

## REPRESENTATIVE PETE VISCLOSKY

Representative Pete Visclosky (D-IN) is a thirteen-term member of Congress, representing Indiana's 1<sup>st</sup> congressional district. Rep. Visclosky is the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. Rep. Visclosky's ethics issues stem from his close ties to the PMA Group, a now defunct lobbying firm that represented numerous clients, many of them recipients of earmarks sponsored by the lawmaker.

### The PMA Group

The PMA Group was a lobbying firm founded by former House Appropriations Committee aide, Paul Magliocchetti.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Magliocchetti and his firm had close ties to Rep. Visclosky – the lawmaker's former chief of staff, Rich Kaelin, was a registered lobbyist for the firm starting in 2003.<sup>2</sup> Rep. Visclosky benefitted from his close ties with the group.<sup>3</sup> According to *The Center for Responsive Politics* from 1998 through the end of 2008, Rep. Visclosky was the second highest recipient of donations from PMA Group lobbyists and the firm's clients, with a total of \$1,369,298.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, employees of the PMA Group donated \$209,500 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee and PAC<sup>5</sup> and PMA's PAC donated \$23,000 to the lawmaker.<sup>6</sup> In 2008, the PMA Group was Rep. Visclosky's number one campaign contributor.<sup>7</sup> In exchange, the lawmaker rewarded PMA Group clients with millions in earmarks,<sup>8</sup> at least \$23 million in fiscal year 2008 and at least \$10 million in fiscal year 2009.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Allen and Alex Knott, Firm With Murtha Ties Got Earmarks From Nearly One-Fourth of the House, *CQ Politics*, February 19, 2009 (Exhibit 1).

<sup>2</sup> PMA Group, Lobbying Report 2003, Client: General Atomics, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Records (Exhibits 2).

<sup>3</sup> Congressmen Overseeing Defense Budget Got \$8 Million from PMA Group and Clients, *Center for Responsive Politics: Capital Eye Blog*, March 2, 2009 (Exhibit 3).

<sup>4</sup> Id.

<sup>5</sup> Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3 Reports, 1998-2009 (pages listing contributions attached, Exhibit 4); Calumet PAC, FEC Form 3 Reports, 2003-2009 (pages listing contributions attached, Exhibit 5).

<sup>6</sup> PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, March Monthly Report 2008, March 18, 2008, p. 23; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, February Monthly Report 2007, February 15, 2007, p. 23; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2006, April 16, 2006, p. 29; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, May Monthly Report 2005, May 10, 2005, p. 22; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2004, April 5, 2004, p. 24; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2003, April 17, 2003, p. 20; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2002, March 16, 2002, p. 16; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, June Monthly Report 2001, June 18, 2001, p. 13; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, June Monthly Report 2000, June 13, 2000, p. 7; PMA Group PAC, FEC Form 3, April Quarterly Report 1998, May 22, 1998, pp. 7, 8 (Exhibit 6).

<sup>7</sup> Roxana Tiron, Visclosky Steers Clear of PMA Earmarks, *The Hill*, April 3, 2009 (Exhibit 7).

<sup>8</sup> Id.

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.taxpayer.net/projects.php?action=view&category=&type=Project&proj\\_id=2539](http://www.taxpayer.net/projects.php?action=view&category=&type=Project&proj_id=2539) (Exhibit 8).

In February 2009, it was reported that the offices of the PMA Group as well as the home of its founder, Mr. Magliocchetti, had been raided by the FBI in November 2008.<sup>10</sup> After news of the raid broke, the PMA Group closed its doors and ceased operations.<sup>11</sup>

The PMA Group is under investigation for allegedly violating campaign finance laws by making “straw” donations to lawmakers, concealing the true source of the money.<sup>12</sup> Rep. Visclosky apparently received approximately \$18,000 in contributions from individuals listed as PMA lobbyists, despite the fact that the individuals were never employees of the firm.<sup>13</sup> The lawmaker turned those contributions over to the U.S. Department of the Treasury in April.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, Mr. Magliocchetti may have reimbursed his employees for contributions made to candidates.<sup>15</sup>

