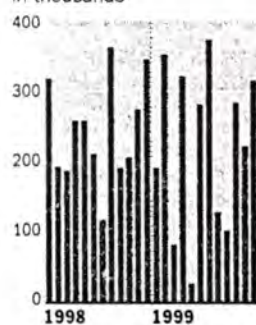
Some economists say they worry lower-income residents are trapped on the wrong side of a "digital divide" in the valley, without the technological skills to take advantage of the region's bounty. For example, a poll this past summer found 46% of Bay Area residents with household incomes less than \$40,000 used the Internet, compared with 81% of people with household incomes of more than \$80,000. Increasing wages for low-end service jobs "can't catapult people over the divide," said Steve Levy, director of the Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy in Palo Alto.

The divide also is apparent in Silicon Valley schools. African-American and Hispanic students trail far behind white and Asian students in graduating from high school and preparing for college, according to the report. The graduation rate for Asian-Americans is 97%, non-Hispanic whites, 86%; African-Americans, 59%; and Hispanics, 57%.

Labor Intensive

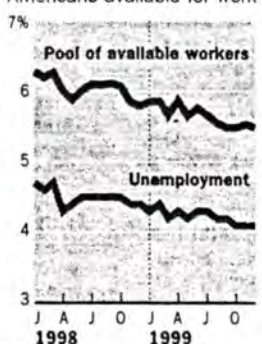
Number of Jobs Increasing Rapidly...

Change in nonfarm payrolls, in thousands



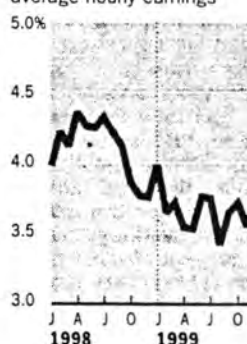
And Labor Market Stays Tight...

Unemployment and the % of Americans available for work*



But Wage Growth Remains Muted

Year-over-year change in average hourly earnings



*Includes officially unemployed people plus those aged 16 to 64 who want a job but are not actively looking
Sources: Labor Department, Federal Reserve

GWS

Ag-

Br

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-12-00

cop reel
Sperling
Podesta

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ► 4

To	Ms. B. Currie	From	P. Faciszewski
Dept./Agency	The President's Personal Secretary	Phone #	303-343-8423
Fax #	202-456-2883	Fax #	303-289-0251

1/12/00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒No ☐

C

Peter Faciszewski
15888 East 8th Circle
Aurora, CO 80221

12 November, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

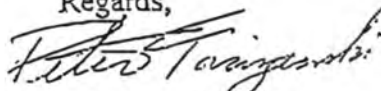
Dear Mr. President:

Attached is the packet that no one wants to address and one avenue of effort was from May, 1994 for 1338 days/43 1/2 months/3 years and 7 1/2 months left phone messages for the Office of Personnel Management Director to return my calls. This was done every other day for this length of time. Finally, E-mail was sent on three occasions and the Director responded on 16 Dec., 1997. Furthermore, the Director did not accept my offer and give me the courtesy to field the suggestion of avenues that I had already pursued. Please refer to the paper trail concerning the office of the Honorable Secretary of Defense. My problem of suffering this event covers twenty some years of perseverance and a compiling of four suitcases of correspondence that has turned into an illegal but legal textbook classic. It is incomprehensible why officials are permitted to compile this type of so called official business? The system doesn't work and it's because the names are the only thing that changes and standing behind the Agency's shield is what assures her/him that they are doing is in the interest of their cause.

Any questions you have I will field.

Your personnel attention into this matter is appreciated and I want to thank you in advance for your time and help.

Regards,


Peter Faciszewski

Peter Faciszewski
15888 E.8th Circle
Aurora, CO 80221

February
19 November, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

This letter is to inform you that as a result of my Nov.12,1998 letter to you was answered by the Office of Merit Systems Oversight & Effectiveness (O.P.M.) letter dated, Jan.25,1999. In conjunction with the Nov.12, 1998 letter, copies were sent directly to Director, Lechance and the Honorable William S. Cohen.

The reviews by Ms.J Lechance and Ms. R. Peters used the same replies that the Denver Regional Director suggested in 1986 which I pursued at that time without any Agency action. Furthermore, Title 5, United States Code enacted by Congress contradicts the above. That is that the Director, Ms.J Lechance does not have the authority to investigate these illegal actions. Please refer to the attached packet.

This is my second plea to you Mr. President who is directly responsible for the Office of Personnel Management and The Secretary of Defense.

Again, any questions you have I will field.

Your personnel attention into this matter is appreciated and I want to thank you in advance for your time and help.

