

House Office of Congressional Conduct: History, Authority, and Procedures

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Jacob R. Straus
Specialist on the Congress

House Office of Congressional Conduct: History, Authority, and Procedures

The House Office of Congressional Conduct (OCC; formerly the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE)) was established on March 11, 2008, with the passage of H.Res. 895. In the 119th Congress (2025-2026), the House reauthorized the OCE and renamed it the Office of Congressional Conduct (OCC) as part of the rules package (H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2)) adopted on January 3, 2025.

In general, this report uses the term *Office of Congressional Conduct (OCC)* for contemporary or general references to the office and uses the term *Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE)* for historical references or references to actions that occurred prior to the name change. In some cases, active and up-to-date documents might continue to refer to OCC as OCE in citations. These documents were current as of the report's publication date.

The office's establishment followed efforts by groups internal and external to Congress to create an independent entity to investigate allegations of misconduct by Members, officers, and employees of Congress. During the 110th Congress (2007-2008), Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi and Minority Leader John Boehner created the bipartisan Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, chaired by Representative Michael Capuano, to consider whether the House should create an "outside" ethics-enforcement entity. The task force worked for nearly a year before issuing its recommendations for the creation of an Office of Congressional Ethics.

The mandate of the OCC, which only has jurisdiction in the House, is to review information, and when appropriate, refer findings of fact to the House Committee on Ethics. The OCC may accept information of alleged wrongdoing by Members, officers, and employees of the House from the public, but only the OCC board can initiate a review. Pursuant to House rules, only the House Ethics Committee has the authority to make recommendations to the House on potential discipline of Members and staff. Therefore, after an OCC review, it can provide a recommendation to the House Ethics Committee that the committee continue with an investigation into House Member, House officer, or House staff activities.

The OCC is composed of six board members, and at least two alternates, each of whom serves a four-year term. The Speaker and the minority leader are each responsible for the appointment of three board members and one alternate. The Speaker selects the chair and the minority leader selects a cochair. Current Members of the House, federal employees, and lobbyists are not eligible to serve on the board.

OCC rules for the conduct of investigations and code of conduct can be found at its website, <https://conduct.house.gov>.

This report describes the history and rationale behind the creation of the OCC, its operations, its relationship with the House Committee on Ethics, and options potentially available for Congress if further amendments to the House ethics process are desired.

For additional information, please refer to CRS Report RL30764, *Enforcement of Congressional Rules of Conduct: A Historical Overview*, by Jacob R. Straus; CRS Report RL30650, *Senate Select Committee on Ethics: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction*, by Jacob R. Straus; and CRS Report 98-15, *House Committee on Ethics: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction*, by Jacob R. Straus.

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Introduction

In the *Federalist Papers*, James Madison commented that “no man is allowed to be a judge in his own case, because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men are unfit to be both judge and parties at the same time.”¹ Since the first session of Congress in 1789, the House of Representatives and the Senate have contemplated how to judge fellow Members. Investigating and judging Members of Congress continues to be an issue for Congress.

In 1964, the Senate established the Select Committee on Ethics,² and in 1967, the House created the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct,³ which was renamed the Committee on Ethics in the 112th Congress (2011-2012).⁴ These two committees formally assumed the duties of investigating allegations of wrongdoing against Members of their respective chambers. In the House, the Committee on Ethics has had sole responsibility to investigate and recommend the discipline of Members.⁵ Self-discipline by the Committee on Ethics has, at various times, been considered problematic, as Members are dependent on one another to do their jobs, bring individual perspectives on chamber rules to investigations, and are judged by the public at the same time they are judging congressional colleagues.⁶ This creates a difficult investigative environment and often leads to closed-door investigations and media allegations of improper enforcement of chamber rules.⁷

¹ James Madison, “Federalist No. 10, The Same Subject Continued: The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection,” *The Federalist Papers*, <https://guides.loc.gov/federalist-papers/text-1-10#s-lg-box-wrapper-25493273>.

² Sen. John Cooper et al., “Proposed Amendment of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate Relative to the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules and Administration,” debate in the Senate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 10, part 13 (July 24, 1964), pp. 16929-16940. For more information on the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, see CRS Report RL30650, *Senate Select Committee on Ethics: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction*, by Jacob R. Straus.

³ Rep. William Colmer et al., “Committee on Standards of Official Conduct,” debate in the House, *Congressional Record*, vol. 113, part 7 (April 13, 1967), pp. 9426-9448. See also U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Ethics, *House Ethics Manual*, December 2022 Print, pp. 4-7, <https://ethics.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Dec-2022-House-Ethics-Manual-website-version.pdf>; and CRS Report 98-15, *House Committee on Ethics: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction*, by Jacob R. Straus.

⁴ H.Res. 5 (112th Congress), agreed to January 5, 2011; “Rules of the House” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157 (January 5, 2011), p. H7.

⁵ This report does not discuss the ethics process in the Senate, but focuses on the creation of an independent investigatory entity in the House.

⁶ Dennis F. Thompson, *Overcoming the Conflict of Interest in Congressional Ethics*, Woodrow Wilson International Center panel on “Congressional Ethics Enforcement,” January 16, 2007, pp. 2-3, <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/event/ethics-Thompson%20paper.pdf>.

⁷ Dennis Thompson, “Both Judge and Party, Why Congressional Ethics Committees are Unethical,” *The Brookings Review*, vol. 13, no. 4 (Fall 1995), pp. 44-48. See also, Jack Anderson, “The Embarrassment of Clean Government,” June 8, 1975, p. C7; Anthony Marro, “Congressional Ethics and the Need for Basic Reform,” *The New York Times*, January 30, 1977, p. E3; George Lardner Jr., “Charges of Favoritism, Tests of Credibility at House Ethics Panel,” December 15, 1987, p. A21; Ralph Lotkin, “Improving the Ethics Process,” *Legal Times*, February 3, 1997, p. S.36; Eliza Newlin Carney, “Uneasy Umpires,” *National Journal*, May 18, 1996, pp. 1099-1103; Gary Ruskin, “It’s Time to Reform Hill Ethics Reform,” *Roll Call*, May 7, 2000, p. 50; Norman Ornstein, “The Senate Is Unable to Police Itself Adequately,” *Roll Call*, March 8, 2006, pp. 6, 8; Fred Wertheimer and Meredith McGehee, “Drain the Swamp Before More End Up Like Ney,” *Roll Call*, March 1, 2007, p. 4; and Editorial, “When Congress Judges Itself, Ethics Fall by the Wayside,” *USA Today*, February 28, 2008, p. 10A.

Historically, Congress has used its ethics power neither arbitrarily nor frequently. Congress has, however, “periodically tightened its ethics codes and procedures for dealing with misconduct.”⁸ In addition to amending internal congressional ethics codes and procedures, Congress has considered numerous legislative proposals since 1951 to create an independent ethics advisory body that would replace or assist the Committee on Ethics with investigations or enforcement.

In the 110th Congress (2007-2008), the House created the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE) to review complaints, and when appropriate, refer findings of fact to the Committee on Ethics. In the 119th Congress (2025-2026), the House reauthorized OCE and renamed it the Office of Congressional Conduct (OCC).⁹ The OCC is the first independent, outside body charged by Congress to investigate complaints against Members and refer valid complaints to the Committee on Ethics.

The OCC is intended to perform an important public service for the House and the public by assuring the integrity of the chamber.¹⁰ It provides a way for groups and individuals to provide information about alleged misconduct by Members, officers, and employees of the House to an investigative body. The office is designed to “supplement but not supplant” the role of the House Committee on Ethics.¹¹

The OCE formally opened on January 23, 2009, after adopting rules for conducting investigations and a code of conduct for its board members and staff.¹² It has jurisdiction only over current Members, officers, and employees of the House. The OCC does not have disciplinary authority. This report focuses only on the House of Representatives and the House ethics process.

Previous Legislative Attempts for Outside or Independent Enforcement of Congressional Rules of Conduct

Since the establishment of the Senate Select Committee on Ethics and the House Committee on Ethics, members of both committees have sometimes been perceived as reluctant to investigate and discipline colleagues.¹³ Seeking to be fair and not to pre-judge or prejudice the consideration

⁸ Don Wolfensberger, *Punishing Disorderly Behavior in Congress: The First Century*, Woodrow Wilson International Center panel on “Congressional Ethics Enforcement,” January 16, 2007, p. 9, <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/event/ethics-essay-drw.pdf>.

⁹ H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2)(A) (119th Congress), agreed to January 3, 2025. In general, this report uses the term *Office of Congressional Conduct (OCC)* for contemporary or general references to the office and uses the term *Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE)* for historical references or references to actions that occurred prior to the name change. In some cases, active and up-to-date documents might continue to refer to OCC as OCE in citations. These documents were current as of the report’s publication date.

¹⁰ Statement of Office of Congressional Ethics Chair David Skaggs, in U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Board Meeting and Public Meeting*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., January 23, 2009, p. 5.

¹¹ Statement of Office of Congressional Ethics Chair David Skaggs, in *Board Meeting and Public Meeting*.

¹² Statement of Office of Congressional Ethics Chair David Skaggs, in *Board Meeting and Public Meeting*. The rules for the Office of Congressional Ethics were amended on February 27, 2009. See U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Business Meeting*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 27, 2009.

¹³ Dennis F. Thompson, *Ethics in Congress: From Individual to Institutional Corruption* (The Brookings Institution, 1995), p. 135. Both ethics committees have throughout their existence been criticized as “watchdogs without teeth.” See, for example, Robert Sherrill, “We Can’t Depend on Congress to Keep Congress Honest,” *The New York Times Magazine*, July 19, 1970, pp. 5-7, 13-14; Jerry Landauer, “Senate Ethics: Hear No Evil, See No Evil,” *The Washington Star*, September 19, 1976, p. E3; Editorial, “Got Ethics?” *Roll Call*, June 25, 2001, p. 4; Helen Dewar, “Ethics: Can the (continued...) ”

of an allegation, the committees operate with little publicity. As a result, they have often been criticized by the media for “failure to properly implement and enforce the internal rules of their respective house of Congress.”¹⁴ Until 2008, these perceptions led to unsuccessful calls for investigative and enforcement mechanisms to supplement or replace the ethics committees.

Over the years, proposals have been offered to create an office of public integrity, an independent ethics commission, and a public review board or office within the legislative branch, composed of former Members of Congress, retired judges, private citizens, or a combination of these.¹⁵ For some, having a panel of senior statesmen help investigate allegations of wrongdoing by Members of Congress is viewed as a way to strengthen Congress.¹⁶ Dennis Thompson, a Harvard professor of public policy and congressional scholar, has long advocated countering the institutional conflict of interest inherent in Members judging Members with an independent body such as an ethics commission. Thompson sees such an outside body as

likely to reach more objective and independent judgments. It could more credibly protect members’ rights and enforce institutional obligations without regard to political or personal loyalties. It would provide more effective accountability and help restore the confidence of the public. And—an advantage that should appeal to Congress—it would reduce the time members would have to spend on the chores of ethics regulation.¹⁷

Beginning in 1951, even before the ethics committees were created, there were legislative proposals to create an independent entity to investigate complaints in both the House and the Senate or within one house. None of these were enacted. Only the legislative proposals that prompted hearings are discussed below. Proposals receiving no committee action are listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

Congress-Wide Proposals

Between 1951 and 1996, several proposals were introduced in both the House and Senate to create a bicameral independent ethics panel. In 1951, Senate hearings were held on a proposal to create a Commission on Ethics in Government. In 1993, 42 years later, the Joint Committee on

Senate Police Its Own?” *The Washington Post*, February 5, 2002, p. A2; Norman Ornstein, “The Senate Is Unable to Police Itself,” *Roll Call*, March 8, 2006, p. 6; Editorial, “Weak Reforms,” *Roll Call*, March 20, 2006, p. 4; and Wilson Abney, “Congressional Ethics: An Evolve or Die Proposition” *Roll Call*, September 17, 2007, p. 10.