Since the raid, Rep. Visclosky has done much to distance himself from the group and its founder. Although initially he voted against an effort to call for a House investigation into the generic relationship between earmarks and campaign contributions,<sup>16</sup> he later endorsed a Republican-backed effort to investigate the PMA Group.<sup>17</sup>

In March 2009, Rep. Visclosky asked the Federal Elections Committee (FEC) for permission to use campaign funds to defray legal costs associated with defending himself during the course of the investigation.<sup>18</sup> On June 18, 2009, the FEC issued an advisory opinion granting Rep. Visclosky permission to use campaign fund to pay legal fees.<sup>19</sup> Additionally, on August 27, 2009, the FEC issued an advisory opinion granting Rep. Visclosky’s campaign committee permission to use campaign funds to pay legal expenses incurred by current and former aides to the lawmaker stemming from the investigation.<sup>20</sup> One member of the FEC commission

---

<sup>10</sup> Emma Schwartz and Justin Rood, FBI Raided Lobbying Firm Connected to Murtha, *ABC News*, February 9, 2009; David D. Kirkpatrick and Charlie Savage, Star Lobbyist Closes Shop Amid F.B.I. Inquiry, *New York Times*, March 30, 2009 (Exhibit 9)

<sup>11</sup> Id.

<sup>12</sup> Sarah Fitzpatrick, Amid PMA Probe, Rep. Visclosky Relinquished Chairmanship, *Washington Post*, June 2, 2009 (Exhibit 10).

<sup>13</sup> Id.; Carol D. Loennig, Despite Listing, Donors Don’t Work for Firm Being Probed, *Washington Post*, February 14, 2009 (Exhibit 11).

<sup>14</sup> Maureen Groppe, Rep. Visclosky Gives Questionable Funds to Treasury, *Gannett Washington Bureau*, April 14, 2009 (Exhibit 12).

<sup>15</sup> Loennig, *Washington Post*, Feb. 14, 2009.

<sup>16</sup> Groppe, *Gannett Washington Bureau*, Apr. 14, 2009.

<sup>17</sup> David D. Kirkpatrick and Charlie Savage, Lawmaker Said to Surface in Lobbying Inquiry, *New York Times*, April 4, 2009 (Exhibit 13).

<sup>18</sup> Paul Singer, Visclosky Seeks to Use Campaign Funds for Legal Defense, *Roll Call*, April 20, 2009 (Exhibit 14).

<sup>19</sup> FEC, AO 2009-10 (2009) (Exhibit 15).

<sup>20</sup> FEC, Draft AO 2009-20 (Aug. 20, 2009) (Exhibit 16).

expressed concern that the decision could cover the legal expenses of Mr. Kaelin, a staffer turned PMA lobbyist.<sup>21</sup>

Since receiving permission from the FEC, the lawmaker has only paid \$1,945 in legal fees, all to Perkins Coie, LLP.<sup>22</sup> Press reports indicate Rep. Visclosky has hired another law firm specializing in federal elections law, Steptoe & Johnson.<sup>23</sup> Thus far, FEC records show no payments to that firm. Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee has re-filed its 2007 and 2008 finance reports with the FEC, making numerous corrections.<sup>24</sup>

In May 2009, Rep. Visclosky was subpoenaed by a federal grand jury seeking information in its criminal probe of the lobbying firm.<sup>25</sup> Shortly after the subpoena was issued, Rep. Visclosky announced he would temporarily step down as chair of the House Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.<sup>26</sup> Rep. Ed Pastor (D-AZ) took over as chair of the committee to oversee the fiscal year 2010 Energy and Water Appropriations bill.<sup>27</sup> Rep. Visclosky also pledged to cease earmarking for any for-profit company in this year's spending bills.<sup>28</sup> Finally, the lawmaker said he would reject \$21 million in requests made by former PMA Group clients to his office.<sup>29</sup>