Regards,

Peter Faciszewski

Peter Faciszewski

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1999

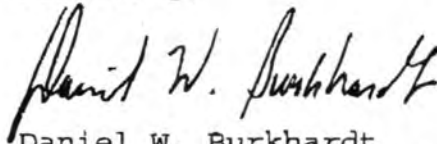
Mr. Peter Faciszewski
15888 East Eighth Circle
Aurora, Colorado 80011

Dear Mr. Faciszewski:

Thank you for your most recent letter to President Clinton. As you know, your earlier correspondence was referred to the federal agency responsible for handling the matter about which you wrote.

I am sorry that you are unhappy with the response you received. Please know, however, that we have done all that we can to assist you.

Sincerely,



Daniel W. Burkhardt
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of Correspondence and
Presidential Messages

Reference: Phone call on 12/19²⁰/99, 17:51 hrs.

Ms. Currie: My letter consisted of 98 pages and not one recent letter as stated by Mr. D.W. Burkhardt.

Since February, 1999 I have not received a response to whatever agency is responsible as stated above, please refer to my attached February 19, 1999 letter to President Clinton.

Mr. Burkhardt's letter of 12/14/99 is a Federal Violation of Title 5, U.S. Code, Chapter II, Section 1103, paragraph A, 1 that directly affects President Clinton.

Thank you for your time & help.

P.S. The President's Chief of Staff
Mr. J.D. Podesta also was sent a copy
of the packet when your copy was sent.

Regards,

Peter Faciszewski
303-343-8423

To: Betty Currie.

10/3 Boston

Rogers, Ar

20/
8:10
p.m.Nothing in
writing

discrepancies

phone call

December 29, 1999

Dear President Bill Clinton:

First of all, I don't expect you t
I'm writing this letter for myself.

When we (Kindred Spirits) rec
The White House on December 21,
evening began with a warm and play
Appointment Gate by a man who vi
we thoroughly enjoyed singing for four
tour that evening. We received a compliment from a young man
on your staff which made our trip memorable. He said, "I didn't
feel the magic of Christmas in The White House until I heard your
group sing!" Another comment which will remain in our
memories is from one of the men on tour: "I don't even care to see
The White House—I'd rather stay here and listen to you!"

It is unfortunate that we also have some ugly memories of
our experience. Our contact with The White House was primarily
through Elizabeth Crocker. We talked with her by speaker
telephone many times, asking questions, giving information,
providing two video tapings and a cassette taping of our group.
We were very clear as to who sang, who accompanied, what we
were bringing, and the number of people in our total group. When

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒No ☐Dan
What do you
think? C

1112100

To: Betty Currie

Rogers, Ar

00-12-1017

December 29, 1999

Dear President Bill Clinton:

First of all, I don't expect you take the time to read this letter. I'm writing this letter for myself.

When we (Kindred Spirits) received the invitation to sing at The White House on December 21, 1999, it was an honor. The evening began with a warm and playful welcome at the East Appointment Gate by a man who visibly enjoyed his work! And we thoroughly enjoyed singing for folks who walked through on tour that evening. We received a compliment from a young man on your staff which made our trip memorable. He said, "I didn't feel the magic of Christmas in The White House until I heard your group sing!" Another comment which will remain in our memories is from one of the men on tour: "I don't even care to see The White House—I'd rather stay here and listen to you!"

It is unfortunate that we also have some ugly memories of our experience. Our contact with The White House was primarily through Elizabeth Crocker. We talked with her by speaker telephone many times, asking questions, giving information, providing two video tapings and a cassette taping of our group. We were very clear as to who sang, who accompanied, what we were bringing, and the number of people in our total group. When

we travel to sing at a location, we always include spouses since they are very much a part of our group—publicity, scheduling, props, sound, etc. We had asked Elizabeth if we could take extra people into The White House since some of our parents had wanted to see us perform in the East Room (mine being 75 and 78 years of age and **very vocal supporters** of you and Hillary). She said absolutely not. But when we arrived, we made note of 2 young girls singing with an accompanist, page turner and **4 people sitting behind them as guests**. We also took notice of the fact that the tour was **open to the public**—Elizabeth Crocker had specifically told us that no guests would be allowed to tour.

Elizabeth told us that we could take one extra person into The White House to serve as photographer for our group. This person was jumped on by Secret Service after taking 4 pictures of our group. She was threatened to not take out her camera again. At the same time, other people were walking through taking pictures and the group from Duke University had someone taking **many** pictures as we stood and watched them perform for about 1 minute—**that's all we were allowed to watch**.

Elizabeth Crocker confronted me during the break between 2 performances and told me that I had deceived her about the group—that not all of us were singing. Either she had not been a good listener and had not actually watched either of the video tapes which I sent her or she was not happy with Arkansas folks in The White House. She then told me in front of another group of singers who were also in the break room **with their spouses** that **we would not be invited back**. Several people heard her comments which were very unprofessional and rude at best.

At this point, we were feeling as though Kindred Spirits was a real imposition on The White House staff, but we still held out hope that you and Hillary would be kind enough to make an appearance for some Arkansas folks since you both were there.