¹⁴ Dennis Thompson, “Both Judge and Party, Why Congressional Ethics Committees are Unethical,” *The Brookings Review*, vol. 13, no. 4 (Fall 1995), pp. 44-48. See also footnote 7.

¹⁵ For a selected list of legislative proposals, see **Table 1** and **Table 2**. See also Dennis Thompson, “Both Judge and Party, Why Congressional Ethics Committees are Unethical,” *The Brookings Review*, vol. 13, no. 4 (Fall 1995), pp. 44-48; John Gregg, “Independent Board to Police Members?” *Roll Call*, August 21, 1988, pp. 3, 18; Glenn Simpson, “Non-Senators Proposed to Be Ethics Panelists,” *Roll Call*, October 8, 1991, pp. 1, 27; Norman Ornstein, “Put Congressmen *Emeriti* on Ethics Panels,” *Wall Street Journal*, May 28, 1991, p. A22; Juliet Eilperin, “Debate Joined Over Outside Ethics Panel for House,” *Roll Call*, February 10, 1997, p. 10; Norman Ornstein, “Use Former Members, Staff to Filter Ethics Complaints,” *Roll Call*, February 4, 2004, p. 6; and Editorial, “Locking Up the Ghost of Congress Past,” *The New York Times*, March 3, 2007, p. A26.

¹⁶ Sen. William Roth, remarks in the Senate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 126 (February 6, 1980), pp. 2099-2100. Sen. Roth was discussing S.J.Res. 144, his proposal to establish an Independent Commission on Ethics to conduct investigations of allegations of improper conduct by Members of Congress connected with the so-called ABSCAM scandal.

¹⁷ Dennis Thompson, “Both Judge and Party, Why Congressional Ethics are Unethical,” *The Brookings Review*, vol. 13, no. 4 (Fall 1995), p. 45. See also, Dennis F. Thompson, *Ethics in Congress: From Individual to Institutional Corruption* (The Brookings Institution, 1995); Dennis F. Thompson, *Political Ethics and Public Office* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990); and Dennis F. Thompson, *Restoring Responsibility: Ethics in Government, Business, and Healthcare* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004).

the Organization of Congress held hearings on the congressional ethics process. **Table 1** also lists legislation introduced to create a Congress-wide independent ethics entity.

Commission on Ethics in Government

In the 82nd Congress (1951-1952), Senator J. William Fulbright introduced S.Con.Res. 21, to create a congressional commission to “strengthen the faith and confidence of the American people in their Government by assisting in the establishment of higher moral standards in the official conduct of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.”¹⁸ The resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, where a special subcommittee was established to examine the resolution. Chaired by Senator Paul Douglas, the Special Subcommittee on the Establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government held a series of hearings in June and July of 1951. In his introductory remarks, Senator Douglas summarized the importance of ethical standards and why the hearings would focus on more than just Senator Fulbright’s concurrent resolution.

I think the time has come for positive proposals to deal with the ethical problems of government. This should include not merely the executive agencies, but the Congress itself—because if we investigate others, we should be willing to submit ourselves to investigation—and all private citizens. We all have a great stake in lifting the standards of our governmental performance.¹⁹

Following the hearings, the subcommittee endorsed the passage of S.Con.Res. 21 and the creation of a commission on ethics in government. The subcommittee recommended that

A Commission on Ethics in Government should be established by joint resolution of Congress. The Commission’s function should be twofold, the first to investigate and report to the President and to the Congress on the moral standards of official conduct of officers and employees of the United States; the effect thereon of the moral standards in business and political activity of persons and groups doing business with the Government or seeking to influence public policy and administration; and the moral standards generally prevailing in society which condition the conduct of public affairs or which affect the strength and unity of the Nation.

... The second function of the Commission should be to recommend measures to improve and maintain at a high level moral standards of official conduct in the Federal Government and of all persons who participate in or are responsible for the conduct of public affairs. It should be noted that the Commission would not be concerned with the morals of individuals—governmental personnel or private citizens—except as they are involved in the conduct of public affairs.²⁰

In addition to recommending the creation of a commission, the subcommittee also recommended amendments to the Administrative Procedure Act;²¹ mandatory disclosure of income, assets, and certain transactions by Members of Congress and certain federal officials; a thorough study of

¹⁸ Sen. J. William Fulbright, “Commission on Ethics in Government,” remarks in the Senate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 97, part 3 (March 28, 1951), p. 2938.

¹⁹ U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee to Study Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, *Establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government*, hearings, 82nd Cong., 1st sess., June 19, 1951 (GPO, 1951), p. 2.

²⁰ U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on the Establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government, *Ethical Standards in Government: Proposals for Improvement of Ethical Standards in the Federal Government Including Establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government*, committee print, 82nd Cong., 1st sess. (GPO, 1951), pp. 1-2.

²¹ 5 U.S.C. §§511-599.

proposed changes to criminal law governing conflict of interest and bribery laws; creation of a citizens' organization to work for better government on the national level; and 12 measures related to ethics issues that merited additional study and consideration.²² S.Con.Res. 21 was not debated further in either the full committee or on the Senate floor.

Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress

In 1993, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress held hearings on the congressional ethics process that included former and incumbent Members of Congress, as well as academic scholars.²³ Their testimonies dealt with the advantages and disadvantages of independent ethics entities and how an outside body might assist the ethics committees in the enforcement of congressional rules of conduct. The joint committee's final report summarized the differing opinions of witnesses on the role of an independent entity and its ramifications on Congress:

While no witnesses advocated giving the entire responsibility to a group of outsiders, some wanted non-members to be able to investigate charges and recommend punishment. Representative Robert Andrews, when testifying in favor of an external ethics commission, said, "Our system purports to conduct review of ethics by our peers, but I think we misdefine what it means to be a peer. Ultimately, our peers are not fellow Representatives or Senators, ultimately our peers are ordinary citizens." Conversely, other witnesses wanted ethics proceedings to be conducted only by members. As former Senator Warren Rudman testified, "I believe that the Constitution, when it says that we ought to be the judge of our own members, means precisely what it says." A former Chairman of the Standards of Official Conduct Committee, Representative Louis Stokes was "troubled by calls for further procedural reforms, which are based on the notion that the Ethics Committee has not done its job or has not done it properly."²⁴

Subsequently, the House members of the committee recommended that "the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct should be authorized to use, on a discretionary basis, a panel of non-members in ethics cases."²⁵ No further action was taken on any of the ethics proposals discussed by the joint committee.²⁶

²² U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on the Establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government, *Ethical Standards in Government: Proposals for Improvement of Ethical Standards in the Federal Government Including Establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government*, committee print, 82nd Cong., 1st sess. (GPO, 1951), pp. 2-4.

²³ U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Ethics Process: Testimony of Former Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff and a Panel of Academic Experts*, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., February 16, 1993, S.Hrg. 103-13 (GPO, 1993); U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Ethics Process: Testimony of Hon. Howell Heflin; Hon. Trent Lott; Hon. Henry J. Hyde; Hon. Curt Weldon; and Hon. Robert E. Andrews*, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., February 23, 1993, S.Hrg. 103-37 (GPO, 1993); and U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Ethics Process: Testimony of Hon. Louis Stokes, Hon. James Hansen, and a Panel of Academic Experts*, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., February 25, 1993, S.Hrg. 103-14 (GPO, 1993).

²⁴ U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Organization of the Congress. Final Report of the Senate Members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress*, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 103-215, vol. 1 (GPO, 1993), p. 21.

²⁵ U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Organization of the Congress. Final Report of the House Members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress*, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 103-413, vol. 1 (GPO, 1993), pp. 12-13.

²⁶ For more information on the hearings and background of ethics issues in Congress, see U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, *Background Materials: Supplemental Information Provided to Members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress*, committee print, 103rd Cong., 1st sess., S.Prt. 103-55 (GPO, 1993), pp. 115-165.

Table 1. Selected Legislative Proposals for a Congress-Wide Independent Ethics Entity

Congress	Bill Number	Date Introduced	Sponsor
96 th (1979-1980)	S.J.Res. 144	February 6, 1980	William Roth (R-DE)
109 th (2005-2006) ^a	S.Con.Res. 82	February 28, 2006	John Kerry (D-MA)
	H.R. 4799	February 16, 2006	Christopher Shays (R-CT)
	H.R. 5677	June 22, 2006	Christopher Shays (R-CT)
	S. 2259	February 8, 2006	Barack Obama (D-IL)
110 th (2007-2008) ^b	H.R. 422	January 11, 2007	Martin Meehan (D-MA)

Source: CRS review of legislation on <http://www.congress.gov>.

- a. In the 109th Congress, at least one proposal to create a Senate Office of Public Integrity was introduced. S.Amdt. 3176 (to S.Amdt. 2944, to S. 2349) was introduced by Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) on March 28, 2006. The amendment was not agreed to by the Senate.
- b. In the 110th Congress, at least two proposals were introduced to create a Senate Office of Public Integrity. These included S. 192 (January 4, 2007 by Sen. John McCain [R-AZ]) and S.Amdt. 30 (to S.Amdt. 3, to S. 1 (January 18, 2007 by Sen. Joseph Lieberman [I-CT])). Neither S. 192 nor the amendments to S. 1 were agreed to by the Senate.

House Proposals

Prior to the passage of H.Res. 895 in the 110th Congress (2007-2008), the House considered numerous proposals to create an independent ethics commission. These proposals ranged in scope and included proposals to abolish the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, authorize an independent entity for all ethics issues, and create an independent entity to work with the committee. Prior to H.Res. 895, none of the proposals received further consideration after being referred to committee. **Table 2** lists proposals that were offered between 1988 and 2007 to create an independent ethics entity in the House.

Table 2. Selected Legislative Proposals for a House Independent Ethics Entity

Congress	Bill Number	Date Introduced	Sponsor
100 th (1987-1988)	H.Res. 526	August 11, 1988	Joseph DioGuardi (R-NY)
102 nd (1991-1992)	H.Res. 465	May 21, 1992	Curt Weldon (R-PA)
103 rd (1993-1994)	H.Res. 43	January 25, 1993	Curt Weldon (R-PA)
104 th (1995-1996)	H.Res. 95	February 23, 1995	Curt Weldon (R-PA)
	H.R. 2797	December 15, 1995	Harold Volkmer (D-MO)
105 th (1997-1998)	H.Res. 41	February 5, 1997	Curt Weldon (R-PA)
	H.Res. 61	February 13, 1997	Lee Hamilton (D-IN)
	H.R. 957	March 5, 1997	Christopher Shays (R-CT)
109 th (2005-2006)	H.R. 2412	May 17, 2005	Marty Meehan (D-MA)
	H.R. 4920	March 9, 2006	Michael Castle (R-DE)
	H.R. 4948	March 14, 2006	Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
110 th (2007-2008)	H.Res. 895	December 19, 2007	Michael Capuano (D-MA)
	H.Res. 1018	March 4, 2008	Baron Hill (D-IN)

Congress	Bill Number	Date Introduced	Sponsor
	H.R. 97	January 1, 2007	Michael Castle (R-DE)
	H.R. 1136	February 16, 2007	Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
	H.R. 1754	March 29, 2007	Baron Hill (D-IN)
	H.R. 2544	May 24, 2007	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
	H.R. 2822	June 21, 2007	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
	H.R. 4239	November 15, 2007	Christopher Murphy (D-CT)

Source: CRS review of legislation on <http://www.congress.gov>.

