

criminalized. At full committee, however, an amendment providing an exception for legislative advocacy was passed unanimously.

In a conference with the Senate, this exception has been further refined. As a result, statements made to Congress for the purpose of legislative advocacy will not be prosecutable. Not only Members of Congress but lobbyists and members of the public will be protected by this provision.

I believe that a legislative advocacy exception is necessary, because in the heat of intense arguments over legislation, positions may be exaggerated or overemphasized. Such statements should not be subject to potential prosecution.

This amendment will ensure that Members of Congress and members of the public will continue to engage in full uncensored debate over legislation. At the same time, this bill does not protect those who make false statements to Congress in other contexts. Lies about financial statements or other administrative matters should be subject to prosecution.

In addition, false statements made to Members of Congress or congressional staff pursuant to authorized investigations would also be subject to criminal prosecution.

In short, this bill overturns the recent Supreme Court case and, once again, makes lying to Congress a Federal crime. But it also includes an important but narrow exception designed to ensure uninhibited debate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MARTINI], the author of this bill.

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased after months of negotiations and discussions within our own House and with the other body that we are finally able to complete the action on this important legislation.

I would like to take this moment to thank the gentleman from Florida, Chairman MCCOLLUM, and the capable Crime Subcommittee counsel Paul McNulty and Dan Bryant, and Dan Gans of my own staff, for their hard work and commitment to bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, today, upon enactment of this legislation, we will finally know with certainty that individuals who knowingly and intentionally issue a materially fraudulent or false statement to the legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government will be subject to criminal prosecution under title 18, section 1001, of the United States Code.

As I stated previously, I believe that the public has a right to know that congressional financial disclosure

forms and other required congressional filings are filled out truthfully and accurately. Our service in the Congress is based upon mutual trust with the American people.

Citizens should know that Members of Congress and candidates seeking office have provided honest, complete responses on their congressional financial disclosure forms. Only an enforceable Federal false statement statute will protect that valuable trust.

In addition, when Congress receives testimony before the various committees of the House of Representatives, it is only right to expect that the information and statements provided to us by those witnesses is truthful and factual, especially in an investigative setting.

I serve as a member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, which is the primary committee charged with oversight of the entire Federal Government. This past year I have sat through a number of investigative hearings without having the benefit of a viable Federal false statement statute. Having done so, I am convinced, now more than ever, of the necessity for enacting the False Statements Accountability Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have stated time and time again as we debated this issue that this is simply an issue of parity. There is no reason why we would hold false statements issued to Congress or the judiciary with any less severity than those issued to the executive branch.

Before I conclude, some of my colleagues in the House and in the other body had expressed concern that the False Statements Accountability Act needed to include a congressional advocacy exception that would exempt certain types of legislative advocacy from the scope of section 1001. These individuals should be assured that the current compromise version of H.R. 3166 adequately addresses their concerns while simultaneously protecting the veracity and legitimacy of the investigative activities of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, last week I was concerned that, had we gone home next week without passing H.R. 3166, it would have given the perception that Congress was attempting to avoid consideration of this type of legislation.

Well, I am proud to say that this evening I am part of a Congress that does not tolerate the self-serving interest that too often went unnoticed in the past. For over a year, Congress has not enjoyed the protection of the Federal false statement statute. Enactment of this legislation will clear up any existing ambiguity in the law so that lying to Congress will once again have serious consequences.

In closing, I want to again thank Chairman MCCOLLUM and his staff, and I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan reform bill.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, above the door to the Supreme Court Building are the words "Equal Justice Under the Law." These words

apply to all citizens including Members of Congress—but, the Supreme Court decision last spring placed this institution above the law. In Hubbard versus United States the Court held that section 1001 of 18 United States Code is only applicable to individuals who knowingly issue a false statement to the executive branch. This means that individuals—including Members of Congress—who intentionally lie to this institution can no longer be prosecuted under this statute. Following the Supreme Court's decision we witnessed numerous legal briefs filed to dismiss or lessen charges against former Members of Congress. We all know of one former Member that may have received a longer prison sentence for the criminal acts against the American people if Congress was under section 1001. This is not equal justice under the law. We cannot allow criminal activity to go unpunished. H.R. 3166 extends the false statement statute to all three branches of the Government.

It is very clear that individuals doing business with the Government or appearing before a committee are under this statute. H.R. 3166 makes Members of Congress legally accountable to the American people. I support this measure and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 535.

The question was taken.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (during consideration of S. 919). Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2 of rule IX, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a resolution which raises a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas on December 6, 1995, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct agreed to appoint an outside counsel to conduct an independent, nonpartisan investigation of allegations of ethical misconduct by Speaker New Gingrich;

Whereas, after an eight-month investigation, that outside counsel has submitted an extensive document containing the results of his inquiry;

Whereas the report of the outside counsel cost the taxpayers \$500,000;

Whereas the public has a right—and Members of Congress have a responsibility—to examine the work of the outside counsel and

reach an independent judgment concerning the merits of the charges against the Speaker;

Whereas these charges have been before the Ethics Committee for more than two years;

Whereas a failure of the Committee to release the outside counsel's report before the adjournment of the 104th Congress will seriously undermine the credibility of the Ethics Committee and the integrity of the House of Representatives;

Therefore be it resolved that

The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall release to the public the outside counsel's report on Speaker Newt Gingrich, including any conclusions, recommendations, attachments, exhibits or accompanying material—no later than Friday, September 27, 1996.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKKEY). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time or place designated by the Chair in the legislative schedule within 2 legislative days. The Chair will announce that designation at a later time.