### **Purdue Research Park Northwest Indiana**

The Purdue Research Park of Northwest Indiana (PRPNI) is a technology incubator established in 2005.<sup>30</sup> Based in Merrillville, Indiana, in Rep. Visclosky's district, the lawmaker was instrumental in securing the original \$6.9 million that financed PRPNI's construction and he has continued to support the project.<sup>31</sup> The goal of PRPNI was to create a space for fledgling businesses to get their start, expand, and eventually move out to more permanent space, but after four years and millions in investments, PRPNI is one-quarter empty.<sup>32</sup>

---

<sup>21</sup> Alex Knott, FEC Approves Money for Visclosky Staffers, *CQ Politics*, August 27, 2009 (Exhibit 17).

<sup>22</sup> Visclosky for Congress Committee, FEC Form 3, July Quarterly Report 2009, July 15, 2009, pp. 39, 40 (Exhibit 18).

<sup>23</sup> Keven Nevers, Visclosky May Use Campaign Funds for Legal Fees in Federal Probe, *Charleston Tribune*, June 18, 2009 (Exhibit 19).

<sup>24</sup> Kirkpatrick and Savage, *New York Times*, Apr. 4, 2009.

<sup>25</sup> John Bresnahan, Visclosky Subpoenaed by Federal Grand Jury, *Politico*, May 29, 2009 (Exhibit 20).

<sup>26</sup> Fitzpatrick, *Washington Post*, Jun. 2, 2009.

<sup>27</sup> Id.

<sup>28</sup> Ind. Rep. Visclosky Drops Private Firm Earmarks, *Associated Press*, April 10, 2009 (Exhibit 21).

<sup>29</sup> Id.

<sup>30</sup> Visclosky Secures \$2 Million to Complete Expansion of Purdue Technology Center of Northwest Indiana, *Business Wire*, July 23, 2007 (Exhibit 22)

<sup>31</sup> Id.; Christine Kraly, Is Purdue Tech Center Living Up To Promise?, *NWTimes.com*, May 5, 2009 (Exhibit 23).

<sup>32</sup> Id.

Instead of serving as an incubator for struggling new businesses, PRPNI has hosted satellite offices of established government contractors and PMA Group clients.<sup>33</sup> At least five current or former PRPNI tenants -- 21st Century Systems, NuVant Systems, Inc., ProLogic, Inc., Sierra Nevada Corporation, and ACT-1 -- are former clients of the PMA Group.<sup>34</sup> Sierra Nevada, one of the first companies recruited by Rep. Visclosky, has closed its office in the Park.<sup>35</sup>

Employees of the five firms as well as the corporate PACs of three of the companies have made donations to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee or political action committee:

Employees of Omaha, Nebraska-based 21<sup>st</sup> Century Systems, which develops software for a variety of applications,<sup>36</sup> has donated \$36,850 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee since 2005<sup>37</sup> and its PAC has donated \$16,100 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee and PAC since 2006.<sup>38</sup>

Employees of Crown Point, Indiana-based, NuVant Systems, which develops fuel cell technologies,<sup>39</sup> has donated \$16,700 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee since 2006.<sup>40</sup>

---

<sup>33</sup> Kirkpatrick and Savage, *New York Times*, Apr. 4, 2009.

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.purdueresearchpark.com/companies/cosearchnwi.asp>; The PMA Group, Lobbying Registration 2002, Client: 21<sup>st</sup> Century Systems, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Termination Report 2009, Client: 21<sup>st</sup> Century Systems, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Lobbying Registration 2005, Client: NuVant Systems, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Termination Report 2009, Client: NuVant Systems, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Lobbying Registration 2000, Client: ProLogic, Inc., Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Termination Report 2009, Client: ProLogic, Inc., Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Lobbying Registration 2002, Client: Sierra Nevada Corporation, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; The PMA Group, Termination Report 2009, Client: Sierra Nevada Corporation, Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Record; Tiron, *The Hill*, Apr. 3, 2009 (Exhibit 24).