While none of the legislative proposals listed in **Table 2** moved beyond introduction, in 2007, the Speaker of the House and the minority leader restarted the conversation about an independent ethics entity by creating a Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement. The result of the task force's work was the introduction of H.Res. 895 (110th Congress) and the creation of the Office of Congressional Ethics (now the Office of Congressional Conduct) to collect information from the public; investigate Members, officers, and staff of the House of Representatives; and provide that information to the House Committee on Ethics.

Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement

On January 31, 2007, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Minority Leader John Boehner announced the creation of the Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement in the House of Representatives. 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.”²⁷

During the next eight months, the task force met 29 times in executive session to discuss the investigative process and to hear from current and former Members of Congress, academic experts, and citizen advocacy groups.²⁸ The executive sessions both preceded and followed a public hearing in April 2007.

Establishment of the task force was part of Speaker Nancy Pelosi's emphasis on ethics reform in the 110th Congress and followed several congressional scandals in the previous Congresses.²⁹ In January 2006, congressional Democrats from around the country joined in a Washington, DC, press conference to pledge “honest leadership and open government.”³⁰ At the same time, Public Citizen, a watchdog group, issued a list of six benchmarks for reform which included the establishment of an independent congressional Office of Public Integrity to monitor allegations of

²⁷ U.S. Congress, Speaker of the House, “Pelosi Announces Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement,” press release, January 31, 2007. The other members of the task force were Rep. Bobby Scott, Rep. Marty Meehan, Rep. Betty McCollum, Rep. Lamar Smith (ranking member), Rep. Dave Camp, Rep. Dave Hobson, and Rep. Todd Tiahrt. Rep. David Price was appointed to the task force in July 2007 when Rep. Meehan resigned from Congress.

²⁸ 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, 110th Cong., 1st sess., H.Prt. 110-1 (GPO, 2007), pp. 4-5. (Hereinafter, *Task Force Democratic Members Report*.)

²⁹ U.S. Congress, Speaker of the House, “Pelosi: Democrats’ First Order of Business in the New Congress Will Be Ethics Reform,” press release, November 27, 2006.

³⁰ U.S. Congress, Senate, Office of Majority Leader Harry Reid, “Democrats Pledge to Provide Honest Leadership, Open Government,” press release, January 18, 2006.

ethics violations and refer them to the congressional ethics committees.³¹ Public opinion also appeared to favor reform; a January 2006 *CNN/USAToday/Gallup* poll found that “corruption in government” was ranked as an “extremely important” or “very important” issue by 81% of respondents.³²

Hearing

On April 19, 2007, the Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement held a public hearing to discuss “whether the House should create an independent entity relative to the ethics process, and if so, what form, makeup, authority, et cetera, that entity should be.”³³ In his opening remarks, ranking member Lamar Smith summarized both the positive and negative aspects of creating an independent ethics entity in the House.

Today we examine proposals to create an independent ethics commission. I know there are some independent legislative ethics commissions operating ... that would have been considered a success. But I also know there are unique items at work in Washington, DC, and issues of Federal law that do not apply elsewhere. I know some see the need for a commission that operates independently of the duly elected membership of the House of Representatives. Yet I also know there are those who are concerned that the ethics enforcement entity not be so independent from duly elected members that it upsets the checks and balances. That system must exist within our Constitution which requires separation of powers among the executive, judicial and legislative branches.³⁴

The task force heard from four witnesses, three in favor of an independent ethics entity and one who was opposed. Testifying in favor of an independent entity were Tom Fitton, president of Judicial Watch; Meredith McGehee, policy director of the Campaign Legal Center; and Fred Wertheimer, president of Democracy 21. They each spoke of their belief that creating an independent, impartial, and investigative entity would end the conflict of interest that exists when Members are asked to judge their colleagues. For example, Tom Fitton testified that the “House ethics process is broken and in need of reform,” and that “[a]s this Task Force considers ways for the House to honor its constitutional obligation to uphold its own rules of conduct, I respectfully suggest you strongly consider an independent entity, answerable to House members, which can undertake investigations and make independent findings and recommendations for action to the appropriate House body.”³⁵

Testifying against an independent ethics entity was Don Wolfensberger, director of the Congress Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Mr. Wolfensberger stated

The bottom line is that the power of Congress to punish its members is rooted in the need to protect the institution from actions and behavior that would bring the body into disrepute or disarray. It is not a power that can be properly exercised, even in part, by non-members for the very reason that only members have the institutional sense, instincts, and legitimacy to exercise it correctly and effectively for the good of the House. Others would tend to confine themselves to the question of justice for the individual member accused.³⁶

³¹ Public Citizen, “Six Benchmarks for Lobbying Reform,” *Congress Watch*, January 26, 2006.

³² “CNN/USAToday/Gallup Poll,” *USA Today*, January 6-8, 2006.

³³ U.S. Congress, House, Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, *Public Hearing on Ethics Process*, 110th Cong., 1st sess., April 19, 2007, p. 2. (Hereinafter, *Task Force Public Hearing*.)

³⁴ *Task Force Public Hearing*, p. 7.

³⁵ Testimony of Judicial Watch President Tom Fitton, in *Task Force Public Hearing*, p. 2.

³⁶ Testimony of Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Congress Project Director Don Wolfensberger, in *Task Force Public Hearing*.

Mr. Wolfensberger further suggested that the House ethics process could be strengthened if

- the chair and ranking member kept the full committee membership apprised of the status of all complaints filed with the committee;
- the full committee determined when an investigative subcommittee should be created;
- an investigative subcommittee was not allowed to enter into an agreement with a respondent, but instead recommended a proposed settlement that the full committee could finalize, modify, or reject;
- when an investigative subcommittee report did not adopt a statement of alleged violation, it should be sent to the House (and public) and not to the full committee; and
- the committee's authority to issue a letter of reproof or other appropriate action be available, as a matter of privilege, for possible House action.³⁷

Following the hearing, Representative Capuano received a letter signed by 27 House Democrats asking the task force to "address the structural flaws that underlie the current enforcement process."

Our current ethics process is also out of step with how these matters are handled in almost half the state legislatures. The experience in the states has proven that effective safeguards can be put in place to deter potential abuse of the ethics process without undermining its integrity and free of any constitutional concerns. Under such a revamped ethics process, final determination of any alleged ethical misconduct would remain the responsibility of the members, as is constitutionally required. We believe that building greater independence into the ethics enforcement process, especially in the investigatory phase, is an appropriate response to the problems of the past and will be a safeguard against any recurrences.³⁸

Final Report

In December 2007, the Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement issued its final report. Only the Democratic members of the task force, however, penned their names to the report. The Republican members chose to withhold comment.³⁹ The report recommended the creation of an Office of Congressional Ethics as an independent office within the House to "review information on allegations of misconduct by members, officers, and employees of the House and make recommendations to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for the Committee's official consideration and action."⁴⁰

The task force proposed a six-member entity to investigate possible violations of House rules. The report stated that "[t]he new Office of Congressional Ethics will act as an origination point for independent review of possible violations of standards of conduct, but will not prevent the

³⁷ *Task Force Public Hearing*, pp. 3-4.

³⁸ Letter from Rep. Zack Space, Rep. Baron Hill, Rep. Nick Lampson, Rep. Bruce Braley, Rep. Michael Arcuri, Rep. David Loebsack, Rep. Jason Altmire, Rep. Ed Perlmutter, Rep. Nancy Boyda, Rep. Timothy Walz, Rep. Tim Mahoney, Rep. Gabrielle Giffords, Rep. Christopher Murphy, Rep. Kristin Gillibrand, Rep. Paul Hodes, Rep. Joe Courtney, Rep. Jerry McNerney, Rep. Brad Ellsworth, Rep. Steve Kagen, Rep. Carol Shea-Porter, Rep. Ron Klein, Rep. Betty Sutton, Rep. John Yarmuth, Rep. Patrick Murphy, Rep. Phil Hare, Rep. Joe Sestak, and Rep. John Hall, to Chairman Michael Capuano, Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, April 23, 2007. A copy of the letter is available from the author to congressional clients upon request.

³⁹ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. III.

⁴⁰ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, pp. 1-2.

Standards Committee from accepting complaints filed by members.”⁴¹ In a press release accompanying the report, Representative Capuano reported that the task force was recommending that

- a nonpartisan professional staff be hired by the panel, and current House Members and lobbyists not be permitted to serve on the panel;
- the OCE conduct preliminary reviews, then refer all matters subject to a second-phase review to the Committee on Standards for disposition; if no merit is found, the board may recommend dismissal;
- the OCE be given up to 30 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever was greater, to conduct a preliminary review, and 45 calendar days or 5 legislative days to review a matter in the second phase before referral to the Committee on Standards;
- the Committee on Standards be given up to 45 calendar or 5 legislative days, whichever was greater, to consider the matter as allowed pursuant to current Committee on Standards Rules 16b-16e; and
- the Committee on Standards be required to make a public statement, or finding, on referrals from the OCE by the end of the 45-calendar-day or 5-legislative-day period.⁴²

H.Res. 895

In coordination with the release of the task force members’ report recommending the creation of an independent ethics entity, Representative Capuano introduced H.Res. 895 on December 19, 2007. In preparation for a Committee on Rules hearing on H.Res. 895, Representative Capuano sent a Dear Colleague letter⁴³ in March 2008 and wrote an opinion article in *Roll Call*⁴⁴ advocating adoption of the task force’s recommendations for an independent ethics entity. On March 10, the Committee on Rules reported H.Res. 1031, which provided for adoption of H.Res. 895, as amended, with a recommendation that the resolution be adopted.⁴⁵

The Committee on Rules report included amendments to H.Res. 895 that were to be considered as adopted. The amendments made 13 changes to the original text of H.Res. 895. A comparison of the amendments adopted by the Committee on Rules and the original language, as proposed by Representative Capuano, can be found in the **Appendix A**.

⁴¹ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 6.

⁴² Rep. Michael Capuano, “Congressman Mike Capuano Releases Report of the Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement,” press release, December 19, 2007. See also, Dear Colleague Letter from Rep. Michael Capuano, chair, Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, December 19, 2007.

⁴³ Dear Colleague Letter from Rep. Michael Capuano, chair, Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, “AMENDMENTS to the Proposed Reforms to the ETHICS PROCESS,” March 3, 2008.

⁴⁴ Rep. Michael Capuano, “Opinion-Editorial: Time to Pass an Ethics Reform Bill With an Independent Board,” press release, March 5, 2008.

⁴⁵ U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Rules, *Providing for the Adoption of the Resolution (H.Res. 895) Establishing Within the House of Representatives an Office of Congressional Ethics, and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.Res. 1031, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., March 10, 2008, H.Rept. 110-547 (GPO, 2008), p. 1.

On March 11, 2008, the House debated and agreed to H.Res. 1031, which provided for the adoption of H.Res. 895, as amended under a closed, self-executing rule.⁴⁶ In his remarks following the passage of H.Res. 895, Representative Capuano stated

Tonight's passage of H.Res. 895 establishing an Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE) represents the most dramatic progress in years in the drive to strengthen ethics enforcement in the House. It is the culmination of many months of deliberation and review by the Special Task Force on Ethics Enforcement, created jointly by Speaker Pelosi and Minority Leader Boehner. I strongly believe that the approach we have taken to ethics enforcement will improve the reputation of the House and will break the appearance of an 'old boy network' forever. The OCE brings a level of independence to the process because no current members of Congress can serve on the panel. It also brings a level of transparency that is sorely lacking in the current process by requiring that a public statement be issued on most matters reviewed by the OCE. Taken together, these two fundamental elements will go a long way toward restoring the public's confidence in the people's House.⁴⁷

Office of Congressional Conduct

The OCE held its first public meeting on January 23, 2009, and began to implement the structural requirements of H.Res. 895. It also adopted rules of procedure, a code of conduct, and rules for the conduct of a review. The Office of Congressional Conduct was most recently reauthorized by the House as part of the rules package (H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2)) adopted by the 119th Congress.⁴⁸ The reauthorization in the 119th Congress also renamed the Office of Congressional Ethics as the office of Congressional Conduct. The following sections outline the structure, powers, authority, and procedures of the OCC.