We thought roots still had meaning for you—that regular, everyday people mattered. We were told by Margaret Whillock ahead of time that she had informed you of our performance and request to meet you. She felt that if you were in The White House at the time we were performing, you would want to greet us. She was very kind, but stated that she could definitely not speak for you.

The rest is history—we made our own piece of history in The White House on December 21, 1999—we gave a terrific performance! We also learned about you and Hillary what we did not want to know—Arkansans without big money or significant political connections no longer matter. We met some **New Yorkers** who had sung in The White House the night before and they told us how you greeted them.

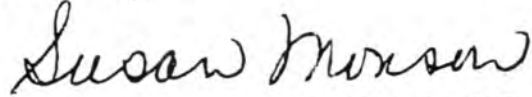
We had pulled together as a group, charged the trip which cost thousands of dollars, reworked our sound since we normally use sound equipment, percussion and keyboard, altered our props, somehow made reservations to fly at the last minute (which is when we were notified), and gave a terrific performance.

I'll be returning to Kirksey Middle School in Rogers, Arkansas after New Year's Day. Faculty, staff and especially the 940 students will be excited to hear about the trip to The White House—they were so excited for our group to make the trip! We sang for them before we left for Washington D.C. because that's one of the missions of our group—kids matter. They will be hurt that we were snubbed by our Arkansan President and First Lady—particularly that an old childhood friend of yours who is our sound technician, Jim Deichman, was treated as though he didn't exist. What a lesson in political education and arrogance!

I wonder the impact on you as a young man if you had been snubbed by President John Kennedy (and he wasn't even from Arkansas)?

Bill Clinton, you and your staff have a thing or two to learn about people, life, and manners.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan Monson".

Susan Monson, Dtr. Kindred Spirits

cc: Hillary Clinton
Margaret Whillock
Betty Currie
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator Tim Hutchinson
Elizabeth Crocker



Greers Ferry Lake & Little Red River

(5)

Home Pa

*Yes will be
important
to the Pres*

Inute as

January 4, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The Whitehouse
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

In January of 1999, the review process for the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Greers Ferry Lake began. During the course of the past year, the Corps has been reviewing and seeking public input. I personally stressed to the Corps and to Representative Marion Berry that our Board of Directors was opposed to any changes to the SMP, especially with regards to the 50 foot mowing policy. It was brought out that one of the reasons why people visit this lake is because of its natural beauty. It was stressed that a policy change in the current regulations could jeopardize the beauty and attraction this lake holds for so many people. It could also further jeopardize the already deteriorating fishing conditions on Greers Ferry Lake along with causing more erosion due to rapid run off. If that weren't enough, lack of proper growth could cause pollution from such hazards as septic tanks and poisons.

Now I have learned that the policy is going to change drastically. The Corps, in their draft, propose to "Increase the vegetation modification limit to a maximum of 100 feet from a habitable structure but maintain a 50 foot vegetated buffer area (measured horizontally) from the elevation of the established conservation pool (461.25 m.s.l.)"

In essence, this could cause as much as four times more clearing along the shoreline and this is what our board is opposed to. The Corps has apparently performed an Environmental Assessment (EA) which can be viewed at:

<http://www.swl.usace.army.mil/parks/greersf/shmain.html>. However, we are dealing with some major changes and I would like to request that an Environmental Assessment be conducted to understand the consequences of such a measure could be understood why a more comprehensive study is needed.

President Clinton, on a personal note, my family and I, when this lake was new and just beginning to grow normal summer, my family would make at least three trips to Greers Ferry. Being a child one doesn't always think about the beauty associated with this lake. However, it must have made sense to live here and this is where I want to die. I will not leave because I am already here when that time comes. I have a twelve year old son and hope that his children can see

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

cc: scheduling

C.

**Greers Ferry Lake & Little Red River Association**

P.O. Box 1170 • Fairfield Bay, AR 72088-1170

(501) 745-6101 or 1-888-490-GFLR (4357) • FAX (501) 745-7255

Home Page: <http://greersferrylake.org/> E-Mail: welcome@greersferrylake.org

January 4, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The Whitehouse
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

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<http://www.swl.usace.army.mil/parks/greersf/shmain.html>. However, we are dealing with some major changes and I would like to request that an Environmental Impact Study be done so that the consequences of such a measure could be understood. Also, if you look at the EA, you will understand why a more comprehensive study is needed.

President Clinton, on a personal note, my family and I began coming to this lake thirty five years ago, when this lake was new and just beginning to grow. At that time I was around six. During a normal summer, my family would make at least three trips from Mississippi County to Greers Ferry. Being a child one doesn't always think about the natural beauty and all the good that is associated with this lake. However, it must have made a deep impression within me because I now live here and this is where I want to die. I will never look for a place to retire like so many people do because I am already here when that time comes. In the meantime, I think of my twelve year old son and hope that his children can see and enjoy the area that I fell in love with

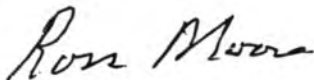
some thirty five years ago. But the only way to do that is to keep the policies that have kept this lake an attraction.

