

Office of the House of Representatives Inspector General

name redacted

Analyst on the Congress

January 18, 2013

Congressional Research Service

7-.... www.crs.gov R40133 The Office of the House of Representatives Inspector General conducts audits of the financial and administrative functions of House officers and joint entities. In accordance with government-wide standards for Inspectors General, the results of the audits are simultaneously provided to the subject of the audit and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the House, the Minority Leader of the House, and the chair and ranking minority Members of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on House Administration. In the event that financial irregularities or ethics violations are identified, the report is also forwarded to the chair and ranking Member of the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Appropriations, or the Committee on Ethics, respectively.

Background and History

The Office of the Inspector General was created in 1992 by the House of Representatives to provide periodic reports to the House leadership on audits of House officers, in response to the House Post Office and banking scandals.¹ Initially introduced in the 100th Congress (1987-1988), the rules changes necessary to allow the creation of the Inspector General were not approved until the passage of H.Res. 423 in the 102nd Congress (1991-1992).² The House Inspector General was first selected at the beginning of the 103rd Congress (1993-1994).

Structure and Function

The office is led by the Inspector General, who is jointly appointed by the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader each Congress. Established under House Rule II, clause 6, the office is subject to the policy direction of the Committee on House Administration. The duties of the office include

- conducting periodic audits of the financial and administrative functions of the House and joint entities;
- informing the officers or other officials who are the subject of an audit of the results and suggest appropriate curative actions;
- simultaneously notifying the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chair and ranking minority Member of the Committee on House Administration in the case of any financial irregularity discovered in the course of carrying out responsibilities under this clause;
- simultaneously submitting to the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairs and ranking minority Members of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on House Administration a report of each audit conducted under this clause; and
- reporting to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct information involving possible violations by a House Member, Delegate, Resident

¹ Rep. Lee Hamilton, "Questions About Congress," Congressional Record, vol. 139, part 2 (February 3, 1993), p. 2087.

² H.Res. 423 (102nd Congress), agreed to by roll-call vote. See also, "House Administrative Reform Resolution of 1992," *Congressional Record*, vol. 138, part 7 (April 9, 1992), p. 9076

Commissioner, officer, or employee of any rule of the House or of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities that may require referral to the appropriate federal or state authorities under clause 3(a)(3) of rule XI.³

On January 6, 2009, the Inspector General duties were amended by the 111^{th} Congress (2009-2010) rules package. Section 2(a) of H.Res. 5 amended Rule II clause 6(c)(1) to require that the Inspector General "provide audit, investigative, and advisory services to the House and joint entities in a manner consistent with government-wide standards."⁴

On January 3, 2013, the Inspector General's duties were further amended by the 113^{th} Congress (2013-2014) rules package. Section 2(f) of H.Res. 5 amended Rule II, clause 6(c)(4) to require that Inspector General reports be sent to the chair and ranking Member of the House Committee on Appropriations in addition to the chair and ranking Member of the House Administration Committee, the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader.⁵

Contact Information

The Office of the House Inspector General is located in room 386, Ford House Office Building. The office may be contacted by telephone (6-1250), or by fax (5-4240). Additional information on the office of the Inspector General, including publically available reports, is available from the office's website at http://www.house.gov/IG.

Author Contact Information

(name redacted) Analyst on the Congress /redacted/@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

³ U.S. Congress, *Constitution, Jefferson's Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, One Hundred Eleventh Congress*, prepared by John V. Sullivan, Parliamentarian, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Doc. 110-162 (Washington: GPO, 2009), § 667, pp. 368-369.

⁴ H.Res. 5 (111th Congress), agreed to by roll-call vote on January 6, 2009. For more information on government-wide standards for Inspectors General, see CRS Report RL34176, *Statutory Inspectors General: Legislative Developments and Legal Issues*, by (name redacted) and (name redacted).

⁵ H.Res. 5 (113th Congress), agreed to January 3, 2013. "Rules of the House," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 159 (January 3, 2013), pp. H6-H22.

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.