



# House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction

Jacob R. Straus  
Analyst on the Congress

August 2, 2010

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

[www.crs.gov](http://www.crs.gov)

98-15

## Summary

The *United States Constitution* (Article 1, Section 5, clause 1) provides each House of Congress with the sole authority to establish rules, judge membership requirements, and punish and expel Members. From 1789 to 1967, the House of Representatives dealt with disciplinary action against Members on a case-by-case basis, often forming ad-hoc committees to investigate and make recommendations when acts of wrongdoing were brought to the chamber's attention. Events of the 1960's, including the investigation of Representative Adam Clayton Powell for alleged misuse of Education and Labor Committee funds, prompted the creation of a permanent ethics committee and the writing of a Code of Conduct for Members, officers, and staff of the House.

Begun as a select committee in the 89<sup>th</sup> Congress (1965-1966), the House created a 12-member panel to "recommend to the House ... such ... rules or regulations ... necessary or desirable to insure proper standards of conduct by Members of the House and by officers and employees of the House, in the performance of their duties and the discharge of their responsibilities." Acting on the select committee's recommendations, the House created a permanent Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress (1967-1968).

This report briefly outlines the background of ethics enforcement in the House of Representatives, including the creation of both the Select Committee on Ethics and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The report also focuses on various jurisdictional and procedural changes that the committee has experienced since 1967 and discusses the committee's current jurisdiction and procedures.

For additional information on ethics in the House of Representatives, please refer to CRS Report R40760, *House Office of Congressional Ethics: History, Authority, and Procedures*, by Jacob R. Straus; CRS Report RL30764, *Enforcement of Congressional Rules of Conduct: An Historical Overview*, by Jacob R. Straus; CRS Report RL31126, *Lobbying Congress: An Overview of Legal Provisions and Congressional Ethics Rules*, by Jack Maskell; and CRS Report RL31382, *Expulsion, Censure, Reprimand, and Fine: Legislative Discipline in the House of Representatives*, by Jack Maskell.

## Contents

Introduction .....	1
Creating a Permanent Ethics Committee.....	2
Select Committee on Standards and Conduct .....	3
Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.....	4
Jurisdiction .....	6
Changes in Jurisdiction .....	8
Lobbying and Campaign Finance .....	8
Rules of Conduct .....	9
Additional Authorities .....	9
Procedures .....	10
Changes in the 1970's .....	11
Ethics Reform Act of 1989 .....	11
Ethics Reform Task Force .....	13
109 <sup>th</sup> Congress Changes .....	15
Office of Congressional Ethics .....	15

## Tables

Table A-1. Congressional Committee Assignments: House Standards of Official Conduct	
Committee .....	18

## Appendixes

Appendix. Membership on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, 1967-2010.....	18
--	----

## Contacts

Author Contact Information .....	27
----------------------------------	----

## Introduction

In the *Federalist Papers*, James Madison noted the importance of participation by upstanding citizens at all levels of government as a condition for legitimate governance. “The aim of every political constitution is, or ought to be, first to obtain for rulers men who possess most wisdom to discern, and most virtue to pursue, the common good of the society; and in the next place, to take the most effectual precautions for keeping them virtuous whilst they continue to hold their public trust.”<sup>1</sup>

To ensure that Members of Congress upheld high standards, the Constitution provides sole authority to establish rules, judge membership requirements, and punish and expel Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively. Article I, Section 5, clause 1 provides that “Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members.”<sup>2</sup> In addition, clause 2 provides that “Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.”<sup>3</sup> Congress used their ability to establish ethics rules and to punish individual Members sparingly in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>4</sup>

As former Senate historian Richard Baker observed on the subject of congressional ethics, “[f]or nearly two centuries, a simple and informal code of behavior existed. Prevailing norms of general decency served as the chief determinants of proper legislative conduct.”<sup>5</sup> During that time, Congress often dealt with potential ethics issues “on a case-by-case basis, only with the most obvious acts of wrongdoing, those clearly ‘inconsistent with the trust and duty of a member.’”<sup>6</sup> Events in the 1960s, including the investigation of Representative Adam Clayton Powell’s alleged misuse of Education and Labor Committee funds,<sup>7</sup> prompted a special subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration to investigate the allegations and the potential creation of an ethics committee to establish a code of conduct for the House of Representatives.<sup>8</sup>

This report examines the history and evolution of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct including the committee’s jurisdiction and investigative procedure. It does not deal with

---

<sup>1</sup> James Madison, “Federalist No. 57, The Alleged Tendency of the New Plan to Elevate the Few at the Expense of the Many Considered in Connection with Representation,” *The Federalist Papers*, February 19, 1788, from the *New York Packet*, [http://thomas.loc.gov/home/histdox/fed\\_57.html](http://thomas.loc.gov/home/histdox/fed_57.html).

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Congress, House, “Article I, Section 5, clause 2,” *The Constitution of the United States*, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., H.Doc. 108-96 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on House Administration, *History of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1994*, 103<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 103-324 (Washington: GPO, 1994), p. 293.

<sup>5</sup> Richard Baker, “The History of Congressional Ethics,” in Bruce Jennings and Daniel Callahan, eds., *Representation and Responsibility: Exploring Legislative Ethics* (New York: Plenum Press, 1985), p. 4. [Hereafter, Baker, “The History of Congressional Ethics”].

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Congress, House Select Committee Pursuant to House Resolution 1, *In Re Adam Clayton Powell*, report to accompany H.Res. 278, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., February 23, 1967, H.Rept. 90-27 (Washington: GPO, 1967); and *Powell v. McCormick*, 395 U.S. 486 (1969).

<sup>8</sup> Robert V. Remini, *The House: The History of the House of Representatives* (Washington: Smithsonian Books, 2006), p. 414.

changes to federal or state criminal law or with criminal prosecutions of Members of Congress or with the specifics of disciplinary cases in the House.<sup>9</sup>

## Creating a Permanent Ethics Committee

Prior to the creation of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress (1967-1968), no uniform mechanism existed for self-discipline in the House of Representatives. Congress, however, had previously attempted to create an ethical framework for House Members and employees. In 1958, Congress established the first Code of Ethics for Government Service.<sup>10</sup> Initially proposed in 1951 by Representative Charles Bennett, the Code of Ethics was adopted as a result of a House investigation of presidential chief of staff Sherman Adams, who was alleged to have received gifts from an industrialist being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission.<sup>11</sup> The Code of Ethics for Government Service standards continue to be recognized as ethical guidance in the House and Senate. They are, however, not legally binding because the code was adopted by congressional resolution, not by law.<sup>12</sup>

In the period preceding the creation of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in 1967, investigations into alleged wrongdoing by Members and staff of the House were dealt with in an ad-hoc fashion.<sup>13</sup> There were, however, attempts to create a more uniform system to investigate and discipline Members and staff.<sup>14</sup> For example, during hearings before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress in 1965, considerable testimony was presented on the ethical conduct of Members, and the need for House and Senate codes of conduct, financial disclosure regulations, and a House Ethics Committee (the Senate had created one in 1964).<sup>15</sup> In its final report, the Joint Committee called for the creation of a Committee on Standards and Conduct in the House.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> For more information on Members indicted or convicted of a felony, see CRS Report RL33229, *Status of a Member of the House Who Has Been Indicted for or Convicted of a Felony*, by Jack Maskell. For more information on the enforcement of codes of Conduct in the House of Representatives and the Senate, see CRS Report RL30764, *Enforcement of Congressional Rules of Conduct: An Historical Overview*, by Jacob R. Straus.

<sup>10</sup> 72 Stat. B12, H.Con.Res. 175, July 11, 1958. See also “Code of Ethics For Government Service,” House proceeding, *Congressional Record*, vol. 103, part 12 (August 28, 1957), p. 16297; and “Code of Ethics For Government Service,” Senate proceeding, *Congressional Record*, vol. 104, part 10 (July 11, 1958), p. 13556.

<sup>11</sup> Rep. Charles Bennett, “Code of Ethics for Government Service,” remarks in the House, *Congressional Record*, vol. 97, part 5 (June 26, 1951), pp. 7176-7178; and Testimony of Rep. Charles Bennett, in U.S. Congress, House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, *Code of Ethics For Government Service*, hearings, 84<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., March 29, 1956 (Washington: GPO, 1956), pp. 3-5.

<sup>12</sup> Because the code was adopted by concurrent resolution rather than statute, it does not have the force of law and technically expired at the end of the Congress adopting it. The Code of Ethics for Government Service, however, is cited by many House and Senate investigations. For example, see U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *Investigation of Certain Allegations Related to Voting on the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003*, report, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Rept. 108-722 (Washington: GPO, 2004), p. 38; and U. S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Ethics, *Korean Influence Investigation*, report, 95<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., S. Rept. 95-1314 (Washington: GPO, 1975), pp. 5-6.

<sup>13</sup> Baker, “The History of Congressional Ethics,” p. 4.

<sup>14</sup> “Ethics,” in *Congress and the Nation, 1945-1964* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly Inc, 1965), p. 1409.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Index to Hearings Before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress*, pursuant to S.Res. 2, hearings 89<sup>th</sup> Cong, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., various dates 1965 and 1966, part 16 (Washington: GPO, 1966), p. 45.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Organization of Congress*, final report pursuant to (continued...)