Indeed, try asking all of those who want to change the policies. What were their reasons for coming to Greers Ferry Lake in the first place? The majority of them will tell you that it was for the natural beauty. Yet, the first thing some of them want to do once they get here is to change the fundamental policies that have helped establish this lake. I implore you to consider the negative results of a change in policy.

In closing, I want to reiterate the fact that the Board of Directors is opposed to changes in the SMP with regards to the mowing policy now in place. All we ask is that an EIS be conducted before something is changed that will be irreversible. We have had a SMP that has worked, and worked well for the past seventeen years. The policies, as they currently stand, have guided Greers Ferry Lake into one of the most beautiful lakes in the State. Let's not diminish or lose what we have!

★ I would also like to invite you or any of your aides to our board meetings. Our next meeting will be on January 18 in Beebe, Arkansas at Regions Bank. The meeting will begin around 6:30 P.M. We would be more than happy to have you visit so that you could hear all of our views regarding this matter. In the meantime, help keep our home a beautiful and natural place to live for future generations. Please do not let the Corps make any changes in the current mowing policy, at least without performing an EIS.

Sincerely,



Ross Moore
Executive Director

FAX TRANSMISSION

Greers Ferry Lake / Little Red River Association

P.O. Box 1170

Clinton, AR 72088

Phone: 501-745-6101

FAX: 501-745-7255

Toll Free: 888-490-4357

Home Page: <http://greersferrylake.org>

E-mail greersferrylake@greersferrylake.org

To: The Honorable Bill Clinton **Date:** January 6, 2000
Fax #: 202-456-6703 **Pages:** 3
From: Ross Moore
Subject: Greers Ferry Lake Shoreline Management Plan Revisions

COMMENTS:

nh

Ross & Susan Moore
P.O. Box 298
Clinton, AR 72031
Phone 501-745-2836
FAX 501-745-7255
E-Mail: zrsm@ozarkisp.net

January 4, 1999

President Bill Clinton
The Whitehouse
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

In January of 1999, the review process for the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Greers Ferry Lake began. During the course of the past year, the Corps has been reviewing and seeking public input. I personally stressed to the Corps and to Representative Marion Berry that I was opposed to any changes to the SMP, especially with regards to the 50 foot mowing policy. It was brought out that one of the reasons why people visit this lake is because of its natural beauty. It was stressed that a policy change in the current regulations could jeopardize the beauty and attraction this lake holds for so many people. It could also further jeopardize the already deteriorating fishing conditions on Greers Ferry Lake along with causing more erosion due to rapid run off. If that weren't enough, lack of proper growth could cause pollution from such hazards as septic tanks and poisons.

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In essence, this could cause as much as four times more clearing along the shoreline and I am very much opposed to that. The Corps has apparently performed an Environmental Assessment (EA) which can be viewed at: <http://www.swl.usace.army.mil/parks/greersf/shmain.html>. However, we are dealing with some major changes and I would like to request that an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) be done so that the consequences of such a measure could be understood. Also, if you look at the EA, you will understand why a more comprehensive study is needed.

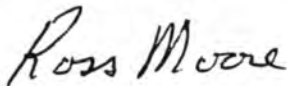
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lake. However, it must have made a deep impression within me because I now live here and this is where I want to die. I will never look for a place to retire like so many people do because I am already here when that time comes. In the meantime, I think of my twelve year old son and hope that one day his children can see and enjoy the area that I fell in love with some thirty five years ago. But the only way to do that is to keep the policies that have kept this lake an attraction.

Indeed, try asking all of those who want to change the policies. What were their reasons for coming to Greers Ferry Lake in the first place? The majority of them will tell you that it was for the natural beauty. Yet, the first thing some of them want to do once they get here is to change the fundamental policies that have helped establish this lake. I implore you to consider the negative results of a change in policy.

In closing, I want to reiterate the fact that I am opposed to changes in the SMP. I certainly do not expect anyone to just take my word that it would be detrimental. All I ask is that Environmental Impact Study be conducted before something is changed that will be irreversible. We have had a SMP that has worked, and worked well for the past seventeen years. The policies, as they currently stand, have guided Greers Ferry Lake into one of the most beautiful lakes in the State. Let's not diminish or lose what we have!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ross Moore".

Ross Moore

FAX TRANSMISSION

Ross & Susan Moore
P.O. Box 298
Clinton, AR 72031
Phone 501-745-2836
FAX 501-745-7255
E-Mail: zrsm@ozarkisp.net

To: The Honorable Bill Clinton
Attn: Mary Morrison
Date: January 4, 2000

Fax #: 202-456-6703
Pages: 3

From: Ross Moore

Subject: Changes in Shoreline Management Plan for Greers Ferry Lake

COMMENTS:

CARL GARNER
Consultant

105 Garner Lane • Tumbling Shoals, Arkansas 72581 • (501) 362-5100

Attn Ms Mary Morrison
Fax 202. 012 - 6203
To President Clinton

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su
Peters
4/90

From Carl Garner
T 501-362-5111
F 501-362-5110
105 Garner Lane
Tumbling Shoals

nh-
how to
handle ?

