FOIA Number: 2009-1305-F

FOIA MARKER

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OA/ID Number: 12926

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Folder Title:
Assault Weapons Ban - Assault Weapons - Tr [Treasury] / Postal Approp [Appropriations]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	112	2	5	1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Rosemary Hart to Karen Popp; re: Department of Justice Personnel Attending Meeting; [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (2 pages)	10/22/1997	b(6)
002. fax cover sheet	Debra N. Diener to Karen Popp; re: Clearance for Tomorrow's Meeting; [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	10/22/1997	b(6)
003. fax	Stephen J. McHale to Karen Popp; re: Tomorrow's Uzi and Galiel Meeting; [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	10/22/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Counsel Office
Karen Pop
OA/Box Number: 12926

FOLDER TITLE:

Assault Weapons Ban - Assault Weapons Tr [Treasury]/Postal Approp [Appropriations]

2009-1305-F
jp3627

Karen A. Popp
10/05/98 05:27:08 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Charles F. Ruff/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Sporting Weapons Provision in Treasury Conference Report

FYI -- Good news -- Our proposed language on protection against suit by assault weapons importers who are reimbursed has been included in the conference report of the Treasury/Postal Appropriations bill; the report, however, was voted down.

---------------------- Forwarded by Karen A. Popp/WHO/EOP on 10/05/98 05:19 PM ---------------------------

Michael F. Crowley
10/05/98 05:15:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karen A. Popp/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Sporting Weapons Provision in Treasury Conference Report

Karen, here is the language in the conference report:

646. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to, upon submission of proper documentation (as determined by the Secretary), reimburse importers of large capacity military magazine rifles as defined in the Treasury Department's April 6, 1998 `Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles', for which authority had been granted to import such firearms into the United States on or before November 14, 1997, and released under bond to the importer by the U.S. Customs Service on or before February 10, 1998: Provided, That the importer abandons title to the firearms to the United States: Provided further, That reimbursements are submitted to the Secretary for his approval within 120 days of enactment of this provision. In no event shall reimbursements under this provision exceed the importers cost for the weapons, plus any shipping, transportation, duty, and storage costs related to the importation of such weapons.

Money made available for expenditure under 31 U.S.C. section 1304(a) in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for reimbursements under this provision: Provided, That accepting the compensation provided under this provision is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers, or employees arising from the denial by the Department of the Treasury of the entry of such firearms into the United States. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person.

Note that since the conference report was voted down, whether or not this language makes the final bill could still potentially be a live issue.

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,5-1091

Michael F. Crowley
10/05/98 05:15:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karen A. Popp/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Sporting Weapons Provision in Treasury Conference Report

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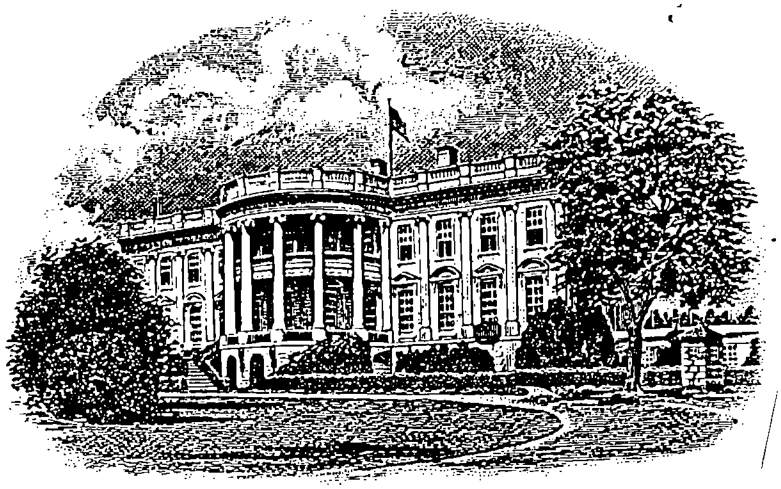
The White House



Office of Counsel to the President
Facsimile Transmission

TO: Chuck Ruff
Phone:
Fax: 6-6279

FROM: **Karen A. Popp**
Associate Counsel to the President
Phone: 202-456-7594
Fax: 202-456-5055

Date: 7-14-98

Pages: 2 (includes cover sheet)
(Please notify sender of difficulties in transmission)

Re: Attached is the current language. I just received a message from DOJ -- they believe the current version will give us enough protection.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to, upon submission of proper documentation (as determined by the Secretary), reimburse importers of large capacity military magazine rifles as defined in the Treasury Department's April 6, 1998 "Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles", for which authority had been granted to import such firearms into the United States on or before November 14, 1997, and released under bond to the importer by the U.S. Customs Service on or before February 10, 1998; provided the importer abandons title to the firearms to the United States; and provided further that reimbursements are submitted to the Secretary for his approval within 120 days of enactment of this provision. In no event shall reimbursements under this provision exceed the importers cost for the weapons, plus any shipping, transportation, duty, and storage costs related to the importation of such weapons. Money made available for expenditure under 31 U.S.C. section 1304(a) in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for reimbursements under this provision. Provided further, that accepting the compensation provided under this provision for such firearms is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers, or employees arising from the denial by the Department of the Treasury of the entry of such firearms into the United States. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person.

Current language

"Provided further that acceptance of compensation provided under this provision is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers or employees arising from the Secretary of Treasury's determination of April 6, 1998 relating to the Department of the Treasury Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles and the implementation of that determination. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person."

Administration's Proposal

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
(ENFORCEMENT)

Phone: (202) 622-0300 622-1496
Fax: (202) 622-7301 622-1260 (page request)

Date:

Page 1 of 2

TO: Karen Popp

FAX: 456-5055

FROM: Susan Ginsburg

SUBJECT: in-transit relief

MESSAGE: New proposed language. Change on left is our proposed insertion/substitution. Leg. Aff. needs clearance ASAP. Thank you.

