

**UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS**

In the Matter of

REPRESENTATIVE SHEILA CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK,

Respondent.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL’S MEMORANDUM REGARDING SANCTIONS HEARING

Counsel for the Committee on Ethics (Committee) hereby submits this memorandum for consideration in relation to the Sanctions Hearing scheduled for April 21, 2026.

INTRODUCTION

On March 27, 2026, an Adjudicatory Subcommittee (ASC) of the Committee announced that it had found 25 of 27 counts proved in the Statement of Alleged Violations (SAV) adopted by an Investigative Subcommittee (ISC) on December 16, 2025, regarding Respondent. The Committee scheduled a Sanctions Hearing for April 21, 2026, to determine the appropriate sanction, if any, to recommend to the U.S. House of Representatives (House) in this matter.

The ISC conducted a thorough investigation over the course of two years, including sending 30 requests for information, issuing 59 subpoenas, conducting 28 witness interviews, and reviewing over 33,000 pages of documents. The SAV charges are based on the ISC’s findings relating to Respondent’s conduct from 2021 through the present.

The ASC found that the following 25 counts in the SAV were proven by clear and convincing evidence. Some of the counts – specifically counts 6, 7, and 15 – were based on conduct that overlaps with charges for which Respondent has been indicted in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida.¹ Most of the counts are based on conduct separate from what is alleged in the criminal indictment, including several counts involving her conduct occurring after she was sworn into the House on January 11, 2022.

Count #	Violation
1	Conduit Funds from Trinity Health Care Services, LLC
2	Improper Contributions Falsely Reported as Personal Loans
3	Failure to Properly Disclose Loans Obtained in Support of Campaign

¹ The federal criminal charges against Respondent relate to the alleged theft of COVID emergency funds paid by the State of Florida to Trinity Health Care Services LLC (Trinity), the laundering of those funds through various transactions (including transfers ultimately made to her congressional campaign), the use of “straw donors” to contribute funds from Trinity to her congressional campaign, and tax fraud. *United States v. Cherfilus-McCormick, et al.*, 25-CR-20500 (the trial is currently scheduled for February 2027). The SAV does not charge Respondent with theft of government funds but does charge her with making unlawful straw donor contributions (counts 6 and 7), and seeking to conceal the source of funds transferred to her congressional campaign, including, but not limited to, funds that originated from an overpayment from the State of Florida to Trinity (count 15).

Count #	Violation
4	Failure to Disclose Payments from the Campaign to Respondent
5	Acceptance of Improper Campaign Contributions from Edwin Cherfilus
6	Acceptance of Improper Contributions from Respondent's Sister
7	Acceptance of Improper Campaign Contributions from Nadege LeBlanc
8	Conduit Funds from Petrogaz-Haiti, S.A., LLC
9	Acceptance of Improper Campaign Contributions from Leadership in Action PAC
10	Acceptance of Improper Campaign Contributions from Haitian American Votes PAC
11	Acceptance of Improper Campaign Contributions from NHAEON
12	Acceptance of Improper Campaign Contributions from NHAEON Progressive Political Action Committee
13	Additional Reporting Errors Related to Campaign Contributions and Disbursements
14	False Reports Filed with the FEC
15	Money Laundering – Trinity Health Care Services, LLC Funds
17	False Statements
18	Comingling of Campaign and Personal Funds
19	Failure to File House Financial Disclosure Reports in Connection with the 2018 Election
20	Failure to File House Financial Disclosure Reports in Connection with the 2020 Election
21	Failure to Timely File House Financial Disclosure Reports After Becoming a Member of Congress
22	Failure to Timely File House Financial Disclosure Reports in Connection with the 2022 Special Election
23	Reporting Errors and Omissions on House Financial Disclosure Reports
24	Acceptance of Voluntary Services for Official Work by Individual 1
25	Acceptance of Voluntary Services Related to Franked Communications by Individual 1
26	Providing Special Favors and Privileges in Connection with Community Project Funding Requests

The ASC found that the ISC had established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent impermissibly funneled the funds of her parents' healthcare company, Trinity (in which she had no ownership interest), into her campaign (counts 1, 15), including through nearly \$200,000 in direct corporate contributions from Trinity (count 2), contributions that were improperly disclosed to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) (count 3), as well as contributions from family members and friends, many of which were in excess of individual contribution limits (counts 5-7), and direct payments from her personal funds that were never reported as loans or in-kind expenditures (count 18). Respondent also received personal financial benefits from her actions, having received over \$2.8 million from the campaign in "loan repayments," over \$300,000 of which was not disclosed in the campaign's FEC reports (count 4). Respondent's campaign continued to misreport her "loans" on over 60 filings, as well as other errors, and indeed continued to do so on her most recent April 15, 2026, FEC quarterly report (count 14). The ASC further found that Respondent accepted improper in-kind contributions from various outside groups controlled by her allies, several of which were funded by her (using money she received from Trinity) (counts 9-12) and/or by corporate donors, including a Haitian oil company (counts 8, 10). In both her initial successful campaign for the House, as well as her re-election campaign in 2022, Respondent's campaign reporting was replete errors and inaccuracies (count 13), and the ASC found that at least some of her campaign's inaccurate reporting was knowing and caused by her own conduct (count 17).

In addition to the campaign finance violations, the ASC also found that the ISC had established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent knowingly failed to file timely Financial Disclosure Statements (FDs) with the House (counts 19-22), and engaged in a pattern of submitting FDs that were incomplete and inaccurate when she did make the required filings (count 23). The ASC further found that Respondent impermissibly accepted voluntary services from her campaign advisor (counts 24-25) and provided special favors and privileges to her allies in connection with Community Project Funding requests (count 26).

The conduct described above includes very serious violations of applicable laws, rules, and other standards of conduct, and warrants sanction. The Committee should consider the extent of the misconduct, applicable precedent, and the impact on the integrity of the House in determining which sanction to recommend to the House. Relevant standards and precedent of the Committee and the House is discussed in more detail below.

COMMITTEE PRECEDENT

Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution provides that the House may punish its Members and may expel its Members by a two-thirds vote.

The Committee on Ethics has jurisdiction over alleged misconduct and may recommend sanctions to the House for violations of the Code of Official Conduct or any other law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to their official duties and responsibilities.² The Committee was established in the House as a standing committee in 1967; prior to the Committee's establishment, Member misconduct was sometimes investigated by ad hoc committees, or considered directly by the full body. The Committee is the only bipartisan standing committee of the House, comprised of an equal number of Members from both parties. The Rules of the Committee generally provide that all Committee action must be taken on a bipartisan basis, including recommendations for the sanction of Members.³

Committee Rule 24(e) sets out the sanctions the Committee may recommend to the House:

- (1) Expulsion from the House of Representatives.
- (2) Censure.
- (3) Reprimand.
- (4) Fine.
- (5) Denial or limitation of any right, power, privilege or immunity of the Member if under the Constitution the House of Representatives may impose such denial or limitation.
- (6) Any other sanction determined by the Committee to be appropriate.

Committee Rule 24(g) sets forth general guidelines on the application of those sanctions:

² House Rule XI, cl. 3(a)(2).

³ *E.g.*, Committee Rule 10(a)(6).

With respect to the sanctions that the Committee may recommend, reprimand is appropriate for serious violations, censure is appropriate for more serious violations, and expulsion of a Member or dismissal of an officer or employee is appropriate for the most serious violations. A recommendation of a fine is appropriate in a case in which it is likely that the violation was committed to secure a personal financial benefit; and a recommendation of a denial or limitation of a right, power, privilege, or immunity of a Member is appropriate when the violation bears upon the exercise or holding of such right, power, privilege, or immunity. This clause sets forth general guidelines and does not limit the authority of the Committee to recommend other sanctions.⁴

Since the Committee was established more than 50 years ago, it has recommended the House impose sanctions 19 times, specifically: four recommendations for expulsion; four recommendations for censure; and 11 recommendations for reprimand.⁵ Some of those Members resigned before the sanction was considered by the House. Additionally, both before and after the Committee's establishment, the House has imposed discipline on Members without a specific recommendation from the Committee (or, sometimes, has disagreed with the recommendation of the Committee). In total, the House has expelled six Members, censured 30 Members and former Members, and reprimanded 11 Members.

There have been nearly three dozen matters where Members have been the subject of parallel criminal investigations or trials, largely for federal crimes. In the vast majority of those matters, the Member resigned from the House or their term in office otherwise ended prior to the

⁴ See also Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative James A. Traficant*, H. Rept. 107-594, 107th Cong. 2d Sess. 2 (2002) (hereinafter *Traficant*) (stating on its recommendation for expulsion, “[T]he Committee concluded that the nine violations committed by Representative Traficant were of the most serious character meriting the strongest possible Congressional response.”).

⁵ See Exhibit 1 (Historical House Action on Misconduct 1789-2026). The four recommendations for expulsion include Representatives James A. Traficant (2002), Mario Biaggi (1988), Raymond F. Lederer (1981), and Michael J. Myers (1980); the four recommendations for censure include Representatives Charles Rangel (2010), Charles H. Wilson (1980), Charles C. Diggs (1979), and Edward J. Roybal (1978); and the 11 recommendations for reprimand include Representatives David Schweikert (2020), Laura Richardson (2012), Newt Gingrich (1997), Barney Frank (1990), Austin J. Murphy (1987), George V. Hansen (1984), Gerry Studds (1983), Daniel Crane (1983), Charles H. Wilson (1978), John J. McFall (1978), and Robert L.F. Sikes (1976). A resolution to expel Representative Walter R. Tucker was referred to the Committee in 1995, but he resigned prior to a Committee recommendation.

Committee making any findings regarding whether a violation occurred.⁶ Some Members have stayed in office while an indictment was pending, but later resigned following their conviction.⁷ In none of those matters, however, had the Committee itself made findings regarding the Members' conduct prior to the conviction. Most recently, Representative George Santos was expelled by the House, then pled guilty nearly a year later; as noted below, the Committee did make findings regarding Representative Santos' conduct, which were reported to the House prior to the expulsion vote.

A. Expulsion Recommendations

The Committee has noted that “[t]he right to expel may be invoked whenever in the judgment of the body a Member’s conduct is inconsistent with the public trust and the duty of a Member.”⁸ Such action must be “rooted in the judgment of the House as to what was necessary or appropriate for it to do to assure the integrity of its legislative performance and its institutional acceptability to the people at large as a serious and responsible instrument of government.”⁹

In the first matter where the Committee considered expulsion, the Committee was referred a resolution to expel Representative Andrew Hinshaw, who had been convicted of bribery charges relating to his service in local office. The Committee noted that, “rather than specify certain crimes as rendering a Member unfit to serve in the House, the committee believes it necessary to consider each case on the facts alone.”¹⁰ The Committee ultimately recommended against expelling Representative Hinshaw; it had not conducted an independent review into the bribery allegations,

⁶ Rep. Wayne L. Hays (1976) (resigned); Rep. Joshua Eilberg (1978) (term in office ended); Rep. Daniel J. Flood (1980) (resigned); Rep. John Jenrette, Jr. (1980) (resigned); Rep. Frederick W. Richmond (1982) (resigned); Rep. William H. Boner (1987) (resigned); Del. Fofu I.F. Sunia (1988) (resigned); Rep. Patrick L. Swindall (1988) (term in office ended); Rep. Robert Garcia (1990) (resigned); Rep. Donald E. “Buz” Lukens (1990) (resigned); Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (1994) (term in office ended); Rep. Mel Reynolds (1995) (resigned); Rep. Walter Tucker (1995) (resigned); Rep. Gary Condit (2001); Rep. Randall “Duke” Cunningham (2005) (resigned); Rep. Robert W. Ney (2006) (resigned); Rep. William J. Jefferson (2007) (term in office ended); Rep. Rick Renzi (2008) (term in office ended); Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (2012) (resigned); Rep. Henry J. “Trey” Radel III (2014) (resigned); Rep. Steve Stockman (2014) (term in office ended); Rep. Michael Grimm (2014) (resigned); Rep. Robert Pittenger (2015) (term in office ended); Rep. Chaka Fattah (2016) (resigned); Rep. Corrine Brown (2016) (term in office ended); Rep. Chris Collins (2019) (resigned); Rep. Duncan Hunter (2020) (resigned); Rep. Ross Spano (2021) (term in office ended); Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (2022) (resigned); Rep. Matt Gaetz (2024) (resigned).

⁷ E.g., Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (2022), Rep. Duncan Hunter (2020), Rep. Chaka Fattah (2016).

⁸ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Andrew J. Hinshaw*, H. Rept. 94-1477, 94th Cong. 2d Sess. 4 (1976) (hereinafter *Hinshaw*) (citing *In Re Chapman*, 166 U.S. 661 (1897)). See also 12 Deschler’s Precedents § 13 (“Expulsion is . . . ‘in its very nature discretionary, that is, it is impossible to specify beforehand all the causes for which a member ought to be expelled.’”).

⁹ *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 F.2d 577, 607 (D.C. Cir. 1968); see also Exhibit 1 at p. 8 (Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (1967)).

¹⁰ *Hinshaw* at 4.

and expressed concern that the Member's conviction was still under appeal.¹¹ The House tabled the expulsion recommendation and Representative Hinshaw lost his reelection bid.