Attachments - Greens Ferry Lake Lake Shoreline Mgmt
Plan Review 1999

- 1 Letter to President
- 2 Copy of letter to Tommy Park Corps of Engrs
- 3 Environmental statement - Conclusion

1/12/00

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ☒

No ☐

Thanks
Carl

10 Pages

CARL GARNER
Consultant

105 Garner Lane • Tumbling Shoals, Arkansas 72581 • (501) 362-5100

Attn Ms Mary Morrison
Fax 202. 412 - 6203
To President Clinton

5086
SC
Potter
4/20/91

From Carl Garner
T 501-362-5100
F 501-362-5100
105 Garner Lane
Tumbling Shoals AR 72581

Attachments - Greens Ferry Lake Lake Shoreline Mgmt
Plan Revised 1989
1 Letter to President
2 Copy of letter to Tommy Park Corps of Engvr
3 Environmental Statement - Conclusion

1/12/00

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ☒

No ☐

Thru
Carl Garner

C

10 Pages

CARL GARNER

Consultant

105 Garner Lane • Tumbling Shoals, Arkansas 72581 • (501) 362-5100

January 4, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

As you know during my time (34 years) as Resident Engineer at Greers Ferry Lake me and my staff made every effort to permit and assist the general public in use and enjoyment of the lake. Equally important to us, and I believe to the public, was to assure that use did not adversely impact the environmental aspects, short and long range. We believe the existing Lakeshore Management Plan does that and that changes cannot be justified. It has stood the test of extensive 5-year reviews and the state of the project is excellent.

In 1999 the Corps began another 5-year plan review. Following the first public workshop in January 1999, 126 applications for new private docks were received. Also received were a number of applications by landowners adjacent to the lake, to increase mowing on public lands from 50' to 100' maximum.

There are now 270 private docks on the lake and mowing on public land is limited to maximum of 50' lake ward for fire protection. Fire protection is the only justification for private mowing on public lands around the lake (Fire Code - 50' sufficient). The Corps will conduct another public workshop on January 11, 2000 to present 4 Shoreline Management Plan alternatives. These alternatives and the impacts on the lake are described in the conclusion section of the 1999 Environmental Assessment (copy attached).

The conclusion is that all alternatives for change will result in adverse impacts on many resources of the lake. In my discussion with members of the Corps it appears that the tentative plan to be adopted will approve adding 103 new private docks all in areas currently not zoned for docks and also approve maximum of 100' mowing on public land. These drastic changes were vigorously promoted by extended pressures from some of the Arkansas Congressional Members and special interest individuals. Now it appears that the Corps Headquarters in D.C. is only interested in satisfying the Congressionals and special interest.

I will never understand the apparent lack of concern for the environmental quality of our beautiful clean lakes that we are now seeing. Almost everyday someone will express their thanks to me for the Corps keeping Greers Ferry Lake clean and natural looking and

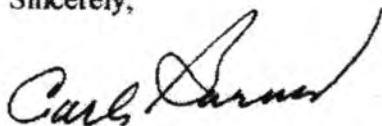
the enjoyment they have using it. They trust the Corps to keep it that way. I feel sure 90%+ of the using public is pleased with and supports the existing plan. Only a very few of that 90% will ever attend meetings. As a result special interest are able to influence unwise decisions.

You will note in my attached letter other government agencies that have management responsibilities for some resources of the lake, Arkansas State Health Dept., Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and others support the existing plan.

I know you are very busy and I hesitated before writing but with the environmental integrity of the lake at risk I am asking you in the interest of the general public to see if anything can be done to stop these proposed changes. Enclosed is a copy of my July letter to the Corps listing numerous reasons for not changing the plan. I know from 34 years of on site experience as well as anyone what the long-range adverse impact will be under the proposed plan.

Please contact me if more information is needed. I appreciate your concerns and accomplishment in protecting our environment.

Sincerely,


Carl Garner

Enclosures: 1999 Environmental Assessment Conclusion
July 1999 Letter to Corps

Greers Ferry Lake
Lake shoreline management plan revision 1999
5.6 Conclusions - From the Environmental Assessment 1999

Primary Alternative 1

Implementation of Primary Alternative 1 (No Action Alternative) would result in long-term adverse impacts to soils, archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, and aesthetics primarily as a result of approving 103 facility (dock) rezoning requests. There would be long-term beneficial impacts to recreational resources, primarily for those individuals that construct boat dock facilities following the approval of their rezoning requests, as a result of implementing this alternative. There would also be minor long-term beneficial impacts to socio-economic resources. These localized impacts would be related to the increased expenditures associated with boats, boat maintenance, dock purchases, fuel, and other recreational purchases. The amount of Limited Development Area would be allowed to increase under this alternative.