------------------------NEW TEXT FOLLOWS-----------------

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is
authorized to, upon submission of proper documentation (as determined by the Secretary), reimburse importers of large capacity military magazine rifles as defined in the Treasury Department's April 6, 1998 "Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles", for which authority had been granted to import such firearms into the United States on or before November 14, 1997, and released under bond to the importer by the U.S. Customs Service on or before February 10, 1998, provided further that reimbursements are submitted to the Secretary for his approval within 120 days of enactment of this provision. In no event shall reimbursement under this provision exceed the importers cost for the weapons, plus any shipping, transportation, duty, and storage costs related to the importation of such weapons. Money made available for expenditure under 31 U.S.C. section 1304(a) in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for reimbursements under this provision. Provided further, that accepting the compensation provided under this provision for such firearms is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers, or employees arising from the denial by the Department of the Treasury of the entry of such firearms into the United States. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person.

Secretary of the Treasury's determination of April 6, 1998 relating to the Department of the Treasury study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles and the implementation of that determination.

provided the importer abandons title to the firearm to the United States; and

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to, upon submission of proper documentation (as determined by the Secretary), reimburse importers of large capacity military magazine rifles as defined in the Treasury Department's April 6, 1998 "Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles", for which authority had been granted to import such firearms into the United States on or before November 14, 1997, and released under bond to the importer by the U.S. Customs Service on or before February 10, 1998; provided the importer abandons title to the firearms to the United States; and provided further that reimbursements are submitted to the Secretary for his approval within 120 days of enactment of this provision. In no event shall reimbursements under this provision exceed the importers cost for the weapons, plus any shipping, transportation, duty, and storage costs related to the importation of such weapons. Money made available for expenditure under 31 U.S.C. section 1304(a) in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for reimbursements under this provision. Provided further, that accepting the compensation provided under this provision for such firearms is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers, or employees arising from the denial by the Department of the Tre ury of the entry of such firearms into the United States. Such compensation not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize y legally enforceable right to any person.

Martha, Karen —

Language to be included in Senate's Treasury, Postal bill on Tues. FYI

Pete

cc: Chuck Ruff

[redacted] June 17, 1998

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 [redacted]

1\.

1. (a) On page 2, line 21, strike $120,889,000 and insert in lieu thereof $122,889,000. (b) On page 2, line 23, before the period, insert the following new proviso:

   *:**Provided further,*** **That of the funds provided under this heading,** up to **$2,000,000 shall be available ~~only~~ for the provision of compensation for losses incurred due to the denial of entry into the United States of any firearms as defined in section 921(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code that (1) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, could lawfully be manufactured and sold in the United States; (2) that is of a type that was determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on April 6, 1998 to be not importable into the United States; and (3) as of February 10, 1998, was conditionally released under bond to the importer by the United States Customs Service. The losses compensated under the preceding sentence shall be only for the cost of the weapons and any shipping, transportation, duty, and storage costs incurred by the importer, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury**

2. On page 3, line 20, replace "the funds appropriated" with "no funds may be obligated", and on line 22, strike the words "may not be obligated".
3. On page 10, line 21, strike "$514,624,000" and insert "$530,624,000".
4. On page 21, line 25, after "$594,657,000,", delete the remainder of the sentence through page 22, line 2.
5. On page 36, line 18, after "1997," delete the remainder of the sentence up to the period on line 20.
6. On page 55, after line 22, insert the following new general provision:

   Sec. 411. The Administrator of General Services is directed to reincorporate the elements of the original proposed design for the façade of the United States Courthouse, London, Kentucky project into the revised design of the building in order to ensure compatibility of this new facility with the historic U.S. Courthouse in London, Kentucky to maintain the stateliness of the building. Construction or design of the London, Kentucky project should not be diminished in anyway to achieve this goal.

7. On page 68, line 3, delete "Audits of the Postal Service".
8. On page 102, after line 13, insert the following new Section (Section 644)

→ Martha Foley — how to get it done?
Go to Senate?

~~Call~~ Peter Jacoby

622-1496

Treasury

Noon 6-25-98 (Susan Gushey)

→ Steve McHale -- Helped draft it w/ Treasury Bob Bean & Peter Jacoby
- Justice cleared it thru Mgt & Budget (not lawyers who worked on Ban initiatives.)

- Neil Wolin did not want any participation

- Nick Gess: said to go thru Mgt & Budget
- Senate Side:
- House Side:

→ 3,000 Guns
[Buy-back] — embarrass into supporting it or backing-off completely

→ Had 24 hrs to draft b/c Rahm gave order 2 or 3 months ago & markup was next day.
I asked Peter to call me -- no call.

(Process) → Peter must tell Bob Bean to Δ Language

Susan will tell Steve McHale to work w/ me & DOJ Att.

→ Where is report? Are importers on board? If so, should be easy

To: Steve McHale From: Karen Popp

Proposed changes to amendment to House Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Bill

First line: Insert "up to" before "$2,000,000"

Second line: delete "only"

Add at end of provision: "Provided, that the importer abandons title to the firearm(s) to the United States and accepts the compensation provided under this provision as final and conclusive and constituting a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers or employees arising from the Secretary of Treasury's determination of April 6, 1998 relating to the Department of the Treasury Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles and the implementation of that determination. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person."

Proposed changes to amendment to Senate Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Bill

On line 11, change "firearms" to "firearm(s)"

On line 18, insert after the word "weapons" the following:

", as determined by the Secretary of Treasury"

Add at end of provision: "Provided further that acceptance of compensation provided under this provision is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers or employees arising from the Secretary of Treasury's determination of April 6, 1998 relating to the Department of the Treasury Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles and the implementation of that determination. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 24, 1998
(House Floor)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

H.R. 4104 -- TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 1999

(Sponsors: Livingston (R), Louisiana; Kolbe (R), Arizona)

This Statement of Administration Policy provides the Administration's views on the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 1999, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The Administration appreciates efforts by the Committee to accommodate the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation. The President's FY 1999 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending for FY 1999 that conform to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings in mandatory and other programs available to help finance this spending. In the recently enacted Transportation Equity Act, Congress -- on a broad, bipartisan basis -- took similar action in approving funding for surface transportation programs paid for with mandatory offsets. We encourage the Congress to take advantage of such additional offsets, or to reduce appropriations for programs or projects not requested by the President in order to fund requested levels for items discussed below.