<sup>35</sup> Kraly, *NWITimes.com*, May 5, 2009.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.21csi.com/about/locations>; <http://www.21csi.com/> (Exhibit 25).

<sup>37</sup> Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3 Reports, 2005-2009 (pages listing contributions attached, Exhibit 26).

<sup>38</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> Century Systems Inc, FEC Form 3, April Quarterly Report 2008, April 18, 2008, pp. 10-12; 21<sup>st</sup> Century Systems Inc, FEC Form 3, April Quarterly Report 2006, April 25, 2007, pp. 9-11 (Exhibit 27).

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.nuvant.com/about/us.html>; <http://www.nuvant.com/contact/us.html> (Exhibit 28).

<sup>40</sup> Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3, Pre-Primary Report 2006, April 20, 2006, pp. 51, 52, 60; Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3, April Quarterly Report 2007, March 18, 2009, pp. 52, 53; Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3, July Quarterly Report 2008, July 24, 2008, pp. 34, 35 (Exhibit 29).

Employees of West Virginia-based ProLogic, Inc., which provides defense electronics,<sup>41</sup> has donated \$65,750 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee and PAC since 2002,<sup>42</sup> and its PAC has donated \$15,500 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee and PAC.<sup>43</sup>

The political action committee for Sierra Nevada Corporation, which manufactures defense electronics,<sup>44</sup> has donated \$52,000 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee and PAC since 2003.<sup>45</sup>

Employees of Act-1, a Texas based firm,<sup>46</sup> have donated \$53,300 to Rep. Visclosky's campaign committee and PAC since 2004.<sup>47</sup>

### **Acceptance of a Bribe**

Federal law prohibits public officials from directly or indirectly demanding, seeking, receiving, accepting, or agreeing to receive or accept anything of value in return for being influenced in the performance of an official act.<sup>48</sup> It is well-settled that accepting a contribution to a political campaign can constitute a bribe if a *quid pro quo* can be demonstrated.<sup>49</sup>

If, as it appears, Rep. Visclosky accepted donations to his campaign and political action committees in direct exchange for earmarking federal funds to clients of the PMA Group, he may have violated the bribery statute.

---

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.prologic-inc.com/Home/index.asp> (Exhibit 30).

<sup>42</sup> Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3 Reports, 2002-2009 (pages listing contributions attached, Exhibit 31); Calumet PAC, FEC Form 3 Reports, 2002-2009 (pages listing contributions attached, Exhibit 32).

<sup>43</sup> ProLogic Inc PAC, FEC Form 3, May Monthly Report 2007, May 21, 2007, p. 12; ProLogic Inc PAC, FEC Form 3, May Monthly Report 2006, May 18, 2006, p. 14; ProLogic Inc PAC, FEC Form 3, June Monthly Report 2005, March 1, 2006, p. 9; ProLogic Inc PAC, FEC Form 3, June Monthly Report 2003, June 21, 2003, pp. 8, 9 (Exhibit 33).

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.sncorp.com/> (Exhibit 34).

<sup>45</sup> Sierra Nevada PAC, FEC Form 3, June Monthly Report 2003, June 1, 2007, pp. 28, 29; Sierra Nevada PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2004, June 1, 2007, p. 14; Sierra Nevada PAC, FEC Form 3, June Monthly Report 2005, June 1, 2007, pp. 19, 20; Sierra Nevada PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2006, June 1, 2007, pp. 16, 18; Sierra Nevada PAC, FEC Form 3, March Monthly Report 2007, June 1, 2007, pp. 13, 14; Sierra Nevada PAC, FEC Form 3, April Monthly Report 2008, June 18, 2008, p. 35 (Exhibit 35).

<sup>46</sup> Ken Silverstein, Inappropriate Appropriations, *Harpers Magazine*, April 26, 2006 (Exhibit 36).