## Select Committee on Standards and Conduct

On September 2, 1966, following publicized allegations of misconduct by House Education and Labor Committee Chair Adam Clayton Powell, Representative Charles Bennett introduced H.Res. 1013 to create a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.<sup>17</sup> On September 7, the Committee on Rules reported the resolution “with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.”<sup>18</sup> On October 19, the House debated, amended, and agreed to H.Res. 1013, creating the select committee.<sup>19</sup>

As adopted, the resolution created a 12-member panel, with six majority and six minority Members appointed by the Speaker of the House. The Select Committee was charged with two duties. They were to

(1) recommend to the House, by report or resolution such additional rules or regulations as the Select Committee shall determine to be necessary or desirable to insure proper standards of conduct by Members of the House and by officers or employees of the House, in the performance of their duties and the discharge of their responsibilities; and

(2) report violations, by a majority vote of the Select Committee, of any law to the proper Federal and State authorities.<sup>20</sup>

Pursuant to H.Res. 1013, the report on the Select Committee’s activities at the end of the 89<sup>th</sup> Congress (1965-1966) included recommendations for House action on ethics-related matters. Because the select committee only existed between October and December 1966, the committee concluded that they could not “prudently recommend changes in existing provisions of law or recommend new ones at this time.”<sup>21</sup> Instead, they recommended that (1) the committee be continued as a select committee in the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress; (2) legislation introduced in the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress on standards and conduct should be referred to the select committee; and (3) Members of the House should be asked for suggested changes in existing statutes. In addition, the report included draft language for the continuation of the select committee.<sup>22</sup>

---

(...continued)

S.Res. 2, 89<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., S.Rept. 89-1414 (Washington: GPO, 1966), p. 48.

<sup>17</sup> “Public Bills and Resolutions,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 112, part 16 (September 2, 1966), p. 21738.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct*, report to accompany H.Res. 1013, 89<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., September 7, 1966, H.Rept. 89-2012 (Washington: GPO, 1966); and Rep. Claude Pepper, “Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct,” remarks in the House, *Congressional Record*, vol. 112, part 16 (September 7, 1966), p. 21949.

<sup>19</sup> “Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct,” House debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 112, part 20 (October 19, 1966), pp. 27713-27730.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, *Report of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct of the House of Representatives*, under the authority of H.Res. 1013, 89<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., December 27, 1966, H.Rept. 89-2338 (Washington: GPO, 1966), p. vii.

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, *Report Under the Authority of H.Res. 1013*, 89<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Rept. 89-2338 (Washington: GPO, 1966), p. 1.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

## Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

In the first session of the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress (1967-1966), more than 100 resolutions were introduced to create a Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. One of these proposals, H.Res. 18, was introduced on January 10, 1967, by Representative Charles Bennett, chair of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct in the 89<sup>th</sup> Congress.<sup>23</sup> H.Res. 18 was referred to the Committee on Rules, which held a series of hearings on this and other similar resolutions in February and March 1967.<sup>24</sup>

During the hearings, the Committee on Rules heard from numerous Members of the House and considered proposals to create both a select and a standing committee on standards and conduct. Representative Bennett, the sponsor of H.Res. 18, argued that a standards committee would be essential to aid the House in dealing with issues of perceived and actual impropriety by Members. He testified:

The public image of Congress demands that the House establish a full, working, thoughtful committee working solely in the field of standards and conduct. Sixty percent of those answering a recent Gallup poll said they believe the misuse of Government funds by Congressmen is fairly common. Of course, we know that such abuses are, in fact, not common, but we have seen a number of such damaging polls showing the people's lack of faith in the integrity of Congress.

There is a need for a vehicle in the House to achieve and maintain the highest possible standards by statute and enforcement thereof. This can only be done after through study by a committee whose primary interests are in the field of ethics.<sup>25</sup>

On April 6, 1967, following its hearings on H.Res. 18 and other similar resolutions, the House Rules Committee reported H.Res. 418,<sup>26</sup> “to establish a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.”<sup>27</sup>

---

<sup>23</sup> “Public Bills and Resolutions,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 113, part 1 (January 10, 1967), p. 130.

<sup>24</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct*, hearing on H.Res. 18 and Similar Measures, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., February 21 and 22, 1967 (Washington: GPO, 1967); U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct: Part 2*, hearing on H.Res. 18 and similar measures, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., February 28, 1967 (Washington: GPO, 1967); and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct: Part 3*, hearings on H.Res. 18 and similar measures, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., March 7, 8, 14, and 15, 1967 (Washington: GPO, 1967).

<sup>25</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct*, hearing on H.Res. 18 and Similar Measures, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., February 21 and 22, 1967 (Washington: GPO, 1967), p. 8.

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Establishing a Standing Committee to be Known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.Res. 418, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., April 6, 1967, H.Rept. 90-178 (Washington: GPO, 1967). For more information on the Committee on Rules ability to issue privileged reports in the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress, see Rule XI, clause 22 (90<sup>th</sup> Congress) in U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson's Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States Ninetieth Congress*, prepared by Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian, 89<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (Washington: GPO, 1967), pp. 360-361.

<sup>27</sup> Rep. William Colmer, “To Establish a Standing Committee to be Known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and for Other Purposes,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 113, part 7 (April 6, 1967), p. 8622; and Rep. William Colmer, “Establishing a Standing Committee on Standards and Conduct,” *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 90<sup>th</sup> cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., (April 6, 1967), p. 463.

On April 13, the House debated and passed H.Res. 418 by a vote of 400 to zero.<sup>28</sup> The resolution created a bipartisan 12-member standing committee with the initial mission to make “recommendations for its jurisdiction”<sup>29</sup> and to “recommend as soon as practicable to the House of Representatives such changes in laws, rules, and regulations as the committee deems necessary to establish and enforce standards of official conduct for Members, officers and employees of the House.”<sup>30</sup> The first members of the committee were appointed on May 1 with the passage of H.Res. 457 (majority members)<sup>31</sup> and H.Res. 458 (minority members).<sup>32</sup>

The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (Committee on Standards) held its first hearings in the summer and fall of 1967.<sup>33</sup> The hearings were designed to help the committee meet the requirements of H.Res. 418 “to write, and recommend to the House, a set of standards for the official conduct of the Chambers’ Members and employees.”<sup>34</sup>

In March 1968, the Committee issued a report summarizing their activities and recommending

- continuation of the committee as a select committee;
- changes in the committee’s jurisdiction and powers;
- creation of a Code of Official Conduct and financial disclosure rules for Members, officers, and employees of the House;
- establishment of standardized controls by the Committee on House Administration over committees using counterpart funds (foreign currencies held by U.S. embassies that can only be spent in the country of origin);
- a prompt review of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act (reporting of campaign expenditures) by the House,<sup>35</sup> and
- compliance by House candidates with applicable provisions of the proposed Code of Official Conduct.<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>28</sup> “Committee on Standards of Official Conduct,” House debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 113, part 7 (April 13, 1967), pp. 9426-9448.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9426.

<sup>30</sup> “Committee on Standards of Official Conduct,” *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 90<sup>th</sup> cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., (April 13, 1967), p. 488.

<sup>31</sup> Rep. Wilber Mills, “Election to Committee—Majority,” *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 90<sup>th</sup> cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 1, 1967), p. 539. The Majority committee Members were Representatives Melvin Price (chair), Olin Teague, Joe Evins, Watkins Abbitt, Wayne Aspinall, and Edna Kelly.

<sup>32</sup> Rep. Gerald Ford, “Election to Committee—Minority,” *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 90<sup>th</sup> cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 1, 1967), p. 539. The Minority committee Members were Representatives Charles Halleck, Leslie Arends, Jackson Betts, Robert Stafford, James Quillen, and Lawrence Williams.

<sup>33</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *Standards of Official Conduct*, hearings, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., August 16-17, 23-24, and September 14, 21, and 27, 1967 (Washington: GPO, 1967).

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>35</sup> The Corrupt Practices Act (P.L. 61-274, 36 Stat. 822, June 25, 1910) was repealed by the Federal Election Campaign Act in 1971 (P.L. 92-225, 86 Stat. 3, February 7, 1972; 2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq., as amended).

<sup>36</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *Code of Conduct for Members and Employees of the House*, report under the authority of H.Res. 418, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Rept. 90-1176 (Washington: GPO, 1968), pp. 7-11.



On March 14, 1968, Representative Melvin Price, chair of the Committee on Standards, introduced H.Res. 1099 “to continue the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as a permanent standing committee of the House of Representatives.”<sup>37</sup> The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, which reported the resolution with amendments on April 1.<sup>38</sup> On April 3, the Committee on Rules reported a special rule (H.Res. 1119) for the consideration of H.Res. 1099. Following adoption of H.Res. 1119, debate on H.Res. 1099 began. In his opening statement, Representative Price discussed the reasons for amending H.Res. 418 and making the committee a permanent, standing committee of the House.