Structure

The House structured the OCC to be nonpartisan. This goal is reflected in the composition of the board's membership, leadership schema, statutory qualifications, employment status of its members and staff, and required oath (or affirmation) of office. In addition, the authorizing resolution specifies a particular hiring process and requires an oath (or affirmation) of staff that OCC information not be disclosed.

Board Membership

The board has six members and at least two alternates. Each member may serve for two Congresses and may be reappointed.⁴⁹ Three members and an alternate are appointed by the Speaker, after consultation with the minority leader. Additionally, three members and an alternate are appointed by the minority leader, after consultation with the Speaker.⁵⁰ Vacancies on the board are filled by the most senior alternate nominated by the same congressional leader who nominated

⁴⁶ Rep. Betty Sutton et al., "Establishing an Office of Congressional Ethics," House debate, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 154 (March 11, 2008), pp. H1515-H1535.

⁴⁷ Rep. Michael Capuano, "Congressman Mike Capuano's Statement on the Passage of H.Res. 895, Establishing an Independent Office of Congressional Ethics," press release, March 11, 2008.

⁴⁸ H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2) (119th Congress), agreed to January 3, 2025.

⁴⁹ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(6)(A).

⁵⁰ H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2)(E) (119th Congress), agreed to January 3, 2025. In the 119th Congress, H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2)(E) requires that "any requirements for concurrence in section 1(b)(1) [of H.Res. 895, 110th Congress] shall be construed as a requirement for consultation." Prior to the 115th Congress, the Speaker and the minority leader were required to concur in the other's appointments to the board (H.Res. 895, §1(b)(1)).

the departing member. The alternate serves on the board until a replacement is named. If a permanent replacement is not named within 90 days of the vacancy, the alternate continues to serve for the remainder of the term, and the Speaker or minority leader, as applicable, is to nominate a new alternate.⁵¹ The Speaker and the minority leader, acting jointly, may remove a board member for cause.⁵²

The OCC membership structure is designed to create an incentive for the Speaker and the minority leader to consult when choosing board members. Because no formal confirmation process was established in H.Res. 895, the nominations of the Speaker and the minority leader result in de facto appointments of chosen individuals to the board.⁵³ **Table 3** lists the members of the board for the 119th Congress. For a list of board members by Congress, see **Appendix B**.

Table 3. Office of Congressional Conduct Board Membership
119th Congress (2025-2026)

Board Role	Name	Appointed by
Chair	Karen Haas	Speaker of the House
Cochair	William Luther	Minority Leader
	Lynn Westmoreland	Speaker of the House
	Jody Hice	Speaker of the House
	Lorraine Miller	Minority Leader
	Cheryl Johnson	Minority Leader
Alternate	—	Minority Leader
Alternate	—	Speaker of the House

Source: “Appointment of Individuals to Governing Board of Office of Congressional Conduct,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 171 (May 13, 2025), p. H1960; “Appointment of Individual to the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Conduct,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 171 (June 11, 2025), p. H2647; and “Appointment of Individual to the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Conduct,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 171 (June 20, 2025), p. H2835.

Note: The table reflects appointments identified as of August 4, 2025.

Pursuant to H.Res. 895 (110th Congress), Members of the OCC board were restricted to serving on the board for no more than four consecutive Congresses (two consecutive terms).⁵⁴ In the 115th Congress (2017-2018), the House removed term limits for most board members.⁵⁵ In the 118th Congress, the term limits were reinstated when the House adopted H.Res. 5.⁵⁶

⁵¹ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(1).

⁵² H.Res. 895, §1(b)(6)(C). H.Res. 895 does not provide a direct definition of dismissal for cause. For executive branch definitions see 5 U.S.C. §4303 on unacceptable performance, chapter 75 of Title 5 *United States Code* on adverse actions, 5 C.F.R. §752.401 *et seq.* on implementing regulations, and 5 C.F.R. §752.403 on standards for action by an employing authority.

⁵³ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(8).

⁵⁴ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(6)(A).

⁵⁵ H.Res. 5 (115th Congress), §4(c)(5).

⁵⁶ H.Res. 5 (118th Congress), §4(d)(6). In the 119th Congress, the term-limit provision was continued. See H.Res. 5 (119th Congress), §4(d)(2)(H).

Oath of Office

Before board members begin their term, they are required to sign a document agreeing not to be a candidate for the U.S. Senate or the House of Representatives and execute an oath or affirmation on disclosure of information.

Copies of the signed document are retained by the Clerk of the House as part of the records of the House. The Clerk makes the documents available to the public, publishes the documents as part of the *Congressional Record*, and makes a cumulative list of names available on the Clerk's website.⁵⁷ The document contains the following statement:

I agree not to be a candidate for the Office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress for purposes of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 until at least 3 years after I am no longer a member of the board or staff of the Office of Congressional Ethics.⁵⁸

Additionally, board members must execute an oath or affirmation in writing prior to assuming board responsibilities. Copies of the oath or affirmation are provided to the Clerk as part of the records of the House. The text of the oath is as follows:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose to any person or entity outside of the Office any information received in the course of my service with the Office, except as authorized by the board as necessary to conduct official business or pursuant to its rules.⁵⁹

Board Leadership

The board is led by a chair and a cochair. The chair is designated by the Speaker and the cochair is designated by the minority leader.⁶⁰ The chair, or a majority of board members, has the authority to call a board meeting.⁶¹

Qualifications

Board members are expected to be “individuals of exceptional public standing who are specifically qualified to serve on the board by virtue of their education, training, or experience in one or more of the following fields: legislative, judicial, regulatory, professional ethics, business, legal, and academic.”⁶² Selection of board members is to be made without regard to political affiliation.⁶³

Individuals are prohibited from serving as board members if they were (1) a registered lobbyist under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995;⁶⁴ (2) registered as a lobbyist during the year prior to appointment; (3) engaged in lobbying, or employed to lobby Congress; (4) an agent of a foreign

⁵⁷ H.Res. 895, §1(k)(2).

⁵⁸ H.Res. 895, §1(k)(1).

⁵⁹ H.Res. 895, §1(f)(1)(A).

⁶⁰ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(3).

⁶¹ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(8).

⁶² H.Res. 895, §1(b)(2).

⁶³ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(4)(A).

⁶⁴ P.L. 104-65, 109 Stat. 691 (1995), as amended by P.L. 105-166, 112 Stat. 38 (1998); and P.L. 110-81, 121 Stat. 735 (2007). For more information on the Lobbying Disclosure Act, see CRS Report R44292, *The Lobbying Disclosure Act at 20: Analysis and Issues for Congress*, by Jacob R. Straus; and CRS Report RL34377, *Lobbying Registration and Disclosure: The Role of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate*, by Jacob R. Straus.

principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA);⁶⁵ (5) a Member of Congress; or (6) an officer or employee of the federal government.⁶⁶ Additionally, former Members, officers, and employees of the House cannot be appointed to the board in the year following their time as a Member, officer, or employee of the House.⁶⁷

Restrictions on the political and outside activities of board members are designed to create the independent, nonpartisan group necessary to conduct investigations in an expeditious manner. As explained under “Investigative Procedure,” the OCC has a short time frame to conduct investigations.

Employment Status

Members of the OCC board are not considered officers or employees of the House, but do receive remuneration for their service. Board members receive a per diem equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS-15 employees of the General Schedule for each day of service, including travel time.⁶⁸ Pay is only for time when the board member is engaged in performance of duties for the board.⁶⁹

Staff

The board, with the affirmative vote of at least four members, has the authority to hire staff and fix their compensation.⁷⁰ Staff is prohibited from engaging in “partisan political activity directly affecting any congressional or presidential election,”⁷¹ and may not “accept public speaking engagements or write for publication on any subject that is in any way related to [their] employment or duties with the Office without specific prior approval from the chairman and cochairman.”⁷² The board can terminate an employee with an affirmative vote of at least four members.⁷³

Before staff may begin employment they are required to execute an oath or affirmation on disclosure of information. Copies of the oath or affirmation are provided to the Clerk as part of the records of the House. The text of the oath is as follows:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose to any person or entity outside of the Office any information received in the course of my service with the Office, except as authorized by the board as necessary to conduct official business or pursuant to its rules.⁷⁴

Staff is required to be impartial and unbiased when conducting an investigation. If a staff member has a conflict of interest arising from “a personal or professional relationship with a subject, a

⁶⁵ 22 U.S.C. §§611-621. The Department of Justice maintains the Foreign Agents Registration Unit. More information can be found on the FARA website at <https://www.fara.gov>. For more information on FARA, see CRS Report R46435, *Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA): Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jacob R. Straus; and CRS In Focus IF11439, *Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA): A Legal Overview*, by Whitney K. Novak.

⁶⁶ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(4)(B)(i)(I)-(VI).

⁶⁷ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(4)(B)(ii).

⁶⁸ For more information about the General Schedule (GS), see “General Schedule,” U.S. Office of Personnel Management, <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/pay-systems/general-schedule>.

⁶⁹ H.Res. 895, §1(b)(7).

⁷⁰ H.Res. 895, §1(h).

⁷¹ H.Res. 895, §1(k)(3)(D).

⁷² H.Res. 895, §1(k)(3)(E).

⁷³ H.Res. 895, §1(i).

⁷⁴ H.Res. 895, §1(f)(1)(A).

subject's opponent in any election or a witness involved in an investigation, staff shall disclose that fact to the Staff Director who shall disclose it to the Board." If the board determines the investigator cannot be impartial, he or she can be terminated from that investigation.⁷⁵

Powers

The OCC has specific powers to conduct investigations, hold hearings, pay witnesses, and adopt rules. Some of these powers are enumerated in the OCC's authorizing resolution, and others are detailed in rules of conduct to be approved by the OCC.

Investigations

The OCC's primary responsibility is to conduct investigations in an independent, nonpartisan manner, regarding allegations of misconduct against Members, officers, and staff of the House. Following the investigation, the OCC is charged with referring matters, when appropriate, to the Committee on Ethics. Investigations by the OCC are restricted to activities that occurred after March 11, 2008, where a violation of "law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct in effect at the time the conduct occurred and [were] applicable to the subject in the performance of his or her duties or the discharge of his or her responsibilities."⁷⁶

In the 114th Congress, the House made two changes related to the OCC's investigations. First, "any individual who is the subject of a preliminary review or second-phase review by the board shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel and invoking that right should not be held negatively against them."⁷⁷ Second, the OCC has been instructed that it "may not take any action that would deny any person any right or protection provided under the Constitution of the United States."⁷⁸ In the 119th Congress, these provisions were continued.⁷⁹

Hearings and Evidence

The OCC may conduct meetings, hold hearings, meet in executive session, solicit testimony, and receive evidence necessary to conduct investigations.⁸⁰ Pursuant to OCC rules, documents, recordings, or physical evidence "that was obtained in violation of any law, rule, or regulation" may not be reviewed. To ensure compliance, individuals submitting evidence to the OCC are asked to affirm that the evidence was not obtained in an illegal manner.⁸¹ OCC rules also allow for witnesses and individuals subject to investigation to submit written comments to the OCC. The OCC is also prohibited from considering privileged evidence without a waiver from the House.⁸²

⁷⁵ U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, "Rule 5. Investigator is Impartial" in *Rules for the Conduct of Investigations*, 119th Cong., 1st sess. (May 21, 2025), p. 12, https://conduct.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/oce.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/occ-rules-for-the-conduct-of-investigations_adopted-may-2025_vf.pdf. (Hereinafter, *OCE Investigations Rules*.)