Maintaining the allowable vegetation modification (mowing) distance at a 50-foot radius from a habitable structure would be a continuation of the present shoreline plan. Therefore, there would be no beneficial or adverse impacts to natural resources under this alternative. However, when compared to Alternatives 2-4, which would allow vegetation modification (mowing) to increase to a 100-foot radius from a habitable structure, this alternative would likely reduce potentially adverse impacts to soils, archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, and aesthetics.

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would have no impacts to topography/physiography, historical resources, groundwater, and/or threatened and endangered species.

Primary Alternative 2

Implementation of Primary Alternative 2 (Proposed Action Alternative) would result in long-term adverse impacts to soils, archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, and aesthetics primarily as a result of approving 103 facility (dock) rezoning requests. There would be long-term beneficial impacts to recreational resources, primarily for those individuals that construct boat dock facilities following the approval of their rezoning requests, as a result of implementing this alternative. There would also be minor long-term beneficial impacts to socio-economic resources. These localized impacts would be related to the increased expenditures associated with boats, boat maintenance, dock purchases, fuel, and other recreational purchases. The amount of Limited Development Area would be allowed to increase under this alternative. Not accepting additional rezoning requests is primarily a clerical function and will have little, if any, effect on the long-term management of natural resources at Greers Ferry Lake.

Increasing the allowable vegetation modification (mowing) distance from a 50-foot radius to a 100-foot radius from a habitable structure would result in long-term adverse impacts to soils, archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, aesthetics, and recreational resources. These adverse impacts are primarily related to increased vegetation removal and natural habitat degradation (potential increase from 0.09 acres to 0.36 acres per vegetation modification permit), which could subsequently lead to an increase in erosion potential that would adversely affect surface water quality.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would have no impacts to topography/physiography, historical resources, groundwater, threatened and endangered species.

Alternative 3

Implementation of Alternative 3 would result in long-term adverse impacts to soils, archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, and aesthetics primarily as a result of approving 103 facility (dock) rezoning requests. There would be long-term beneficial impacts to recreational resources, primarily for those individuals that construct boat dock facilities following the approval of their rezoning requests, as a result of implementing this alternative. There

1 would also be minor long-term beneficial impacts to socio-economic resources. These localized
2 impacts would be related to the increased expenditures associated with boats, boat maintenance, dock
3 purchases, fuel, and other recreational purchases. The amount of Limited Development Area would
4 be allowed to increase under this alternative. Accepting additional rezoning requests is primarily a
5 clerical function and will have little, if any, effect on the long-term management of natural resources
6 at Greers Ferry Lake.

7
8 Increasing the allowable vegetation modification (mowing) distance from a 50-foot radius to a 100-
9 foot radius from a habitable structure would result in long-term adverse impacts to soils,
10 archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, aesthetics,
11 and recreational resources. These adverse impacts are primarily related to increased vegetation
12 removal and natural habitat degradation (potential increase from 0.09 acres to 0.36 acres per
13 vegetation modification permit), which could subsequently lead to an increase in erosion potential
14 that would adversely affect surface water quality.

15
16 Implementation of Alternative 3 would have no impacts to topography/physiography, historical
17 resources, groundwater, threatened and endangered species.

18 19 Alternative 4

20 Implementation of Alternative 4 would result in long-term beneficial impacts to surface waters,
21 wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, and aesthetics because the 103 facility (dock)
22 rezoning requests would not be approved and future requests would not be accepted. There would be
23 long-term adverse impacts to recreational resources and socio-economic resources under this
24 alternative. The individuals that are denied their facility (dock) rezoning requests would be adversely
25 affected, however, there would be no overall adverse impact to lake-wide recreation or to the regional
26 socio-economic environment.

27
28 Increasing the allowable vegetation modification (mowing) distance from a 50-foot radius to a 100-
29 foot radius from a habitable structure would result in long-term adverse impacts to soils,
30 archaeological resources, surface waters, wetlands, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, aesthetics,
31 and recreational resources. These adverse impacts are primarily related to increased vegetation
32 removal and natural habitat degradation (potential increase from 0.09 acres to 0.36 acres per
33 vegetation modification permit), which could subsequently lead to an increase in erosion potential
34 that would adversely affect surface water quality.

35
36 Implementation of Alternative 4 would have no impacts to topography/physiography, historical
37 resources, groundwater, and/or threatened and endangered species.