<sup>47</sup> Visclosky for Congress, FEC Form 3 Reports, 2004-2009 (pages listing contributions attached, Exhibit 37); Calumet PAC, FEC Form 3, July Quarterly Report 2005, July 11, 2007, pp. 11, 12; Calumet PAC, FEC Form 3, April Quarterly Report 2006, July 11, 2007, pp. 7, 8; Calumet PAC, FEC Form 3, July Quarterly Report 2005, July 11, 2007, pp. 11, 12; Calumet PAC, FEC Form 3, Pre-Primary Report 2008, July 11, 2008, p. 8 (Exhibit 38).

<sup>48</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 201(b)(2)(A).

<sup>49</sup> McCormick v. U.S., 500 U.S. 257, 273 (1991); United States v. Biaggi, 909 F.2d 662, 605 (2d Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 499 U.S. 904 (1991).

## **Honest Services Fraud**

Federal law prohibits a member of Congress from depriving his constituents, the House of Representatives, and the United States of the right of honest service, including conscientious, loyal, faithful, disinterested, unbiased service, performed free of deceit, undue influence, conflict of interest, self-enrichment, self-dealing, concealment, bribery, fraud and corruption.<sup>50</sup> By using his position as a member of Congress to financially benefit clients of a lobbying firm that employed one of his former aides, and by earmarking federal funds in apparent exchange for campaign contributions, Rep. Visclosky may have deprived his constituents, the House of Representatives, and the United States of his honest services in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1346.

## **Illegal Gratuity**

The illegal gratuity statute prohibits a public official from directly or indirectly demanding, seeking, receiving, accepting, or agreeing to accept anything of value personally for or because of any official act performed or to be performed by such official.<sup>51</sup> In considering this statute, the Supreme Court has held that a link must be established between the gratuity and a specific action taken by or to be taken by the government official.<sup>52</sup>

If a link is established between Rep. Visclosky's earmarking federal funds for PMA Group clients and other entities and the contributions made by employees of those entities to his campaign committee and PAC, he may have violated the illegal gratuity statute.

In addition, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has used the acceptance of bribes and gratuities under these statutes as a basis for disciplinary proceedings and punishment of members, including expulsion.<sup>53</sup>

## **5 U.S.C. § 7353 and House Rules**

A provision of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, 5 U.S.C. § 7353, prohibits members of the House, officers, and employees from asking for anything of value from a broad range of people, including "anyone who seeks official action from the House, does business with the House, or has interests which may be substantially affected by the performance of official duties."<sup>54</sup> House Rule XXIII, clause 3, similarly provides:

---

<sup>50</sup> See *Information, United States v. Jack A. Abramoff*, CA 1:06-cr-00001(D.D.C. Jan. 3, 2006), ¶ 26.

<sup>51</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 201(c)(1)(B).

<sup>52</sup> *United States v. Sun-Diamond Growers of Cal.*, 526 U.S. 398 (1999).

<sup>53</sup> *In the Matter of Representative Mario Biaggi*, H.R. Rep. No. 100-506, 100<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2d Sess. (1988) (recommending expulsion of the member from the House); *In the Matter of Representative Daniel J. Flood*, H.R. Rep. No. 96-856, 96<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2d Sess. (1980).

<sup>54</sup> See House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, "Memorandum For All Members, Officers and Employees," Rules Governing (1) Solicitation by Members, Officers and Employees in General, and (2) Political Fundraising Activity in House Offices, April 25, 1997.

A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or employee of the House may not receive compensation and may not permit compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in the Congress.

If Rep. Visclosky accepted campaign contributions from the PMA Group and its clients, or anyone else in return for legislative assistance by way of federal earmarks, he likely violated 5 U.S.C. § 7353 and House Rule XXIII.