The reason for amending that original resolution, as opposed to offering a completely new resolution, is that the committee felt it would be advantageous—from the standpoints of continuity and orderliness—to extend the life of the existing committee rather than constitute a new committee.<sup>39</sup>

Following the adoption of several amendments, H.Res. 1099 was agreed to by a vote of 406 to 1.<sup>40</sup> The resolution provided for (1) continuation of the Committee on Standards as a permanent standing House committee; (2) enumeration of the committee’s jurisdiction and powers; (3) the creation of the first House Code of Official Conduct (Rule XLIII);<sup>41</sup> and (4) the adoption of the first financial disclosure requirements for Members, officers, and designated employees (Rule XLIV).<sup>42</sup>

## Jurisdiction

In addition to establishing the Committee on Standards as a permanent standing committee, H.Res. 1099 formalized the committee’s jurisdiction. The *History of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1994*, published by the Committee on House Administration in the 103<sup>rd</sup>

---

<sup>37</sup> “Public Bills and Resolutions,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 114, part 5 (March 14, 1968), p. 6503.

<sup>38</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Amending H.Res. 418, 90<sup>th</sup> Congress, to Continue the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as a Permanent Standing Committee of the House of Representatives, and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.Res. 1099, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Rept. 90-1248 (Washington: GPO, 1968). See also “Reports of Committees on Public Bills and Resolutions,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 114, part 7 (April 1, 1968), p. 8406.

<sup>39</sup> Rep. Melvin Price, “Standards of Official Conduct,” House debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 114, part 7 (April 3, 1968), p. 8778.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8812.

<sup>41</sup> Rule XLIII is currently codified as Rule XXIII. For the original text of the Code of Official Conduct, see U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States Ninety-First Congress*, Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 90-402 (Washington: GPO, 1969), pp. 499a-499b. For current Code of Official Conduct language, see U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives One Hundred Eleventh Congress of the United States*, John V. Sullivan, Parliamentarian, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 110-162 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 918-928; and CRS Report RL30764, *Enforcement of Congressional Rules of Conduct: An Historical Overview*, by Jacob R. Straus.

<sup>42</sup> H.Res. 1099 (90<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to April 3, 1968. Rule XLIV is currently codified as Rule XXVI. For the original text of Financial Disclosure requirements, see U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States Ninety-First Congress*, Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian, 90<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 90-402 (Washington: GPO, 1969), pp. 499c-499f. For current Code of Official Conduct language, see U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives One Hundred Eleventh Congress of the United States*, John V. Sullivan, Parliamentarian, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 110-162 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 962-986.

Congress (1993-1994), summarized four major jurisdictional areas for the Committee on Standards.

Since 1968, the House has authorized and directed the Ethics Committee to: (1) recommend to the House legislative or administrative actions deemed necessary for establishing or enforcing standards of conduct; (2) investigate allegations of violations of the Code of Official Conduct or any law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to Members, officers, and employees in the performance of official duties; and after notice and a hearing, recommend to the House whatever action or sanctions it deems appropriate; (3) subject to House approval, report to appropriate state and federal authorities about evidence of violations of law by Members, officers, and employees in the performance of official duties;<sup>43</sup> and (4) issue and publish advisory opinions for the guidance of Members, officers, and employees.<sup>44</sup>

The committee was also provided with jurisdiction over the Code of Official Conduct and financial disclosure.<sup>45</sup>

In addition to establishing the jurisdiction of the committee, H.Res. 1099, and subsequent amendments, imposed several constraints on the Committee on Standards. These limits, except where noted, are still in effect in House Rule XI, clause 3(a). They stipulate that

- there must be an affirmative vote of seven out of 12 committee members for the issuance of any report, resolution, recommendation, or advisory opinion relating to the official conduct of a Member, officer, or employee or the investigation of such conduct;<sup>46</sup>
- investigations, other than those initiated by the committee, can be undertaken only upon receipt of a complaint, in writing and under oath, from a Member of the House, or an individual not a Member if the committee finds that such complaint has been submitted by the individual to no fewer than three Members who have refused in writing to transmit the complaint to the committee;<sup>47</sup>
- investigations of alleged violations of any law or rule that was not in effect at the time of the alleged violation are prohibited;<sup>48</sup> and

---

<sup>43</sup> With the adoption of H.Res. 168 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress) on September 18, 1997, the House voted to permit an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full Standards Committee or the approval of the House for the referral of evidence of violations of law to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

<sup>44</sup> U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, *History of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1994*, 103<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 103-324 (Washington: GPO, 1994), p. 298.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> The seven Member requirement was replaced in 1974 with “an affirmative vote by a majority of the members of the committee” to accommodate any subsequent changes in the committee’s size (H.Res. 998, agreed to October 8, 1974). In 1991, pursuant to the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, the membership was increased to 14. However, in 1997, with the adoption of the recommendation of the Ethics Reform Task Force (H.Res. 168), the membership was reduced to 10. Also in the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress (1997-1999), the House permitted the chair and ranking minority member to gather additional information or establish an investigative subcommittee for a properly filed complaint (H.Res. 168, sec. 11, agreed to September 18, 1997).

<sup>47</sup> H.Res. 168 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 18, 1997, changed the requirements for the filing of complaints by non-Members to require that such complaints be transmitted by a Member who “certifies in writing to the committee that he or she believes the information is submitted in good faith and warrants the review and consideration of the Committee.”

<sup>48</sup> This rule was expanded by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 to include a statute of limitations of three previous (continued...)

- members of the committee are not eligible to participate in any committee proceeding relating to their official conduct.<sup>49</sup>

H.Res. 1099 also empowered the committee to hold hearings, receive testimony, and issue subpoenas in the course of conducting an investigation.<sup>50</sup>

When discussing the jurisdiction of House committees, it is important to note that the House Parliamentarian is the sole definitive authority on questions relating to the jurisdiction of the chamber's committees and should be consulted for a formal opinion on any specific procedural question.<sup>51</sup>

## Changes in Jurisdiction

Since the establishment of the Committee on Standards as a permanent standing committee, the committee's jurisdiction has been amended a number of times. Each of these changes "necessitated following experience under prior rules"<sup>52</sup> and reflected the changing nature of ethics enforcement in the House.

## Lobbying and Campaign Finance

On May 19, 1970, Representative William Colmer introduced H.Res. 1031 to amend then clause 19 of Rule XI of the House "with respect of lobbying practices and political campaign contributions affecting the House of Representatives."<sup>53</sup> The Committee on Rules reported the resolution on June 11,<sup>54</sup> and it was brought up for debate on July 8. Following debate, the

---

(...continued)

Congresses for investigations of alleged violations (P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(g), 103 Stat. 1775, November 30, 1989).

<sup>49</sup> Committee rule 9, clauses (d) and (e) require that a committee Member under investigation or who has a conflict of interest with an investigation be excluded from those proceedings. The rule states: "(d) A member of the Committee shall be ineligible to participate in any Committee or subcommittee proceeding in which such Member is the respondent;" and "(e) A member of the Committee may seek disqualification from participating in any investigation of the conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives upon the submission in writing and under oath of an affidavit of disqualification stating that the member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision. If the Committee approves and accepts such affidavit of disqualification, the Chair shall so notify the Speaker and ask the Speaker to designate a Member of the House of Representatives from the same political party as the disqualified member of the Committee to act as a member of the Committee in any Committee proceeding relating to such investigation" (U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *Rules*, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., June 9, 2009 ([http://ethics.house.gov/Media/PDF/111th\\_Rules\\_Amended\\_June\\_2009.pdf](http://ethics.house.gov/Media/PDF/111th_Rules_Amended_June_2009.pdf)), pp. 16-17.

<sup>50</sup> U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, *History of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1994*, 103<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 103-324 (Washington: GPO, 1994), p. 298.

<sup>51</sup> For more information on the Parliamentarian of the House and the referral process, see CRS Report RS20544, *The Office of the Parliamentarian in the House and Senate*, by Valerie Heitshusen and CRS Report 98-175, *House Committee Jurisdiction and Referral: Rules and Practice*, by Judy Schneider.

<sup>52</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual: 2008 Edition*, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 8.

<sup>53</sup> "Public Bills and Resolutions," *Congressional Record*, vol. 116, part. 12 (May 19, 1970), p. 16193.

