

HR 1793

Clean Up Government Act of 2011

Congress: 112 (2011–2013, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Crime and Law Enforcement

Introduced: May 5, 2011

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (May 23, 2011)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-bill/1793>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr. [R-WI-5]

Party: Republican • State: WI • Chamber: House

Cosponsors (1 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Weiner, Anthony D. [D-NY-9]	D · NY		May 5, 2011

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	May 23, 2011

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Crime and Law Enforcement

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
112 HR 2572	Related bill	Sep 21, 2012: Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 499.
112 S 401	Related bill	Jul 28, 2011: Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 119.
112 HR 1468	Related bill	Jul 11, 2011: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
112 HR 1923	Related bill	Jul 11, 2011: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
112 HR 1973	Related bill	Jul 11, 2011: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
112 S 995	Related bill	May 12, 2011: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (text of measure as introduced in Senate: CR S2955)

Clean Up Government Act of 2011 - Amends the federal criminal code to revise and expand prohibitions against bribery, theft of public money, and other public corruption offenses.

Expands mail and wire fraud statutes to cover offenses involving any other thing of value (e.g., intangible rights and licenses).

Modifies general venue rules for criminal prosecutions to allow prosecutions in any district in which an act in furtherance of an offense is committed.

Increases the maximum term of imprisonment from: (1) 10 to 20 years for theft or bribery involving federally-assisted programs; (2) 10 to 20 years for theft and embezzlement of federal money, property, or records; (3) 15 to 20 years for bribery of public officials; and (4) 2 to 5 years for providing gratuities because of an official's or person's official position or for any official act, or for bribery of a witness at a trial, hearing, or other proceeding before any court, any committee of Congress, or any U.S. agency, commission, or officer. Expands the definition of "official act" to include any act within the range of official duty, including any recommendation, which may be a single act, more than one act, or a course of conduct, and which may include a decision or recommendation that a government should not take action.

Applies the prohibition against embezzlement or theft of federal money or property to government officials and employees of the District of Columbia.

Directs the United States Sentencing Commission to review and amend its guidelines and policy statements relating to public corruption and racketeering offenses to reflect the intent of Congress that penalties for such offenses be increased.

Establishes a 10-year limitation period for the prosecution of public corruption crimes involving bribery, extortion, theft of government property, mail fraud, and racketeering.

Increases to 10 years the maximum term of imprisonment for: (1) solicitation by federal officers and employees of political contributions from other federal officers and employees, (2) promise of employment made possible by an Act of Congress for political activity, (3) deprivation of such employment for political activity, (4) intimidation to secure political contributions, (5) solicitation and acceptance of contributions in federal offices, and (6) coercion of political activity by federal employees.

Includes embezzlement or theft of government money or property, and specified activity relating to major fraud against the United States, as predicates for racketeering prosecutions and wiretaps.

Expands the types of perjury and obstruction of justice offenses for which venue lies in the district in which the official proceeding was intended to be affected or in which the conduct constituting the alleged offense occurred.

Includes as a prohibited scheme or artifice to defraud any scheme or artifice by a public official to engage in undisclosed self-dealing, as defined in this Act.

Amends the federal judicial code to permit the disclosure of information regarding a potential criminal offense by a judge to the Department of Justice (DOJ), a federal, state, or local grand jury, or federal, state, or local law enforcement agents.

Permits the U.S. attorney, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, or the Attorney General (currently, only the U.S. attorney) to certify to the district court that an appeal by the United States is not taken for purpose of delay and that the evidence is a substantial proof of a fact material in the proceeding.

Actions Timeline

- **May 23, 2011:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
- **May 5, 2011:** Introduced in House
- **May 5, 2011:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.