Below is a discussion of our specific concerns with the Committee-reported bill. We look forward to working with you to resolve these concerns as the bill moves forward.

Year 2000 Computer Conversion

The Administration appreciates the emphasis that the Committee has placed on year 2000 (Y2K) computer conversion activities. OMB will continue to assist all agencies in ensuring that adequate resources are available to address this critical issue. In the FY 1999 Budget, the President has requested more than $1 billion for Y2K computer conversion. In addition, the budget anticipated that additional requirements would emerge over the course of the year and included an allowance for emergencies and other unanticipated needs.

As we learn more about how to address this problem, we expect that ensuring Government-wide compliance will require flexibility to respond to unanticipated requirements. To the extent such unanticipated requirements are identified, it will be essential to make that funding available quickly. It will truly be emergency funding. The emergency mechanism recently approved by the House Appropriations Committee provides such flexibility.

Yesterday, the Rules Committee approved a rule that would strip the emergency funding mechanism from the bill. This regrettable action will not help agencies move forward in addressing this problem. We note that the Committee bill allocates funds from the emergency reserve for Treasury and other agency Year 2000 (Y2K) needs. If the emergency reserve is not funded, the Congress will need to find other ways to fund Treasury's critical Y2K needs.

The value of the emergency mechanism approved by the House Appropriations Committee is the flexibility it provides in the event that we determine that additional resources are required. We have only 555 days until January 1, 2000. We want to solve this problem as soon as possible. Delaying approval of emergency funding and reopening the issue of the use of the emergency spending authority would create controversy and delay. We hope that the House will reconsider.

Exchange Stabilization Fund

The Administration has serious concerns that an amendment to restrict severely the use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) may be considered as part of the bill. Such an amendment would constitute an unacceptable limitation on the executive branch's ability to protect critical U.S. economic interests. The Secretary of Treasury would recommend a veto if the provision is included in the bill.

Federal Election Commission

The Administration strongly objects to language included in the bill that would limit the term of the Federal Election Commission's staff director and general counsel to four years and require a vote of four commissioners to reappoint them. This procedure is a departure from current practice, established in statute, whereby the Commission appoints a staff director and general counsel for an unlimited term. As with all Commission decisions under current practice, removal of the staff director and general counsel requires a vote of four commissioners. The Administration strongly urges the House to eliminate this unacceptable provision from the bill. Furthermore, because the provision effectively could remove the current occupants of the positions, it would raise serious constitutional questions under the separation of powers.

Executive Office of the President

The Administration is strongly concerned with a number of provisions related to the Executive Office of the President. It is our hope that any differences that exist concerning these provisions will be resolved as the bill moves through the process.

Internal Revenue Service

The Administration appreciates the Committee's efforts to fund the President's budget request for the IRS. However, if resources for Y2K are struck from the bill, IRS would be significantly underfunded. We look forward to working closely with the House to identify ways in which full funding of the President's request can be achieved.

The Administration appreciates congressional support for IRS information technology investments. However, tying obligation of funds to GAO review of expenditure plans is objectionable since the Administration has no control over the nature or timing of any prospective GAO review.

U.S. Customs Service

The Administration is concerned about the funding level for Customs' Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). Without major revisions to the existing system, Customs cannot keep up with increasing trade volumes nor can it be responsive to the requirements stated in the 1993 Modernization Act and the needs articulated by industry. The Committee has funded only $8 million of the requested $56 million level, which would cause the modernization effort to come virtually to a halt. To accommodate the full amount requested, the Administration has proposed funding the majority of ACE requirements through a user fee paid by those who stand to benefit most from this system, the trade community.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Administration appreciates the efforts of the Committee to fully fund the President's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). This initiative is an important part of the Administration's overall strategy to curb youth gun violence. The Administration welcomes an opportunity to report on the performance of the YCGII.

The Administration requests reconsideration of the Violent Crime Coordinator initiative, as the U.S. Attorneys have requested additional ATF support for bringing cases involving violent criminals to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

We are pleased that the Committee shares the Administration's view that relocation of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms headquarters staff remains a key concern due to inadequate security at the present headquarters site. We hope that the Congress will continue to consider funding for this priority when the review process is completed.

Federal Employees Health Benefits Program

The Administration strongly opposes sections 514 and 515 of the bill. These provisions would restrict Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) coverage for abortions except in situations where the life of the mother is endangered or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. While the President believes that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare, the Administration does not believe that Federal employees and their families should be precluded from choosing to purchase health insurance that includes broader coverage. The Administration believes that the decision to cover abortion should be left to each health plan participating in the

FEHBP. Thus, Federal employees who wish to purchase health coverage that does not include abortion services would have that choice. The provision in the Committee bill does not allow Federal employees and their families to make that choice.

The Administration supports the Committee reported provision which requires coverage of prescription contraceptives by health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) and would oppose an amendment to strike it. We support improvements in basic health care coverage for women and the goal of the amendment -- to reduce unwanted pregnancies and the need for abortion. However, the Administration urges the Congress to give authority to the Office of Personnel and Management to waive the requirement for plans that are sponsored by organizations whose religious beliefs do not support artificial methods of contraception.

The rule under which the bill will be considered by the House makes in order an amendment that would restrict the definition of contraceptives to exclude any drug, device, or procedure "which has as one of its known effects the interference with the implantation of a fertilized human ovum or embryo." The Administration would strongly oppose such an amendment, which could result in the denial of safe and legal contraceptive options to Federal workers. Further, such an amendment would interfere with physician decision-making and communication with patients, as it may restrict the ability of physicians to discuss such treatment options with patients.