<sup>54</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Amending Clause 19 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives with Respect of Lobbying Practices and Political Campaign Contributions Affecting the House of Representatives and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.Res. 1031, 91<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., June 11, 1970, H.Rept. 91-1186 (Washington: GPO, 1970).

resolution was adopted to give the Committee on Standards formal jurisdiction over lobbying activities as well as those involving the raising, reporting, and use of campaign funds.<sup>55</sup>

Authority over campaign contributions, lobbying, and financial disclosure have subsequently been removed from the committee's jurisdiction. In the 94<sup>th</sup> Congress (1975-1976), the House transferred jurisdiction over campaign contributions to the Committee on House Administration as part of the rules package.<sup>56</sup> In the 95<sup>th</sup> Congress (1977-1978), the House transferred jurisdiction over lobbying to the Committee on the Judiciary<sup>57</sup> and jurisdiction over measures relating to financial disclosure was reassigned to the Committee on Rules.<sup>58</sup>

## Rules of Conduct

On March 2, 1977, the House adopted H.Res. 287, which contained several amendments and additions to the House rules of conduct.<sup>59</sup> Included were the first requirement that financial disclosure be made public; limits on outside earned income and unofficial office accounts; and further restrictions on the acceptance of gifts, the use of the franking privilege, and limits on foreign travel. Pursuant to H.Res. 287, the Committee on Standards assumed jurisdiction over these additional areas and was authorized to maintain the public financial disclosure reports filed by Members, officers, and designated employees.<sup>60</sup> In addition, the House established a Select Committee on Ethics, chaired by Representative L. Richardson Preyer, to assist the Committee on Standards with the implementation of the new rules.<sup>61</sup>

## Additional Authorities

On July 14, 1977, the House agreed to H.Res. 658 and established the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.<sup>62</sup> The resolution also authorized the Committee on Standards to “investigate an unauthorized disclosure of intelligence or intelligence-related information by a Member, officer, or employee of the House in violation of paragraph (c) and report to the House concerning any allegation which it finds to be substantiated.”<sup>63</sup>

---

<sup>55</sup> “Lobbying Practices and Political Campaign Contributions Affecting the House of Representatives,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 116, part 17 (July 8, 1970), pp. 23136-23141.

<sup>56</sup> “Rules of the House,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 121, part 1 (January 14, 1975), p. 20.

<sup>57</sup> “Establishing a Select Committee on Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 123, part 6, (March 9, 1977), pp. 6811-6817.

<sup>58</sup> “Rules of the House,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 123, January 4, 1977, p. 53. The committee continued to retain substantive jurisdiction over financial disclosure pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-521, 92 Stat. 1824, October 26, 1978).

<sup>59</sup> “Providing for Consideration of House Resolution 287, to Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 123, part 5 (March 2, 1977), pp. 5885-5953.

<sup>60</sup> The Clerk of the House maintains the public repository for House financial disclosure reports pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. §101 et seq. For more information on financial disclosure statements, see U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House of Representatives, “Financial Disclosure Reports,” [http://clerk.house.gov/public\\_disc/financial.html](http://clerk.house.gov/public_disc/financial.html).

<sup>61</sup> H.Res. 383 (95<sup>th</sup> Congress). U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Establishing a Select Committee on Ethics*, report to accompany H.Res. 383, 95<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., March 8, 1977, H.Rept. 95-61 (Washington: GPO, 1977); and “Establishing a Select Committee on Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 123, part 6 (March 9, 1977), pp. 6811-6817.

<sup>62</sup> “Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives and Establish a Permanent a Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 123, part 18 (July 14, 1977), pp. 22932-22949.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 22934.

In August 1977, the Committee on Standards was designated at the “employing agency” for the House.<sup>64</sup> Pursuant to P.L. 95-105, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for FY 1978, the Committee was authorized to issue regulations governing the acceptance by House Members, personnel, and employees of gifts, trips, and decorations from foreign governments.<sup>65</sup>

In 1978, the Ethics in Government Act began requiring government-wide public financial disclosure requirements.<sup>66</sup> Subsequently, with the adoption of the House rules for the 96<sup>th</sup> Congress (1979-1980), the provisions of the House financial disclosure rule were replaced by those of the Ethics Act and incorporated into House rules.<sup>67</sup> This act delegated to the Committee on Standards review, interpretation, and compliance responsibilities for the public financial disclosure reports that henceforth were to be filed with the Clerk of the House.

The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 amended the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and included a variety of ethics and pay reforms for the three branches of government. Enforcement of these changes further expanded the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards.<sup>68</sup> Changes made pursuant to the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 included enforcement of the act’s ban on honoraria, limits on outside earned income, and restrictions on the acceptance of gifts. The committee was also given the responsibility for consideration of any requests for a written waiver of the limits imposed by the House gift ban rule.<sup>69</sup>

## Procedures

Procedures for the Committee on Standards are set through House Rule XI, clause 3 and are further specified in the committee’s rules.<sup>70</sup>

Since its creation in 1967, several changes have been made to the Committee on Standards’ procedures. Change to the committee’s procedures can be divided into five broad time periods or categories: changes in the 1970s, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, the Ethics Reform Task Force of 1997, 109<sup>th</sup> Congress changes, and the creation of the Office of Congressional Ethics in 2008.

---

<sup>64</sup> P.L. 95-105, 91 Stat. 863, August 17, 1977.

<sup>65</sup> P.L. 91 Stat. 864, August 17, 1977.

<sup>66</sup> P.L. 95-521, 92 Stat. 1824, October 26, 1978; 5 U.S.C. app. § 101.

<sup>67</sup> “Rules of the House,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 125, part 1 (January 15, 1979), p. 9.

<sup>68</sup> P.L. 101-194, 103 Stat. 1716, November 30, 1989. The Ethics Reform Act, also mandated certain changes in the committee’s procedures, *infra*. See U.S. Congress, House, *Report of the Bipartisan Task Force on Ethics on H.R. 3360*, committee print, 101<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (Washington: GPO, 1989), pp. 9-11, 16-21; and “Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 135, part 21 (November 16, 1989), pp. 29469-29509.

<sup>69</sup> U.S. Congress, House Bipartisan Task Force on Ethics, *H.R. 3660, to Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to Provide for Government-Wide Ethics Reform, and for Other Purposes*, committee print, 101<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., November 15, 1989 (Washington: GPO, 1989), pp. 4-5.

<sup>70</sup> U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives One Hundred Eleventh Congress*, prepared by John V. Sullivan, Parliamentarian, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Doc. 110-162 (Washington: GPO, 2009), § 806, pp. 567-596; and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *Rules*, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., June 9, 2009 ([http://ethics.house.gov/Media/PDF/111th\\_Rules\\_Amended\\_June\\_2009.pdf](http://ethics.house.gov/Media/PDF/111th_Rules_Amended_June_2009.pdf)).

## Changes in the 1970's

During the first years of the Committee on Standards many adjustments were made to the procedural operations of the committee. While some of the changes made during the 1970's have been repealed or replaced, three changes remain in effect.

1. In the 93<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1973-1974), the House agreed to H.Res. 988 and amended the jurisdiction and procedures of nearly all standing committees.<sup>71</sup> As part of those reforms, House Rules were amended to permit a majority vote to approve Committee on Standard's reports, recommendations, advisory opinions, and investigations;<sup>72</sup>
2. In the 95<sup>th</sup> Congress (1977-1978), the House included its opening day rules package a provision permitting a member of the committee to disqualify himself/herself from participating in an investigation upon submission of an affidavit of disqualification in writing and under oath;<sup>73</sup> and
3. In the 96<sup>th</sup> Congress (1979-1980), House rules were amended to prohibit "information or testimony received, or the contents of a complaint or the fact of its filing" from being "publicly disclosed by any committee or staff member unless specifically authorized in each instance by a vote of the full committee."<sup>74</sup>

## Ethics Reform Act of 1989

The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-194) contained provisions affecting all three branches of government and mandated changes to the House Committee on Standards.<sup>75</sup> Specifically, it established the Office of Advice and Education in the Committee on Standards. The Office of Advice and Education's primarily responsibilities include

(A) Providing information and guidance to Members, officers and employees of the House regarding any laws, rules, regulations, and other standards of conduct applicable to such

---

<sup>71</sup> U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Committees, *Committee Reform Amendments of 1974*, report to accompany H.Res. 988, 93<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., March 19, 1974, H.Rept. 93-916, Part 1 (Washington: GPO, 1974); U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Committees, *Committee Reform Amendments of 1974*, report to accompany H.Res. 988, 93<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., March 19, 1974, H.Rept. 93-916, Part 2 (Washington: GPO, 1974); and "Committee Reform Amendments of 1974," *Congressional Record*, vol. 120, part 26 (October 8, 1974), pp. 34447-34470.

<sup>72</sup> U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Committees, *Committee Reform Amendments of 1974*, report to accompany H.Res. 988, 93<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., March 19, 1974, H.Rept. 93-916, Part 2 (Washington: GPO, 1974), p. 176. See also "Committee Reform Amendments of 1974," *Congressional Record*, vol. 120, part 26 (October 8, 1974), pp. 34406-34420; and "Committee Reform Amendments of 1974," *Congressional Record*, vol. 120, part 26 (October 8, 1974), pp. 34447-34470. Previously, an affirmative vote of 10 Members of the 12 Member panel were required for approving committee reports, issuing recommendations or advisory opinions, and initiating investigations. See footnote 46 for more information.

<sup>73</sup> "Rules of the House," *Congressional Record*, vol. 123, part 1 (January 4, 1977), p. 53.

<sup>74</sup> "Rules of the House," *Congressional Record*, vol. 125, part 1 (January 15, 1979), p. 8.

<sup>75</sup> P.L. 101-194, 103 Stat. 1716, November 30, 1989. For the debate on the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, see "Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989," House debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 135, part 21, (November 16, 1989), pp. 29468-29513; "Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989," Senate debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 135, part 21, (November 17, 1989), pp. 29660-29678; and 29681-29707; and "Government Ethics Reform Act," Senate debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 135, part 21 (November 17, 1979), pp. 29777-29796.

individuals in their official capacities, and any interpretations and advisory opinions of the committee.