The first expulsion recommendation by the Committee came in 1980, in the matter of Representative Michael J. Myers. Representative Myers had been publicly named as a Member in the ABSCAM scandal.¹² Representative Myers was ultimately convicted of bribery, conspiracy, and Travel Act violations, in relation to allegations that he accepted money in return for promising to use official influence. The Committee and U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) entered into an agreement for the Committee to receive confidential information related to the ABSCAM investigation.¹³ The Committee recommended expulsion after reviewing Representative Myers' trial records.¹⁴ Thereafter, he was expelled by the House. Representative Myers was the first Member expelled since 1861 and the first Member expelled for a charge other than treason. One year later, in 1981, the Committee recommended the expulsion of Representative Raymond F. Lederer, who was also convicted of bribery and related charges in the ABSCAM scandal.¹⁵ However, Representative Lederer resigned prior to a House vote on expulsion.

The Committee also recommended the expulsion of Representative Mario Biaggi in 1988, after he was convicted of receiving an illegal gratuity and related crimes.¹⁶ Although the Committee recommended expulsion after reviewing the trial records, the House deferred its vote pending the result of a second trial. Representative Biaggi was convicted of bribery, accepting illegal gratuities, false statements, mail fraud, extortion, perjury, racketeering, and filing false tax returns. He then resigned from the House prior to a vote on expulsion.

In the 2002 matter of Representative James A. Traficant, Jr., the Member was convicted in federal court of ten counts of conspiracy related to bribery, receiving an illegal gratuity, obstruction of justice, filing false tax returns, and racketeering. Subsequently, an ISC was impaneled to review trial transcripts and evidence and adopted an SAV based on the trial records.¹⁷ An ASC held public hearings and found nine of ten counts in the SAV proven.¹⁸ The Committee recommended expulsion and Representative Traficant was expelled by the House. He was later sentenced to 8 years in prison.

¹¹ *Hinshaw* at 5 (noting that “under another set of circumstances other courses of action may be in order.”). In that matter, the Committee also noted that conviction “did not relate to his official conduct while a Member of Congress.” *Id.* at 2. The Committee has since asserted jurisdiction over conduct occurring in connection with a successful election to the House. *E.g.*, Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative George Santos*, H. Rept. 118-274, 118th Cong. 1st Sess. 19 (2023) (hereinafter *Santos*); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Delegate Michael F. Q. San Nicolas*, H. Rept. 117-387, 117th Cong. 2d Sess. (2022); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Jay Kim*, H. Rept. 105-797, 105th Cong. 2d Sess. (1998).

¹² Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Michael J. Myers*, H. Rept. 96-1387, 96th Cong. 2d Sess. (1980).

¹³ *Id.* at 1-2.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 2.

¹⁵ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Raymond F. Lederer*, H. Rept. 97-110, 97th Cong. 1st Sess. (1981).

¹⁶ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Mario Biaggi*, H. Rept. 100-506, 100th Cong. 2d Sess. (1988).

¹⁷ *Traficant*.

¹⁸ *Id.*

The House also expelled Representative George Santos in 2023 after the Committee released the report of an ISC detailing extensive misconduct relating to allegations of filing false or incomplete reports related to his campaign’s finances, personal use of campaign funds, errors and omissions on FDs, and lack of diligence and candor in the ISC’s investigation.¹⁹ During the ISC’s investigation, Representative Santos was indicted on 23 counts including wire fraud, money laundering, stealing public funds, lying on FDs, aggravated identify theft, and making false statements to the FEC. The Committee also referred evidence of additional unindicted allegations to DOJ. The ISC did not adopt an SAV and go through the Committee’s adjudicatory process out of concern that doing so would provide Representative Santos an opportunity to cause further delays.²⁰ The ISC’s recommendation to the Committee discussed how “the sheer scope of the violations at issue here is highly unusual and damning,” “the nature of the violations are fundamental ethical failings that go to the core of the legitimacy of the electoral process,” and Representative Santos’ “fraud on the electorate is ongoing – he continues to propound falsehoods and misrepresentations rather than take any responsibility for his actions.”²¹ The Committee adopted the ISC’s report, noting Representative Santos’ misconduct was “serious and pervasive.”²² The Committee’s Chairman introduced an expulsion resolution on the House floor and the Committee’s Ranking Member supported the measure, stating, “As the Ethics Committee’s report lays out in thorough detail, Mr. Santos has repeatedly, egregiously, and brazenly violated the public’s trust. Mr. Santos is not a victim; he is a perpetrator of a massive fraud on his constituents and the American people.”²³

B. Censure Recommendations

The first censure recommendation by the Committee was in 1978, in the matter of Representative Edward J. Roybal. In that matter, the Member failed to report campaign contributions and made false statements to the Committee.²⁴ The Committee recommended censure, but the House determined to reprimand him.

The next year, in 1979, the Committee considered an expulsion resolution referred by the House related to Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr. The Member was convicted of 29 counts of mail fraud and false statements related to improper payments from congressional staff. The Committee recommended censure after Representative Diggs admitted to violating several House Rules, and the House censured him.²⁵ The Member then resigned after losing his criminal appeal.

The following year, in 1980, the Committee found Representative Charles H. Wilson accepted money from a person with a direct interest in legislation, maintained a person on the

¹⁹ *Santos*.

²⁰ *Id.* at 59-60.

²¹ *Id.* at 59.

²² *Id.*

²³ U.S. House of Representatives, Congressional Record, H6106-H6021. (Nov. 30, 2023), <https://www.congress.gov/118/crec/2023/11/30/169/197/CREC-2023-11-30.pdf>.

²⁴ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Edward R. Roybal*, H. Rept. 95-1743, 95th Cong. 2d Sess. (1978).

²⁵ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr.*, H. Rept. 96-351, 9th Cong. 1st Sess. (1979).

House payroll not performing duties commensurate with pay, and used campaign funds for personal use.²⁶ The Committee recommended censure and denial of committee chairmanship. Representative Wilson was censured by the House.

In 2010, an ISC adopted an SAV related to misconduct by Representative Charles B. Rangel, charging him with misuse of congressional letterhead for fundraising, impermissible use of a rent-controlled facility for campaign headquarters, and inaccurate FDs and federal tax returns.²⁷ The ASC found 11 of 13 counts in the SAV proven.²⁸ The Committee recommended censure and over \$16,000 restitution for unpaid taxes. The Committee noted that its censure recommendation was “based on the cumulative nature of the violations” and the “eleven violations committed by Representative Rangel on a continuous and prolonged basis were more serious in character, meriting a stronger Congressional response rebuking his behavior.”²⁹ Representative Rangel was censured by the House.

C. Reprimand Recommendations

In its first sanction recommendation as a standing committee, the Committee recommended the reprimand of Representative Robert L.F. Sikes after an investigation stemming from a complaint transmitted to the Committee by forty-four Members.³⁰ The Committee found Representative Sikes failed to disclose stock holdings, invested in bank stock at the same time he helped obtain a charter and federal insurance for the bank, and sponsored legislation without disclosing that he had an interest in property involved in the legislation.³¹ After the Committee’s recommendation, Representative Sikes was reprimanded by the House.³² His party caucus subsequently voted to remove him from the chairmanship of an Appropriations subcommittee.

Two years later, in 1978, the Committee recommended reprimands for two Members; one made false statements related to a campaign contribution to the Committee on a questionnaire in its Korean Influence Investigation and the other failed to report a \$3,000 campaign contribution.³³ Both Members were reprimanded by the House.

²⁶ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles H. Wilson*, H. Rept. 96-930, 96th Cong. 2d Sess. (1980).

²⁷ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles B. Rangel*, H. Rept. 111-661, 111th Cong. 2d Sess. (2010) (hereinafter *Rangel*).

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.* at 2 (also noting that “prior Committee precedent for recommendation of censure involved many cases of direct financial gain” but that its recommendation in this matter was not on that basis).

³⁰ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of a Complaint Against Representative Robert L. F. Sikes*, H. Rept. 94-1364, 94th Cong. 2d Sess. (1976) (hereinafter *Sikes*).

³¹ *Id.*

³² This was the first sanction recommended by the Committee and the first modern reprimand by the House. Prior to the establishment of a standing Ethics Committee, the terms reprimand and censure had been used to denote censure.

³³ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles H. Wilson of California*, H. Rept. 95-1741, 95th Cong. 2d Sess. (1978) (hereinafter *Wilson*); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative John J. McFall*, H. Rept. 95-1742, 95th Cong. 2d Sess. (1978) (hereinafter *McFall*).

In 1983, the Committee recommended two Members be reprimanded for their sexual relationships with 17-year-old House pages.³⁴ However, both were censured by the House.

In 1984, the Committee recommended reprimand of Representative George V. Hansen after he was convicted of making false statements regarding his FDs, including the failure to report over \$330,000 in income, as well as several loans and profits from silver commodities.³⁵ Representative Hansen was reprimanded by the House.

In 1987, the Committee recommended Representative Austin J. Murphy be reprimanded for allowing another person to cast his vote, permitting his former law firm access to official resources, and maintaining an employee on the House payroll who was not performing duties commensurate with pay.³⁶ He was reprimanded by the House.

The Committee also recommended reprimand after an inquiry into Representative Barney Frank related to allegations of misconduct involving the use of Representative Frank's personal residence for prostitution, his contacts with a probation officer on behalf of a friend, improper dismissal of parking tickets, and alleged sexual activity in the House gym.³⁷ Representative Frank waived his rights to an SAV and disciplinary hearing, and admitted preparing a memorandum containing misleading statements that could have been perceived as an attempt to use political influence and arranging improper administrative dismissal of parking tickets.³⁸ Expulsion and censure resolutions were brought on the House floor but failed. He was ultimately reprimanded by the House.

In the matter of Representative Newt Gingrich, there were multiple allegations including misuse of official resources, conflict of interest, misuse of tax-exempt entities, and an improper relationship with a foundation.³⁹ The Committee investigated for over three years and Representative Gingrich admitted to an amended one-count SAV charging him with discredit to the House and agreed to the Committee's recommendation of reprimand.⁴⁰ He admitted responsibility for two materially misleading statements to the Committee and his failure to seek and follow legal advice.⁴¹ Representative Gingrich was reprimanded by the House and directed to reimburse the House \$300,000 for the cost of the investigation.

In both of the most recent matters involving reprimand recommendations, the Members admitted to misconduct, negotiated a settlement, and received a lesser sanction. In the 2012 matter

³⁴ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Gerry E. Studds*, 98-295, 98th Cong. 1st Sess. (1983); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Daniel B. Crane*, H. Rept. 98-296, 98th Cong. 1st Sess. (1983).

³⁵ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative George V. Hansen*, H. Rept. 98-891, 98th Cong. 2d Sess. (1984) (hereinafter *Hansen*).

³⁶ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Austin J. Murphy*, H. Rept. 100-485, 100th Cong. 1st Sess. (1987).

³⁷ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Barney Frank*, H. Rept. 101-610, 101st Cong. 2d Sess. (1990).

³⁸ *Id.* at 54-56.

³⁹ Select Committee on Ethics, *In the Matter of Representative Newt Gingrich*, H. Rept. 105-1, 105th Cong. 1st Sess. (1997) (hereinafter *Gingrich*).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

of Representative Laura Richardson, an ISC adopted an SAV charging the Member with improper use of House resources for campaign, personal, and unofficial purposes, obstruction of the investigation through the alteration or destruction of evidence and attempting to influence witness testimony, and failure to produce documents in response to a request for information and subpoena.⁴² Representative Richardson admitted to all 7 counts in the SAV.⁴³ The Committee recommended reprimand and a \$10,000 fine; she was reprimanded by the House.

In the 2020 matter of Representative David Schweikert, an ISC adopted an SAV charging him with failure to ensure his campaign committees operated in compliance with applicable laws, receipt of impermissible outlays from staffers to the campaign, misuse of campaign funds for personal purposes, use of congressional staffers for campaign work, and lack of candor and diligence in the ISC's investigation.⁴⁴ Representative Schweikert agreed to admit to 11 counts in the SAV.⁴⁵ He also agreed to the Committee's recommended sanction of reprimand and a \$50,000 fine;⁴⁶ he was reprimanded by the House. In its report in that matter, the Committee noted:

While all of the violations detailed above were concerning, the Committee was disturbed by the events in counts three and four of the [Statement of Alleged Violations] in particular. Those counts detailed how Representative Schweikert's campaign committee falsely reported that he had loaned the campaign \$100,000 when no such loan had been made, and then falsely reported making \$100,000 in disbursements, which served to adjust the campaign's reported cash on hand that was propped up by the fictitious loans. These errors were not only flagrant and egregious violations of campaign finance law, the falsely reported loan improperly inflated his campaign's finances, thus making Representative Schweikert's campaign appear to meet its financial goals while depriving the public of accurate and transparent accounting of the true state of his campaign.⁴⁷

Additionally, despite Representative Schweikert's production of thousands of pages of documents and submission of a report detailing his campaign's acceptance of outlays, the ISC found, "there is no number of pages produced or dollars spent on lawyers that can substitute for actually acknowledging and providing candid responses to specific allegations of unethical conduct."⁴⁸ The Committee considered whether censure would be appropriate "given that the violations in this matter were serious, cumulative, and occurred on a continuous and prolonged basis."⁴⁹ However, it ultimately agreed to recommend a lesser sanction of reprimand, "due in large part to the

⁴² Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Laura Richardson*, H. Rept. 112-642, 112th Cong. 2d Sess. (2012).

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative David Schweikert*, H. Rept. 116-465, 116th Cong. 2d Sess. (2020) (hereinafter *Schweikert*).

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 7.

⁴⁸ *Id.* at 6.