⁷⁶ *OCE Investigations Rules*, "Introduction," p. 1.

⁷⁷ H.Res. 5 (114th Congress), §4(d)(5).

⁷⁸ H.Res. 5 (114th Congress), §4(d)(6). A similar provision was included in H.Res. 5, §2(a)(10) for the Committee on Ethics. This provision amended Rule XI, clause 3.

⁷⁹ H.Res. 5 (119th Congress), §4(d)(2)(F)-(G).

⁸⁰ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(D).

⁸¹ *OCE Investigations Rules*, "Rule 4. Evidence," pp. 10-11.

⁸² *OCE Investigations Rules*, "Rule 4. Evidence." The OCC's policy is to follow the same privileges the House (continued...)

Pay Witnesses

The OCC is authorized to pay witnesses in the same manner as prescribed in House Rule XI, clause 5.⁸³

OCC Rules

The OCC is authorized to adopt rules necessary to carry out its duties. H.Res. 895 prescribes five rules that the OCC must adopt. These rules cover

- termination of a preliminary review on any ground, including de minimis matters;
- recommendations calling for the Committee on Ethics to dismiss a matter that was subject to a second-phase review on any ground, including being de minimis in nature;
- witness signing statements, acknowledging that the False Statements Act⁸⁴ applies to testimony and documents provided to the OCC;
- prohibition of ex parte communications between board members or OCC staff and individuals who are subjects of review or interested parties, and communication between Members, officers, or employees of the House with board members or OCC staff regarding matters under review, except as authorized by the board; and
- an OCC code of conduct, which includes the avoidance of conflicts of interest, to govern the behavior of board members and staff.⁸⁵

Information Disclosure

The OCC is required to establish procedures to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information received by the office. Breaches in confidentiality are to be investigated by the board.⁸⁶

Testimony received or information obtained by the OCC may not be disclosed to any individual or group outside the OCC without the authorization of the board for purposes of conducting official business.⁸⁷ Testimony before the Committee on Ethics by board members and staff is exempt from disclosure requirements.⁸⁸

recognizes. Meeting between the author and Leo Wise, staff director and chief counsel, Office of Congressional Ethics, July 15, 2009.

⁸³ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(E). House Rules XI, clause 5 states “Witnesses appearing before the House or any of its committees shall be paid the same per diem rate as established, authorized, and regulated by the Committee on House Administration for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and employees of the House, plus actual expenses of travel to or from the place of examination. Such per diem may not be paid when a witness has been summoned at the place of examination.” See also U.S. Congress, House, “Rules XI, clause 5,” *Rules of the House of Representatives with Notes and Annotations*, 113th Cong., 2nd sess., §813, pp. 610-611, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/HMAN-113/pdf/HMAN-113-house.rules.pdf>. (Hereinafter, *House Rules*.)

⁸⁴ 18 U.S.C. §1001.

⁸⁵ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(F)(i)-(iv).

⁸⁶ H.Res. 895, §1(f)(1)(C).

⁸⁷ H.Res. 895, §1(f)(1)(B).

⁸⁸ H.Res. 895, §1(f)(2).

Prior to transmittal of recommendations or statements to the Committee on Ethics, individuals under investigation have the right to present, orally or in writing, a statement on the investigation to the board.⁸⁹

Investigative Procedure

Pursuant to the authority granted by H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(F), the board is authorized to create an investigatory process to examine and make recommendations on cases brought to the OCC's attention. The process consists of four steps: submission of information, preliminary review, second-phase review, and referral to the Committee on Ethics for further investigation or dismissal of the complaint. Each step, with its authority pursuant to H.Res. 895, and relevant OCC rules are detailed below.

Submission of Information

The OCC was established to conduct independent, nonpartisan reviews of allegations of misconduct by Members, officers, and employees of the House and, when appropriate, to refer matters to the Committee on Ethics under the Rules of the House. Accordingly, it has established procedures for the public to file information alleging wrongdoing and outlines the process for doing so on its website, <http://conduct.house.gov>.

The following should be included in any submission:

- (1) the name, address, telephone number and e-mail address, if any, of the person submitting the information, and the organization s/he is affiliated with, if any;
- (2) the full name of the subject of the allegation;
- (3) the date(s) the alleged conduct occurred;
- (4) a concise statement of facts (or, the source of the information in the event that the person submitting the information does not have first-hand knowledge of the facts);
- (5) the law, regulation or rule allegedly violated, if known;
- (6) if applicable, name(s) and contact information for any potential witness(es);
- (7) if applicable, copies of any documents related to the allegation; and
- (8) a signed declaration acknowledging that section 1001 of title 18 United States Code (popularly known as the False Statement Act) applies to the information provided. A copy of the False Statements [Act] is available on the OCE's website and can be provided on request.

All information will be reviewed by the OCE; however, submitting information does not trigger an investigation. The decision to begin an investigation (preliminary review) lies solely with the Board.⁹⁰

OCC staff is to review information submitted by the public as well as information derived from other sources, including the press. OCC staff or any board member may submit information for the board's consideration. For an investigation to proceed, at least two board members must concur.

⁸⁹ H.Res. 895, §1(f)(3).

⁹⁰ *OCE Investigations Rules*, "Rule 3. Information for Board Consideration," pp. 7-9; and U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Conduct, "Make A Submission," <https://conduct.house.gov/contact-us/make-a-submission>.

Preliminary Stage Review

The first stage of an investigation is a preliminary review. The preliminary review requires a “*reasonable basis* to believe the allegation based on all the information then known to the board,”⁹¹ the written concurrence of two board members (one appointed by the Speaker and one by the minority leader), and written notification by the board to the Committee on Ethics and the individual subject to the review.⁹²

Once a preliminary review has begun, it must be completed within 30 calendar or 5 legislative days, whichever is later, from the receipt of the written request by a minimum of two board members.⁹³ Prior to, or at the conclusion of, the 30 calendar or 5 legislative days, the board votes on whether to continue the review and advance the inquiry to a second-phase. To continue the review, the board must find “*probable cause* to believe the alleged violation occurred based on all the information then known to the board.”⁹⁴ An affirmative vote of at least three board members is required to proceed to a second-phase review. If the board does not vote to begin a second-phase investigation by the end of the 30-calendar- or 5-legislative-day time period, the investigation is terminated. The board, however, may vote to terminate an investigation at any time during the preliminary-phase review with the affirmative vote of at least four members.⁹⁵

Regardless of the OCC’s decision on proceeding to a second-phase review, the board must notify, in writing, both the Committee on Ethics and the individual under investigation of the board’s decision to continue or terminate the investigation. If the board terminates the inquiry, it has the option of sending a report to the Committee on Ethics with its findings.⁹⁶

Second-Phase Review

Should the board vote to conduct a second-phase review, it must be completed within 45 calendar or 5 legislative days, whichever is later.⁹⁷ Should the board determine that additional time is needed to conduct the second-phase review, the time period can be extended for an additional 14 calendar days upon a majority vote of the board.⁹⁸ This requires the affirmative vote of at least four board members.⁹⁹

House rules also require that “any individual who is the subject of a preliminary review or second-phase review by the board shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel and invoking that right should not be held negatively against such individual.”¹⁰⁰

⁹¹ *OCE Investigations Rules*, “Rule 7. Preliminary Review,” pp. 14-15. Pursuant to OCC rule 7(A), a *reasonable basis* “to believe an allegation exists when there is a reasonable and articulate basis for believing the allegation.”

⁹² H.Res. 895, §1(c)(1)(A).

⁹³ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(1)(B).

⁹⁴ *OCE Investigations Rules*, “Rule 8. Second-Phase Review,” pp. 16-17. Pursuant to OCC rule 8(A), *probable cause* “exists if the evidence is sufficient to lead a person of ordinary caution and prudence to believe or entertain a strong suspicion that a Member, officer or employee committed a violation.”

⁹⁵ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(1)(C).

⁹⁶ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(1)(C).

⁹⁷ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(A)(i).

⁹⁸ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(A)(ii).

⁹⁹ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(B).

¹⁰⁰ H.Res. 8, §4(c)(6) (117th Congress). This provision was continued in the 119th Congress (H.Res. 5, §4(d)(2)(F)).

When the OCC completes the second-phase review, the board is required to transmit a written report, its findings, if any, and any supporting documentation to the Committee on Ethics.¹⁰¹ The referrals must be accompanied by two documents: (1) a report which recommends dismissal, further inquiry, or states that the board vote was a tie, and (2) findings. Neither document is to contain conclusions regarding the validity of the allegation or the guilt or innocence of the person subject to the review—such matters are the sole purview of the Committee on Ethics.¹⁰²

The OCC is also obligated to transmit the findings of its investigation, if any, to the Committee on Ethics along with supporting documentation. The findings should include

- findings of fact;
- descriptions of relevant information that was not obtained and witnesses not interviewed;
- recommendations for the issuance of subpoenas; and
- citations of relevant law, rule, regulation, or standard of conduct relevant to the investigation.¹⁰³

The findings should not include the names of cooperative witnesses, any conclusions regarding the validity of the allegations, or statements on the guilt or innocence of the investigative subject.¹⁰⁴ With the findings, the OCC may submit supporting documents,¹⁰⁵ and provide the subject of the investigation a copy of the written report.¹⁰⁶

Like the House Committee on Ethics, the OCC does not have jurisdiction over former Members of the House. Thus, once a Member leaves office, any inquiry or investigation against him or her by either entity will cease in whatever phase a review may be.

The Committee on Ethics and Its Relationship to the OCC

At the conclusion of any second-phase review, the OCC is required to submit a report, and may submit findings and supporting documentation, to the Committee on Ethics for final disposition.¹⁰⁷ Pursuant to Article 1, Section 5, clause 2 of the Constitution, “[e]ach House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.”¹⁰⁸ For the House of Representatives, the investigative role is generally delegated to the Committee on Ethics.¹⁰⁹ The Committee on Ethics

¹⁰¹ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C).

¹⁰² H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C)(i)(I)(aa)-(cc). See also Rep. Michael Capuano, “Summary of H.Res. 895: Establishing within the House of Representatives an Office of Congressional Ethics,” press release, March 10, 2008. If the OCE finds that there is “*substantial reason* to believe the allegations,” the matter must be referred to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. *Substantial reason* “exists where there is such relevant evidence a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” See also *OCE Investigations Rules*, “Rule 9. Referrals to the Standards Committee,” pp. 18-20.

¹⁰³ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C)(i)(II)(aa)-(cc).

¹⁰⁴ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C)(i)(II)(dd).

¹⁰⁵ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C)(i)(III).

¹⁰⁶ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C)(ii). The copy provided to the subject of the investigation is a statement of the nature of the report and the board vote.

¹⁰⁷ H.Res. 895, §1(c)(2)(C), and *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, pp. 14-18.

¹⁰⁸ U.S. Congress, House, *The Constitution of the United States*, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Doc. 108-96 (GPO, 2003), p. 4.

