Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE Statement by the President. (1 page)	DATE 10/17/2000	RESTRICTION	
001. fax			P5	1624
002. draft	[Draft statement concerning H.R. 4392] (1 page)	n.d.	P5	1625
003a. draft	[Draft statement concerning H.R. 4392] (1 page)	n.d.	P5	1626
003b. draft	[Draft statement concerning H.R. 4392 with handwritten comments] (1 page)	n.d.	Р5	1627
004. draft	Statement by the President [with handwritten comments] (1 page)	n.d.	P5	1628
005.	Personal (1 page)	10/17/2000	P6/b(6)

~ ~ ~ ~	-		
COLI	U '''''	1.15.71	

Clinton President	tial Records
. Counsel's Office	
Bill Marshall	
OA/Box Number:	20835

FOLDER TITLE:

Signing Statements - October 2000

im479

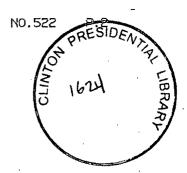
RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

- PI 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.

- 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]



STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 4392, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001." The Act authorizes appropriations for intelligence and intelligence related activities of the United States during fiscal year 2001. This legislation contains numerous provisions that will contribute to the effectiveness, efficiency and security of <u>essential</u> U.S. intelligence activities.

This Act also establishes a new felony offense for the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. <u>Specifically, t</u>The Act prohibits a person with authorized access to classified information from disclosing classified information to someone he <u>or she</u> knows is not authorized to receive it. This applies only to information that is properly classified <u>under the applicable Executive Order</u>, meaning that a proper determination was made that its unauthorized disclosure <u>of that information</u> reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security. <u>In that connection, it is important to note that</u>. The Executive Order that requires that determination also specifically prohibits classifying information in order to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error or to prevent embarrassment to the government.

Unauthorized disclosures of classified information can be extremely every bit as harmful as espionage in terms of potential danger to the national security interests of the United States. They Unauthorized disclosures can hinder the my ability to make decisions affecting our nation's security and put at risk the scarce and irreplaceable intelligence sources and methods indispensable for acquiring the information necessary in order to make for those decisions in the most best possible way. In general Although I believe it would probably be preferable, the preferred way to address this problem is through stricter application of personnel security practices practices, including and administrative sanctions where appropriate, . This this law may provide an even stronger deterrent. I am concerned to ensure, however, that this new provision it not be applied in a manner that could chills legitimate, Constitutionally protected activity or turns debates over the exercise transform questions of judgment into criminal referrals. For these reasons, I believe it is extraordinarily important I expect that the Justice Department will use its prosecutorial discretion wisely when apparently unauthorized disclosures are referred to it for possible prosecution under this new provision.

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 4392, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001." The Act authorizes appropriations for intelligence and intelligence related activities of the United States during fiscal year 2001. This legislation contains numerous provisions that will contribute to the effectiveness, efficiency and security of essential U.S. intelligence activities.

This Act also establishes a new felony offense for the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. Specifically, the Act prohibits a person with authorized access to classified information from disclosing classified information to someone he or she knows is not authorized to receive it. This applies only to information that is properly classified under the applieable Executive Order, meaning that a proper determination was made that is unauthorized disclosure of that information reasonably/could be expected to result in damage to the national security. In that connection, it is important to note that the Executive Order also specifically prohibits classifying information in order to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error or to prevent embarrassment to the government.

Unauthorized disclosures of classified information can be extremely harmful to the national security interests of the United States. Unauthorized disclosures can hinder my ability to make decisions affecting our nation's security and put at risk scarce and irreplaceable intelligence sources and methods indispensable for acquiring the information necessary in order to make those decisions in the most best possible way. Although I believe it would probably be preferable to address this problem through strict application of personnel security practices, including administrative sanctions where appropriate, this law may provide an even stronger deterrent. I am concerned to ensure, however, that this new provision not be applied in a manner that could chill legitimate Censtitutionally protected activity or transform questions of judgment into criminal referrals. For these reasons, There is extraordinarily important that the Justice Department use its prosecution under this new provision.

Judicioisty



Scheue, hoven, 741

the Schere, homen,

۶_ë

2918

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 4392, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001." The Act authorizes appropriations for intelligence and intelligence related activities of the United States during fiscal year 2001. This legislation contains numerous provisions that will contribute to the effectiveness, efficiency and security of essential U.S. intelligence activities.