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 7.

congressman’s willingness to accept responsibility and agreement to pay a substantial monetary fine,” as well as “sav[ing] the House the further use of significant resources” by admitting to 11 violations and waiving his procedural rights.⁵⁰

D. Reprovals by the Committee

As an alternative to seeking a sanction from the House, the Committee has the authority on its own to issue a sanction of “reproval” by a majority vote of the Members of the Committee.⁵¹ The Committee has reprovved 17 Members for allegations of: (i) improper campaign loans and other campaign finance violations;⁵² (ii) sexual harassment and campaign fundraising conducted in the congressional office;⁵³ (iii) conflicts of interest;⁵⁴ (iv) gift rule violations;⁵⁵ (v) misuse of official resources;⁵⁶ and (iv) other violations of the Code of Official Conduct (House Rule 23).⁵⁷ Several of these reprovals also required reimbursements, fees, or other payments to remediate the misconduct.⁵⁸

E. Factors Considered by Committee

The Committee considers multiple factors in determining what sanction, if any, is appropriate. These factors include the seriousness of the allegations, whether the conduct occurred over a prolonged and/or continuous period, the Member’s cooperation, whether the Member has taken any steps to remediate the conduct, and whether the Member takes responsibility for the

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 7-8.

⁵¹ Committee Rules 10(a)(5) and 24(c).

⁵² Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Richard H. Stallings*, H. Rept. 100-382, 100th Cong. 1st Sess. (1987); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles G. Rose III*, H. Rept. 100-526, 100th Cong. 2d Sess. (1988); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Earl Hilliard*, H. Rept. 107-130, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. (2001) (hereinafter *Hilliard*).

⁵³ Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Jim Bates*, H. Rept. 101-293, 101st Cong. 1st Sess. (1989).

⁵⁴ Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Phil Gingrey*, H. Rept. 113-664, 113th Cong. 2d Sess. (2014); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative David McKinley*, H. Rept. 114-795, 114th Cong. 2d Sess. (2016); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Shelley Berkley*, H. Rept. 112-716, 112th Cong. 2d Sess. (2012).

⁵⁵ Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Rep. Bobby L. Rush*, H. Rept. 115-618, 115th Cong. 2d Sess. (2018); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Don Young*, H. Rept. 113-487, 113th Cong. 2d Sess. (2014).

⁵⁶ Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Cathy McMorris Rodgers*, H. Rept. 116-359, 116th Cong. 1st Sess. (2019) (hereinafter *McMorris Rodgers*); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Luis V. Gutierrez*, H. Rept. 115-617, 115th Cong. 2d Sess. (2018) (hereinafter *Gutierrez*); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Ed Whitfield*, H. Rept. 114-687, 114th Cong. 2d Sess. (2016); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Judy Chu*, H. Rept. 117-433, 117th Cong. 2d Sess. (2014).

⁵⁷ Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Mike Kelly*, H. Rept. 119-218, 119th Cong. 1st Sess. (2025); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Ruben Kihuen*, H. Rept. 115-1041, 115th Cong. 2d Sess. (2018); Comm. on Ethics, *In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Mark Meadows*, H. Rept. 115-1042, 115th Cong. 2d Sess. (2018) (hereinafter *Meadows*); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative E.G. “Bud” Shuster*, H. Rept. 106-979, 106th Cong. 2d. Sess. (2000).

⁵⁸ *McMorris Rodgers; Meadows; Gutierrez.*

conduct.⁵⁹ The Committee considers the appropriate sanction on a case-by-case basis, and, in the case of an expulsion recommendation, rests on whether the Committee believes the facts of the individual case render the Member unfit to serve in the House.⁶⁰

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The 25 violations at issue here are very serious standing on their own. The scope and continuous nature of the conduct, as well as Respondent's failure to take responsibility for wrongdoing, may be considered as aggravating factors. Conversely, Respondent's retention of a campaign compliance firm and initial cooperation may be considered remedial or mitigating factors.⁶¹ There are no specific rules governing when to apply any particular sanction to any particular set of conduct, but as noted by Committee Rule 24(g), reprimand is appropriate for "serious" violations, censure is appropriate for "more serious" violations, expulsion is appropriate for the "most serious" violations, and a fine is appropriate where there is a "personal financial benefit." The Committee should consider its own precedent in determining which sanction to apply, but the Committee is not bound by any rules or precedent to make any specific determination in this matter. In providing for a self-governing body, the Constitution specifically contemplates that Members of the House will consider their own experience and sense of the institution in making disciplinary decisions.

The Committee has a long history of disciplining Members for the types of conduct proven by clear and convincing evidence in this matter. For example, Representative Santos engaged in multiple campaign finance violations involving hundreds of thousands of dollars and made knowing and willful errors and omissions on his FDs, and was expelled by the House.⁶² Representative Schweikert reported a single fictitious \$100,000 loan to inflate his campaign's cash on hand, in addition to other campaign finance allegations, and negotiated a lesser sanction of reprimand and was fined \$50,000 by the House.⁶³ Other Members who were found to have engaged in the intentional circumvention of campaign finance laws were the subject of significant charges of violations by the Committee, as well as various sanctions.⁶⁴ The Committee has also recommended sanctions for making false statements on FDs⁶⁵ or otherwise failing to make disclosures required by law.⁶⁶ But, as detailed above, in many instances where Members were

⁵⁹ See, e.g., *Santos*; *Schweikert* at 6 (noting, "[W]hen an individual delays acknowledging violations under review by the Committee that they know to be true, not only can the work of the Committee be impeded, but such stalling is inconsistent with the duty of candor owed to the Committee, may be viewed as an aggravating factor depending on the circumstances or, as was the case in this matter, lead to a finding of a separate violation."); *Rangel* at 2 (recommending censure of Member based on cumulative nature of serious violations on a "continuous and prolonged basis").

⁶⁰ *Hinshaw* at 4.

⁶¹ However, the compliance firm has not conducted an audit of prior FEC filings or amended numerous improper FEC filings. See SAV ¶¶ 206-07.

⁶² *Santos*.

⁶³ *Schweikert* (reflecting settlement and willingness to admit to misconduct).

⁶⁴ *Hilliard* (reproval); *Gingrich* (reprimand).

⁶⁵ *Collins* (reproval); *Hansen* (reprimand).

⁶⁶ *McFall*; *Wilson*; *Sikes*.

alleged to have been involved in significant unethical activity, they have resigned from the House.⁶⁷

As in *Santos*, Respondent has engaged in a “highly unusual and damning” number of violations occurring over multiple years and “the nature of the violations are fundamental ethical failings that go to the core of the legitimacy of the electoral process.”⁶⁸ Respondent’s conduct also sets her apart from any prior Member due to the sheer volume of funds involved, totaling in the millions. For example, Representative Santos was expelled after he was found to have, among other things, reported a false \$500,000 loan. Representative Hunter resigned from the House after he pled guilty to illegally converting more than \$150,000 in campaign funds to personal use.

The Committee may consider whether a fine is appropriate in this matter. This could include a specified amount of money to be paid to the U.S. Treasury and/or garnishing Respondent’s wages from the House to pay for any fine or fee imposed. The amount of the fine is within the Committee’s discretion and can be based on numerous factors, such as Respondent’s personal financial gain, enrichment of lifestyle, improper income, campaign benefit, or any other amounts the Committee finds appropriate.⁶⁹ Additionally, the Committee can require Respondent to pay the late filing fees associated with her delinquent FDs.

Additionally, the Committee can direct Members to take steps to remediate improper conduct, including filing appropriate amendments to FDs and FEC reports, as well as remedial training. Finally, the Committee may impose any other sanction it deems proper. This could include removal from committee assignments, reduction in seniority, requiring a statement of apology, or other measures.

⁶⁷ See, e.g., Comm. on Ethics, *Statement Regarding the Investigative Subcommittee in the Matter of Representative Jeff Fortenberry* (Apr. 1, 2022), <https://ethics.house.gov/press-releases/statement-regarding-investigative-subcommittee-matter-representative-jeff-0/>; Comm. on Ethics, *Statement of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Ethics Regarding Representative Duncan Hunter* (Jan. 14, 2020), <https://ethics.house.gov/press-releases/statement-chairman-and-ranking-member-committee-ethics-regarding-representative-9-2/>; Comm. on Ethics, *Statement Regarding the Investigative Subcommittee in the Matter of Representative Chris Collins* (Oct. 1, 2019), <https://ethics.house.gov/press-releases/statement-regarding-investigative-subcommittee-matter-representative-chris-collins/>; Comm. on Ethics, *Statement of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Ethics Regarding Representative Chaka Fattah* (June 24, 2016), <https://ethics.house.gov/press-releases/statement-chairman-and-ranking-member-committee-ethics-regarding-representative-chak-0/>; Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *Summary of Activities One Hundred Fourth Congress*, H. Rept. 104-886, 104th Cong. 2d Sess. 24 (1997) (Representative Mel Reynolds); Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *Historical Summary of Conduct Cases in the House of Representatives*, at 22, 31 (Representative Walter Tucker and Delegate Fofu I.F. Sunia).

⁶⁸ *Santos* at 59.

⁶⁹ The highest fine previously imposed by the Committee on a Member was in the matter of Representative Schweikert, in which the Member was required to pay a \$50,000.00 fine. *Schweikert* at 111 (“The ISC believes a significant monetary fine is fitting in light of the significant though not fully quantifiable benefits that Representative Schweikert’s campaigns received as a result of much of the conduct discussed above.”). The Committee has also required a Member to pay for the cost of its investigation. *Gingrich* (requiring the Member to reimburse the House \$300,000).

CONCLUSION

Committee counsel respectfully submits this memorandum in advance of the April 21, 2026, Sanctions Hearing to aid the Committee in reaching a decision.

Dated: Washington, D.C.
April 17, 2026

Respectfully,

Sydney Bellwoar

Brittney Pescatore, *Director of Investigations*

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EXHIBIT 1

Misconduct Allegations in the House (1789-2026)¹

This list includes publicly disclosed instances where the House and/or Committee on Ethics (Committee) considered action involving misconduct by House Members, officers and employees.

The House has expelled 6 Members, censured 30 Members and former Members, and reprimanded 11 Members. The Ethics Committee has issued 19 reprovals.

1. **Rep. Matthew Lyon (1798):** attacked Rep. Roger Griswold on the House floor. Censure and expulsion resolutions failed.
2. **Rep. Roger Griswold and Rep. Matthew Lyon (1798):** one week after the above incident, the two Members fought again on the House floor. House adopted committee report recommending against expulsion. Motion to censure both Members failed.
3. **Rep. Matthew Lyon (1799):** convicted of violation of Sedition Act and imprisoned while a Member for four months. Re-elected. Expulsion resolution failed.
4. **Rep. Henry Clay (1825):** accused of supporting John Quincy Adams for president in the 1825 House proceedings in exchange for an appointment as Secretary of State. Rep. Clay demanded the House name a special committee to investigate the allegations, but his accuser refused to appear and the matter was dropped.
5. **Former Rep. Sam Houston (1832):** assaulted Rep. William Stanbery on the street in Georgetown for words spoken in debate by Stanbery. Rep. Stanbery tried to shoot Rep. Houston in response, but his pistol misfired. Rep. Houston was arrested and tried before the bar of the House. **Censure resolution adopted.**²
6. **Rep. William Stanbery (1832):** questioned the veracity of a witness to assault involving former Rep. Houston during House proceedings (see Houston above). A resolution to censure Rep. Stanbery for disrespect to the House, the Senate, and the state of Missouri was introduced. Rep. Stanbery apologized to the House and the resolution was withdrawn.

¹ This list focuses on relevant precedent relating to serious Member misconduct, and excludes cases that considered only inhabitancy, citizenship, or age, as well as cases involving “disloyalty” during the Civil War. It generally does not include the many historic cases where Members were subject to criminal proceedings or engaged in duels or other reported misconduct, but there was no evidence found that the House (or any of its committees) considered action relating to that misconduct. Members have continued to serve in Congress even while in prison (*e.g.*, Thomas Lane, 1956, served 4 months in prison for tax evasion, continued to serve and was re-elected; Rep. Matthew Lyon, 1799, served 4 months in prison for violating Sedition Act, continued to serve and was re-elected). Since 2008, House Rules have required the Committee to consider action whenever a Member is criminally charged.

² First censure by the House, although Rep. Houston was not a Member at the time of the censure.

7. **Rep. William Stanbery (1832):** insulted Speaker during floor debate. **Censured.**³
8. **Rep. John Quincy Adams (1832):** refused to vote on censure resolution regarding Rep. Stanbery. Censure resolution introduced and tabled.
9. **Rep. Sherrod Williams (1836):** insulted Member during floor debate. “Censured” without formal vote. House “reconsidered” censure two days later.⁴
10. **Rep. John Quincy Adams (1837):** disrespect to House by requesting to present a petition purported to be from slaves. Censure resolution introduced and after extensive debate the censure resolution was withdrawn.
11. **Rep. William J. Graves and Rep. Henry Wise (1838):** participated in a duel that resulted in the death of a Member, Rep. Jonathan Cilley. Rep. Cilley had disputed Wise in a floor debate. Rep. Graves, a friend of Wise, challenged Cilley to a duel. They met to duel with rifles at 80 yards and after the customary two attempts, neither was injured. Wise, acting as Graves’s second, insisted that the duel continue, instead of stopping (which was customary after two attempts). Cilley was killed during the third fire. Special committee recommended expulsion for Graves and censure for Wise. After lengthy debate the House tabled the matters.
12. **Rep. Alexander Duncan (1839):** insulted a Member in a newspaper article. Expulsion resolution withdrawn. Censure resolution tabled.
13. **Rep. John Quincy Adams (1842):** breach of privileges of the House by presenting a petition to the House from his constituents for dissolution of the Union. Censure resolution introduced. After extensive debate the House tabled the motion and rejected a motion to receive the petitions.
14. **Rep. Joshua R. Giddings (1842):** presented a series of resolutions related to slavery. **Censured.**
15. **Colt Patent Report (1854):** select committee found that Colt company sought to bribe Members. House tabled committee report.
16. **Rep. Philemon Herbert (1856):** acquitted of manslaughter. Shot and killed waiter at Willard Hotel restaurant in Washington, DC. House tabled resolution to refer matter to Judiciary Committee.