¹⁰⁹ House Rules, Rule XI, clause 3. See also CRS Report 98-15, *House Committee on Ethics: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction*, by Jacob R. Straus.

can also open an investigation without an OCC referral,¹¹⁰ but pursuant to House rules, the Committee on Ethics may not receive any referral within 60 days before a federal, state, or local election in which the subject of the case is a candidate.¹¹¹

Once the Committee on Ethics receives a referral from the OCC, it must act within 45 days. At that time, the chair must publicly release the committee's actions together with the OCC report and findings, unless the chair and ranking member jointly decide, or the committee votes, to withhold the information for an additional 45 days.¹¹² The committee is not required to release the OCC findings if it agrees with an OCC decision to dismiss a particular case or chooses to dismiss a case left unresolved by the OCC. The committee does, however, have the option of making the OCC report and findings public.¹¹³

If the committee decides to take the additional 45 days to consider an OCC referral, at the end of the second 45 days, the chair is required to make public the OCC written report and findings unless the committee votes to initiate an investigation.¹¹⁴ Should the committee proceed to an investigation, only that fact is announced.¹¹⁵ The announcement must include the name of the applicable Member, officer, or employee, and the alleged violation(s). If the committee deadlocks on a matter referred by the OCC, it must release the OCC's report and findings.¹¹⁶ At the end of each Congress, any reports and findings not previously related are required to be released.¹¹⁷

In the event the Committee on Ethics conducts an investigation, it is conducted pursuant to established committee rules.¹¹⁸ Pursuant to these rules, action on a case may be deferred at the request of law enforcement or regulatory authorities.¹¹⁹

Before the Committee on Ethics publicly releases OCC findings and the committee's statement and report, if any, on a referral, the committee is required to give advanced notice of one calendar day to the OCC and any Member, officer, or employee who was the subject of a referral.¹²⁰

The Capuano task force envisioned that the Committee on Ethics and the OCC would work closely.¹²¹ The committee is to be notified early and throughout an OCC review.¹²² The committee may also ask the OCC to stop a review if the allegation becomes the subject of a Committee on Ethics investigation.¹²³ In such an occurrence, the OCC board is required to refer the case to the committee, and to treat the matter under the same rules as other OCC referrals. If the committee

¹¹⁰ For more information, see *House Rules*, Rule XI, clause 3.

¹¹¹ *House Rules*, Rule XI, clause 3 (b)(8)(D).

¹¹² *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 15, and *House Rules*, Rule XI clause 3(b)(8). Receipt of a report by the committee from the OCE automatically bypasses the committee's Rule 16(a) for what constitutes a complaint.

¹¹³ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 15.

¹¹⁴ *House Rules*, Rule XI, clause 3 (b)(8)(B)(iii).

¹¹⁵ The OCE report and findings are not to be released until after completion of the process pursuant to committee rules unless the investigative subcommittee does not conclude within a year. The committee is also required to make OCE findings public at the end of a Congress pursuant to *House Rules*, Rule XI, clause 3 (b)(8)(B)(iii).

¹¹⁶ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 16.

¹¹⁷ Meeting with Omar Ashmay, staff director and general counsel, Office of Congressional Ethics, 2012.

¹¹⁸ U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Ethics, "Rules," 119th Cong., 1st sess., March 25, 2025, <http://ethics.house.gov/about/committee-rules>; and *Democratic Members Report*, p. 16.

¹¹⁹ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 16, and Ethics Committee Rules 15(f).

¹²⁰ *House Rules*, Rule XI, clause 3 (b)(8)(A).

¹²¹ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 17.

¹²² *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 17.

¹²³ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 17, and *OCE Investigations Rules*, "Rule 12. Requests from the Ethics Committee," p. 23.

does not reach a conclusion, it must notify the OCC board. The OCC board may choose to complete a suspended review.¹²⁴ Once a matter is returned to the OCC, it must proceed according to the established process outlined above under “Investigative Procedure.”¹²⁵

Referrals to Other Entities

The OCC may also, when appropriate, refer allegations to the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, House Office of the Inspector General, House Communications Standards Commission, and state and federal authorities. OCC Rule 13 dictates situations under which referral to one of these entities may be made.

*Office of Congressional Workplace Rights*¹²⁶

Allegations related to laws covered by the Congressional Accountability Act¹²⁷ may be referred to the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

House Office of the Inspector General

Allegations of “fraud, waste and abuse in the operations of the House or joint entities of Congress” may be referred to the Office of the House Inspector General.¹²⁸

House Communications Standards Commission

Allegations “relating to the proper use of the franking privilege” may be referred to the House Communications Standards Commission.¹²⁹

¹²⁴ *OCE Investigations Rules*, “Rule 12. Requests from the Ethics Committee,” p. 23.

¹²⁵ *OCE Investigations Rules*, “Rule 12. Requests from the Ethics Committee,” p. 23.

¹²⁶ Pursuant to P.L. 115-397, the Office of Compliance was renamed the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

¹²⁷ *OCE Investigation Rules*, “Rule 13. Referrals to Other Entities,” p. 172. The Congressional Accountability Act (CAA) of 1995 (U.S.C. §§1381-1388), amended, applied 11 civil rights, labor, and workplace safety and health laws to the U.S. Congress and its associated agencies, from which it had previously been exempt. See also Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, “Congressional Accountability Act,” <https://www.ocwr.gov/the-congressional-accountability-act>. The laws are, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. §201 et seq.); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.); the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.); the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. §621 et seq.); the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. §2611 et seq.); the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. §651 et seq.); the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute (Title 5, Chapter 71 *U.S. Code*); the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. §2001 et seq.); the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. §2101 et seq.); the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §701 et seq.); and the Veteran’s employment and reemployment rights (Title 38, Chapter 43 *U.S. Code*). Additionally, the CAA has been amended to include certain provisions of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 (5 U.S.C. §2101 note) and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. §2000ff).

¹²⁸ *OCE Investigation Rules*, “Rule 13. Referrals to Other Entities.” For more information on the Office of the House Inspector General, see CRS In Focus IF11024, *Office of the House of Representatives Inspector General*, by Jacob R. Straus.

¹²⁹ *OCE Investigation Rules*, “Rule 13. Referrals to Other Entities.” For more information on the Franking Privilege or the House Communications Standards Commission, see U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, “Communications Standards Commission,” <https://cha.house.gov/communications-standards-commission>.

State and Federal Authorities

In consultation with the OCC chair and cochair, the OCC staff can refer “information to state and federal authorities in the event that information indicates imminent harm or a threat to public safety.”¹³⁰

Implementation

Funding

Pursuant to H.Res. 895, the OCC is authorized “such sums as necessary” from applicable accounts of the House.¹³¹ All funds expended by the OCC are subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.¹³² **Table 4** shows the annual appropriations for the OCC since its inception in FY2009.

Table 4. Annual Appropriations for the Office of Congressional Conduct

Fiscal Year	Enacted Appropriations
2009	\$300,000
2010	\$1,548,000
2011	\$1,548,000
2012	\$1,548,000 ^a
2013	\$1,548,000 ^b
2014	\$1,467,000
2015	\$1,467,000
2016	\$1,467,030
2017	\$1,658,000 ^c
2018	\$1,670,000
2019	\$1,670,000
2020	\$1,670,000
2021	\$1,711,000
2022	\$1,738,000
2023	\$1,762,000
2024	\$1,762,000
2025	\$1,762,000 ^d

Sources: P.L. 111-68, 123 Stat. 2028 (2009); P.L. 112-10, 125 Stat. 103 (2011); P.L. 112-74, 125 Stat. 1120 (2011); P.L. 112-175, 126 Stat. 1314 (2012); P.L. 113-76, 128 Stat. 422 (2014); P.L. 113-235, 128 Stat. 2527 (2014); P.L. 114-113, 129 Stat. 2660 (2015); P.L. 115-31, 131 Stat. 574 (2017); P.L. 115-141, 132 Stat. 775 (2018); P.L. 115-244, 132 Stat. 2928 (2018); P.L. 116-94, 133 Stat. 2758 (2019); P.L. 116-260, 134 Stat. 1634 (2020); P.L.

¹³⁰ *OCE Investigation Rules*, “Rule 13. Referrals to Other Entities,” p. 18.

¹³¹ The Office of Congressional Conduct is funded through Legislative Branch appropriations from the “Allowances and Expenses” account for the House of Representatives. For more information on Legislative Branch Appropriations, see CRS Report R43397, *Legislative Branch Appropriations: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Ida A. Brudnick, and CRS Report R48145, *Legislative Branch: FY2025 Appropriations*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

¹³² H.Res. 895, §1(l).

117-103, 136 Stat. 509 (2022); P.L. 117-328, 136 Stat. 4921 (2022); P.L. 118-47, 138 Stat. 716 (2024); and P.L. 119-4 (2025).

- a. During consideration of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (H.R. 2551), an amendment (H.Amdt. 698) was offered that would have reduced funding to OCE by 40% (\$619,200) and transfer those funds to the spending reduction account. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 102-302 (“Amendment No. 2 Offered by Mr. Watt,” Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. 157 (July 22, 2011), p. H5382). The funding level provided in the House-passed version of H.R. 2551 was subsequently contained in the FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74).
- b. The FY2013 continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175) provided funding for the legislative branch at the FY2012 level, increased by 0.612%, through March 27, 2013. Additionally, appropriations for FY2013 were considered in the context of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA, P.L. 112-25). For additional information on continuing resolutions generally, see CRS Report R42647, *Continuing Resolutions: Overview of Components and Practices*, coordinated by Kate P. McClanahan. For information on the OCE in the OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), see Appendix A. Preliminary Estimates of Sequestrable and Exempt Budgetary Resources and Reduction in Sequestrable Budgetary Resources by OMB Account—FY 2013 and Appendix B. Preliminary Sequestrable / Exempt Classification by OMB Account and Type of Budgetary Resource, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/stareport.pdf. For additional information, see CRS Report R41965, *The Budget Control Act of 2011*, by Bill Heniff Jr., Elizabeth Rybicki, and Shannon M. Mahan; and CRS Report R42050, *Budget “Sequestration” and Selected Program Exemptions and Special Rules*, coordinated by Karen Spar.
- c. The House-reported version of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2017 (H.R. 5325) would have provided \$1.658 million for OCE. During consideration in the House, an amendment (H.Amdt. 1173) was offered to reduce OCE’s budget to the FY2016 level (\$1.467 million, a decrease of \$191,000) and transfer the remaining funds to the deficit reduction account. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 137-270 (Roll no. 292). The House-passed version of H.R. 5325, which would have provided \$1.658 million, was not enacted, and funding for the beginning of FY2017 was provided through three continuing resolutions (P.L. 114-223, through December 9, 2016; P.L. 114-254, through April 28, 2017; and P.L. 115-30, through May 5, 2017). The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31, 131 Stat. 574) provided OCE with \$1.658 million, the same as in the House-passed version of H.R. 5325.
- d. For FY2025, P.L. 119-4 provided funding at the FY2024 level (P.L. 118-47) for the legislative branch, including the Office of Congressional Conduct. For more information, see CRS Report R48517, *Section-by-Section Summary of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (Division A of P.L. 119-4)*, coordinated by Drew C. Aherne; and CRS Report R48145, *Legislative Branch: FY2025 Appropriations*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

Public Reports on Office of Congressional Conduct Activities

Since Congress first reauthorized the OCC January 2009, the OCC, although not mandated to do so, has issued quarterly reports.¹³³ Each quarterly report provides a brief summary of OCC activities, including citizen communications, a summary of the OCC process, and a summary of board actions taken during the quarter and for the Congress. **Table 5** provides a summary of the number of cases OCC has considered between 2009 and 2024.

Table 5. Office of Congressional Conduct Board Action, 2009-2024

	Commence Preliminary Review	Vote to Terminate Matter	Commence Phase II Review	Commence Phase II Review Extension	Transmit Referral for Review	Transmit Referral for Dismissal
111th Congress						
2009	25	4	21	21	12	8
2010	44	24	20	15	10	10

¹³³ Copies of the OCEs quarterly reports can be found at “Quarterly Reports,” Office of Congressional Ethics, <https://oce.house.gov/reports/quarterly-reports/>.