Pay Raises

The Administration shares the Committee's concern with the current system for setting and adjusting Federal pay. However, the potential costs and programmatic disruptions should section 644 of the Committee bill be enacted are significant. A Federal employee pay raise of about 15 percent would be automatically triggered in January 2000. Therefore, the Administration urges that this provision be dropped. Under the leadership of the Office of Personnel Management, the Administration is working expeditiously on a reform proposal and, as part of this process, will consult with appropriate stakeholders, including the Congress.

The Administration is disappointed that the bill includes a proposal to eliminate the 1999 pay raise for Federal judges and employees paid under the Executive Schedule. Failure to provide pay raises for senior executives is eroding the value of their pay, causing severe pay compression in the executive ranks. Pay adjustments have been made for such individuals only once in the last five years. If continued, this failure will affect the Government's ability to attract and retain the executive talent that it needs. We urge the House to restore the pay raise for Federal judges and the Executive Schedule.

Firefighter's Pay

The Administration commends the Committee for including a provision (section 639) in the bill to reform the overtime pay system for Federal firefighters. A more rational, understandable, and uniform system for calculating the overtime pay of Federal firefighters is long overdue. The Committee provision would accomplish this important and much-needed legislative change and reflects a consensus agreement among the various stakeholders, such as affected executive branch agencies and employee organizations.

United States Trade Representative

The Administration opposes the provision that would make the U.S. Trade Representative the United States representative to the Universal Postal Union. The U.S. Trade Representative lacks the resources and expertise in postal administration to take on this responsibility. In addition, this provision would repeal the authority of the Postal Service to establish international postage rates. We urge that this provision be dropped.

United States Postal Service

The Administration is concerned that the Committee bill would prohibit the Postal Service from initiating new non-postal commercial activities or pack and send services. An appropriations bill should not be used to legislate such restrictions on Postal Service operations.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

The Administration appreciates the support the Committee has provided for drug control efforts in general, and for ONDCP in particular. The Administration encourages the House to provide the full amount requested for the Special Forfeiture Fund as anything less would adversely impact our ability to continue moving towards our mutual goal of reducing drug use. Failing to fully fund this request would negatively impact the National Drug Control Strategy and our efforts to meet the targets established in the Performance Measures of Effectiveness system. The House could fund this spending, in part, by reducing amounts earmarked by the Committee for an unrequested technology transfer program.

Federal Buildings Fund

The Committee has not provided $14 million requested for the design of a new Department of Transportation (DOT) Headquarters. Instead, the Committee urges GSA to enter into a lease transaction, as authorized by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. The Administration requests that the House provide funding for the design of a new DOT Headquarters. Providing for a government-owned building would save taxpayers approximately $190 million, in present value terms, compared to the cost of entering into a lease.

The Committee bill would delay the availability of funding until September 30, 1999, for the repair and alterations program ($19 million) and building operations program ($223 million). The Administration is concerned that a delay in obligations of this amount for buildings operations would impede GSA's ability to operate and maintain Federal facilities under its control.

The Administration is also concerned that the Committee bill has approved over $500 million for 15 unrequested courthouse construction projects.

National Bioethics Advisory Commission

The Administration objects to section 628 of the Committee bill, which would prevent interagency funding of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission. The work of the Commission affects at least 15 Federal agencies. Access to interagency funding is essential for continued operations of this small, but important commission.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Administration objects to section 116 of the Committee bill, which would prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from awarding a contract for currency paper under an ongoing competitive procurement without prior congressional approval. The Administration will interpret such provisions to require notification only, since any other interpretation would contradict the Supreme Court ruling in INS vs. Chadha.

Potential Amendment Related to Peer Review

The Administration strongly opposes an amendment that may be offered mandating peer review of "scientific data" supporting final regulations. The Administration is committed to using the best possible science and peer review for rule-making. However, this amendment is unnecessary, inappropriate and wasteful. Peer review is currently incorporated in the Government-wide rule-making process where it is needed through extensive outreach, public comment, and scientific advisory boards. This amendment as drafted mandates a one-size-fits-all requirement that would serve only to delay important government action, in particular, rules designed to protect health safety and the environment. It would impose a costly additional step in the regulatory process and would cover a large heterogeneous set of rules, as diverse as meat and poultry inspection rules, airplane and automobile safety standards, FDA drug and device approvals, and rules to ensure safe drinking water and clean air. This would impose an undue burden on numerous final rules by requiring substantial personnel and other resources and could result in significant delays on important public health and safety rules.

Potential Amendment Related to Presidential Executive Order

The Administration would oppose an amendment that may be offered that would prohibit the use of funds in the Act for implementing the May 28, 1998, Presidential Executive Order which provides a uniform policy for the Federal Government to prohibit employment discrimination based on sexual orientation in the federal civilian workforce.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 23, 1998
(House Rules)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 1999

(Sponsors: Livingston (R), Louisiana; Kolbe (R), Arizona)

This Statement of Administration Policy provides the Administration's views on the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 1999, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The Administration appreciates efforts by the Committee to accommodate the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation. The President's FY 1999 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending for FY 1999 that conform to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings in mandatory and other programs available to help finance this spending. In the recently enacted Transportation Equity Act, Congress -- on a broad, bipartisan basis -- took similar action in approving funding for surface transportation programs paid for with mandatory offsets. We encourage the Congress to take advantage of such additional offsets, or to reduce appropriations for programs or projects not requested by the President in order to fund requested levels for items discussed below.

Below is a discussion of our specific concerns with the Committee-reported bill. We look forward to working with you to resolve these concerns as the bill moves forward.

<u>Year 2000 Computer Conversion</u>

The Administration appreciates the emphasis that the Committee has placed on year 2000 (Y2K) computer conversion activities. OMB will continue to assist all agencies in ensuring that adequate resources are available to address this critical issue. In the FY 1999 Budget, the President has requested more than $1 billion for Y2K computer conversion. In addition, the budget anticipated that additional requirements would emerge over the course of the year and included an allowance for emergencies and other unanticipated needs.