³ First Member of the House sanctioned by the House.

⁴ Historians do not list Rep. Williams as having been censured, due to the House’s reconsideration of the matter.

17. **Rep. Preston S. Brooks (1856):** assaulted Sen. Charles Sumner on floor of Senate. **Select committee recommended expulsion.** Expulsion resolution failed. Resigned and reelected.
18. **Rep. Laurence M. Keitt (1856):** complicity in assault on Sen. Sumner (see Brooks, above). **Censured** and resigned.
19. **Rep. Henry Edmundson (1856):** complicity in assault on Sen. Sumner (see Brooks, above). Censure resolution failed.
20. **Rep. Orsamus B. Matteson (1857):** corruption (accepted money in exchange for supporting Minnesota land bill). **Special committee recommended expulsion.** Resigned and **censured** after resignation. Reelected (see Matteson, below).
21. **Rep. William A. Gilbert (1857):** corruption (see Matteson, above). **Special committee recommended expulsion.** Resigned.
22. **Rep. Francis S. Edwards (1857):** corruption (see Matteson, above). **Special committee recommended expulsion.** Resigned.
23. **Rep. William W. Welch (1857):** corruption (see Matteson, above). **Special committee recommended expulsion.** House found insufficient evidence to expel and voted against further proceedings.
24. **Rep. Orsamus Matteson (1858):** corruption in previous Congress. Reelected after resignation and censure in 1857. Expulsion resolution introduced and tabled after special committee recommended no further action.
25. **Rep. George Houston (1860):** insulted Member during floor debate. Censure resolution withdrawn after lengthy debate and explanation by Rep. Houston.
26. **Rep.-elect John B. Clark (1861):** treason (“took up arms against United States”). **Expelled.**⁵
27. **Rep. John W. Reid (1861):** treason (“took up arms against United States”). **Expelled.**
28. **Rep. Henry C. Burnett (1861):** treason (“rebelled against United States”). **Expelled.**

⁵ First Member expelled from the House.

29. **Rep. Alexander Long (1864):** supported recognition of Confederacy during floor debate. Expulsion resolution modified to censure. **Censured.**
30. **Rep. Benjamin G. Harris (1864):** supported Confederacy during floor debate on censure of Rep. Long. Expulsion resolution failed. **Censured.**
31. **Rep. John W. Chanler (1866):** insulted House (proposed resolution supporting a presidential veto). **Censured.**
32. **Rep. Lovell H. Rousseau (1866):** assaulted Member outside the Capitol. Expulsion resolution failed. **Censured.**
33. **Rep. John W. Hunter (1867):** insulted Member during debate. **Censured.**
34. **House Committee on Public Expenditures Investigation (1867):** investigated allegations of bribery involving Members of the House who supported the purchase of Alaska. Newspaper articles alleged that backers of the purchase used more than \$2 million to bribe Members of Congress, lobbyists, and other government officials in exchange for their support of the purchase. The committee did not bring charges against any Member of Congress.
35. **Rep. Fernando Wood (1868):** used words offensive to the character of the House during debate. **Censured.**
36. **Del. Edward D. Holbrook (1869):** insulted a Member during debate. **Censured.**
37. **Rep. Benjamin F. Whittemore (1870):** corruption (sold appointments to military academies). Expulsion resolution tabled due to resignation. Resigned and **censured** after resignation. Reelected to same session of the House and **excluded.**
38. **Rep. John T. Deweese (1870):** corruption (see Whittemore, above). Resigned and **censured** after resignation. The Member who reported the censure resolution indicated that the committee would have reported an expulsion resolution had the House not tabled the expulsion resolution against former Rep. Whittemore.
39. **Rep. Roderick R. Butler (1870):** corruption (see Whittemore, above). Expulsion resolution failed. **Censured.**
40. **Credit Mobilier Scandal (1872-73):** special committee investigated whether promoters of the Union Pacific Railroad bribed Members of the House, including Speaker James Blaine.

Rep. Blaine was exonerated, as well as other Members. The Senate Committee concluded Sen. Patterson had bought Credit Mobilier stock from Rep. Ames at below market prices. The committee recommended Patterson's expulsion, but he retired upon the expiration of his term prior to Senate action. Rep. Henry Dawes, Vice President Schuyler Colfax, and Sen. Henry Wilson also received Credit Mobilier stock. Sen. Wilson was elected Vice President in 1872 and was not charged. Vice President Colfax had not been renominated for a second term prior to the charges.

41. **Rep. Oakes Ames (1873):** corruption (see Credit Mobilier scandal, above). **Special committee recommended expulsion. Censured.**
42. **Rep. James Brooks (1873):** corruption (see Credit Mobilier scandal, above). **Special committee recommended expulsion. Censured.**
43. **Rep. John Young Brown (1875):** insulted a Member during debate and lying to the Speaker. Expulsion resolution withdrawn. **Censured.** House later adopted resolution rescinding portion of censure related to lying to Speaker (1876).
44. **Rep. William King and Rep. John Schumaker (1876):** corruption and false testimony before congressional committee in a previous Congress. Investigated by Judiciary Committee. Majority report of committee concluded House had no jurisdiction to investigate alleged offense committed in previous Congress that was being reviewed by judicial system. Minority report found jurisdiction and recommended that expulsion be considered if allegations proved. No further House action reported.
45. **Rep. Charles Hays (1876):** corruption (sold appointment to military academy and made false certification). Judiciary Committee recommended no further action but concluded actions of Member raised "grave suspicions." House tabled committee report.
46. **Rep. James G. Blaine (1876):** corruption (sold worthless bonds to a railroad company for \$64,000.00). Investigated by Judiciary Committee and extensively debated on House floor. Fell ill and lost nomination for president at party convention. Resigned and subsequently appointed to U.S. Senate.
47. **Rep. Robert Smalls (1878):** convicted of accepting a bribe while a member of state legislature. Released on bond pending appeal after spending three days in prison. Judiciary Committee concluded arrest and detention by state authorities did not violate any right or privilege of the House.

48. **Rep. Joseph Acklen (1879):** charged with seducing a woman. House declined to hold that a question of privilege was involved.
49. **Rep. J. R. Chalmers (1879):** misconduct during Civil War. House declined to investigate.
50. **Rep. William D. Kelley and Rep. John D. White (1882):** insulted each other during floor debate. Censure resolution withdrawn after each Member made an explanation and apology to the House.
51. **Del.-elect George Cannon (1882):** polygamy. House voted to **exclude** the delegate-elect after he admitted to polygamy.
52. **Rep. John Van Voorhis (1883):** insulted Member during debate. Expulsion resolution withdrawn after explanation and apology. Censure resolution failed.
53. **Rep. William Kellogg (1884):** corruption prior to election to House. Resolution introduced to investigate. Rep. Kellogg raised a question of privilege and asked Justice Department to investigate. Resolution referred to Judiciary Committee and no further House action reported.
54. **Investigation of the House Sergeant-at-Arms (1889-1890):** cashier embezzled money from House account. New Sergeant-at-Arms elected. Select committee investigated and condemned former Sergeant-at-Arms for neglect. House adopted resolution to replace lost funds and Congress adopted legislation reforming procedures for the office.
55. **Rep. William D. Bynum (1890):** insulted Member during debate. **Censured.**
56. **Rep.-elect Brigham Roberts (1890):** polygamy. House **excluded** Member-elect and referred matter to special committee. House declared seat vacant.
57. **Rep. George Lilley (1908):** false corruption charges against Member. Select Committee concluded Rep. Lilley made false allegations against another Member of the House and acted in contempt of House. House approved report and conclusions of select committee. Rep. Lilley declined to seek reelection to the House.
58. **Rep. William Cockran (1909):** charged with election irregularities prior to his initial election to the House. House declined to investigate. Speaker ruled that there was a line of decisions that indicated the House may not take action for what a Member did in his capacity as a citizen before election.

59. **Rep. Richard Whaley (1913):** charged with violating the Corrupt Practices Act during his election campaign. Committee on Elections determined that the charges should be dismissed for lack of evidence.
60. **Rep. James McDermott (1914):** bribery (accepted loans from a person interested in pending legislation). **Select committee recommended censure.** Resigned and reelected.
61. **Rep. Victor Berger (1919-21):** convicted under Espionage Act. **Excluded.** The conviction was reversed in April 1921. Rep. Berger was elected to the seat in November 1922 and was seated on March 4, 1923.
62. **Rep. Thomas L. Blanton (1921):** inserted a document in the Congressional Record containing obscene language. **Censured.**
63. **Rep. John Langley and Rep. Frederick Zihlman (1924):** federal grand jury accused two unnamed Members of the House of corruption. House debated matter extensively and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. Rep. Langley convicted of conspiracy to violate Prohibition Act. Rep. Zihlman acquitted of all charges. Judiciary Committee recommended no further action against Rep. Zihlman and that the House defer action until conclusion of Rep. Langley's appeal. Rep. Langley did not participate in House proceedings after conviction.
64. **Rep. John Langley (1926):** reelected while appeal pending and credentials referred to special committee. Committee concluded House could not expel a Member for actions prior to election, even a conviction, and recommended no action until appeal resolved. Rep. Langley continued non-participation in House proceedings. Supreme Court declined to review appeal and Rep. Langley resigned.
65. **Rep. Francis Showmaker (1933):** convicted prior to election of sending defamatory matter through the mails. House refused to exclude.
66. **Rep. Andrew May (1946):** indicted for corruption involving munitions firm. Admitted to Senate Investigating Committee that he acted as an agent for munitions company while Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee but denied receiving any personal benefit. Addressed House under special privilege and denied receiving any personal benefit. Defeated for reelection and subsequently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government and bribery.
67. **Kenneth Romney, House Sergeant-at-Arms (1947):** embezzled money from House Bank and cashed bad checks for himself and a former Member. Replaced as Sergeant-at-Arms.

House appropriated money to pay for a portion of the missing funds. Convicted of false statements.

68. **Rep. William Miller (1964):** political opponents charged that Rep. Miller, Sen. Barry Goldwater's vice-presidential nominee, was involved in conflicts of interest. Resolution introduced calling for a select committee to investigate the allegations. The House took no action on the resolution.

69. **Rep. Charles Buckley (1964):** a Member of the House Public Works Committee charged that Rep. Buckley, the committee chairman, kept nine ghost employees on the committee payroll. The Speaker rejected request for a House investigation. Defeated in primary.

70. **Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (1967):** used committee travel funds for personal travel, improper payments to spouse and contempt of court. House Education and Labor committee investigated conduct of Rep. Powell as chairman of committee. Rep. Powell asked to step aside during administration of oath to Members of new Congress. **Select committee recommended censure, denial of seniority, and a fine.** House rejected recommendations of select committee and **excluded** Rep. Powell from 90th Congress. Supreme Court ruled exclusion unconstitutional. Reelected to fill vacancy caused by exclusion but declined to appear. Elected to 91st Congress in 1968. Seated by House for 91st Congress but **denied seniority and fined.**

71. **Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (1968):** an article in *Life* magazine linked Rep. Gallagher to organized crime. Committee conducted staff investigation but issued no report.

72. **Investigation into Voting Discrepancies in House (1969):** irregularities in roll-call votes (Members who were out of town recorded as having voted in 1968). Committee investigated and determined that honest errors accounted for discrepancies. Tally Clerk resigned.

73. **Rep. John Dowdy (1971):** convicted of conspiracy, violation of the Travel Act and perjury. Resigned subcommittee chairmanship. **Committee reported resolution recommending Member be stripped of voting privileges** (and that it was the sense of the House that any Member sentenced to two or more years in prison should refrain from voting on House or committee business). Rules Committee did not report resolution to the floor but Rep. Dowdy agreed to refrain from voting.⁶ Declined to run for reelection.

74. **Rep. Wilbur Mills (1974):** resigned as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee after incident with exotic dancer.

⁶ First effort by Committee to initiate action against a Member.

75. **Rep. Michael J. Harrington (1975):** complaint filed by a Member of the House alleged Rep. Harrington improperly disclosed executive session testimony before House Armed Services Committee of CIA Director related to U.S. involvement in 1970 elections in Chile. Committee investigated and dismissed complaint (determined disclosed information was not classified).⁷
76. **Armed Services Committee Members (1975):** Rep. Harrington filed complaint against 17 Members of the Committee on Armed Services, accusing them of violating House Rules by denying him access to executive session testimony. Complaints withdrawn.
77. **Rep. Robert L.F. Sikes (1976):** financial misconduct (improper financial disclosure and conflict of interest). 44 Members transmitted Common Cause complaint to Committee. The Committee found Rep. Sikes failed to disclose stock holdings, invested in bank stock at the same time he helped obtain a charter and federal insurance for the bank and sponsored legislation without disclosing that he had interest in property involved in the legislation. **Committee recommended reprimand. Reprimanded** by House.⁸ Party caucus subsequently voted to remove Rep. Sikes from chairmanship of an Appropriations subcommittee.
78. **Rep Wayne L. Hays (1976):** retained congressional employee on payroll for immoral purposes. Stepped down from chairmanship of House Administration Committee and party campaign committee after allegations. Committee investigated at request of Rep. Hays and another Member and Justice Department began inquiries. Resigned before hearings.
79. **Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (1976):** convicted of two felony counts of bribery relating to his service in local office while running for Congress in 1972. Expulsion resolution referred to Committee. **Committee recommended against expulsion.** House tabled expulsion resolution. Defeated in primary.
80. **Investigation into Intelligence Committee Leak (1976):** House directed Committee to investigate early publication of Intelligence Committee report. Committee investigated and held public hearings. Committee concluded a person in the legislative branch gave the report to a CBS reporter but could not identify who did it.