A determination as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege will be made at that later time.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 919) to modify and reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 919

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

Sec. 100. Findings.

Subtitle A—General Program

Sec. 101. Office on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Sec. 102. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Sec. 103. Repeal of Inter-Agency Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Sec. 104. National clearinghouse for information relating to child abuse.

Sec. 105. Research, evaluation and assistance activities.

Sec. 106. Grants for demonstration programs.

Sec. 107. State grants for prevention and treatment programs.

Sec. 108. Repeal.

Sec. 109. Miscellaneous requirements.

Sec. 110. Definitions.

Sec. 111. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 112. Rule of construction.

Sec. 113. Technical and conforming amendments.

Subtitle B—Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants

Sec. 121. Establishment of program.

Subtitle C—Certain Preventive Services Regarding Children of Homeless Families or Families At Risk of Homelessness

Sec. 131. Repeal of title III.

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 141. Table of contents.

Sec. 142. Repeals of other laws.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

Subtitle A—Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

Sec. 201. State demonstration grants.

Sec. 202. Allotments.

Sec. 203. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 ("Adoption Opportunities Act")

Sec. 211. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 212. Information and services.

Sec. 213. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988

Sec. 221. Priority requirement.

Sec. 222. Reauthorization.

Subtitle D—Reauthorization of Various Programs

Sec. 231. Missing Children's Assistance Act.

Sec. 232. Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990.

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

SEC. 100. FINDINGS.

Section 2 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), to read as follows:

"(1) each year, close to 1,000,000 American children are victims of abuse and neglect;"

(2) in paragraph (3)(C), by inserting "assessment," after "prevention,"

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking "tens of"; and

(B) by striking "direct" and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting "tangible expenditures, as well as significant intangible costs;"

(4) in paragraph (7), by striking "remedy the causes of" and inserting "prevent";

(5) in paragraph (8), by inserting "safety," after "fosters the health,"

(6) in paragraph (10)—

(A) by striking "ensure that every community in the United States has" and inserting "assist States and communities with"; and

(B) after "child" insert "and family"; and

(7) in paragraph (11)—

(A) by striking "child protection" each place that such term appears and inserting "child and family protection"; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking "sufficient".

Subtitle A—General Program

SEC. 101. OFFICE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Section 101 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 101. OFFICE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may establish an office to be known as the Office on Child Abuse and Neglect.

"(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Office established under subsection (a) shall be to execute and coordinate the functions and activities of this Act. In the event that such functions and activities are performed by another entity or entities within the Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services, the Secretary shall ensure that such functions and activities are executed with the necessary expertise and in a fully coordinated manner involving regular intradepartmental and interdepartmental consultation with all agencies involved in child abuse and neglect activities."

SEC. 102. ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Section 102 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5102) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 102. ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

"(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary may appoint an advisory board to make recommendations to the Secretary and to the appropriate committees of Congress concerning specific issues relating to child abuse and neglect.

"(b) SOLICITATION OF NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register soliciting nominations for the appointment of members of the advisory board under subsection (a).

"(c) COMPOSITION.—In establishing the board under subsection (a), the Secretary shall appoint members from the general public who are individuals knowledgeable in child abuse and neglect prevention, intervention, treatment, or research, and with due consideration to representation of ethnic or racial minorities and diverse geographic areas, and who represent—

"(1) law (including the judiciary);

"(2) psychology (including child development);

"(3) social services (including child protective services);

"(4) medicine (including pediatrics);

"(5) State and local government;

"(6) organizations providing services to disabled persons;

"(7) organizations providing services to adolescents;

"(8) teachers;

"(9) parent self-help organizations;

"(10) parents' groups;

"(11) voluntary groups;

"(12) family rights groups; and

"(13) children's rights advocates.

"(d) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the membership of the board shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

"(e) ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The board shall elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson at its first meeting from among the members of the board.

"(f) DUTIES.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of the board under subsection (a), the board shall submit to the Secretary and the appropriate committees of Congress a report, or interim report, containing—

"(1) recommendations on coordinating Federal, State, and local child abuse and neglect activities with similar activities at the Federal, State, and local level pertaining to family violence prevention;

"(2) specific modifications needed in Federal and State laws and programs to reduce the number of unfounded or unsubstantiated reports of child abuse or neglect while enhancing the ability to identify and substantiate legitimate cases of abuse or neglect which place a child in danger; and

"(3) recommendations for modifications needed to facilitate coordinated national data collection with respect to child protection and child welfare."

SEC. 103. REPEAL OF INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Section 103 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5103) is repealed.