(B) Submitting to the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee any written request from any such Member, officer or employee for an interpretation of applicable laws, rules, regulations, or other standards of conduct, together with any recommendations thereon.

(C) Recommending to the committee for its consideration formal advisory opinions of general applicability.

(D) Developing and carrying out, subject to the approval of the chairman, periodic educational briefings for Members, officers and employees of the House on those laws, rules, regulations, or other standards of conduct applicable to them.<sup>76</sup>

The Office of Advice and Education offers training, guidance, and provides recommendations to Members, officers, and employees of the House on standards of conduct applicable to their official duties.<sup>77</sup>

Many other changes implemented by the 1989 act are still applicable. These include the following:

- “bifurcation” (separation) within the committee of its investigative and adjudicative functions;<sup>78</sup>
- a requirement that the committee report to the House on any case it has voted to investigate and that any “letter of reproof” or other committee administrative action may be issued only as part of a final report to the House;<sup>79</sup>
- a statute of limitation prohibiting the committee from initiating or undertaking an investigation of alleged violations occurring prior to the third previous Congress unless they are related to a continuous course of conduct in recent years;<sup>80</sup>
- a guarantee that any Member who is the respondent in any Ethics Committee investigation may be accompanied by one counsel on the House floor during consideration of his/her case;<sup>81</sup> and

---

<sup>76</sup> P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(i), 103 Stat. 1775, November 30, 1989; 2 U.S.C. § 29d.

<sup>77</sup> For more information on the Office of Advice and Education, see U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Standards and Official Conduct, “About: Committee Advice,” 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (<http://ethics.house.gov/About/Default.aspx?Section=8>); and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *Summary of Activities, One Hundred Tenth Congress*, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., January 3, 2009, H.Rept. 110-938 (Washington: GPO, 2009).

<sup>78</sup> Bifurcation is the separation of administrative and investigative functions of the Committee on Standards. The Ethics Task Force defined bifurcation as: “... a ‘firewall’ between the Committee functions of investigation and adjudication, ensuring that Committee members who charge a respondent with a violation do not also participate in a judgment of whether liability has been established. It also allocates responsibility within the Committee so that the review of information offered as a complaint is less time-consuming for members of the Committee and is consistent with the confidentiality imposed on the complaint process. For these reasons, the Task Force encourages Committee members to protect the integrity of the ‘firewall’ to the greatest degree possible.” See U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Report of the Ethics Reform Task Force on H.Res. 168*, committee print, 105<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., June 17, 1997 (Washington: GPO, 1997), p. 7.

<sup>79</sup> P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(e), 103 Stat. 1774, November 30, 1989.

<sup>80</sup> P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(g), 103 Stat. 1775, November 30, 1989.

- a time limit of committee service of no more than three out of any five consecutive Congresses.<sup>82</sup>

The act also increased the size of the committee's membership from 12 to 14.<sup>83</sup> That change, however, was superseded by the 1997 amendments that reduced the size of the committee from 14 to 10 members.<sup>84</sup>

## Ethics Reform Task Force

On February 12, 1997, the House created an Ethics Reform Task Force to “look into any and all aspects of the ethics process,” including

Who can file a complaint and upon what basis of information, what should be the standards for initiating an investigation, what evidentiary standard should apply throughout the process, how has the bifurcation process worked, does it take too long to conduct a review, should non-House Members play a part in a reformed ethics process, should we enlarge the pool of Members who might participate in different phases of the process?<sup>85</sup>

Chaired by Representatives Bob Livingston and Ben Cardin, the 10-member task force was directed to review the existing House ethics process and to recommend reforms.<sup>86</sup> At the same time that the House approved the establishment of the task force, it also approved a 65-day moratorium on the filing of new ethics complaints to enable the Task Force to conduct its work “in a climate free from specific questions of ethical propriety.”<sup>87</sup>

After seven months of study, the Task Force reported to the House in June 1997 with several recommendations. These included ensuring that the Committee on Standards operated in a non-partisan manner; that the committee's workings be kept confidential unless otherwise voted on by the committee; that an improved system be created for the filing of information offered as a complaint; that the committee should create an efficient administrative structure; that due process for Members, officers, and employees of the House be preserved; that Members play a greater role in the ethics process; and that matters before the committee be dealt with in a timely manner.<sup>88</sup>

---

(...continued)

<sup>81</sup> P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(h), 103 Stat. 1775, November 30, 1989. For information on “Letters of Reproval,” see CRS Report RL30764, *Enforcement of Congressional Rules of Conduct: An Historical Overview*, by Jacob R. Straus.

<sup>82</sup> P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(a), 103 Stat. 1773, November 30, 1989. House Rule X, clause 5. Democratic Caucus Rules include additional limits on committee service.

<sup>83</sup> P.L. 101-194, 103 Stat. 1774, November 30, 1989; 2 U.S.C. § 29d.

<sup>84</sup> “Implementing the Recommendations of Bipartisan House Ethics Task Force,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, September 18, 1997, pp. 19302-19340.

<sup>85</sup> Rep. Richard Armev, “Creation of Bipartisan Task Force to Review Ethics Process,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, part 2 (February 12, 1997), p. 2059.

<sup>86</sup> “Creation of Bipartisan Task Force to Review Ethics Process,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, part 2 (February 12, 1997), pp. 2058-2059.

<sup>87</sup> Rep. Richard Armev, “Creation of Bipartisan Task Force to Review Ethics Process,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, part 2 (February 12, 1997), p. 2059.

<sup>88</sup> U.S. Congress, House Ethics Reform Task Force on H.Res. 168, *Recommending Revisions to the Rules of the House and the Rules of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct with Additional Views*, committee print, 105<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., June 17, 1997 (Washington: GPO, 1997), pp. 4-5.



On September 18, 1997, the House debated and agreed to H.Res. 230, a rule to provide for the consideration of H.Res. 168, the implementation of the Task Force's recommendations,<sup>89</sup> and proceeded to debate and amend H.Res. 168.<sup>90</sup> The major ethics process changes adopted pursuant to H.Res. 168 included the following:

- altering the way individuals who are not Members of the House file complaints with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct by requiring them to have a Member of the House certify in writing that the information is submitted in good faith and warrants consideration;<sup>91</sup>
- decreasing the size of the committee from 14 members to 10;<sup>92</sup>
- establishing a 20-person pool of Members (10 from each party) to supplement the work of the Ethics Committee as potential appointees to investigative subcommittees that the committee might establish;<sup>93</sup>
- requiring the chair and ranking minority member of the committee to determine within 14 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever comes first, if the information offered as a complaint meets the committee's requirements;<sup>94</sup>
- allowing an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the committee or approval of the full House to refer evidence of violations of law disclosed in a committee investigation to the appropriate state or federal law enforcement authorities;<sup>95</sup>
- providing for a nonpartisan, professional committee staff;<sup>96</sup>
- allowing the ranking minority member on the committee to place matters on the committee's agenda;<sup>97</sup> and

---

<sup>89</sup> "Providing for Consideration of H.Res. 168, Implementing the Recommendations of Bipartisan House Ethics Reform Task Force," *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, part 13 (September 18, 1997), pp. 19302-19310.

<sup>90</sup> "Implementing the Recommendations of Bipartisan House Ethics Task Force," *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, part 13 (September 18, 1997), pp. 19310-19340.

<sup>91</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 9 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997. This procedure superseded a process whereby non-House Members could file complaints with the Committee on Standards only after submitting allegations to at least three House Members, who had refused in writing to transmit the complaint to the committee.

<sup>92</sup> "Rules of the House," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145, part 1 (January 6, 1999), p. 54. The formal change in membership from 12 to 10 codified the defacto size of the committee in the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress even though the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 required each party to nominate seven Members for the committee (P.L. 101-194, sec. 803(b), 103 Stat. 1774, November 30, 1989; 2 U.S.C. § 29d).

<sup>93</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 1(a) (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997. The first pool of 20 Members selected to serve on investigative committees of the Standards Committee was appointed on November 13, 1997. See The Speaker Pro Tempore [Rep. Ray La Hood], "List of Republican and Democratic Members Selected to Serve As 'Pool' For Purposes Relating To The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct," *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, November 13, 1997, p. 26569. The House leadership has subsequently appointed a 20-person pool of Members in each Congress.

<sup>94</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 10 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997. Previously, there was no specific time limit for this determination.

<sup>95</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 18 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997. With the exception of a brief period in 1966, only a vote by the full House previously permitted referrals of possible violations of law to the appropriate authorities.

<sup>96</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 4 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997.

<sup>97</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 3 and sec. 11 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997.