⁷ First investigation into conduct of a Member by Committee.

⁸ First sanction recommended by Committee. First modern reprimand by House. Prior to Rep. Sikes, the terms reprimand and censure had been used to denote censure. Committee Rule 25 states that reprimand is appropriate for “serious violations” of House standards and censure is appropriate for “more serious violations.”

81. **Preliminary Inquiry into Travel Vouchers (1976):** Committee staff conducted a preliminary inquiry into reported abuses by Members of travel vouchers. It was found that recent changes in the voucher procedure and voluntary reimbursement by most Members alleviated the need for formal action.
82. **Korean Influence Investigation (1976-78):** the Justice Department investigated up to 20 former or current House Members for ties with Korean lobbyist. Newspaper reports alleged up to 115 House Members had taken illegal gifts from South Korean agents. The House directed the Committee to investigate allegations of influence buying by the Republic of Korea and allegations of corruption and bribery against numerous Members of the House, including House leadership.⁹ Committee appointed special counsel and conducted four inquiries. Several former Members were subsequently convicted for activities related to this investigation. Several Members exonerated by investigation.
83. **Rep. Edward J. Patten (1978):** Committee held public investigative hearing and dismissed charges that Rep. Patten made a political contribution with funds provided by the Republic of Korea.
84. **Rep. Charles H. Wilson (1978):** false statement to Committee on questionnaire regarding Korean Influence Investigation regarding campaign contribution. **Committee recommended reprimand. Reprimanded** by House.
85. **Rep. John J. McFall (1978):** former majority whip charged with financial misconduct (failed to report \$3,000 campaign contribution). **Committee recommended reprimand. Reprimanded** by House.
86. **Rep. Edward J. Roybal (1978):** financial misconduct (failed to report campaign contribution) and false statements to Committee. **Committee recommended censure. Reprimanded** by House.
87. **Rep. Joshua Eilberg (1978):** Committee charged Member was improperly compensated for services in a matter in which the government had an interest (helped hospital obtain \$14.5 million grant). Indicted for conflict of interest. Defeated for reelection before House action. Subsequently pleaded guilty to violating 18 U.S.C. § 203.

⁹ A separate investigation by the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations concluded that a Korean lobbyist may have contributed \$750,000 to over 30 Members, but not as an agent for the Korean government. The report also stated that the State Department had indications that an aide to Rep. Gallagher (alleged to have received \$211,000 from the lobbyist) was an agent of the Korean CIA and that an aide to the Speaker was also a Korean CIA agent.

88. **Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (1979):** convicted of 29 counts of mail fraud and false statements related to improper payments from congressional staff. House referred expulsion resolution to Committee. **Committee recommended censure** after Rep. Diggs admitted to violating Rule 43(1) and 43(8). **Censured** by House. Resigned after losing criminal appeal.
89. **Alleged Misconduct Involving the Former Government of Iran (1979):** Committee appointed special counsel and issued staff report, which found there was not evidence indicating that any Member or employee engaged in misconduct (allegations of bribery and blackmail of Members of Congress).
90. **Alleged Misconduct Involving the Republic of South Africa (1980):** Committee appointed special counsel and issued staff report, which found there was not evidence of bribery and no intentional improper travel.
91. **Rep. Daniel J. Flood (1980):** indicted on bribery charges. Committee appointed special counsel and SAV adopted (conflict of interest). Disciplinary hearing deferred due to hospitalization of Rep. Flood. Resigned. Pleaded guilty to misdemeanor (defrauded government by conspiring to solicit illegal campaign contributions from individuals seeking federal contracts).
92. **Investigation of Voting Anomalies in House (1980):** votes recorded in the names of two Members who were not present in 1989. A Member requested an inquiry, and the Committee established a subcommittee to investigate. The Committee determined that the existing rules provided an insufficient basis for a penalty and voted to not file charges but recommended an addition to House Rule 8 which would clearly prohibit proxy voting.
93. **Rep. Charles H. Wilson (1980):** Committee found Rep. Wilson accepted money from a person with a direct interest in legislation, maintained a person on his payroll not performing duties commensurate with pay, and used campaign funds for personal use. **Committee recommended censure and denial of chairmanship. Censured** by House.
94. **ABSCAM Investigations (1980-81):** the House directed the Committee to investigate allegations of bribery and corruption against multiple Members.
95. **Rep. Michael J. Myers (1980):** convicted of bribery, conspiracy and Travel Act violations related to ABSCAM scandal (accepted money in return for promising to use official influence). **Committee recommended expulsion. Expelled** by House.¹⁰

¹⁰ First Member expelled since 1861 and first Member expelled for a charge other than treason.

96. **Rep. John Jenrette, Jr. (1980):** convicted of bribery and related charges in ABSCAM. Committee adopted SAV. Sanction hearing terminated by resignation.
97. **Rep. Raymond F. Lederer (1981):** convicted of bribery and related charges in ABSCAM scandal. **Committee recommended expulsion.** Resigned.
98. **Rep. John Murtha (1981):** Member of Committee described as an unindicted co-conspirator in ABSCAM. Recused from all ABSCAM investigations by Committee. Preliminary inquiry by Committee. Charges dismissed (special counsel resigned).
99. **Rep. Frederick W. Richmond (1982):** Committee investigation deferred at request of Justice Department. Pleaded guilty to federal charges of felony tax evasion and related misdemeanors and resigned.
100. **Sex and Drugs Investigation (1982-83):** House directed Committee to investigate charges of improper sexual conduct, illicit use or distribution of drugs and preferential treatment of House employees. Committee appointed special counsel and conducted ten inquiries or investigations. In addition to the Members formally investigated, the Committee concluded there was “substantial evidence” that three former Members either purchased or used cocaine or marijuana while they served in the House between 1978-82. The Committee also concluded that an additional employee of the doorkeeper’s office sold drugs with a Capitol tour guide, Robert Yesh (below), and James Beattie (below); after leaving doorkeeper’s office to work for a Member, employee was fired by the Member
101. **Robert Yesh (1983):** majority assistant cloakroom manager cooperated with Justice Department and Committee investigations. Preliminary investigation by Committee. Resigned and pleaded guilty to misdemeanor drug charges.
102. **James Beattie (1983):** employee of House doorkeepers office cooperated with Justice Department and Committee investigation. Preliminary investigation by Committee. Resigned and pleaded guilty to misdemeanor drug charges.
103. **Rep. Gerry Studds (1983):** sexual relationship with 17-year-old male House page. **Committee recommended reprimand. Censured** by House.
104. **Rep. Daniel Crane (1983):** sexual relationship with 17-year-old female House page. **Committee recommended reprimand. Censured** by House.
105. **James C. Howarth (1983):** majority chief page accused of having sexual relationship with 17-year-old female page under his direct supervision and drug charges. Committee adopted

SAV regarding sexual relationship and recommended dismissal from employment. Committee dismissed drug charge. Resigned prior to House action.

106. **Rep. Charles Wilson (1983):** allegations that he used and purchased cocaine and used marijuana. Committee investigated and found no basis for further action.

107. **Rep. Ronald Dellums (1983):** allegations that he used and purchased cocaine. Committee investigated and found no basis for further action.

108. **John Apperson, aide to Rep. Dellums (1983):** used cocaine. Committee investigated and found no basis for further action.

109. **Preliminary Inquiry Against a Legislative Assistant (1983):** use of cocaine by unnamed legislative assistant. Committee investigated and found no basis for further action.

110. **Investigation of Alleged Improper Alterations of House Documents (1983):** House directed Committee to investigate allegations of unauthorized changes to text of hearing transcripts. Committee found only one instance of improper alteration and recommended that a corrected transcript be prepared. Responsible employee, a former staffer of the Government Operations Committee, dismissed from employment with referral to Justice Department for a possible criminal investigation.

111. **Rep. George V. Hansen (1984):** financial misconduct (convicted of false statements regarding financial disclosure; failed to report over \$330,000 in income on financial disclosure statements, \$50,000 bank loan to spouse in 1978, \$84,000 silver commodities profit for 1979, loan of \$61,000 in 1980, and another \$135,000 in loans from private individuals in 1981). **Reprimanded** by House.

112. **Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro (1984):** inadequate and improper financial disclosure. Committee found technical violations and recommended no sanction.

113. **Ferraro Report Leak Investigation (1984):** Committee investigated improper disclosure of its report on Rep. Ferraro to the press but did not issue public report on its findings.

114. **Investigation of Alleged Improper Political Solicitation (1985):** Committee investigated a “Dear Colleague” letter distributed to House offices which advertised a political fundraising event. The Committee found that the letter was prepared by a contractor and that no Members had knowledge of the contents of the letter or details of its distribution. Committee report admonished political organizations to be particularly mindful of federal law regarding such matters.

115. **Rep. Dan Daniel (1986):** Committee found Member accepted free flights on corporate aircraft but recommended no sanction.
116. **Rep. Mac Sweeney (1986):** Committee found use of official resources for political purposes and congressional staff required to campaign, but no further action warranted. Public letter sent to Member.
117. **Rep. James Weaver (1986):** Committee found Member borrowed campaign funds for personal use and inadequate financial disclosure. No sanction recommended. Public report.
118. **Rep. Fernand J. St. Germain (1987):** chairman of Banking Committee, accepted free flights on corporate aircraft, intervened on behalf of a financial organization in which he had a financial interest, and inadequate financial disclosure. Committee found violations of HR 43(4), HR 43(6), and HR 44, but recommended no sanction. Public report.
119. **Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (1987):** purchased a townhouse with a member of her staff and maintained an employee on the payroll who had relocated outside of D.C. or Member's district. Committee conducted an informal staff review of press allegations and found improper payments to employee but no fraudulent intent. Committee recommended no sanction. Public letter sent to Member.
120. **Rep. Richard H. Stallings (1987):** Committee found campaign made improper loans to Rep. Stallings and a congressional employee. **Letter of Reproval.**
121. **Rep. William H. Boner (1987):** Committee deferred as request of Justice Department. Member resigned from House. Committee found Rep. Boner used campaign funds for personal and official purposes, improperly intervened with a government agent, improperly accepted free use of a boat and accepted legal fees for his wife from a defense contractor. Staff report published.
122. **Rep. Austin J. Murphy (1987):** misuse of office (allowed another person to cast vote, permitted former law firm access to official resources and maintained employee on payroll who was not performing duties commensurate with pay). **Reprimanded.**
123. **Rep. Charles G. Rose III (1988):** Committee found Rep. Rose borrowed campaign funds for personal use and made inadequate financial disclosure. **Letter of Reproval.**
124. **Rep. Mario Biaggi (1988):** convicted of receiving illegal gratuities and related crimes. **Committee recommended expulsion.** House deferred action pending result of second trial.

Convicted at second trial of bribery, accepting an illegal gratuity, false statements, mail fraud, extortion, perjury, racketeering, and filing false tax returns. Resigned prior to House action.

125. Del. Fofu I.F. Sunia and Administrative Assistant Matthew K. Iuli (1988): use of official resources to pay ghost employees and to pay personal and political expenses. Committee investigation deferred at request of Justice Department. Both pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to defraud the government and resigned.

126. Rep. Patrick L. Swindall (1988): indicted for perjury and defeated for reelection. Committee voted for preliminary inquiry. Convicted of perjury after term of office ended.

127. Investigation of Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information (1988): Committee investigated allegation of unauthorized disclosure of classified information by Rep. James Wright, the Speaker. No public disclosure of results of investigation. House Intelligence Committee gave Committee access to files and personnel. Rep. Wright sent a letter to the Committee contending his comments, about CIA activity in Nicaragua, were based on publicly available information.

128. Rep. Tony Coelho (1989): conflict of interest and improper financial disclosure. Resigned before Committee commenced investigation.

129. Rep. James C. Wright, Jr. (1989): Committee found Speaker sold books at speaking engagements and avoided honoraria limits, received impermissible gifts from spouse's employer and made inadequate financial disclosure. Resigned prior to adjudicatory hearing.

130. Rep. Jim Bates (1989): sexual harassment and campaign fundraising conducted in congressional office. [Letter of Reproof](#).

131. Rep. Bill Dickinson (1989): Committee sent Rep. Dickinson, ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee, a letter asking for an explanation about \$300,000 he obtained from a defense contractor. Newspaper reports alleged the money was solicited for a business venture in which Rep. Dickinson would put up no money but was to get 1/3 of profits. No further action.

132. Rep. Robert Garcia (1990): Rep. Garcia and wife convicted of conspiracy and Travel Act violations related to second Biaggi conviction (see Biaggi, above). Committee began inquiry and Member resigned. Conviction later overturned.

133. Rep. Gus Savage (1990): Committee found Member made improper sexual advances towards a Peace Corps volunteer while on a trip to Africa and issued public report

“disapproving” of his conduct but determining no further actions was needed because he had written an apology letter. Rep. Savage personally attacked three Members on the floor who had asked for the investigation, after the Committee report was released. The remarks were deleted at the suggestion of the Parliamentarian, who stated the presiding officer should have ruled the remarks out of order. The House approved a resolution calling for a review of the rules regarding deletions to the record.