At this time, we believe that the resource levels included in the President's budget will fully address Y2K computer conversion requirements Government-wide. However, as we learn more about how to address this problem, we expect that ensuring Government-wide compliance will require flexibility to respond to unanticipated requirements. To the extent such unanticipated requirements are identified, it will be essential to make that funding available quickly. It will truly be emergency funding. The emergency mechanism recently approved by the House Appropriations Committee provides such flexibility.

It is our understanding that when the House Rules Committee meets today to take up the Defense and Treasury/General Government appropriations bills, it will consider rules that would strip the emergency funding mechanism from both bills. This regrettable action will not help agencies move forward in addressing this problem. We note that the Committee bill allocates funds from the emergency reserve for Treasury and other agency Year 2000 (Y2K) needs. If the emergency reserve is not funded, the Congress will need to find other ways to fund Treasury's critical Y2K needs.

The value of the emergency mechanism approved by the House Appropriations Committee is the flexibility it provides in the event that we determine that additional resources are required. We have only 556 days until January 1, 2000. We want to solve this problem as soon as possible. Delaying approval of emergency funding and reopening the issue of the use of the emergency spending authority would create controversy and delay. We hope that the House will reconsider.

Exchange Stabilization Fund

The Administration has serious concerns that an amendment to restrict severely the use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) may be considered as part of the bill. Such an amendment would constitute an unacceptable limitation on the executive branch's ability to protect critical U.S. economic interests. The Secretary of Treasury would recommend a Presidential veto if the provision is included in the bill.

Federal Election Commission

The Administration strongly objects to language included in the bill that would limit the term of the Federal Election Commission's staff director and general counsel to four years and require a vote of four commissioners to reappoint them. This procedure is a departure from current practice, established in statute, whereby the Commission appoints a staff director and general counsel for an unlimited term. As with all Commission decisions under current practice, removal of the staff director and general counsel requires a vote of four commissioners. The Administration strongly urges the House to eliminate this unacceptable provision from the bill. Furthermore, because the provision effectively could remove the current occupants of the positions, it would raise serious constitutional questions under the separation of powers.

Executive Office of the President

The Administration is strongly concerned with a number of provisions related to the Executive Office of the President. It is our hope that any differences that exist concerning these provisions will be resolved as the bill moves through the process.

Amendments Related to Brady Act and Assault Weapons

The Administration supports an amendment agreed to in Committee that would provide up to $2,000,000 of in-transit relief as compensation for actual losses incurred due to denial of entry of certain assault weapons affected by a determination of the Treasury Department on April 6, 1998.

The Administration is aware that a number of amendments to report language have been agreed to, including one that would urge the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to consider how to work with the FBI to provide relief for pawnbrokers with respect to the timing and fees for background checks concerning redemption of pawned firearms and one that directs ATF to study the application of antique firearms regulations to certain in-line muzzle loaders. The Administration welcomes the opportunity to report to Congress on these issues.

Internal Revenue Service

The Administration appreciates the Committee's efforts to fund the President's budget request for the IRS. However, if resources for Y2K were struck from the bill, IRS would be significantly underfunded. We look forward to working closely with the House to identify ways in which full funding of the President's request can be achieved.

The Administration appreciates congressional support for IRS information technology investments. However, tying obligation of funds to GAO review of expenditure plans is objectionable since the Administration has no control over the nature or timing of any prospective GAO review.

U.S. Customs Service

The Administration is concerned about the funding level for Customs' Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). Without major revisions to the existing system, Customs cannot keep up with increasing trade volumes nor can it be responsive to the requirements stated in the 1993 Modernization Act and the needs articulated by industry. The Committee has funded only $8 million of the requested $56 million level, which would cause the modernization effort to come virtually to a halt. To accommodate the full amount requested, the Administration has proposed funding the majority of ACE requirements through a user fee paid by those who stand to benefit most from this system, the trade community.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Administration appreciates the efforts of the Committee to fully fund the President's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). This initiative is an important part of the Administration's overall strategy to curb youth gun violence. The Administration welcomes an opportunity to report on the performance of the YCGII.

The Administration requests reconsideration of the Violent Crime Coordinator initiative, as the U.S. Attorneys have requested additional ATF support for bringing cases involving violent criminals to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

We are pleased that the Committee shares the Administration's view that relocation of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms headquarters staff remains a key concern due to inadequate security at the present headquarters site. We hope that the Congress will continue to consider funding for this priority when the review process is completed.

Federal Employees Health Benefits Program

The Administration strongly opposes sections 514 and 515 of the bill. These provisions would restrict Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) coverage for abortions except in situations where the life of the mother is endangered or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. While the President believes that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare, the Administration does not believe that Federal employees and their families should be precluded from choosing to purchase health insurance that includes broader coverage. The Administration believes that the decision to cover abortion should be left to each health plan participating in the FEHBP. Thus, Federal employees who wish to purchase health coverage that does not include abortion services would have that choice. The provision in the Committee bill does not allow Federal employees and their families to make that choice.

The Administration supports the amendment to require coverage of prescription contraceptives by health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP). We support improvements in basic health care coverage for women and the goal of the amendment -- to reduce unwanted pregnancies and the need for abortion. However, the Administration urges the Congress to give authority to the Office of Personnel and Management to waive the requirement for plans that are sponsored by organizations whose religious beliefs do not support artificial methods of contraception.

Pay Raises

The Administration shares the Committee's concern with the current system for setting and adjusting Federal pay. However, the potential costs and programmatic disruptions should section 644 of the Committee bill be enacted are significant. A Federal employee pay raise of about 15 percent would be automatically triggered in January 2000. Therefore, the Administration urges that this provision be dropped. Under the leadership of the Office of Personnel Management, the Administration is working expeditiously on a reform proposal and; as part of this process, will consult with appropriate stakeholders, including the Congress.

The Administration is disappointed that the bill includes a proposal to eliminate the 1999 pay raise for Federal judges and employees paid under the Executive Schedule. Failure to provide pay raises for senior executives is eroding the value of their pay, causing severe pay compression in the executive ranks. Pay adjustments have been made for such individuals only once in the last five years. If continued, this failure will affect the Government's ability to attract and retain the executive talent that it needs. We urge the House to restore the pay raise for Federal judges and the Executive Schedule.