- decreasing the maximum service on the committee from six years to four years during any three successive Congresses and required at least four members to be rotated off the committee at the end of each Congress.<sup>98</sup>

## 109<sup>th</sup> Congress Changes

On January 4, 2005, the House included several provisions in its rules for the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress (2005-2006) that affected the Committee on Standards. These included the process for handling allegations against a House Member, officer, or employee; procedures for instances when the conduct of one Member, officer, or employee might be referenced in the course of an investigation against another Member, officer, or employee; the due process for respondents and witnesses; and the dismissal of complaints.<sup>99</sup> Subsequently, on April 27, 2005, the House reversed earlier 109<sup>th</sup> Congress changes when it agreed to H.Res. 240 and reinstated “certain provisions of the rules relating to procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to the form in which those provisions existed at the close of the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress.”<sup>100</sup>

## Office of Congressional Ethics

In January 2007, Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi and Minority Leader John Boehner jointly established a Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement in the House of Representatives.<sup>101</sup> Chaired by Representative Michael Capuano, the task force was charged with considering “whether the House should create an outside enforcement entity, based on examples in state legislatures and private entities.”<sup>102</sup>

In December 2007, Chairman Capuano released a report and introduced H.Res. 895 to create an office of congressional ethics, composed of six board members jointly appointed by House leaders.<sup>103</sup> On March 11, 2008, the House adopted H.Res. 895 and created the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE).<sup>104</sup> The first OCE board members were appointed in July 2008.<sup>105</sup>

---

<sup>98</sup> H.Res. 168, sec. 2 (105<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to September 17, 1997. When the House adopted its rules for the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress (1999-2001), it changed the committee service rule and also voted to eliminate the rule requiring four members of the Standards Committee to rotate off the committee every Congress. This action returned the committee’s service requirement to what it had been after the adoption of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (no more than three Congresses in any period of five successive Congresses). See “Rules of the House,” *Congressional Record*, vol. 145, part 1 (January 6, 1999), p. 54. House Democratic Caucus Rules further limit service on the Committee on Standards.

<sup>99</sup> “Rules of the House,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 151 (January 4, 2005), pp. H8-H10.

<sup>100</sup> H.Res. 240 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to April 27, 2005 with the adoption of H.Res. 241. “Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to Reinstate Certain Provision of the Rules Relating to Procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to the Form in which those Provisions Existed at the Close of the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 151 (April 27, 2005), pp. H2616-H2626. See also CRS Report RS22034, *House Ethics Rules Changes in the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress*, by Mildred Amer.

<sup>101</sup> U.S. Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, “Pelosi Announces Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement,” press release, January 31, 2007, <http://speaker.house.gov/newsroom/pressreleases?id=0057>.

<sup>102</sup> The other Members of the task force were Representatives Bobby Scott, Marty Meehan, Betty McCollum, Lamar Smith (ranking member), Dave Camp, Dave Hobson, and Todd Tiahrt. Representative David Price was appointed to the task force in July 2007 when Representative Meehan resigned from Congress.

<sup>103</sup> U.S. Congress, House Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, *Report of the Democratic Members of the Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement*, committee print, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., H.Prt. 110-1 (Washington: GPO, 2007), pp. 4-5. Subsequently, on February 27, 2008, ranking member Rep. Lamar Smith and the other Republican Members of the task force introduced H.Res. 1003 to provide increased accountability and transparency in the Committee on Standards (continued...)

Reauthorized by the House as part of the opening day rules package (H.Res. 5) adopted by the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress on January 6, 2009,<sup>106</sup> the OCE held its first public meeting on January 23, 2009.<sup>107</sup> In February, the OCE board adopted final rules of procedure and a code of conduct for board members and staff.<sup>108</sup> The rules of procedure and the code of conduct stipulated that

- board members are to be appointed jointly by the Speaker and the minority leader;
- board members serve staggered two-Congress terms and can be removed only by the Speaker and minority leader acting jointly;
- reviews by the OCE of allegations against House Members or staff can be initiated only by a written request to the board by two board members. One member must have been appointed by the Speaker and one must have been appointed by the minority leader;<sup>109</sup>
- reviews are terminated unless at least three board members vote to advance it;
- the general public may only file information about allegations with the OCE;<sup>110</sup>
- a specific timetable and two-phased procedure is established for the board to consider complaints;
- no cases may be referred to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct within 60 days of an election in which the subject of a referral is a candidate;
- the board considers only those allegations of misconduct occurring after the OCE was established on March 11, 2008;

---

(...continued)

of Official Conduct. On March 3, 2008, Representative Capuano also released proposed amendments to H.Res. 895. For more information on the proposed amendments, see Rep. Michael E. Capuano, "Amendments to the Proposed Reforms to the Ethics Process," Dear Colleague letter, March 3, 2008, <http://www.house.gov/capuano/news/2008/pr121907-letter030308.pdf>.

<sup>104</sup> "Establishing An Office of Congressional Ethics," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 154 (March 11, 2008), pp. H1515-H1536.

<sup>105</sup> U.S. Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, "Pelosi, Boehner Announce Appointments to New Office of Congressional Ethics," press release, July 24, 2008, <http://speaker.house.gov/newsroom/pressreleases?id=0762>. The members are former Representatives David Skaggs (chair), Porter Goss (vice chair), Karan English, and Yvonne Brathwaite Burke; former House Chief Administrative Officer Jay Eagen; and former professor and chief of staff of the Federal Election Commission Allison Hayward. The alternates are former Representative and federal judge Abner Mikva and former Representative Bill Frenzel.

<sup>106</sup> H.Res. 5, Sec. 4(d) (111<sup>th</sup> Congress), agreed to January 6, 2009. See also, "Adopting Rules For the One Hundred Eleventh Congress," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 155 (January 6, 2009), p. H12.

<sup>107</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Board Meeting and Public Meeting*, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., [http://oce.house.gov/pdf/Hearing\\_on\\_January\\_23,\\_2009.pdf](http://oce.house.gov/pdf/Hearing_on_January_23,_2009.pdf).

<sup>108</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Business Meeting*, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., [http://oce.house.gov/pdf/Hearing\\_on\\_February\\_27,\\_2009.pdf](http://oce.house.gov/pdf/Hearing_on_February_27,_2009.pdf); and U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Rules*, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., [http://oce.house.gov/pdf/20090127\\_rules\\_as\\_adopted.pdf](http://oce.house.gov/pdf/20090127_rules_as_adopted.pdf).

<sup>109</sup> The House of Representatives and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct retain the ultimate authority for the discipline of House Members and staff.

<sup>110</sup> Currently, individuals outside Congress may submit a complaint or allegation to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct by having a Member of the House certify in writing that the information is submitted in good faith and warrants consideration by the committee.

- the board acts in secrecy on all matters and communicates solely with the Committee on Standards;
- the Committee on Standards considers recommendations from the board under time limits;
- only the Committee on Standards has the final authority to either dismiss a case or to empanel an investigative subcommittee;
- no public announcements are required when neither the board nor the Committee on Standards finds wrongdoing; and
- the OCE has no subpoena power.<sup>111</sup>

---

<sup>111</sup> For more information on the OCE, including a full legislative history and a discussion of possible policy options, see CRS Report R40760, *House Office of Congressional Ethics: History, Authority, and Procedures*, by Jacob R. Straus.

## Appendix. Membership on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, 1967-2010

Since its inception in the 90<sup>th</sup> Congress (1967-1968), the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has had a total of 267 members.<sup>112</sup> **Table A-1** provides a list of all Members to have served on the Committee on Standards, their party affiliation, and their state and district.

**Table A-1. Congressional Committee Assignments: House Standards of Official Conduct Committee**

Member	Party	State	District
<b>90<sup>th</sup> Congress (1967-1968)</b>			
Price, C. Melvin	D	IL	24 <sup>th</sup>
Teague, Olin E.	D	TX	6 <sup>th</sup>
Evins, Joseph L.	D	TN	4 <sup>th</sup>
Abbitt, Watkins M.	D	VA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Aspinall, Wayne N.	D	CO	4 <sup>th</sup>
Kelly, Edna F.	D	NY	12 <sup>th</sup>
Halleck, Charles A.	R	IN	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Arends, Leslie C.	R	IL	17 <sup>th</sup>
Betts, Jackson E.	R	OH	8 <sup>th</sup>
Stafford, Robert T.	R	VT	AL <sup>a</sup>
Quillen, James H.	R	TN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Williams, Lawrence G.	R	PA	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>91<sup>st</sup> Congress (1969-1970)</b>			
Price, C. Melvin	D	IL	24 <sup>th</sup>
Teague, Olin E.	D	TX	6 <sup>th</sup>
Abbitt, Watkins M.	D	VA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Aspinall, Wayne N.	D	CO	4 <sup>th</sup>
Hébert, F. Edward	D	LA	1 <sup>st</sup>
Holifield, Chet	D	CA	19 <sup>th</sup>
Arends, Leslie C.	R	IL	17 <sup>th</sup>
Betts, Jackson E.	R	OH	8 <sup>th</sup>
Stafford, Robert T.	R	VT	AL <sup>a</sup>

<sup>112</sup> Because all Members must be reappointed to the committee in subsequent Congress, this total counts Members who served in more than one Congress multiple times. The number of Members on the committee has fluctuated over time as the result of Members leaving the committee or being temporarily replaced due to conflict of interest for cases before the committee.