134. **Rep. Newt Gingrich (1990):** complaints filed that Member used book partnerships to avoid outside income limits or to obtain impermissible gifts or contributions, improper use of official resources to prepare book and inadequate financial disclosure. Committee dismissed complaints but directed Member to amend financial disclosure statements and to exercise better oversight regarding use of official stationary and frank. Committee issued extensive statement.

135. **Rep. Barney Frank (1990):** Committee initiated inquiry into alleged misconduct involving use of Rep. Frank’s personal residence for prostitution, Rep. Frank’s contacts with probation officer on behalf of a friend, improper dismissal of parking tickets, and alleged sexual activity in the House gym. Rep. Frank waived rights to SAV and disciplinary hearing and admitted preparing memorandum containing misleading statements that could have been perceived as an attempt to use political influence and arranging improper administrative dismissal of parking tickets. **Committee recommended reprimand.** Expulsion and censure resolutions failed. **Reprimanded** by House.

136. **Rep. Donald E. “Buz” Lukens (1990):** convicted of misdemeanor (sex with an underage woman). Additional charges found by Committee (improper sexual advances to Capitol elevator operator). Resigned. Staff report published.

137. **Rep. Gerry Sikorski (1990):** Committee dismissed complaint alleging Member required congressional staff to do personal chores and campaign work.

138. **Rep. Roy Dyson (1990):** Committee dismissed complaint alleging misuse of official funds for campaign purposes and discrimination against women in hiring.

139. **Del. Walter Fauntroy (1990):** Justice Department referred allegations of payroll padding to Committee. Committee took no action and Rep. Fauntroy left Congress at the end of the session.

140. **Rep. Arlan Strangeland (1990):** complaint filed by Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party over a series of telephone calls charged to his House credit card. Committee took no action after Rep. Strangeland lost his reelection bid.

141. **Rep. Bill Alexander (1991):** conflict of interest with managers of foundation that received federal appropriations. Committee investigated. Inquiry ended when Member severed connection with foundation.

142. **House Restaurant (1991):** in wake of the House Bank scandal, Rep. Oakar and Rep. Pat Roberts revealed that 250 Members owed the restaurant \$255,000. House Administration committee instituted new policy of no credit. Speaker Foley announced outside groups would no longer be allowed to hold functions unless they paid in advance.

143. **Traffic Tickets (1991):** House ended policy of having Sergeant-at-Arms void traffic tickets received by Members on official business. Under DC law, a Member on official business was allowed to park in most illegal spots and if ticketed, the ticket would be voided. Under the new policy, Members would still be able to request a ticket be voided but would have to do it themselves, without the aid of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

144. **House Bank (1991-92):** abuse of check-cashing privileges at House Bank between 1988 and 1990. House directed Committee to investigate. Special counsel appointed. Committee disclosed list of 22 current and former Members who the Committee determined had “abused” their banking privileges. House directed Committee to disclose names of all Members who wrote overdrafts but were not considered to have abused privileges. Three Members were convicted after leaving the House of charges related to the House Bank.

145. **Jack Russ, House Sergeant-at-Arms (1992):** bad checks, defrauding business investors, and failure to disclose debt on financial disclosure statements. Resigned and pleaded guilty to three felony counts. Rep. Robert Walker alleged on the House floor that some of the bad checks cashed by Russ were used to pay gambling debts for Members of the House. Rep. Walker stated allegation was based on testimony given to the Committee.

146. **House Post Office (1992-94):** federal prosecutors began an investigation in 1991 into embezzlement and narcotics distribution by employees of the office. The House Administration Committee issued a report finding the office was run inefficiently and the House directed Committee to investigate allegations of embezzlement and improper conversion of stamps for cash to at least 3 Members. Investigation deferred at request of Justice Department. Federal grand jury subpoenaed expense account records of the 3 Members. By 1993, 7 House employees were convicted in the inquiry, 2 Members later convicted of related charges.

147. **Rep. Gary Ackerman (1992):** resigned from Committee after being accused of leaking the list of top abusers during the Committee's investigation of the House Bank. The Committee announced it would take no action against Rep. Ackerman.
148. **Rep. Joseph McDade (1992):** indicted on federal charges of bribery, illegal gratuity and extortion. Party leadership denied Rep. McDade chairmanship of Appropriations Committee in 1995. Acquitted in 1996.
149. **House Administration Committee Investigation (1993):** Oversight Subcommittee investigated allegations that the House Finance Office violated its rules in overseeing payroll for a Member. Employees admitted to doing favors for the Member, including allowing him to have the same payroll overseer for years, instead of switching every 2 years as required by office policy. Employees said they could not locate Member's payroll records when subpoenaed by Justice Department. 210 documents determined to be missing.
150. **Rep. Thomas Foley (1993):** *Roll Call* reported that Rep. Foley, the Speaker, allowed a friend to invest for Rep. Foley in low-risk stock purchases that were generally not available to investors in Rep. Foley's investment category, earning approximately \$100,000 between 1988-92. 10 Members sent a letter to the Speaker, suggesting the profits might be considered gifts under the House rules. The Speaker announced he would stop the practice.
151. **Rep. Newt Gingrich (1994-97) (9/12/92 First Jones Complaint):** first of nine complaints filed against Rep. Gingrich (who became speaker in January 1995) between 1994 and 1997. Alleged misuse of official resources, conflict of interest, misuse of tax-exempt entities and improper relationship with a foundation. Committee investigated and Rep. Gingrich admitted to amended one-count SAV (discredit to House) and **Committee's recommendation of reprimand**. Admitted responsibility for two materially misleading statements to Committee and failure to seek and follow legal advice which resulted in failure to take appropriate steps to ensure a workshop and college course were in compliance with IRS Code. **Reprimanded** by House and **directed to reimburse House the cost of the investigation, \$300,000**.
152. **Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (1994):** indicted on 17 counts of mail fraud, wire fraud, witness tampering, concealing a material fact, false statements, embezzlement of public funds and conspiracy arising from House Post Office investigation and guilty plea by former postmaster. Committee deferred at request of U.S. Attorney. Defeated for reelection. Pleaded guilty to two counts of mail fraud after term of office ended.
153. **Rep. Martin Frost (1994):** complaint filed alleging misuse of congressional staff for redistricting work and improper campaign contributions by congressional staff. Committee

dismissed complaint but sent public letter finding technical violations of campaign regulations. Member agreed to reimbursement.

154. Allegations of Ghost Voting (1994): after allegations surfaced of ghost voting early in the year, the Speaker and Minority Leader, after informal investigations, both made statements that there was not a basis for a formal investigation.

155. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1995) (1/26/95 Second Jones Complaint): re-alleged charges in first complaint and added additional charges regarding book deal, conflict of interest, improper solicitation, improper use of official resources, and improper interventions with federal authorities. Committee dismissed complaint but strongly questioned “the appropriateness of what some could describe as an attempt . . . to capitalize on his office.” Committee recommended to House that rules on book contracts be changed. House adopted resolution restricting advances from book contracts but not subjecting royalty income to outside earned income limit.

156. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1995) (2/13/95, First Miller Complaint): improper use of volunteer for official purposes. Committee concluded use of volunteer to assemble leadership staff violated HR 45 (prohibits improper use of official resources) and that the volunteer’s routine presence in the congressional office created the appearance of improper comingling of political and official resources. Committee sent public letter to Member but took no further action.

157. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1995) (2/23/95 Schroeder, Johnston, and McKinney Complaint): accepted free cable television coverage of college lectures and improper gifts/solicitations. Committee dismissed complaint. Public letter sent to Member and public report issued.

158. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1995) (3/8 and 5/15/95 Bonior Complaints): statements on House floor for political reasons and use of official resources for political purposes. Committee found 12 special order speeches violated House Rules because they constituted use of official resources of the House floor for political purposes but no sanction warranted because other Members had given out 1-800 telephone numbers previously without punishment. Committee advised House that it intended to enforce violations in the future. Complaint dismissed. Public letter sent to Member and public report issues.

159. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1995-1998) (12/14/95 and 1/31/96 Bonior, DeLauro, Lewis, Miller, and Schoeder Complaint): complaint alleged Rep. Gingrich violated laws governing tax-exempt organization, intervened improperly with government agencies, received improper personal benefits from a PAC, violated campaign finance rules, and cumulative alleged misconduct cited through the complaint separately violated HR 43(1). Committee referred first allegation to Investigative Subcommittee handling First Jones Complaint (above) and

dismissed remaining allegations. Public letter sent to Member. Committee concluded that the evidence demonstrated repeated violations of HR 45 but took no further action as the violations occurred during 1990-91 and there was no evidence of continuing violations. Committee deferred to finding by courts in the PAC-related issues.

160. Rep. Richard Armey (1995): admitted to allowing a private entity to use terms in a letter that created the appearance of a congressional endorsement. Complaint dismissed. Public letter sent to Member and press statement released by Committee. Committee strongly recommended Member take necessary steps to ensure familiarity with House Rules and reissued guidance concerning the use of stationary.

161. Rep. Mel Reynolds (1995): Committee investigated allegations of misuse of congressional staff for personal purposes, use of official resources for campaign and personal purposes, false statements, and related charges. Convicted of criminal sexual assault and related charges in state court. Resigned.

162. Rep. Charles Wilson (1995): FEC transmitted information to Committee developed during an investigation. Rep. Wilson admitted to receipt of personal loans from campaign committee and failure to disclose campaign debt on financial disclosure statement. Complaint dismissed and public letter admonishing Member released. Member did not run for reelection.

163. Rep. Walter Tucker (1995): convicted of seven counts of extortion and two counts of tax evasion in federal court. Expulsion resolution filed. Resigned.

164. Materials from the House Inspector General (1995-96): during the 104th Congress the Committee received two referrals from the House Inspector General. In one instance no further investigation was merited, and in the second, involving an audit conducted by the Inspector General's office, the responsible employee had left House employment.

165. Rep. David McIntosh (1996): complaint alleged that Rep. McIntosh allowed a forged document to be distributed at a committee meeting and displayed on the House floor and permitted a congressional employee to question a witness regarding observance of a religious holiday. Rep. McIntosh apologized and formalized a written policy for his staff regarding harassing, insensitive or discriminatory behavior. Committee dismissed the complaint and voted not to make its letter to the Member public.

166. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1996) (11/15/95 **Second Miller Complaint**): complaint filed by Member on behalf of outside organization that alleged Rep. Gingrich improperly used services of a volunteer in his congressional office in violation of HR 45. Committee concluded the

individual's volunteer services, which had terminated by the time of the complaint, did not comply with applicable guidelines but dismissed the complaint. Public letter sent to Member.

167. Rep. Robert Torricelli (1996): complaint filed alleging that Rep. Torricelli used a congressional fax machine to send a press release having a political purpose. Committee determined the use of the fax machine violated applicable rules on use of official resources and Rep. Torricelli acknowledged the press release could be construed to have a political message and reimbursed government for use of the fax. Committee dismissed complaint but sent public letter to the Member.

168. Rep. Dick Zimmer (1996): complaint filed alleging use of congressional fax for non-official business. Complaint was returned, resubmitted, and dismissed by Committee.

169. Rep. David Bonior (1996): complaint filed by outside organization that Rep. Bonior used congressional employees to work on a book he published in 1984. Complaint returned by Committee because alleged violations occurred before the third previous Congress. A second complaint filed by an outside organization alleged improper salary payments to congressional staffer prior to her marriage to Rep. Bonior. Committee determined allegations were unsupported and dismissed the complaint.

170. Rep. Gerald Solomon (1996): letter submitted alleged Rep. Solomon sent a letter and press release to a NY State assemblyman that included language that implied possible political retaliation because of a disagreement, in violation of HR 45. Committee dismissed complaint and released a public letter to Member. Advised Member to avoid appearance of impropriety and be judicious in language used on correspondence with official letterhead.

171. Rep. James McDermott (1996): complaint filed alleged Rep. McDermott, the Ranking Member of the Committee, had participated in Committee deliberations involving complaints filed with the substantial assistance of Rep. McDermott's PAC and that he violated Committee confidentiality rules. Recused himself from proceeding on the matter. Committee dismissed complaint and released a public letter. Letter cautioned Committee Members on public statements regarding Committee matters.

172. Rep. Newt Gingrich (1996) (4/22/96 Third Miller Complaint): last complaint filed against Rep. Gingrich. Complaint filed on behalf of outside organization alleged further improper use of volunteer in congressional office in violation of HR 45. Committee directed Rep. Gingrich to take immediate steps to prevent the reoccurrence of similar incidents and ensure compliance with applicable standards and to guard against even the appearance of impropriety. Complaint dismissed but public letter sent to Member.

173. **Rep. Richard Gephardt (1996):** complaint filed alleged inadequate financial disclosure, possible IRS violations and campaign finance violations regarding a series of land sales and financial arrangements for vacation property. Committee obtained additional information from Rep. Gephardt and he amended his 1991 and 1992 financial disclosure statements. Committee dismissed complaint and released a public letter to the Member.

174. **Rep. Enid Greene (1996):** Committee monitored federal grand jury proceedings and FEC investigation of improper financial disclosure and campaign finance law violations. Committee voted not to take action pending result of FEC violation. Rep. Greene's ex-husband pleaded guilty to three felonies and one misdemeanor relating to her 1994 House campaign. Rep. Greene declined to seek reelection. Justice Department notified Rep. Greene she was no longer under investigation in October 1996.