	Commence Preliminary Review	Vote to Terminate Matter	Commence Phase II Review	Commence Phase II Review Extension	Transmit Referral for Review	Transmit Referral for Dismissal
Total	69	28	41	36	22	18
112th Congress						
2011	22	5	14	10	7	2
2012	10	0	11	9	6	8
Total	32	5	25	19	13	10
113th Congress						
2013	18	3	15	10	10	3
2014	18	11	7	7	6	3
Total	36	14	22	17	16	6
114th Congress						
2015	23	5	18	8	11	4
2016	12	6	6	6	7	2
Total	35	11	24	14	18	6
115th Congress						
2017	13	5	9	4	6	1
2018	9	2	6	3	5	1
Total	22	7	15	7	11	2
116th Congress						
2019	15	3	12	10	4	3
2020	3	2	1	0	3	3
Total	18	5	13	10	7	6
117th Congress						
2021	19	4	15	11	9	1
2022 ^a	4	1	3	3	6	1
Total	23	5	18	14	15	2
118th Congress						
2023	15	5	8	7	4	4
2024	8	3	7	7	5	2
Total	23	8	15	14	9	6

Source: CRS compilation OCC Quarterly Report data, available at “Quarterly Reports,” Office of Congressional Conduct, <https://conduct.house.gov/reports/quarterly-reports>.

Notes: Column headers reflect the categories used by the OCC in its quarterly reports. For more information on the stages of review in the headers, see “Preliminary Stage Review.” Totals do not necessarily add to equal numbers because of potential carry over from previous Congresses.

- a. In the 2022 First Quarter Report (117th Congress), OCC reported that the Board, for the first time, could not resolve one case because of a tie vote.

Private Citizen Communications

Each Congress, the OCC receives thousands of private citizen contacts. Since its inception through the end of the 118th Congress (2024), the OCC has received 88,010 communications from private citizens. These contacts generally fall into one of two categories: “(1) requests for information about the OCC and its procedures; and (2) allegations of misconduct.”¹³⁴ In its reporting, the OCC does not differentiate between the two types of communications. **Table 6** shows the total number of contacts from private citizens received by the OCC in each Congress.

Table 6. Office of Congressional Conduct Private Citizen Communications
111th-118th Congress

Congress	Number of Communications
111 th Congress (2009-2010)	5,121
112 th Congress (2011-2012)	5,390
113 th Congress (2013-2014)	1,360
114 th Congress (2015-2016)	6,285
115 th Congress (2017-2018)	13,380
116 th Congress (2019-2020)	6,136
117 th Congress (2021-2022)	20,587
118 th Congress (2023-2024)	29,751
Total	88,010

Source: CRS analysis of OCC quarterly reports, available at “Quarterly Reports,” Office of Congressional Conduct, <https://conduct.house.gov/reports/quarterly-reports>.

Options for Congress

Creation of the OCC changed the relationship between the public and the House ethics process. Even with OCC active since 2009, there continue to be options which might further clarify the OCC’s relationship with the public, rank-and-file House Members, and the Committee on Ethics. These options each have advantages and disadvantages for the structure of the OCC, its relationship to the Committee on Ethics, and the House’s constitutional responsibility to investigate its Members. Consequently, careful comparison of all options for the future of the OCC may be useful to ensure that the most effective process is created while ensuring the continued enforcement of House ethics procedures. CRS takes no position on any of the options identified in this report.

Create a Statutory Office of Congressional Conduct

The OCC exists pursuant to H.Res. 895 (110th Congress) and faces renewal on a biannual basis as part of the House rules package. In January 2025, the OCC was reauthorized when H.Res. 5 was

¹³⁴ OCC, “Citizen Communications,” *Fourth Quarter 2024 Report: October 2024-December 2024*, p. 5, https://conduct.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/oce.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/oce-fourth-quarter-2024-report_vf.pdf.

agreed to.¹³⁵ Because the OCC operates pursuant to a House resolution, a change in party control or a decision to exclude the OCC from the rules package in a future Congress might result in the elimination of the office.

If the House wanted to ensure the OCC's continuation, it could create a statutory ethics entity. A permanent statutory office would not require reauthorization each Congress. If the House chose to create a statutory office, should the House desire to alter or terminate the program, subsequent legislation would be necessary to amend or terminate the program. Creation of a statutory ethics office, even if only in the House, would require the concurrence of the Senate and the President's signature.

Reform Committee on Ethics to Allow Public Input

Prior to the creation of the OCC, the Committee on Ethics did not allow public complaints to be made against Members of Congress.¹³⁶ If the House wanted to provide an opportunity for citizens to be involved in the ethics process in addition to the OCC, but without the creation of an independent ethics entity (either by resolution or statute), the House could provide a mechanism for the Committee on Ethics to receive formal complaints or information from the general public.

Allowing the public to provide information directly to the Committee on Ethics could allay constitutional concerns over the involvement of an independent entity in investigating and recommending action on internal House enforcement matters. Instead of giving power to an outside entity, the Committee on Ethics could establish mechanisms for the intake and evaluation of citizen complaints prior to investigation and potential action of the full committee. This work could be handled by a subcommittee or by the whole committee.

Should the Committee on Ethics assume this responsibility, the committee's workload could increase substantially. The OCC specifies the number of contacts its staff has with the public and the number of investigations authorized as part of quarterly reports.¹³⁷ It is possible that providing the public with direct access to the Committee on Ethics might result in more information (at least at the level currently handled by the OCC) being provided by the public. In addition, a citizen or group providing information might expect the committee to provide updates on the status of investigations.

In H.Res. 5, the resolution adopting the House rules package for the 118th Congress, the House amended House Rule XI, clause 3(r) to direct the House Ethics Committee to "adopt rules providing for a process to receive from the public outside information offered as a complaint."¹³⁸

¹³⁵ H.Res. 5, §4(d) (119th Congress), agreed to January 3, 2025.

¹³⁶ The Committee on Ethics allowed public complaints prior to 1997. In 1997, the Bi-Partisan House Ethics Task Force recommended changes to the House ethics rules that prohibited public complaints. For more information, see Rep. Gerald Solomon, "Providing for Consideration of H.Res. 168, Implementing the Recommendations of the Bi-Partisan House Ethics Reform Task Force," *Congressional Record*, vol. 143, part 13 (September 18, 1997), pp. 19302-19340; and CRS Report 98-15, *House Committee on Ethics: A Brief History of Its Evolution and Jurisdiction*, by Jacob R. Straus.

¹³⁷ For example, OCC reported that "approximately 2,152 private citizens" contacted the office in the third quarter of 2022. See U.S. Congress, House, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Third Quarter 2022 Report, July 2022—September 2022*, 117th Cong., 2nd sess., October 2022, <https://conduct.house.gov/reports/quarterly-reports/third-quarter-2022-report>.

¹³⁸ H.Res. 5, §2(g) (118th Congress). To file a complaint, the public can use a fillable form on the House Ethics Committee website. See U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Ethics, "Submitting Information Relating to Potential Misconduct," <https://ethics.house.gov/file-a-complaint>.

Amend OCC Authority

The relationship between the OCC and the Committee on Ethics continues to evolve. Under the provisions of H.Res. 895, as the OCC completes second-phase reviews and determines that a further investigation is necessary, the OCC board forwards a report and supporting documentation to the Committee on Ethics.

Subpoena Power

The House could provide the OCC with limited subpoena power to enable the OCC board to conduct more thorough investigations prior to referral to the Committee on Ethics. Providing subpoena power to the OCC might reduce the workload and investigative burden of the Committee on Ethics and prevent duplicative efforts on behalf of the OCC and committee staffs.

Chairman Capuano, in the task force report, explained that consideration was given to empowering the OCC with subpoena power. During the discussions, the task force sought the professional opinion of numerous experts (including the House parliamentarian, House general counsel, and the Congressional Research Service).¹³⁹

The decision not to include subpoena authority was based on various factors, including timeliness.¹⁴⁰ Challenges to a subpoena, it was felt, could hinder and complicate the OCC process and prevent a prompt investigation. Moreover, because of Congress's reluctance to delegate subpoena authority to independent entities, if the task force had recommended giving the OCC that authority, the legislative process might have been delayed while the House debated the merits of the proposal.¹⁴¹

Currently, if a subpoena is deemed necessary, the House provides the OCC with the ability to recommend to the Committee on Ethics that a subpoena be issued,¹⁴² as part of the authority already delegated to the committee.¹⁴³

Office of Congressional Conduct Follow Up

The House could also provide a mechanism whereby the OCC could formally follow up on investigations forwarded to the Committee on Ethics. Pursuant to current practice, the OCC has no recourse to follow a case once it is referred to the committee. Committee rules require that the committee release the OCC report under certain circumstances.¹⁴⁴

Additional Office of Congressional Conduct Functions

On March 5, 2009, Representative Ron Paul introduced H.Res. 216. The resolution, if agreed to by the House, would have amended House Rules to require a certain period of time to elapse between introduction of legislation and a vote by the House. Included in the resolutions

¹³⁹ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, pp. 13-14. "Indirect" subpoena power refers to a subpoena issued by the House Committee on Ethics on behalf of the OCC. Several measures were introduced in the House in the 110th Congress calling for some form of an independent ethics commission with subpoena power. See, for example, H.R. 1136, H.R. 1754, H.R. 2544, H.R. 2822, H.R. 4239, and H.Res. 1018.

¹⁴⁰ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, pp. 13-14.

¹⁴¹ *Task Force Democratic Members Report*, p. 14.

¹⁴² *Task Force Democratic Members Report*.

¹⁴³ U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Ethics, "Rules," 119th Cong., 1st sess., March 25, 2025, <https://ethics.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Committee-Rules-for-the-119th-Congress.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴ *House Rules*, Rule XI, clause 3 (b)(8)(B)(iii).

provisions, Rule XXIX would be amended to allow citizens to petition the board of the Office of Congressional Conduct to investigate potential violations of the new rule.¹⁴⁵

Notwithstanding any provision of these rules, any citizen who is eligible to vote and who is not an employee of the executive or judicial branch of the Government may petition the board of the Office of Congressional Ethics to investigate allegations that a member voted for any measure that violated this rule.¹⁴⁶

The addition to the OCC's jurisdiction by amending House rules could be a way to involve the investigative expertise of the OCC in other House matters. implied the OCC's authority to take "complaints" from the general public.¹⁴⁷ This would appear to be incongruent with OCC's current mission to take "information" from public sources and would potentially need to be clarified by the board or by Congress.

Place OCC Within the House Ethics Committee

An amendment to the rules of the House that would reassign the functions of the OCC to the House Ethics Committee was initially proposed to be included as part of the rules package for the 115th Congress (2017-2018). This language, which was not included in H.Res. 5, would have created a new Office of Congressional Complaint Review, as an office within the Ethics Committee. While much of the investigative structure of OCC would have been retained by this new entity, the timeline for completing a preliminary and second-phase review would have been altered, and the use of anonymous information in review would have been prohibited.¹⁴⁸

Take No Immediate Action

The House might determine that the current relationship between the OCC and the Committee on Ethics is effective. Instead of creating an independent statutory ethics entity, reforming the Committee on Ethics, or amending OCC statute, the House could continue to consider the OCC as part of the rules package in subsequent Congresses. Changes to the OCC could be made on an as-needed basis through House resolutions or through changes to the rules package for subsequent Congresses.

¹⁴⁵ House Rule XXIX in clause 1 applies the rules of the previous Congress to the current Congress, as applicable, and states that the "rules of parliamentary practice comprised by Jefferson's Manual shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Rules and orders of the House." Clause 2 clarifies the use of words "imparting one gender" apply to the other gender as well. For more information, see *House Rules XXIX*.