Firefighter's Pay

The Administration commends the Committee for including a provision (section 639) in the bill to reform the overtime pay system for Federal firefighters. A more rational, understandable, and uniform system for calculating the overtime pay of Federal firefighters is long overdue. The Committee provision would accomplish this important and much-needed legislative change and reflects a consensus agreement among the various stakeholders, such as affected executive branch agencies and employee organizations.

United States Trade Representative

The Administration opposes the provision that would make the U.S. Trade Representative the United States representative to the Universal Postal Union. The U.S. Trade Representative lacks the resources and expertise in postal administration to take on this responsibility. In addition, this provision would repeal the authority of the Postal Service to establish international postage rates. We urge that this provision be dropped.

United States Postal Service

The Administration is concerned that the Committee bill would prohibit the Postal Service from initiating new non-postal commercial activities or pack and send services. An appropriations bill should not be used to legislate such restrictions on Postal Service operations.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

The Administration appreciates the support the Committee has provided for drug control efforts in general, and for ONDCP in particular. The Administration encourages the House to provide the full amount requested for the Special Forfeiture Fund as anything less would adversely impact our ability to continue moving towards our mutual goal of reducing drug use. Failing to fully fund this request would negatively impact the National Drug Control Strategy and our efforts to meet the targets established in the Performance Measures of Effectiveness system. The House could fund this spending, in part, by reducing amounts earmarked by the Committee for an unrequested technology transfer program.

Federal Buildings Fund

The Committee has not provided $14 million requested for the design of a new Department of Transportation (DOT) Headquarters. Instead, the Committee urges GSA to enter into a lease transaction, as authorized by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. The Administration requests that the House provide funding for the design of a new DOT Headquarters. Providing for a government-owned building would save taxpayers approximately $190 million, in present value terms, compared to the cost of entering into a lease.

The Committee bill would delay the availability of funding until September 30, 1999, for the repair and alterations program ($19 million) and building operations program ($223 million). The Administration is concerned that a delay in obligations of this amount for buildings operations would impede GSA's ability to operate and maintain Federal facilities under its control.

The Administration is also concerned that the Committee bill has approved over $500 million for 15 unrequested courthouse construction projects.

National Bioethics Advisory Commission

The Administration objects to section 628 of the Committee bill, which would prevent interagency funding of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission. The work of the Commission affects at least 15 Federal agencies. Access to interagency funding is essential for continued operations of this small, but important commission.

Potential Amendment Related to Peer Review

The Administration strongly opposes an amendment that may be offered mandating peer review of "scientific data" supporting final regulations. The Administration is committed to using the best possible science and peer review for rule-making. However, this amendment is unnecessary, inappropriate and wasteful. Peer review is currently incorporated in the Government-wide rule-making process where it is needed through extensive outreach, public comment, and scientific advisory boards. This amendment as drafted mandates a one-size-fits-all requirement that would serve only to delay important government action, in particular, rules designed to protect health safety and the environment. It would impose a costly additional step in the regulatory process and would cover a large heterogeneous set of rules, as diverse as meat and poultry inspection rules, airplane and automobile safety standards, FDA drug and device approvals, and rules to ensure safe drinking water and clean air. This would impose an undue burden on numerous final rules by requiring substantial personnel and other resources and could result in significant delays on important public health and safety rules.

Dissemination of Public Information

Report language in the bill urges OMB to issue rules for how public information (including statistical information) is disseminated by Federal agencies, States and local governments, Federal contractors, and universities and other Federal grantees. This new layer of Federal regulation is unnecessary and unwise. Federal agencies have for decades released public information on a variety of subjects, ranging from economic statistics to weather reports, and the agencies have strived to provide information that is accurate as well as timely. Thus, we agree with the goal of the report language to maximize the quality of publicly-disseminated information, and OMB and the agencies have pursued this goal through the review under the Paperwork Reduction Act of the regulations, surveys, and forms that collect the information.

However, we do not believe that this goal is furthered by having OMB establish a new set of Government-wide complaint and evaluation procedures for the dissemination of information. We are not aware of either the Congress or the Executive Branch receiving any widespread or frequent complaints about publicly-disseminated information, and in absence of any evidence of a problem, it is unwise to legislate a specific remedy through report language without the benefit of agency or public views. By extending the reach of these rules to cover State and local governments and other non-Federal entities, the report language would impose new unfunded Federal mandates and, contrary to the spirit of the First Amendment, would represent a significant Federal intrusion into how these non-Federal entities communicate with the public on public matters.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Administration objects to section 116 of the Committee bill, which would prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from awarding a contract for currency paper under an ongoing competitive procurement without prior congressional approval. The Administration will interpret such provisions to require notification only, since any other interpretation would contradict the Supreme Court ruling in INS vs. Chadha.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY NEWS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20220 • (202) 622-2960

EMBARGOED UNTIL 10:45 A.M. EST
April 6, 1998

Contact: Office of Public Affairs
(202) 622-2960

TREASURY PROHIBITS IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT RIFLES

New Prohibition Applies to Rifles that Accept Large Capacity Military Magazines

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin announced today a prohibition on the importation of modified, semiautomatic assault rifles with the ability to accept large capacity military magazines.

Today's announcement follows a comprehensive review of the importation of approximately 59 modified, semiautomatic assault rifles conducted by Treasury and its Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). The review was directed by President Clinton and Secretary Rubin last November, and stemmed from concerns that many new, dangerous semiautomatic weapons had been developed in the nearly 10 years since the last review.

"President Clinton and this Administration are committed to rigorous enforcement of laws designed to keep dangerous weapons off our streets," said Rubin. "With this decision, we can further reduce the flow of weapons that have no legitimate use in our society."

Under the 1968 Gun Control Act, the Treasury Department is required to restrict the importation of firearms unless they are determined to be "particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes."