175. **Rep. Barbara Rose Collins (1997):** Committee self-initiated investigation. Investigative Subcommittee adopted SAV which charged misuse of official resources, misuse of campaign resources, misuse of scholarship committee funds, maintenance of an unofficial account, improper staff raises, and improper solicitation of campaign contributions. Investigative Subcommittee recommended no further action be taken due to Rep. Collins' primary defeat. Committee took no further action. Public report.

176. **Rep. Tom DeLay (1997):** improperly linked campaign contributions to official acts. Complaint dismissed but Committee press release noted Rep. DeLay was advised to avoid creating the impression of linkage between official acts and campaign contributions.

177. **Rep. Jay Kim (1998):** pleaded guilty in 1997 to three misdemeanor violations of federal election laws (knowingly accepted \$50,000 contribution from foreign national, accepted an illegal \$12,000 corporate contribution, and directed a company to give more than \$83,000 in illegal contributions to his campaign); pleaded guilty on behalf of campaign committee to five felony violations of federal election laws. Investigative Subcommittee adopted SAV that charged additional violations, including false statements on financial disclosure forms, false statements to the Committee, obstruction of justice, and violation of the House gift rule and outside income limits. Member defeated in primary. Committee recommended no further action due to end of session. Rep. Kim's wife pleaded guilty to two charges involving acceptance of more than \$19,000 in illegal contributions. In related matters in 1997, five Korean corporations pleaded guilty to making illegal corporate contributions to Kim campaign and were fined \$1.6 million and former Kim treasurer convicted of accepting and concealing at least \$23,000 in illegal contributions.

178. **Robin Carle, Clerk of the House (1998):** Committee received referral from the House Inspector General pertaining to the Clerk. Resigned prior to Committee action.

179. **Rep. E.G. “Bud” Shuster (2000):** admitted to one count SAV adopted by Investigative Subcommittee finding pattern of conduct bringing discredit to the House, in violation of HR 43(1) (relationship with former chief of staff created appearance that his official decision might have been improperly affected, violation of the gift rule, improper use of official resources, improper campaign work by congressional employees, appearance of personal use of campaign funds, and appearance of improper post-employment actions by former chief of staff). **Letter of Reproval.**

180. **Rep. Corinne Brown (2000):** improper gifts and relationship with wealthy African businessman serving prison sentence in the United States. Committee self-initiated investigation and Investigative Subcommittee established. Complaint dismissed but public statement concluded relationship “raised concerns” and “demonstrated, at the least, poor judgment.” No report.

181. **Rep. Earl Hilliard (2001):** admitted to pattern and practice of violating HR 43(6) (campaign loaned money to individuals for purposes not attributable to any bona fide campaign or political purpose, campaign converted campaign funds for use by individuals for salary/benefits for performing services for corporations owned or controlled by Rep. Hilliard and converted campaign funds for personal use). Investigative Subcommittee recommended letter of reproval. Committee adopted **letter of Reproval.** Public report.

182. **Rep. Steve Buyer (2001):** Committee dismissed complaint that Rep. Buyer used official resources to lend support to Republican party during the 2000 presidential ballot recount in Florida. Letter dismissing complaint released publicly.

183. **Rep. Gary Condit (2001):** Committee received a letter from a Member requesting the Committee begin an inquiry into allegations that Rep. Condit was involved in the disappearance of an intern and may have obstructed justice. Committee announced it was deferring investigation while relevant law enforcement agencies were reviewing the allegations. Defeated in reelection campaign.

184. **Rep. James A. Traficant, Jr. (2002):** convicted in federal court of ten counts of conspiracy related to bribery, receiving an illegal gratuity, obstruction of justice, filing false tax returns and racketeering. Investigative Subcommittee reviewed trial transcript and evidence and adopted SAV based on the trial evidence. Adjudicatory Subcommittee held public hearings and found nine of ten counts in SAV proven. **Committee recommended expulsion. Expelled** by House. Sentenced to 8 years in prison.

185. **Voting on Medicare Investigation (2004):** Investigative Subcommittee found Members not given compensation for vote, but conduct could support violation of House Rules. No Committee action but admonishment of several Members. Public report.
186. **Rep. Karen McCarthy (2004):** personal use of official funds. Committee directed Member to repay cost of personal trip. Public statement stating she did not do so but was leaving the House.
187. **Rep. Tom Feeney (2005):** self-reported \$5,643 trip to Scotland. Committee directed Member to reimburse Treasury cost of trip. Public statement.
188. **Rep. Randall “Duke” Cunningham (2005):** pled guilty to criminal conspiracy and tax evasion. Resigned prior to Committee action.
189. **House Pages Investigation (2006):** Investigative Subcommittee found multiple instances of Members, officers, and staff acting inappropriately. Investigative Subcommittee recommended reforms for page program. Public report.
190. **Rep. Robert W. Ney (2006):** pled guilty to charges of conspiracy and making false statements in relation to Abramoff scandal. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to Committee action.
191. **Rep. James McDermott (2006):** disclosed contents of intercepted phone call to the media, but not subject to confidentiality agreement. Investigative Subcommittee recommended no sanction. Public report.
192. **Rep. Tom DeLay (2006):** complaint filed alleging special favors, violations of state election law, and misuse of official resources. Committee issued letter of admonition with respect to special favors and misuse of official resources. Resigned prior to Committee action on election law allegations.
193. **Rep. John Conyers (2006):** Committee found misuse of official resources and issued public statement.
194. **Rep. Curt Weldon (2006):** Committee found violation of House gift rule and required Member to reimburse value of gift, which exceeded \$23,000. Public statement.
195. **Rep. Bob Filner (2007):** pled guilty to misdemeanor assault and battery. Investigative Subcommittee determined misconduct was addressed by criminal proceeding.

196. **Rep. William J. Jefferson (2007)**: indicted on 16 counts related to corruption (Member or family received things of value in exchange for official action). Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee and deferred at request of Justice Department. Term of office ended prior to further Committee action. Subsequently convicted on 11 counts.
197. **Rep. Vito Fossella (2008)**: driving under influence of alcohol. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Term of office ended prior to further Committee action.
198. **Rep. Rick Renzi (2008)**: convicted on 17 counts of campaign finance embezzlement, conspiracy, wire fraud, money laundering, extortion, and insurance fraud. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Term of office ended prior to further Committee action.
199. **Rep. Addison Graves “Joe” Wilson (2009)**: reprimand resolution introduced that Member interrupted President’s remarks before a Joint Session in “breach of decorum and degrad[ing] the proceedings.” No Committee-level action, but **Reprimanded** by House.
200. **Rep. Zack Space (2009)**: charged with driving with expired license. Committee issued public statement that penalty of \$140 fine by court was sufficient penalty.
201. **Rep. Sam Graves (2009)**: Committee dismissed allegations that Member had personal financial benefit from testimony of a witness at a Committee on Small Business hearing. Public report.
202. **Officially Connected Travel (Carib News) (2010)**: allegations that Members accepted impermissible gift of travel provided by the Carib News Foundation. Investigative Subcommittee found Members did not knowingly accept gifts. Committee admonished several Members and required one Member to repay cost of the trip, referred Carib News to Justice Department.
203. **Rep. Forney “Pete” Stark (2010)**: OCC referral of allegations Member received improper homestead tax credit on personal residence. Committee dismissed and released public report.
204. **Lobbying Activities of Paul Magliocchetti and Associates Group Inc. (PMA) Investigation (2010)**: potential connections between defense subcommittee earmarks and campaign contributions and the lobbying activities of PMA. Committee found no Member or employee violated any relevant laws or House Rules. Public report.

205. **Rep. Laura Richardson (2010):** Investigative Subcommittee found Member did not knowingly accept gift and dismissed allegations related to financial disclosure violation. Investigative Subcommittee recommended no sanction. Public report.
206. **Rep. Charles B. Rangel (2010):** Investigative Subcommittee adopted SAV alleging misuse of congressional letterhead for fundraising, impermissible use of rent-controlled facility for campaign headquarters, and inaccurate financial disclosure statements and federal tax returns. Adjudicatory Subcommittee found 11 of 12 counts. **Committee recommended censure. Censured** by House.
207. **Per Diem Expenses Investigation (2010):** Committee released public statement that staff found no violation related to allegations that six Members retained excess per diem funds in connection with official travel. Staff report.
208. **Rep. Eric Massa (2011):** allegations of sexual harassment and use of official resources for campaign purposes. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to further Committee action.
209. **Rep. John Campbell, Rep. Joseph Crowley, Rep. Jeb Hensarling, Rep. Christopher Lee, Rep. Frank Lucas, Rep. Tom Price, and Rep. Melvin Watt (2011):** Committee released public statement that staff found no violation related to allegations that Members gave special treatment or access to campaign donors or took official actions based on campaign contributions. Staff report.
210. **Michael Collins, chief of staff for Rep. John Lewis (2011):** Committee determined Collins failed to report outside income he had received from 2005-09 on both of his financial disclosure statements and his federal income taxes for those years. **Reproved** by Committee and agreed to pay \$1,000 “fine.” Required to amend financial disclosure statements and tax returns and pay unpaid taxes.
211. **Gregory Hill (2011):** Committee found House employee made outside income in excess of senior staff rate in 2009 due to clerical error of the employer and staffer took steps to correct the action and repay excess amount. Public report.
212. **Rep. Don Young (2011):** Committee found no violation of LEF contribution limit. Public report.
213. **Rep. Shelley Berkley (2012):** Investigative Subcommittee found Member violated conflict of interest rules but no evidence Member intended to enrich herself. Investigative Subcommittee recommended reproof. **Reproved** by Committee. Public report.

214. **Rep. Vern Buchanan (2012):** Committee found Member did not file complete and accurate financial disclosure statements for 2007-10. Member filed amended reports during investigation and errors were not substantively different than other errors corrected by amendments every year. Public report.
215. **Rep. Gregory W. Meeks (2012):** Member failed to report \$40,000 loan on financial disclosure statements from 2007-2009 but omission was not knowing or willful. Public report.
216. **Rep. Maxine Waters and Chief of Staff (2012):** Investigative Subcommittee adopted SAV charging Member and chief of staff with violating conflict of interest rules. Adjudicatory Subcommittee did not find clear and convincing evidence related to Member. No Committee action. Adjudicatory Subcommittee found chief of staff knew or should have known of conflict of interest. **Letter of Reproof** by Committee.
217. **Rep. Laura Richardson (2012):** Investigative Subcommittee adopted SAV finding Member improperly used House resources for campaign, personal, and unofficial purposes, obstructed the investigation through alteration or destruction of evidence, failure to produce documents in response to RFI and subpoena, and attempt to influence witness testimony. Member admitted all 7 counts in SAV. **Committee recommended reprimand and \$10,000 fine. Reprimanded and fined** by House.
218. **Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (2012):** allegations that Member offered to raise funds for then-Illinois governor in exchange for appointment to U.S. Senate. Justice Department requested deferral. Resigned prior to Committee action.
219. **Rep. Jean Schmidt (2012):** Committee found Member received improper gift and directed Member to reimburse value of gift and amend financial disclosure reports for 2008-09. Public report.
220. **Rep. Silvestre Reyes (2012):** allegations referred by OCC that Member held campaign meetings on House property and improperly used campaign funds to pay for expenses related to daughter's residence. Term in office ended prior to further Committee action.
221. **Countrywide Financial Corporation Investigation (2012):** allegations that Members and employees received discounts on personal residential or vacation property loans and loan applications handled as "VIP" due to House employment/Membership. Many allegations were no longer in the Committee's jurisdiction (no longer Member/employee or older than third previous Congress). Public statement advising Members and employees not to use position for personal gain or benefit.

222. **Rep. William Owens and Rep. Peter Roskam (2013):** investigation of trips to Taiwan. Committee unable to determine if Rep. Roskam's travel was improper but that lobbyist was involved in Rep. Owens' trip, violating the privately sponsored travel rules. Rep. Owens repaid value of travel prior to Committee review. Public report.
223. **Rep. John Tierney (2013):** Committee unable to determine whether payments to Member's wife were gifts or income required to be reported to the IRS and on financial disclosure statements. Public report.
224. **Rep. Robert Andrews (2013):** multiple campaign finance allegations. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to conclusion of ISC.
225. **Staff Travel Provided by Turkish Coalition of America Investigation (2013):** five House employees participated in privately sponsored trip to Turkey paid in part by Turkish Coalition of America, approved by Committee before learning Coalition retained a registered lobbyist. No evidence staffers were aware. Public report.
226. **Rep. Michele Bachmann (2014):** multiple campaign finance allegations referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
227. **Rep. Timothy Bishop (2014):** allegation of campaign contribution by constituent seeking official action. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
228. **Rep. Paul Broun (2014):** allegation of misuse of MRA referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
229. **Rep. Tom Petri (2014):** Committee found Member sought and followed Committee advice on official actions taken related to entities in which he had a financial interest. Public report.
230. **Rep. Henry J. "Trey" Radel III (2014):** pled guilty to possession of cocaine. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to further Committee action.
231. **Rep. Steve Stockman (2014):** multiple campaign finance allegations under investigation by Committee; Justice Department requested deferral. Term in office ended prior to further Committee action.
232. **Rep. Michael Grimm (2014):** allegations Member solicited and accepted improper donations to campaign in exchange for official acts; Justice Department requested deferral.

Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to further Committee action.

233. Rep. Don Young (2014): Justice Department referred allegations that Member misused campaign funds for personal purposes, accepted improper gifts, and failed to report gifts on financial disclosure statements. Investigative Subcommittee recommended reproof. **Reproved** by Committee and reimbursement of gift, amendment of financial disclosures. Public Report.