¹⁴⁶ H.Res. 216 (111th Congress), introduced March 5, 2009.

¹⁴⁷ Should the House decide to allow the public to submit complaints directly to the OCC, one option might be to require individuals who want to submit material to do so by making a sworn complaint. For example, on May 28, 2010, Rep. Marcia Fudge introduced H.Res. 1416 to amend the Rules of the House "regarding the public disclosure by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of written reports and findings of the board of the Office of Congressional Ethics...." Among other items, the resolution would have amended Rule XI, clause 3(b)(8) to change reporting requirements for OCC reports and make changes to the OCC inquiry process surrounding "sworn complaint[s] from a citizen asserting personal knowledge of any alleged violation by that Member, officer, or employee of any law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to such individual in the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities."

¹⁴⁸ Rep. Bob Goodlatte, "Goodlatte Amendment Strengthens OCE's Mission & Increases Due Process Rights of Accused," press release, January 2, 2017.

Appendix A. Rules Committee Amendments to H.Res. 895

Table A-1. Initial and Amended Language Creating the Office of Congressional Ethics

H.Res. 895 as Introduced	Rules Committee Amendments
Appointments made jointly by the Speaker and the minority leader (three designated as Speaker's appointees and three designated as minority leader's appointees) within 90 days of adoption or vacancy. If any position remains vacant beyond 90 days, the appointment shall be made by the Speaker or minority leader, as applicable (§1[b][1]).	Require that all appointments to the board be made by the Speaker and the minority leader.
N/A	Expand the board to include at least one alternate member from each party.
Require that any two board members needed to initiate a review (§1[c][1][A]).	Provide that the OCE reviews be initiated at the request of at least one member appointed by the Speaker and one member appointed by the minority leader.
N/A	Clarify that the board can initiate preliminary reviews.
Second-phase review commences unless the board votes to terminate the preliminary review (with not less than four members voting to terminate) (§1[c][1][C]).	Require the affirmative vote of at least three members to move to a second-phase review.
N/A	Provide that if three members do not vote to commence a second-phase review, then the matter is terminated.
N/A	Clarify that subjects of OCE review may make presentations to the board before the board transmits a recommendation or statement to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.
N/A	Provide that any time before the end of the preliminary review, four members of the board can vote to terminate it.
N/A	Clarify that Members, officers, and staff may not communicate with the OCE regarding OCE cases.
N/A	Impose new confidentiality rules and ex parte communication bars on OCE members and staff.
N/A	Clarify that the elective office agreement pertains also to alternate members and OCE staff but refers only to seeking a seat in the U.S. House or Senate.
N/A	Subject OCE staff to restrictions on political activities.
The committee may not receive any referral from the board of the Office of Congressional Ethics within 60 days before an election in which the subject of the referral is a candidate (§3).	Clarify that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not receive referrals from the OCE within 60 days prior to federal, state, or local elections.

Source: H.Res. 895 (110th Congress), introduced December 19, 2007. U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Rules, Providing for the Adoption of the Resolution (H.Res. 895) Establishing Within the House of Representatives an Office of Congressional Ethics, and for Other Purposes, report to accompany H.Res. 1031, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., March 10, 2008, H.Rept. 110-547 (GPO, 2008), pp. 2-3.

Appendix B. Past Office of Congressional Ethics Governing Board Members

Table B-1 lists past members of the Office of Congressional Ethics Governing Board since its creation in 2008, including the appointing authority.

Table B-1. Past Members of the Office of Congressional Ethics Governing Board

Board Member	Appointing Authority
110th Congress (2008)^a	
David Skaggs (Chair)	Speaker of the House (D)
Yvonne Burke	Speaker of the House (D)
Karan English	Speaker of the House (D)
Abner Mikva (Alternate)	Speaker of the House (D)
Porter Goss (Cochair)	Minority Leader (R)
James Eagan	Minority Leader (R)
Allison Hayward	Minority Leader (R)
William Frenzel (Alternate)	Minority Leader (R)
111th Congress (2009-2010)	
David Skaggs (Chair)	Speaker of the House (D)
Yvonne Burke	Speaker of the House (D)
Karan English	Speaker of the House (D)
Abner Mikva (Alternate)	Speaker of the House (D)
Porter Goss (Cochair)	Minority Leader (R)
James Eagan	Minority Leader (R)
Allison Hayward	Minority Leader (R)
William Frenzel (Alternate)	Minority Leader (R)
112th Congress (2011-2012)	
Porter Goss (Chair)	Speaker of the House (R)
James Eagan	Speaker of the House (R)
Allison Hayward	Speaker of the House (R)
William Frenzel (Alternate)	Speaker of the House (R)
David Skaggs (Cochair)	Minority Leader (D)
Yvonne Burke	Minority Leader (D)
Karan English	Minority Leader (D)
Abner Mikva (Alternate)	Minority Leader (D)
113th Congress (2013-2014)	
Porter Goss (Chair)	Speaker of the House (R)
James Eagan	Speaker of the House (R)

Board Member	Appointing Authority
Allison Hayward	Speaker of the House (R)
William Frenzel (Alternate)	Speaker of the House (R)
Judy Biggert (Alternate) ^b	Speaker of the House (R)
David Skaggs (Cochair)	Minority Leader (D)
Yvonne Burke	Minority Leader (D)
Karan English	Minority Leader (D)
Belinda Pinckney ^b	Minority Leader (D)
Mike Barnes (Alternate)	Minority Leader (D)
114th Congress (2015-2016)	
Porter Goss (Chair) ^a	Speaker of the House (R)
James Eagan	Speaker of the House (R)
Allison Hayward	Speaker of the House (R)
Judy Biggert (Alternate and Acting Cochair)	Speaker of the House (R)
David Skaggs (Cochair)	Minority Leader (D)
Belinda Pinckney	Minority Leader (D)
Karan English	Minority Leader (D)
Mike Barnes (Alternate)	Minority Leader (D)
115th Congress (2017-2018)	
Richard “Doc” Hastings (Chair)	Speaker of the House (R)
James Eagan	Speaker of the House (R)
Allison Hayward	Speaker of the House (R)
Judy Biggert (Alternate) ^a	Speaker of the House (R)
David Skaggs (Cochair)	Minority Leader (D)
Belinda Pinckney	Minority Leader (D)
Karan English	Minority Leader (D)
Mike Barnes (Alternate)	Minority Leader (D)
116th Congress (2019-2020)	
David Skaggs (Chair)	Speaker of the House (D)
Belinda Pinckney	Speaker of the House (D)
Karan English	Speaker of the House (D)
Mike Barnes (Alternate)	Speaker of the House (D)
Allison Hayward (Cochair)	Minority Leader (R)
James Eagan	Minority Leader (R)
Lynn Westmoreland	Minority Leader (R)
Paul Vinovich (Alternate and Cochair) ^d	Minority Leader (R)

Board Member	Appointing Authority
117th Congress (2021-2022)	
David Skaggs (Chair) ^e	Speaker of the House (D)
Belinda Pinckney	Speaker of the House (D)
Karan English ^f	Speaker of the House (D)
Mike Barnes (Chair) ^g	Speaker of the House (D)
William Luther (Alternate) ^h	Speaker of the House (D)
Paul Vinovich (Cochair)	Minority Leader (R)
Lynn Westmoreland	Minority Leader (R)
Karen Haas	Minority Leader (R)
Robert Hurt (Alternate)	Minority Leader (R)
118th Congress (2023-2024)	
Paul Vinovich (Chair)	Speaker of the House (R)
Karen Haas	Speaker of the House (R)
Lynn Westmoreland	Speaker of the House (R)
Mike Barnes (Cochair)	Minority Leader (D)
Lorraine Miller	Minority Leader (D)
William Luther	Minority Leader (D)

Sources: **110th Congress:** “Appointment of Individuals to Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 154 (July 24, 2008), p. H7134-H7135. **111th Congress:** “Reappointment of Individuals to Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 155 (January 6, 2009), p. H24. **112th Congress:** “Appointments—Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157 (January 19, 2011), p. H323. **113th Congress:** “Appointments—Office of Congressional Ethics” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 159 (January 23, 2013), p. H251; and “Appointment of Individuals to Serve on the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160 (January 8, 2014), p. H45. **114th Congress:** “Reappointment of Individuals to Serve as the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 161 (January 21, 2015), p. H462. **115th Congress:** “Appointment of Individuals to Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 163 (January 23, 2017), p. H594. **116th Congress:** “Appointment of Individuals to Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition (March 18, 2019), p. H2750. **117th Congress:** “Appointment of Individuals to Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 167 (February 22, 2021), p. H541. **118th Congress:** “Appointment of Individuals to Governing Board of Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 169 (February 2, 2023), p. H659.

Notes:

- a. The OCE Board held its first meeting on January 23, 2009, during the second session of the 110th Congress. U.S. Congress, Office of Congressional Ethics, *First Quarterly Report: January-March 2009*, April 2009, https://conduct.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/oce.house.gov/files/migrated/pdf/20090415_First%20Quarter%20Report.pdf.
- b. On January 8, 2014, Judy Biggert was appointed by the Speaker of the House for the remainder of William Frenzel’s term as Board alternate and Brigadier General Belinda Pinckney was appointed by the House minority leader for the remainder of Yvonne Burke’s term. U.S. Congress, Office of Congressional Ethics, “Fourth Quarter 2013 Report—October 2013-December 2013,” January 2014, p. 3, https://conduct.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/oce.house.gov/files/migrated/disclosures/OCE_Fourth_Quarter_2013_Report.pdf.

- c. Former Rep. Porter Goss resigned from the OCE on April 21, 2015 (“Communication from Chairman and Board Member of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition vol. 161 (April 28, 2015), p. H2481). The OCE’s first quarter 2015 report notes that former Rep. Judy Biggert, who was an alternate for the 114th Congress, “will fill the vacancy for voting purposes and as acting co-chair until a permanent replacement is selected.” U.S. Congress, Office of Congressional Ethics, *First Quarter 2015 Report: January 2015-March 2015*, https://conduct.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/oce.house.gov/files/migrated/disclosures/OCE_First_Quarter_2015_Report.pdf.
- d. In the third quarter of the 116th Congress (2020), Allison Hayward resigned from the OCE board. Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy designated Paul Vinovich (then an alternate) as cochair. See U.S. Congress, Office of Congressional Ethics, *Quarterly Report: July 2020-September 2020*, https://conduct.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/oce.house.gov/files/documents/OCE%20Third_Quarter_2020_Report.pdf.
- e. On July 16, 2021, David Skaggs announced his resignation from the OCE board. “Communication from Chairman and Board Member of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 167 (July 16, 2021), p. H3628.
- f. On December 3, 2022, Karan English announced that she would step down from the Board at the end of the 117th Congress and a desire to become the alternate and to “switch positions with Bill Luther.” “Communication from Board Member of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 168 (December 2, 2022), p. H8725. Also on December 3, 2022, the Speaker appointed Ms. English as the alternate in place of William Luther. “Appointment of Individuals to the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 168 (December 3, 2022), p. H8725.
- g. On July 16, 2021, the Speaker of the House appointed Mike Barnes as Board chair for the remainder of David Skaggs’s term. “Appointment of Individual to Governing Board of Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 167 (July 16, 2021), p. H3628.
- h. On December 23, 2021, the Speaker of the House appointed William Luther as an alternate Board member for the remainder of Mike Barnes’s term as alternate. “Appointment of Individual to Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 167 (December 23, 2021), p. H7839. On December 3, 2022, the Speaker appointed William Luther to the remainder of Karan English’s term. “Appointment of Individuals to the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 168 (December 3, 2022), p. H. 8725.

Author Information

Jacob R. Straus
Specialist on the Congress

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