### **5 C.F.R. § 2635.702(a)**

Members of the House are prohibited from “taking any official actions for the prospect of personal gain for themselves or anyone else.”<sup>55</sup> House members are directed to adhere to 5 C.F.R. § 2635.702(a), issued by the U.S. Office of Government Ethics for the Executive Branch, which provides:

An employee shall not use or permit use of his Government position or title or any authority associated with his public office in a manner that is intended to coerce or induce another person . . . to provide any benefit, financial or otherwise, to himself or to friends, relatives, or persons with whom the employee is affiliated in a nongovernmental capacity.

The Code of Ethics also provides that government officials should “[n]ever discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone whether for remuneration or not.”<sup>56</sup>

By funneling federal funds to clients of the PMA Group, a lobbying firm employing a former staff member, Rep. Visclosky may have dispensed special favors and violated 5 C.F.R. § 2635.702(a).

### **House Rule 23**

Rule 23 of the House Ethics Manual requires all members of the House to conduct themselves “at all times in a manner that reflects creditably on the House.”<sup>57</sup> This ethics standard is considered to be “the most comprehensive provision” of the code.<sup>58</sup> When this section was first adopted, the Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the 90th

---

<sup>55</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, “Memorandum For All Members, Officers and Employees,” Prohibition Against Linking Official Actions to Partisan or Political Considerations, or Personal Gain, May 11, 1999.

<sup>56</sup> Id.

<sup>57</sup> Rule 23, clause 1.

<sup>58</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, House Ethics Manual, p. 12.

Congress noted that it was included within the Code to deal with “flagrant” violations of the law that reflect on “Congress as a whole,” and that might otherwise go unpunished.<sup>59</sup> This rule has been relied on by the Ethics Committee in numerous prior cases in which the Committee found unethical conduct including: the failure to report campaign contributions,<sup>60</sup> making false statements to the Committee,<sup>61</sup> criminal convictions for bribery,<sup>62</sup> or accepting illegal gratuities,<sup>63</sup> and accepting gifts from persons with interest in legislation in violation of the gift rule.<sup>64</sup>

If Rep. Visclosky accepted campaign contributions in return for legislative favors in the form of earmarks, his conduct would not reflect creditably on the House in violation of Rule 23, clause 1.

---

<sup>59</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, Report Under the Authority of H. Res. 418, H. Rep. No. 1176, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. 17 (1968).

<sup>60</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative John J. McFall*, H. Rep. No. 95-1742, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. 2-3 (1978) (Count 1); *In the Matter of Representative Edward R. Roybal*, H. Rep. No. 95-1743, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. 2-3 (1978).

<sup>61</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles H. Wilson (of California)*, H. Rep. No. 95-1741, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. 4-5 (1978); H. Rep. No. 95-1743(Counts 3-4).

<sup>62</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Michael J. Myers*, H. Rep. No. 96-1387, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 2, 5 (1980); see 126 Cong. Rec. 28953-78 (Oct. 2, 1980) (debate and vote of expulsion); *In the Matter of Representative John W. Jenrette, Jr.*, H. Rep. No. 96-1537, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 4 (1980) (Member resigned); *In the Matter of Representative Raymond F. Lederer*, H. Rep. No. 97-110, 97th Cong., 1st Sess. 4, 16-17 (1981) (Member resigned after Committee recommended expulsion). In another case, the Committee issued a Statement of Alleged Violation concerning bribery and perjury, but took no further action when the Member resigned (*In the Matter of Representative Daniel J. Flood*, H. Rep. No. 96-856, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 4-16, 125-126 (1980)).

<sup>63</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Mario Biaggi*, H. Rep. No. 100-506, 100th Cong., 2d Sess. 7, 9 (1988) (Member resigned while expulsion resolution was pending).

<sup>64</sup> House Comm. on Standards of Official Conduct, *In the Matter of Representative Charles H. Wilson (of California)*, H. Rep. No. 96-930, 96th Cong. 2d Sess. 4-5 (1980); see 126 Cong. Rec. 13801-20 (June 10, 1980) (debate and vote of censure).