234. Rep. Phil Gingrey (2014): Committee determined Member invested \$250,000 and subsequently took official actions to assist bank in which he made investment, but no evidence that there was a financial benefit for the Member. **Reproved** by Committee.

235. Rep. Judy Chu (2014): Committee found chief of staff and legislative director directed congressional staff to perform campaign work using official resources, but no evidence Member was aware. **Reproved** by Committee. Private letter to Member noting her repayment of misused resources.

236. Rep. Alcee Hastings (2014): Committee dismissed allegations of employment discrimination and sexual harassment, despite “conduct that was less than professional.” Public report.

237. Rep. Robert Pittenger (2015): allegations Member received compensation for involvement with fiduciary business; Justice Department requested deferral. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Term of office ended prior to Committee resolution.

238. Rep. Jared Polis (2015): Committee dismissed allegations that Member used official resources to promote businesses. Public report.

239. Officially Connected Travel by House Members to Azerbaijan Investigations (2013): Members received impermissible gifts of travel and tangible gifts in connection with privately sponsored, officially connected travel to Turkey and/or Azerbaijan. Six Members required to return or otherwise remedy certain gifts. Public report. Referred allegations to Justice Department regarding trip sponsor.

240. Rep. Aaron Shock (2015): Committee investigation opened into allegations Member solicited contributions in excess of contribution limits. Resigned prior to further Committee action.

241. **Rep. Vern Buchanan (2016):** multiple campaign finance allegations. Committee cautioned Member to exercise more diligence over campaign. Public report.
242. **Rep. Alan Grayson (2016):** allegations of compensation involving fiduciary entity and other conflicts of interest, financial disclosure statements, use of official resources to support outside business, agreement with the government while in office, and misuse of official funds for campaign purposes. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
243. **Rep. Mike Honda (2016):** allegations of misuse of official resources for campaign purposes. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
244. **Rep. Chaka Fattah (2016):** convicted on 23 counts related to corruption (racketeering, fraud, bribery and money laundering). Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee and deferred at request of the Department of Justice. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.
245. **Rep. Corrine Brown (2016):** indicted for 22 counts related to corruption (mail fraud, false tax returns); Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee and deferred at request of Justice Department. Term of office ended prior to further Committee action. Convicted on 18 counts in 2017; conviction subsequently overturned in 2021 and pled guilty in 2022 to avoid retrial.
246. **Rep. Ed Whitfield (2016):** Investigative Subcommittee found special privileges to spouse and recommended reproof. **Reproved** by Committee. Public report.
247. **Rep. David McKinley (2016):** Committee found Member disregarded Committee guidance to remove his name from engineering firm he founded before being elected to Congress and that decision to sell the firm with his name attached violated the Ethics in Government Act and House Rules, even though the Member relied on advice of attorney. **Reproved** by Committee.
248. **Rep. Marlin Stutzman (2016):** allegations of personal use of campaign funds referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
249. **Rep. Trent Franks (2017):** allegations of sexual harassment and retaliation. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.
250. **Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (2017):** allegations of sexual harassment, payment of staff during period when not performing official duties, discrimination, misuse of official resources for personal purposes. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.

251. **Rep. Ben Ray Lujan (2017):** Committee dismissed allegations of conducting campaign activity on the floor, soliciting contributions from a federal building, or using image of floor for campaign purposes but found campaign consultant used image of House proceedings without Member's knowledge. Public report.
252. **Rep. Devin Nunes (2017):** Committee dismissed allegations that Member made unauthorized disclosures of classified information. Public statement.
253. **Del. Madeleine Bordallo (2018):** allegations related to outside income, House gift rule, misuse of official funds for personal purposes. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
254. **Rep. John J. Duncan, Jr. (2018):** allegations Member expended campaign funds not for bona fide campaign purposes and receipt of contributions from employees. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
255. **Rep. Elizabeth Esty (2018):** self-report related to dismissal of former chief of staff for harassment following investigation conducted by Member. Public report.
256. **Rep. Patrick Meehan (2018):** allegations Member engaged in sexual harassment and retaliation and misused official resources. Investigative Subcommittee drafted SAV. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.
257. **Rep. Blake Farenthold (2018):** allegations of sexual harassment, false statements, and obstruction of Committee investigation. Investigative Subcommittee scheduled SAV vote. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.
258. **Rep. Thomas Garrett (2018):** misuse of official resources. Term of office ended prior to Committee resolution. Staff report released.
259. **Rep. Ruben Kihuen (2018):** Investigative Subcommittee found Member violated spirit of applicable sexual harassment and gender discrimination laws. Investigative Subcommittee recommended reproof. **Reproved** by Committee. Public report.
260. **Rep. Mark Meadows (2018):** Committee found Member failed to take action relating to alleged sexual harassment in his congressional office and continued to pay staffer accused of the misconduct at chief of staff level after being demoted to senior advisor. **Reproved** by Committee and reimbursement required of \$40,625.02 for overpayment to chief of staff.

261. **Rep. Luis Gutierrez (2018):** Committee found misuse of MRA by Member for payments to individual who occasionally functioned as official employee and conducted work exceeding scope of contract. **Reproved** by Committee and reimbursement of either \$9,700 or approx. 3% of total amounts paid from MRA to individual's company.
262. **Rep. Markwayne Mullin (2018):** Committee found Member relied on Committee guidance related to fiduciary company and received outside earned income in excess of limitations. Directed to return \$40,000 to the company. Public report.
263. **Rep. Bobby Rush (2018):** Committee found use of rent-free office violated House gift rule; dismissed allegations of conversion of campaign funds to personal use. **Reproved** by Committee and reimbursement of value of gift. Required to amend financial disclosure statements to reflect the gift and Member had to vacate or pay for office space.
264. **Rep. Chris Collins (2019):** pled guilty to charges of insider trading. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee, deferred at request of Department of Justice. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.
265. **Rep. Cathy McMorris-Rodgers (2019):** Committee found Member's indifference to rules led to improper use of official and unofficial resources, but dismissed allegations that Member compelled staff to do campaign work. **Reproved** by Committee and reimbursement of \$7,575.95.
266. **Rep. Katie Hill (2019):** allegations of sexual misconduct. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.
267. **Rep. Duncan Hunter (2020):** pled guilty to one count of misusing campaign funds in exchange for dismissal of remaining 59 counts. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee, deferred at request of Department of Justice. Committee sent letter after plea reminding him of rule against voting; Member resigned.
268. **Rep. Matt Gaetz (2020):** Investigative Subcommittee did not find evidence of witness tampering or obstruction but violations of HR 23. Committee admonished Member. Public report.
269. **Michael Collins (2020):** allegations of compensation for work involving fiduciary duties or campaign committee exceeding earned income limit. Left House employment prior to Committee resolution.

270. **Rep. Alcee Hastings (2020):** allegations of personal relationship, nepotism, and violation of House gift rules. Member married staffer. Public statement.
271. **Rep. Rashida Tlaib (2020):** Committee found Member received excess funds/personal use of campaign funds. Directed to reimburse campaign amount of excess funds. Public report.
272. **Rep. Lori Trahan (2020):** Committee found no excessive campaign contributions from Member's spouse. Public report.
273. **Rep. David Schweikert (2020):** Investigative Subcommittee adopted SAV charging Member with failure to ensure campaign committees operated in compliance, staffers made impermissible outlays to campaign, misused campaign funds for personal purposes, use congressional staffers for campaign work, and failed to exercise proper diligence. **Committee recommended reprimand and \$50,000 fine. Reprimanded and fined** by House.
274. **Rep. Ross Spano (2021):** allegations of \$180,000 in excessive contributions disguised as personal loans to campaign; Justice Department requested deferral. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
275. **Rep. Steve Watkins (2021):** allegations of falsely reporting information to law enforcement, voting in district without being lawfully registered, transmitting more than one voting ballot, and failure to notify proper agency of change of name or address. Member stepped down from committee assignments. Committee impaneled Investigative Subcommittee. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution. Local prosecutors dropped related charges following completion of diversion program.
276. **Rep. Paul Gosar (2021):** censure resolution introduced that Member "posted a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Alexandra Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Joseph Biden." No Committee-level action taken. **Censured** by House.
277. **Rep. Jim Hagedorn and John Sample (2022):** allegations of misuse of official funds for franking services associated with companies owned by Sample and in-kind campaign contributions for campaign office space. Member passed prior to Committee resolution. Sample ended House employment prior to Committee resolution.
278. **Rep. Tom Reed (2022):** allegations of sexual misconduct. Committee announced investigation. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.

279. **Rep. Pat Fallon, Rep. Chris Jacobs, Rep. Thomas Suozzi, Rep. John Rutherford (2022):** Committee found errors and omissions on periodic transactions reports were not intentional, Members were unclear on requirements, and remediated reports. OCC referrals dismissed. Public statements.
280. **Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (2022):** convicted of 3 felony counts. Investigative Subcommittee impaneled to review allegations Member accepted illegal contributions, made false statement, and violated the Code of Official Conduct. Resigned prior to Committee action. Appeals court subsequently overturned conviction and sentence and Justice Department dropped all charges.
281. **Del. Michael San Nicolas (2022):** Investigative Subcommittee found substantial evidence of federal law violations and adopted report. Committee condemned conduct and referred allegations to Justice Department, noting impending loss of jurisdiction and statute of limitations concerns. Public report.
282. **Rep. Kaiali'i Kahele (2022):** allegations of misuse of official resources for campaign purposes and conflicts of interest referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
283. **Rep. Tom Malinowski (2022):** allegations of failure to properly disclose stocks on periodic transaction reports from 2019-20 referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
284. **Rep. Carolyn Maloney (2022):** allegations of violation of House gift rule referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
285. **Rep. Marie Newman (2022):** allegations of promise of federal employment to a potential primary opponent to procure political support referred by OCC. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.
286. **Rep. Ilhan Omar (2022):** allegations related to financial disclosures and receipt of advance on royalties related to book. Committee did not agree to dismiss OCC referral, took no further action. Public statement.
287. **Rep. Steven Palazzo (2022):** allegations referred by OCC that campaign made disbursements not for bona fide campaign purposes, misuse of MRA for personal or campaign purposes, misuse of official position to procure special assistance for family member. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.

288. **Rep. Madison Cawthorn (2022):** Investigative Subcommittee concluded Member promoted a cryptocurrency in which he had financial interest and failed to timely file periodic transaction reports disclosing transactions, and violation of House gift rule. Committee admonished Member. Public report and directed to reimburse value of gift and late filing fees.
289. **Rep. Adam Schiff (2023):** censure resolution introduced that Member “mis[led] the American public and for conduct unbecoming of an elected Member.” **Censured** by House. Resolution referred matter to Committee. No Committee action.
290. **Rep. Rashida Tlaib (2023):** censure resolution introduced that Member “promot[ed] false narratives regarding the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel and for calling for the destruction of the state of Israel.” No Committee-level action. **Censured** by House.
291. **Rep. George Santos (2023):** indicted on 23 counts including wire fraud, money laundering, stealing public funds, lying on financial disclosure forms, aggravated identify theft, and making false statements to the FEC. Investigative Subcommittee adopted report detailing extensive misconduct. Committee adopted report and referred evidence of additional unindicted allegations to Justice Department. Public report. Expulsion resolution brought on House floor. **Expelled** by House.
292. **Rep. Jamal Bowman (2023):** arrested for willfully or knowingly given a false alarm of fire within the District of Columbia. Censure resolution introduced that Member “forced the evacuation of the Cannon House Office Building and disrupted the work of the Congress as a vote was underway on the floor of the House.” Committee investigated, failed vote on ISC, no further Committee action after **censured** by House.
293. **Rep. Sanford Bishop, Jr., Rep. Wesley Hunt, Rep. Ronny Jackson, and Rep. Alexander Mooney (2024):** Committee closed investigations into allegations related to personal use of campaign funds and various other allegations related to each Member. Public statement.
294. **Rep. Bill Huizenga (2024):** Committee investigated allegations related to personal use of campaign funds, acceptance of contributions from staff, authorization of expenditures from MRA not for personal use. Committee determined that while Member generally acted within the bounds of the law, not compliant in reporting and reimbursement practices of campaign. Public report.
295. **Rep. Doug Lamborn (2024):** allegations of misuse of official resources for personal purposes and House gift rule. Term in office ended prior to Committee resolution.

296. **Rep. Matt Gaetz (2024):** allegations of sexual misconduct under investigation by Justice Department in 2021; requested deferral and after decision not to charge Member lifted request in 2023. Committee found Member engaged in sexual misconduct and illicit use of drugs, violated House gift rule, and provided special favors; dismissed allegations of sharing inappropriate images on the floor and converting campaign funds to personal use. Resigned prior to Committee resolution, after fact-finding was complete. Committee issued public report.

297. **Referrals from Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (2024):** Committee received referrals related to several Members from January 6th Committee. No further Committee action.

298. **Rep. Al Green (2025):** censure resolution introduced that Member, during a Joint Address by the President, “disrupted the proceedings of the joint address and as a breach of proper conduct.” No Committee-level action. **Censured** by House.

299. **Rep. Mike Kelly (2025):** failure to take insider trading investigation seriously, although no insider trading charges substantiated; no conflict of interest but appearance of conflict. **Reproved** by Committee and advised to divest stock.

300. **Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (2025):** Committee found violations of House gift rule. Directed to repay fair market value of gifts. Public report.

301. **Rep. Eric Swalwell (2026):** allegations of sexual misconduct. Committee announced investigation. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.

302. **Rep. Tony Gonzales (2026):** allegations of sexual misconduct and special favors related to community project funding. Committee announced Investigative Subcommittee. Resigned prior to Committee resolution.