In 1989, the "sporting purposes" provision led ATF to ban the importation of several semiautomatic versions of assault weapons possessing military features such as bayonet mounts, pistol grips, night sights and grenade launchers. After the 1989 prohibition, certain semiautomatic assault rifles that had failed the sporting purposes test were modified to remove all military features except the ability to accept a large capacity military magazine (LCMM) that holds more than 10 rounds. The LCMM rifles are models based on AK-47, FN-FAL, HK 91 and 93, Uzi and SIG SG550 military assault rifles.

This review concluded that the original prohibition is correct and that military-style semiautomatic rifles are not importable. This review further concluded that firearms with the ability to accept a large capacity magazine designed and produced for a military assault weapon should be banned. The review draws support from Congress and the Administration's 1994 decision to ban large capacity military magazines on the grounds that they served "combat-functional ends" and were attractive to criminals.

RR-2347

"We have no desire to take guns away from hunters, or other legitimate users. We do, however, want to protect Americans from the violence that can result from these semiautomatic weapons," said Rubin.

Up to 1.6 million firearms whose importation had been suspended during the review may be affected by this decision. Importers will be notified of this decision in writing and given an opportunity to respond.

The Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles is available through the Treasury Public Affairs Office at (202) 622-2960 or via the Internet at www.atf.treas.gov after 12:00 p.m. EDT Monday, April 6.

-30-

78246

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

April 6, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON

FROM: Robert E. Rubin

SUBJECT: Review of Importation of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles

This is to report to you on the results of the review that you and I directed on November 14, 1997 to determine whether "modified semiautomatic assault-type rifles" are properly importable into the United States under Federal law. Under the Gun Control Act of 1968, firearms may not be imported into the United States unless the Secretary of the Treasury determines that they are of a type that is "generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes." 18 U.S.C. § 925 (d)(3). The Treasury review covered weapons whose original configuration failed to meet the sporting purposes test in 1989, but were later found to be importable when certain military features were removed. The specific semiautomatic rifles reviewed are based on the AK47, FN-FAL, HK91 and 93, SIG SG550, and Uzi designs.

The results of our review are contained in the attached Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semi-automatic Assault Rifles ("Study"). With respect to the firearms under review, I have adopted the Study's conclusion -- that modified semi-automatic assault type rifles with the ability to accept large capacity military magazines that hold more than ten rounds ("LCMM rifles") do not qualify for importation.

Our decision to conduct the review stemmed from concerns that the rifles were not designed for sporting purposes. The sporting purposes standard is a high one. It requires more than a showing that the rifles are sometimes used for hunting and organized target shooting. Instead, the rifles have to be particularly suitable for use in hunting and organized competitive target shooting. The LCMM rifles have the ability to accept a detachable large capacity military magazine, which allows them the capability to expel large amounts of ammunition quickly. This capability makes them suitable for combat but not particularly suitable for sporting purposes. Moreover, Congress found in 1994 that large magazines are attractive to criminals and banned possession of newly manufactured large magazines. Our Study finds that the LCMM rifles, which accept surplus large military magazines, are also attractive to criminals.

Our determination will not preclude the importation of true sporting firearms. It will prevent the importation of firearms that cannot fairly be characterized as sporting rifles.

The review found that one of the study rifles, an AK47 variant, has been designed so that it no longer has the ability to accept a large capacity military magazine. It, therefore, is not included among the LCMM rifles that, pursuant to the Study, do not qualify for importation. With respect to LCMM rifles, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will take final action on individual permits and applications only after an affected importer has an opportunity to respond and present additional information and arguments.

In-Transit Relief
For Certain Importers of
Large Capacity Military Magazine Rifles/Modified Semi-automatic Assault Rifles

- This amendment concerns the Large Capacity Military Magazine Rifles (LCMM Rifles) that Secretary Rubin announced on April 6 are not importable under the Gun Control Act because they do not meet the sporting purposes test.

- Some of these weapons were already shipped when ATF suspended permits for modified semi-automatic assault rifles in November 1997. Some 3,000 weapons were released under Customs bond to importers by February 1998.

- This is a limited number of weapons and the importers are asking for compensation for their costs in having shipped these weapons. Compensating actual losses for these importers, although not required, is a generous step to take.

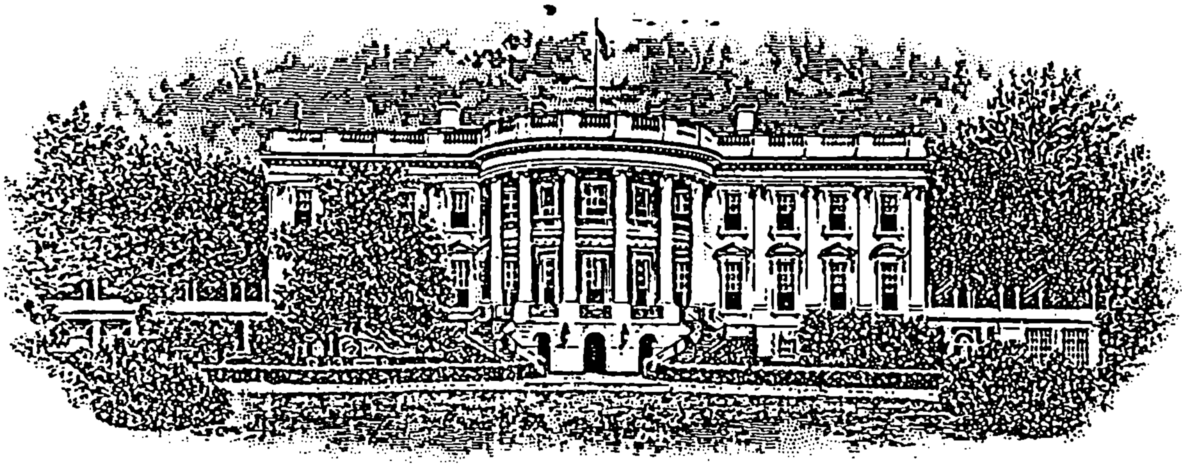
- At the same time, these weapons violate the sporting purposes standard of the Gun Control Act. The weapons are large capacity military magazine rifles. These assault style weapons have the capacity to take magazines with more than 10 rounds. They can shoot a large number of rounds within a very short time without manually reloading, a capacity that makes them attractive to criminals and is a non-sporting purpose. The weapons include at least 1,900 AK-47 type weapons made in Romania.