<b>Member</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>
Quillen, James H.	R	TN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Williams, Lawrence G.	R	PA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Hutchinson, Edward	R	MI	4 <sup>th</sup>
Reid, Charlotte T.	R	IL	15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>92<sup>nd</sup> Congress (1971-1972)</b>			
Price, C. Melvin	D	IL	24 <sup>th</sup>
Teague, Olin E.	D	TX	6 <sup>th</sup>
Abbitt, Watkins M.	D	VA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Aspinall, Wayne N.	D	CO	4 <sup>th</sup>
Hébert, F. Edward	D	LA	1 <sup>st</sup>
Holifield, Chet	D	CA	19 <sup>th</sup>
Betts, Jackson E.	R	OH	8 <sup>th</sup>
Stafford, Robert T.	R	VT	AL <sup>a</sup>
Quillen, James H.	R	TN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Williams, Lawrence G.	R	PA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Hutchinson, Edward	R	MI	4 <sup>th</sup>
Reid, Charlotte T.	R	IL	15 <sup>th</sup>
King, Carleton J.	R	NY	30 <sup>th</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>93<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1973-1974)</b>			
Price, C. Melvin	D	IL	23 <sup>rd</sup>
Teague, Olin E.	D	TX	6 <sup>th</sup>
Hébert, F. Edward	D	LA	1 <sup>st</sup>
Holifield, Chet	D	CA	19 <sup>th</sup>
Flynt, John James Jr.	D	GA	6 <sup>th</sup>
Foley, Thomas S.	D	WA	5 <sup>th</sup>
Quillen, James H.	R	TN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Williams, Lawrence G.	R	PA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Hutchinson, Edward	R	MI	4 <sup>th</sup>
King, Carleton J.	R	NY	29 <sup>th</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Hunt, John E.	R	NJ	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>94<sup>th</sup> Congress (1975-1976)</b>			
Price, C. Melvin	D	IL	23 <sup>rd</sup>
Teague, Olin E.	D	TX	6 <sup>th</sup>
Hébert, F. Edward	D	LA	1 <sup>st</sup>

Member	Party	State	District
Flynt, John James Jr.	D	GA	6 <sup>th</sup>
Foley, Thomas S.	D	WA	5 <sup>th</sup>
Bennett, Charles E.	D	FL	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Quillen, James H.	R	TN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Hutchinson, Edward	R	MI	4 <sup>th</sup>
Quie, Albert H.	R	MN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Mitchell, Donald J.	R	NY	31 <sup>st</sup>
Cochran, Thad	R	MS	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>95<sup>th</sup> Congress (1977-1978)</b>			
Flynt, John James Jr.	D	GA	6 <sup>th</sup>
Teague, Olin E.	D	TX	6 <sup>th</sup>
Bennett, Charles E.	D	FL	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Hamilton, Lee H.	D	IN	9 <sup>th</sup>
Preyer, L. Richardson	D	NC	6 <sup>th</sup>
Flowers, Walter	D	AL	7 <sup>th</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Quillen, James H.	R	TN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Quie, Albert H.	R	MN	1 <sup>st</sup>
Cochran, Thad	R	MS	4 <sup>th</sup>
Fenwick, Millicent H.	R	NJ	5 <sup>th</sup>
Caputo, Bruce F.	R	NY	23 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>96<sup>th</sup> Congress (1979-1980)</b>			
Bennett, Charles E.	D	FL	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Hamilton, Lee H.	D	IN	9 <sup>th</sup>
Preyer, L. Richardson	D	NC	6 <sup>th</sup>
Slack, John M. Jr.	D	WV	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Murphy, Morgan F.	D	IL	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Murtha, John P. Jr.	D	PA	12 <sup>th</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Hollenbeck, Harold C.	R	NJ	9 <sup>th</sup>
Livingston, Robert L.	R	LA	1 <sup>st</sup>
Thomas, William M.	R	CA	18 <sup>th</sup>
Sensenbrenner, F. James Jr.	R	WI	9 <sup>th</sup>
Cheney, Richard B.	R	WY	AL <sup>a</sup>
Stokes, Louis	D	OH	21 <sup>st</sup>
Rahall, Nick J. II	D	WV	4 <sup>th</sup>

Member	Party	State	District
<b>97<sup>th</sup> Congress (1981-1982)</b>			
Stokes, Louis	D	OH	21 <sup>st</sup>
Rahall, Nick J. II	D	WV	4 <sup>th</sup>
Alexander, William V. Jr.	D	AR	1 <sup>st</sup>
Wilson, Charles	D	TX	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Holland, Kenneth L.	D	SC	5 <sup>th</sup>
Bailey, Donald A.	D	PA	21 <sup>st</sup>
Spence, Floyd d.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Conable, Barber B. Jr.	R	NY	35 <sup>th</sup>
Myers, John T.	R	IN	7 <sup>th</sup>
Forsythe, Edwin B.	R	NJ	6 <sup>th</sup>
Brown, Hank	R	CO	4 <sup>th</sup>
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>98<sup>th</sup> Congress (1983-1984)</b>			
Stokes, Louis	D	OH	21 <sup>st</sup>
Rahall, Nick J. II	D	WV	4 <sup>th</sup>
Jenkins, Edgar L.	D	GA	9 <sup>th</sup>
Dixon, Julian C.	D	CA	28 <sup>th</sup>
Fazio, Victor H.	D	CA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Coyne, William J.	D	PA	14 <sup>th</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Conable, Barber B. Jr.	R	NY	30 <sup>th</sup>
Myers, John T.	R	IN	7 <sup>th</sup>
Forsythe, Edwin B.	R	NJ	13 <sup>th</sup>
Brown, Hank	R	CO	4 <sup>th</sup>
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
Bliley, Thomas J. Jr.	R	VA	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>99<sup>th</sup> Congress (1985-1986)</b>			
Dixon, Julian C.	D	CA	28 <sup>th</sup>
Jenkins, Edgar L.	D	GA	9 <sup>th</sup>
Fazio, Victor H.	D	CA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Coyne, William J.	D	PA	14 <sup>th</sup>
Dwyer, Bernard J.	D	NJ	6 <sup>th</sup>
Mollohan, Alan B.	D	WV	1 <sup>st</sup>
Spence, Floyd D.	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Myers, John T.	R	IN	7 <sup>th</sup>



<b>Member</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
Whitehurst, G. William	R	VA	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Pursell, Carl D.	R	MI	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Wortley, George	R	NY	27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>100<sup>th</sup> Congress (1987-1988)</b>			
Dixon, Julian C.	D	CA	28 <sup>th</sup>
Fazio, Victor H.	D	CA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Dwyer, Bernard J.	D	NJ	6 <sup>th</sup>
Mollohan, Alan B.	D	WV	1 <sup>st</sup>
Gaydos, Joseph M.	D	PA	20 <sup>th</sup>
Atkins, Chester G.	D	MA	5 <sup>th</sup>
Spence, Floyd	R	SC	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Myers, John T.	R	IN	7 <sup>th</sup>
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
Pashayan, Charles S. Jr.	R	CA	17 <sup>th</sup>
Petri, Thomas E.	R	WI	6 <sup>th</sup>
Craig, Larry E.	R	ID	1 <sup>st</sup>
Brown, Hank	R	CO	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>101<sup>st</sup> Congress (1989-1990)</b>			
Dixon, Julian C.	D	CA	29 <sup>th</sup>
Fazio, Victor H.	D	CA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Dwyer, Bernard J.	D	CA	29 <sup>th</sup>
Mollohan, Alan B.	D	NJ	6 <sup>th</sup>
Gaydos, Joseph M.	D	WV	1 <sup>st</sup>
Atkins, Chester G.	D	PA	20 <sup>th</sup>
Stokes, Louis <sup>b</sup>	D	OH	21 <sup>st</sup>
Myers, John T.	R	IN	7 <sup>th</sup>
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
Pashayan, Charles S. Jr.	R	CA	17 <sup>th</sup>
Petri, Thomas E.	R	WI	6 <sup>th</sup>
Craig, Larry E.	R	ID	1 <sup>st</sup>
Grandy, Fred	R	IA	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>102<sup>nd</sup> Congress (1991-1992)</b>			
Stokes, Louis	D	OH	21 <sup>st</sup>
Ackerman, Gary L.	D	NY	7 <sup>th</sup>
Darden, George (Buddy)	D	GA	7 <sup>th</sup>