July 13, 1999

Mr. Tommy Park
Project Manager - Greers Ferry Project
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
700 Heber Springs Road North
Heber Springs AR 72543

Subject: Comments re: 1999 Greers Ferry Shoreline Management Plan Review

Dear Tommy,

We have discussed the Greers Ferry Shoreline Management Plan a number of times and I am very familiar with the plan, having previously been involved in formulating it. As you know I am very much opposed to any relaxation/change to the current plan, unless there are changed conditions in the physical conditions of the lake and shoreline that requires change. Then only if change is in the best interest of the general public, and the operation of the project - not special private interest. Since the plan was implemented physical condition of the lake and government owned shoreline property have not changed. Minor reallocation of water use was made to accommodate public water supply. However, the visitation, development around the lake, demand for private use of government land and demand for public water have all increased. Each of these demands bring pressure on the total project use and operation, some detrimental. I believe in order to protect and preserve the many outstanding environmental qualities of the project, clean water, fish and wildlife habitat, natural look, unspoiled wooded shoreline, erosion and pollution control that the Corps and the public have only one choice - do not relax/change the current shoreline plan other than make it even more restrictive for some uses.

The current plan evolved over a number of years with public involvement in the original plan and in subsequent reviews. Based on my many years in formulating the plan and my contacts with the public, as a private citizen during the past 3 years, I am convinced that the vast majority of lake users (90%+) like the plan and do not want it changed. I believe as do the users mentioned above that the plan is the best and the right one to provide fair, optimum use to everyone and still protect all of the current and long range environmental and other issues and concerns involved.

The Corps of Engineers is responsible for operation and maintenance of the Greers Ferry Project. It has an obligation to every citizen in the U. S. to protect the integrity and environment of the total project, not just for the next 5 years but for 25 - 50 and 100+ years. Changing/relaxing the Shoreline Management Plan anytime a new Congressman, Senator and New District Engineer, Division Engineer and Chief of Engineers have some personal reason or pressure from special interest will most certainly eventually destroy the very things the Corps is charged with protecting.

One has only to look at Lake Hamilton in Arkansas or Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri or the Corps' Sidney Lanier Lake in Georgia as well as many others across the U. S. to picture the future of Greers Ferry unless all of our members of Congress and the Corps withstand the special private interest pressures, make the right decisions and stand by them.

The reasons for not changing/relaxing the Shoreline Management Plan are compelling and demand support decisions. There are now over 200 subdivisions around the lake with more added each year. Eventually the entire 300 miles of shoreline (excluding parks) will be subdivided with a house on each lot. Most with septic tank type disposal systems. Many of these systems at times during wet ground conditions and heavy use will malfunction causing sewage to flow toward the lake. (I have witnessed some of these.)

Visitation will also increase. Future public water system usage will surely increase dramatically. All of the uses pose increasingly greater stress and damage to the project environment, integrity, and aesthetics. The three existing water systems, Clinton, Community System, and Heber Springs are now serving 38,000 homes and businesses and an additional 15,000 users are pending.

Additional justification for not relaxing/changing the plan are listed on attached separate sheets and a list of questions for answer.

Since the Shoreline Management Plan was developed based on sound criteria and judgment with public input and has been reviewed a number of times again with public input and the fact that it has and is working so well I strongly recommend that no relaxation/change be made now or in the future without a full blown environmental study.

Sincerely,

Carl Garner
Vice Chairman, Keep Arkansas Beautiful

Enclosures (2)

**1999 Greers Ferry Lake Shoreline Management Review
Supplemental Comments
Attachment to Letter Dated July 13, 1999 to Mr. Tommy Park**

The real estate for the Greers Ferry Project was purchased based on the Joint Land Acquisition Policy of 1953 (Eisenhower Criteria). Under this plan a very limited amount of land was purchased. The original authorized project purpose allocated 3 water uses:

- a. Below Elev. 434 - dead storage
- b. El 434 to 461 - production of electric power
- c. El 461 - 487 (491) flood control pool (includes 4' for wind and wave action from 487 - 491)

Subsequent authorization allocated 0.25' from El 461 to 461.25 for water supply. Land purchase plan - purchase in fee title as minimum up to El 476. Purchase permanent flowage easement on the remaining land above the fee line up to El 491. The land to be purchased in fee title and easement was determined by projecting the taking lines on a 1939 contour map of the lake and purchase was made on this basis.

Essentially all of the actual field surveys establishing the fee and easement lines in the field were not made until the late 1960's after all land purchases were complete. At that time it was discovered that the contour maps were not accurate. Horizontal and vertical errors, especially horizontal, all over the lake, some as much as 100'. The result was and still is that the fee and easement purchases were not in accordance with the plan. In fact, almost all of the upper fee limits around the entire lake were not as intended. In some cases the upper fee line was above the 491 elev, but in most, well below the 476. In approximately 100 areas the upper fee limit was very near or below the 461 elev. This resulted in the government not owning all of the required land in most areas. The band of fee land around the lake above the 461 elev is very narrow in most areas ranging from 0 to 50 - 75 and up to 200+. Managing the shoreline with these conditions is next to impossible in areas where private land under flowage easement extends down to or very near the 461 elev. The owner can cut trees, mow and use for private use in accordance with term of the easement. In other areas where the fee line is at a higher elevation, 476 to 491 and above, the adjacent landowners ask why the variations. Many believe the Corps is discriminating.

