

The Chief Administrative Officer supplanted the Director of Non-legislative and Financial Services formerly provided for under clause 1 of rule VI in the 103d Congress, which corresponded to an erstwhile rule LII of the 102d Congress (see § 654, *infra*). Certain functions and entities formerly within the purview of elected officers were transferred to the Director of Non-legislative and Financial Services pursuant to section 7 of the House Administrative Reform Resolution of 1992 (H. Res. 423, Apr. 9, 1992, p. —). Section 7(b) of that resolution vested the Committee on House Administration (now House Oversight) with authority to prescribe regulations providing for the orderly transfer of such functions and entities and any other transfers necessary for the improvement of non-legislative and financial services in the House, so long as not transferring a function or entity within the jurisdiction of the Committee under rule X. Section 13 of the resolution provided that previous responsibility for a function or entity would remain fixed until such function or entity were transferred. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule VI of the 103d Congress (then still designated as rule LII of the 102d Congress), the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader jointly appointed the first Director of Non-legislative and Financial Services of the House on October 23, 1992 (Oct. 29, 1992, p. —).

§ 651e. Former Director of Non-legislative and Financial Services.

RULE VI.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

1. There is established an Office of Inspector General.

§ 654. Inspector General.

2. The Inspector General shall be appointed for a Congress by the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, acting jointly.

3. Subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Oversight, the Inspector General shall be responsible only for—

(a) conducting periodic audits of the financial and administrative functions of the House and joint entities;

(b) informing the Officers or other officials who are the subject of an audit of the re-

sults of that audit and suggesting appropriate curative actions;

(c) simultaneously notifying the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight in the case of any financial irregularity discovered in the course of carrying out responsibilities under this rule;

(d) simultaneously submitting to the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight a report of each audit conducted under this rule; and

(e) reporting to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct information involving possible violations by any Member, officer, or employee of the House of any rule of the House or of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities which may require referral to the appropriate Federal or State authorities pursuant to clause 4(e)(1)(C) of rule X.

This form of rule VI was adopted at the beginning of the 104th Congress (sec. 201(c), H. Res. 6, Jan. 4, 1995, p. —). Later in the 104th Congress it was amended to effect a technical correction (H. Res. 254, Nov. 30, 1995, p. —). Its predecessor form was composed in the 103d Congress (H. Res. 5, Jan. 5, 1993, p. —) by combining two rules adopted in the House Administrative Reform Resolution of 1992 (H. Res. 423, 102d Cong., Apr. 9, 1992, p. —). For the history of rule VI before 1992, see § 654a, *infra*.

In the form of the rule adopted in the 103d Congress, clause 1 corresponded to an erstwhile rule LII of the 102d Congress (relating to the Director of Non-legislative and Financial Services, who in the 104th Congress was supplanted by the Chief Administrative Officer; see rule V,

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Rule VII.

§ 654a-§ 655

§§ 651a-e, *supra*), and clause 2 corresponded to an erstwhile rule LIII of the 102d Congress (relating to the Inspector General). In converting clause 2 of the former rule VI into the present rule VI, the 104th Congress: broadened the auditing responsibilities beyond the offices of the elected officers (paragraph (a), formerly clause 2(c)(1)); added requirements for simultaneous reporting (paragraphs (c) and (d), formerly clauses 2(c)(3) and (4)); deleted a provision relating to classification of employees (formerly clause 2(d)); and added the responsibility to report certain information to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (paragraph (e)) (sec. 201, H. Res. 6, 104th Congress, p. —). The 104th Congress also mandated that the Inspector General, in consultation with the Speaker and the Committee on House Oversight, procure an independent and comprehensive audit of House financial records and administrative operations and report the results thereof in accord with this rule (sec. 107, H. Res. 6, Jan. 4, 1995, p. —).

Pursuant to clause 2(b) of the form of the rule adopted in the 103d Congress, the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader jointly appointed the first Inspector General of the House of Representatives (Nov. 10, 1993, p. —).

Until the 102d Congress, rule VI provided for an Office of the Postmaster, who superintended the post offices of the House and the delivery of its mail. The earlier form of the rule was adopted in 1838 and amended in 1880 (I, 270), 1911 (VI, 34), 1971 (H. Res. 5, 92d Cong., p. 144), and 1972 (H. Res. 1153, 92d Cong., pp. 36013-15). The Office of the Postmaster was abolished during the 102d Congress by sections 2 and 5 of the House Administrative Reform Resolution of 1992 (H. Res. 423, Apr. 9, 1992, p. —).

§ 654a. Former Office of the Postmaster.

RULE VII.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and open the same with prayer.

§ 655. Duties of the Chaplain.

This rule was adopted in 1880 (I, 272), but the sessions of the House were opened with prayer from the first, and the Chaplain was an officer of the House before the adoption of the rule (I, 273-282). The Chaplain takes the oath prescribed for the officers of the House (VI, 31; Feb. 1, 1950, p. 1311). Prayer by the Chaplain is not business requiring the presence of a quorum and the Speaker declines to entertain a point of no quorum before prayer is offered (VI, 663; clause 6(a) (1) of rule XV). There is no precedent for prayer to be offered by the Chaplain during a continuous