<b>Member</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>
Cardin, Benjamin L.	D	MD	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Pelosi, Nancy	D	CA	5 <sup>th</sup>
McDermott, Jim	D	WA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Mfume, Kweisi <sup>c</sup>	D	MD	7 <sup>th</sup>
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
Grandy, Fred	R	IA	6 <sup>th</sup>
Johnson, Nancy L.	R	CT	6 <sup>th</sup>
Bunning, Jim	R	KY	4 <sup>th</sup>
Kyl, Jon L.	R	AZ	4 <sup>th</sup>
Goss, Porter J.	R	FL	13 <sup>th</sup>
Hobson, David L.	R	OH	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>103<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1993-1994)</b>			
McDermott, Jim	D	WA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Darden, George (Buddy)	D	GA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Cardin, Benjamin L.	D	MD	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Pelosi, Nancy	D	CA	5 <sup>th</sup>
Mfume, Kweisi	D	MD	7 <sup>th</sup>
Borski, Robert A.	D	PA	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Sawyer, Thomas C.	D	OH	14 <sup>th</sup>
Grandy, Fred	R	IA	6 <sup>th</sup>
Johnson, Nancy L.	R	CT	6 <sup>th</sup>
Bunning, Jim	R	KY	4 <sup>th</sup>
Kyl, Jon L.	R	AZ	4 <sup>th</sup>
Goss, Porter J.	R	FL	13 <sup>th</sup>
Hobson, David L.	R	OH	7 <sup>th</sup>
Schiff, Steven	R	NY	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>104<sup>th</sup> Congress (1995-1996) <sup>d</sup></b>			
Johnson, Nancy L.	R	CT	6 <sup>th</sup>
Bunning, Jim	R	KY	4 <sup>th</sup>
Goss, Porter J.	R	FL	13 <sup>th</sup>
Hobson, David L.	R	OH	7 <sup>th</sup>
Schiff, Steven	R	NM	1 <sup>st</sup>
Smith, Lamar S. <sup>e</sup>	R	TX	21 <sup>st</sup>
McDermott, Jim <sup>f</sup>	D	WA	7 <sup>th</sup>
Cardin, Benjamin L.	D	MD	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Pelosi, Nancy	D	CA	5 <sup>th</sup>
Borski, Robert A.	D	PA	3 <sup>rd</sup>

Member	Party	State	District
Sawyer, Thomas C.	D	OH	14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>105<sup>th</sup> Congress (1997-1998)</b>			
Hansen, James V.	R	UT	1 <sup>st</sup>
Smith, Lamar S.	R	TX	21 <sup>st</sup>
Hefley, Joel	R	CO	5 <sup>th</sup>
Goodlatte, Robert	R	VA	6 <sup>th</sup>
Knollenberg, Joe	R	MI	11 <sup>th</sup>
Berman, Howard L.	D	CA	26 <sup>th</sup>
Sabo, Martin O.	D	MN	5 <sup>th</sup>
Pastor, Ed	D	AZ	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Fattah, Chaka	D	PA	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Lofgren, Zoe	D	CA	16 <sup>th</sup>
<b>106<sup>th</sup> Congress (1999-2000)</b>			
Smith, Lamar S.	R	TX	21 <sup>st</sup>
Hefley, Joel	R	CO	5 <sup>th</sup>
Knollenberg, Joe	R	MI	11 <sup>th</sup>
Portman, Robert J.	R	OH	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Camp, Dave	R	MI	4 <sup>th</sup>
Berman, Howard L.	D	CA	26 <sup>th</sup>
Sabo, Martin O.	D	MN	5 <sup>th</sup>
Pastor, Ed	D	AZ	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Fattah, Chaka	D	PA	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Lofgren, Zoe	D	CA	16 <sup>th</sup>
<b>107<sup>th</sup> Congress (2001-2002)</b>			
Hefley, Joel	R	CO	5 <sup>th</sup>
Portman, Robert J.	R	OH	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Hastings, Doc	R	WA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Hutchison, Asa	R	AR	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Biggert, Judy	R	IL	13 <sup>th</sup>
Hulshof, Kenny	R	MO	9 <sup>th</sup>
LaTourette, Steve	R	OH	19 <sup>th</sup>
Berman, Howard	D	CA	26 <sup>th</sup>
Sabo, Martin O.	D	MN	5 <sup>th</sup>
Pastor, Ed	D	AZ	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Lofgren, Zoe	D	CA	16 <sup>th</sup>
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs	D	OH	11 <sup>th</sup>

Member	Party	State	District
Green, Gene	D	TX	29 <sup>th</sup>
<b>108<sup>th</sup> Congress (2003-2004)</b>			
Hefley, Joel	R	CO	5 <sup>th</sup>
Hastings, Doc	R	WA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Biggert, Judy	R	IL	13 <sup>th</sup>
Hulshof, Kenny	R	MO	9 <sup>th</sup>
LaTourette, Steve	R	OH	19 <sup>th</sup>
Berman, Howard	D	CA	26 <sup>th</sup>
Mollohan, Alan B.	D	WV	1 <sup>st</sup>
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs	D	OH	11 <sup>th</sup>
Green, Gene	D	TX	29 <sup>th</sup>
Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D	CA	34 <sup>th</sup>
Doyle, Michael F.	D	PA	14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>109<sup>th</sup> Congress (2005-2006)</b>			
Hastings, Doc	R	WA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Biggert, Judy	R	IL	13 <sup>th</sup>
Smith, Lamar S.	R	TX	21 <sup>st</sup>
Hart, Melissa	R	TX	4 <sup>th</sup>
Cole, Tom	R	OK	4 <sup>th</sup>
Mollohan, Alan B.	D	WV	1 <sup>st</sup>
Berman, Howard, L. §	D	CA	28 <sup>th</sup>
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs	D	OH	11 <sup>th</sup>
Green, Gene	D	TX	29 <sup>th</sup>
Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D	CA	34 <sup>th</sup>
Doyle, Michael F.	D	PA	14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>110<sup>th</sup> Congress (2007-2008)</b>			
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs <sup>h</sup>	D	OH	11 <sup>th</sup>
Green, Gene	D	TX	29 <sup>th</sup>
Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D	CA	34 <sup>th</sup>
Doyle, Michael F.	D	PA	14 <sup>th</sup>
Delahunt, William D.	D	MA	10 <sup>th</sup>
Scott, Robert C. "Bobby"	D	VA	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Hastings, Doc	R	WA	4 <sup>th</sup>
Bonner, Jo	R	AL	1 <sup>st</sup>
Barrett, J. Gresham	R	SC	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Kline, John	R	MN	2 <sup>nd</sup>

Member	Party	State	District
McCaul, Michael T.	R	TX	10 <sup>th</sup>
<b>111<sup>th</sup> Congress (2009-2010)</b>			
Lofgren, Zoe	D	CA	16 <sup>th</sup>
Chandler, Ben	D	KY	6 <sup>th</sup>
Butterfield, G.K.	D	NC	1 <sup>st</sup>
Castor, Kathy	D	FL	11 <sup>th</sup>
Welch, Peter	D	VT	AL <sup>a</sup>
Bonner, Jo	R	AL	1 <sup>st</sup>
Conaway, K. Michael	R	TX	11 <sup>th</sup>
Dent, Charles W.	R	PA	15 <sup>th</sup>
Harper, Gregg	R	MS	3 <sup>rd</sup>
McCaul, Michael T.	R	TX	10 <sup>th</sup>

**Source:** Garrison Nelson, Mary T. Mitchell, and Clark H. Bensen, *Committees in the U.S. Congress: 1947-1992* (Washington: CQ Press, 1994); U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *1993-1994 Official Congressional Directory: 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress, 103<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 103-8 (Washington: GPO, 1994), p. 471; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *1995-1996 Official Congressional Directory: 104<sup>th</sup> Congress, 104<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 104-14 (Washington: GPO, 1996), p. 417; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *1997-1998 Official Congressional Directory: 105<sup>th</sup> Congress, 105<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 105-20 (Washington: GPO, 1998), p. 439; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *1999-2000 Official Congressional Directory: 106<sup>th</sup> Congress, 106<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 106-21 (Washington: GPO, 2000), p. 423; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *2001-2002 Official Congressional Directory: 107<sup>th</sup> Congress, 107<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 107-20 (Washington: GPO, 2002), p. 430; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *2003-2004 Official Congressional Directory: 108<sup>th</sup> Congress, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 108-18 (Washington: GPO, 2004), p. 425; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *2005-2006 Official Congressional Directory: 109<sup>th</sup> Congress, 109<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 109-12 (Washington: GPO, 2006), p. 434; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *2007-2008 Official Congressional Directory: 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 110-13 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 432; and U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, *2009-2010 Official Congressional Directory: 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess.*, S.Pub. 111-14 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 444.

**Notes:**

- a. Representative at Large (i.e., the state's only Member of the House of Representatives).
- b. Appointed to replace Representative Chester G. Atkins.
- c. Appointed to replace Representative Louis Stokes and Representative Gary L. Ackerman.
- d. Most of the Members of the Committee from the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress were appointed to the Select Committee on Ethics in the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress, which existed from January 7, 1997 to January 21, 1997. This select committee was established to resolve the Statement of Alleged Violations issued in the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct against the Speaker of the House. This select committee expired on January 21, 1997, with the House approving a reprimand against Speaker Newt Gingrich.
- e. Appointed to the Select Committee on Ethics to complete the investigation begun by the Committee of Standards of Official Conduct.
- f. Representative McDermott was briefly replaced on the committee (July 23 to July 24, 1996) by Representative Louis Stokes (D-OH) during a committee inquiry involving Representative McDermott.
- g. Representative Berman was appointed as ranking Member of the committee after Representative Mollohan resigned from the committee.
- h. Representative Tubbs-Jones died on August 20, 2008. Representative Gene Green served as acting chair for the remainder of the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress.

## **Author Contact Information**

Jacob R. Straus  
Analyst on the Congress  
jstraus@crs.loc.gov, 7-6438