This Act also establishes a new felony offense for the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. Specifically, the Act prohibits a person with authorized access to classified information from disclosing classified information to someone he or she knows is not authorized to receive it. This prohibition applies only to information that is properly classified under the applicable Executive Order, meaning that a proper determination has been made that unauthorized disclosure of that information reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security. In this connection, it is important to note that the Executive Order also specifically prohibits classifying information in order to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error or to prevent embarrassment to the government.

Unauthorized disclosures of classified information can be extremely harmful to the national security interests of the United States. Unauthorized disclosures can hinder my ability to make decisions affecting our nation's security and put at risk scarce and irreplaceable intelligence sources and methods indispensable for acquiring the information necessary to make those decisions in the best possible way. Although many of the problems this legislation seeks to address should normally be handled through strict application of personnel security practices, including administrative sanctions where appropriate, this new law provides an alternative in circumstances where other measures may be necessary. I strongly believe, however, that this new provision should not be applied in a manner that could chill legitimate activity or transform questions of judgment into criminal referrals. It is extraordinarily important, therefore, that the Justice Department use its prosecutorial discretion wisely when apparently unauthorized disclosures are referred to it for possible prosecution under this new provision.



Today, I have signed into law H.R. 4392, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001." The Act authorizes appropriations for intelligence and intelligence related activities of the United States during fiscal year 2001. This legislation contains numerous provisions that will contribute to the effectiveness, efficiency and security of essential U.S. intelligence activities.

This new porter lew provides an getternative in circulations when the other measures may be necessary.

This Act also establishes a new felony offense for the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. Specifically, the Act prohibits a person with authorized access to classified information from disclosing classified information to someone he or she knows is not authorized to receive it. This prohibition applies only to information that is properly classified under the applicable Executive Order, meaning that a proper determination has been made that unauthorized disclosure of that information reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security. In this connection, it is important to note that the Executive Order also specifically prohibits classifying information in order to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error or to prevent embarrassment to the government.

Unauthorized disclosures of classified information can be extremely harmful to the national security interests of the United States. Unauthorized disclosures can hinder my ability to make decisions affecting our nation's security and put at risk scarce and irreplaceable intelligence sources and methods indispensable for acquiring the information necessary to make those decisions in the best possible way. Although Libelieve it would probably be preferable to address this problem through strict application of personnel security practices, including administrative sanctions where appropriate, I strongly believe, however, that this new provision should not be applied in a manner that could chill legitimate activity or transform questions of judgment into criminal referrals. It is extraordinarily important, therefore, that the Justice Department use its prosecutorial discretion wisely when apparently unauthorized disclosures are referred to it for possible prosecution under this new provision.

And with the problems the legislation seeks To address should normally be handled

CLINTO 1627

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

CLA P & WIND

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 4392, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001." The Act authorizes appropriations for intelligence and intelligence related activities of the United States during fiscal year 2001. This legislation contains numerous provisions that will contribute to the effectiveness, efficiency and security of <u>essential</u> U.S. intelligence activities.

This Act also establishes a new felony offense for the unauthorized disclosure of classified information. <u>Specifically, t</u>The Act prohibits a person with authorized access to classified information from disclosing classified information to someone he <u>or she</u> knows is not authorized to receive it. This applies only to information that is properly classified <u>under the applicable Executive Order</u>, meaning that a proper determination was made that its unauthorized disclosure <u>of that information</u> reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security. In that the <u>connection</u>, it is important to note that -Tthe Executive Order that requires that determination also specifically prohibits classifying information in order to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error or to prevent embarrassment to the government.

haull d Unauthorized disclosures of classified information can be extremely every bit as harmful as espionage in terms of potential danger to the national security interests of the United States. They Unauthorized disclosures can hinder the my ability to make decisions affecting our nation's security and put at risk the- scarce and irreplaceable intelligence sources and methods indispensable for acquiring the information necessary in the make for those decisions in the methods. possible way. In general Although I believe /it would probably be preferable , the preferred way to address this problem is through stricter application of personnel security practices practices, including and administrative sanctions where stansty appropriate. This this law may provide an even stronger deterrent. I am concerned to ensure, however, that this new provision -it not be applied in a manner that could chills legitimate. Constitutionally protected activity or turns debates over the exercise transform questions of judgment into criminal referrals. For these reasons, I believe It is extraordinarily important I expect that the Justice Department will-use its prosecutorial discretion wisely when apparently unauthorized disclosures are referred to it for possible prosecution under this new provision.

Judiciash

nonally

90 m.

biardiedi

Line