- Therefore, while this amendment provides for compensation for actual losses to these importers, the U.S. upon paying compensation will take title to these weapons so that they will not be made available for commercial sale. Treasury will take possession of the weapons and see that they are destroyed. This process of paying compensation, taking title, and destruction will occur after the importers have supplied proper documentation and the Secretary of the Treasury has made a determination that payment is due.

- It is fair to compensate importers for losses and at the same time our public, our communities, our streets will be protected. This amendment is a fair balance of interests.

- Technical aspects of the drafting include making it explicit that the United States will take title to these weapons, and that this will be a final settlement of any claims by the compensated importers with regard to these weapons.

The White House



COUNSEL'S OFFICE

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 7-10-98

TO: Chuck Ruff

FACSIMILE NUMBER:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

FROM: Karen Popp

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

PAGES (WITH COVER): 2

COMMENTS: These will be used + given to some Senators on Tuesday for the markup. Thought you may have comments(?).

PLEASE DELIVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Draft

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- This is a limited number of weapons and the importers are asking for compensation for their costs in having shipped these weapons.

- Secretary Rubin's determination was fully lawful. In addition, importers did not learn of this overnight. Treasury put importers on official notice in November 1997 that the permits were being suspended, and were going to remain suspended during a review planned to be completed in 120 days, after which they could be permanently revoked. Importers were specifically told in this letter this action was being taken "*in consideration of the public health and safety,*" and pursuant to the sporting purposes standard.

- Nevertheless, compensating actual losses for these importers, although not required, is a generous step to take.

- At the same time, these weapons violate the sporting purposes standard of the Gun Control Act. The weapons are large capacity military magazine rifles. These assault style weapons have the capacity to take magazines with more than 10 rounds. They can shoot a large number of rounds within a very short time without manually reloading, a capacity that makes them attractive to criminals and is a non-sporting purpose. The weapons include at least 1,900 AK-47 type weapons made in Romania.

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BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

STEPHEN J. McHALE
CHIEF COUNSEL

8211

650 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20226

(202) 927-7772
FAX (202) 927-8673

ATF Operatn -
622-1260

DEBRA N. DIENER
Deputy Assistant General Counsel
(Enforcement)

622-0283
Neil Wolin

Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

Room 2000
202-622-1931
Fax 202-622-1944

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Rosemary Hart to Karen Popp; re: Department of Justice Personnel Attending Meeting; [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (2 pages)	10/22/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Counsel Office
Karen Pop
OA/Box Number: 12926

FOLDER TITLE:
Assault Weapons Ban - Assault Weapons Tr [Treasury]/Postal Approp [Appropriations]

2009-1305-F
jp3627

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

DATE: OCTOBER 22, 1997

FROM: ROSEMARY HART
SENIOR COUNSEL

OFFICE PHONE: 202/514-2027

TO: KAREN POPP **OFFICE PHONE:** 202-456-7594
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
FACSIMILE NUMBER: 202-456-5055

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1 SHEET (PLUS COVER SHEET)
DOJ personnel attending the meeting scheduled for 8 a.m., October 23, 1997, Room 211 - OEOB

Fax 616-8202

1. ~~Richard L. Shiffrin~~
   ~~Deputy Assistant AG, Office of Legal Counsel~~
   (b)(6)

— Martha Rubio — 616-0680
(b)(6)

[001]

2. Rosemary Hart
   Office of Legal Counsel
   (b)(6)

3. Dennis G. Linder
   Director, Federal Programs Branch, Civil Division
   (b)(6)

4. Sandra Schraibman
   Federal Programs Branch, Civil Division
   (b)(6)

514-3315
Fax - 616-8187

Continued on next page..........

5. Mark Stern
   Appellate Staff, Civil Division
   (b)(6)

514-5088
8151 [001]

ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT OUR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE ON 514-2067
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL FACSIMILE MACHINE NUMBER - 514-0563

Gary Grindler
Steve Preston
Tony Sutton

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. fax cover sheet	Debra N. Diener to Karen Popp; re: Clearance for Tomorrow's Meeting; [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	10/22/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Counsel Office
Karen Pop
OA/Box Number: 12926

FOLDER TITLE:

Assault Weapons Ban - Assault Weapons Tr [Treasury]/Postal Approp [Appropriations]

2009-1305-F
jp3627

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

C O V E R

S H E E T

FAX

To: Karen Popp
Fax #: 456-5055
Subject: CLEARANCE FOR TOMORROW'S MEETING
Date: October 22, 1997
Pages: 0, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

Karen:

Here is information for Neal Wolin and myself. I've got calls into Steve McHale and Jack Patterson for similar information which they or I will FAX to you:

Neal S. Wolin: [redacted] (b)(6)

[002]

Debra N. Diener: [redacted] (b)(6)

From the desk of...

DEBRA N. DIENER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

(202) 622-1931
Fax: (202) 622-1944

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. fax	Stephen J. McHale to Karen Popp; re: Tomorrow's Uzi and Galiel Meeting; [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	10/22/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Counsel Office
Karen Pop
OA/Box Number: 12926

FOLDER TITLE:

Assault Weapons Ban - Assault Weapons Tr [Treasury]/Postal Approp [Appropriations]

2009-1305-F
jp3627

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

Telephone: (202) 927-7772
Fax: (202) 927-8673

October 22, 1997

To: Karen Popp

From: Stephen J. McHale
Chief Counsel

No. of Pages (including cover sheet):

Subject: Tomorrow's Uzi and Galiel meeting

Comments:

Please clear us in for the 8:00 am meeting:

Stephen McHale (b)(6) [003]

Jack Patterson (b)(6)

Thanks.