I have related the above to show that managing the government owned shoreline on Greers Ferry is different and more complicated than in most other Corps lakes. Many attempts have been made to rectify this monstrous error but little has been done so far. It is a serious problem and will become greater as development around the lake continues. Evidently the Corps has chosen to live with the problem. The real estate problem as noted above further justifies the urgent need to restrict private use of this narrow band of land, especially mowing and tree trimming and removal to a greater degree than on other lakes.

Water Supply

The lake as noted previously is becoming a major water supply for a large area in North Central Arkansas. In the future water supply could well be a major project purpose. The

buffer area around most of the lake plays a vital role in protecting water quality by minimizing and preventing runoff of various sediments and contaminants (fertilizers, pesticides, sewage, etc.) into the lake.

Fish and Wildlife

The undisturbed vegetation - tall grasses, underbrush, dead trees and limbs along the shoreline within the flood pool serve as fish spawn area and provides food and cover for small fry during periods of high water. Since the lake bed below elev 461= is essentially void of vegetation and cover, maintaining the government fee land undisturbed is critical to providing any kind of an acceptable fishery on Greers Ferry Lake.

Vegetation

Shoreline buffer zone with undisturbed natural vegetation protects the banks from wind and water erosion as well as other benefits noted elsewhere, mowed areas does not provide an equivalent erosion control and other benefits to the tree, underbrush, tall weeds and grassy system that now exists on the shoreline.

Geology

The geology (soils) of the lake area is conducive to septic tank failures. This condition is due to the low permeability of the residual clay overburden and the shallow depth of bedrock. Septic tanks with drain tile absorption fields normally do not function well in the lake area, especially when effluent loadings are significant and during periods of above normal wet ground conditions. It is important, therefore, to retain all existing undisturbed forest humus, which does an excellent job of absorbing effluent from malfunctioning septic systems on private lands. Some years ago congress authorized the Corps to conduct an extensive environmental study on Greers Ferry Lake. Included was current water quality, classify soils around the lake and the affects of septic tank sewage disposal systems around the lake. This study confirmed the fact that most of the soils were not well suited for septic systems and as I recall found no serious pollution problem then but indicated with more systems a problem could develop. (Recommend this study be reviewed and considered in the plan review.)

Mowing/View of the Lake

The existing Lakeshore Management Plan on mowing was justified only to provide a fire protection zone. The 50' now permitted is considered sufficient. There is no other justification to change this other than to grant the adjacent land owners special privileges, which is prohibited by SWDR-1130-2-7. Aside from the special privilege the more compelling reason for not extending is the damaging effect on the project as previously stated. One of the reasons many adjacent landowners want to mow is to clean out all the underbrush, etc. Without this mowing could not be done. Once this is done and the large trees left are gone sometime in the future, the area will be a treeless lawn with open view of lake and open view of houses from the lake.

Questions Related To Shoreline Plan Management Review 1999
(For the District Office)

1. Why does the Corps change criteria for determining, justifying and permitting private use of lake and government owned lands every 5 years when there has been no physical change in the lake and land or operation of the project?
2. Reference SWDR-1130-2-7 ownership of land adjacent to public shoreline area does not convey any special rights or privileges to private individuals. How can the Corps justify letting adjacent landowner mow any on public lands other than min. 50' for fire protection?
3. How can the Corps after applying the criteria for permitting private docks determine during a 5 year review of the Shoreline Management Plan that an application for a dock does not meet the criteria and is disapproved. Then in a subsequent reviews approve the same application for the same location? Nothing has changed except the Corps' criteria. Changing the criteria solely for the purpose of adding more docks every 5 years will soon destroy the plan and Greers Ferry Lake will join many other over populated lakes with private docks. What are the guidelines and justification for changing criteria for private use of public land?
4. Is there now in place a plan that shows the maximum number of private docks, including zoned areas, on Greers Ferry Lake? If not, why?
5. Joining the Corps in the project operation are other Federal and state agencies with legal responsibilities, these agencies are: U S Fish and Wildlife, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Arkansas Department of Health. Each have submitted comments during past review and again this time supporting the current plan. Will the Corps now and in the future maintain the optimum lake and shoreline condition to support these agencies in fulfilling their obligations to the general public in the best possible way?
6. Greers Ferry Lake is a National Treasure. It belongs to every citizen in the U S equally. It can be destroyed environmentally and aesthetically and it may very well be in danger of being polluted soon. Does the Corps have in place a long range plan that assures the proper and necessary management to protect and preserve the integrity, the environmental qualities and to withstand the damaging destructive pressures and forces ever present?

I would appreciate a reply to each of these questions.

Carl Garner