

November 5, 2024

VIA ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

Mr. David T. Harper Inspector General U.S. Capitol Police OIG

Dear Inspector General Harper:

For decades, regardless of which political party has controlled the White House, I have worked to protect the Offices of Inspectors General (OIG) and also hold them accountable. The OIG community provides a vital service to the American taxpayer by rooting out fraud, waste, and abuse of federal funds and provides agencies with recommendations on how to be better stewards of taxpayer money. For these reasons, it is imperative that the IGs themselves conduct their business with transparency and be held accountable if necessary. I write today to better understand how you manage your own internal affairs and spend taxpayer dollars.

Specifically, I want to know how your office handles investigations and settlements of sexual harassment claims.³ The Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (OCWR) publishes annual data showing it pays out hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for awards and settlements on a range of issues.⁴ However, this data fails to provide information specific to the relevant OIGs, the number of sexual harassment settlements, and the amount of taxpayer dollars

¹ Chuck Grassley, *Chuck Grassley: Why I'm Introducing a Bill to Help Protect Inspectors General*, Washington Post, (Jun 17, 2020), https://www.grassley.bipartisan Colleagues Introduce Inspector General Access Act, (Feb. 29, 2024), https://www.grassley.senate.gov/news/news-releases/grassley-bipartisan-colleagues-introduce-inspector-general-access-act.

² See, e.g., Press Release, Grassley, Hassan Urge POTUS To Fill IG Vacancies, Protect Taxpayer Dollars, (May 11, 2023), https://www.grassley.senate.gov/news/news-releases/grassley-hassan-urge-potus-to-fill-ig-vacancies-protect-taxpayer-dollars.

³ The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) defines "sexual harassment" to include "unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature." U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Sexual Harassment, https://www.eeoc.gov/sexual-harassment#:~:text=It%20is%20unlawful%20to%20harass,harassment%20of%20a%20sexual%20nature; see also 29 CFR § 1604.11 (a).

⁴ See Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, Awards and Settlements Reports, https://www.ocwr.gov/publications/reports/awards-and-settlements/ (reports are now individualized by employing offices, House offices, and Senate offices. In OCWR's most recent reports for 2023, payments totaled \$282,800 for all awards and settlements); see also MJ Lee, et al, Congress paid out \$17 million in settlements. Here's why we know so little about that money, CNN (Nov. 16, 2017), https://www.cnn.com/2017/11/16/politics/settlements-congress-sexual-harassment/index.html; Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, Awards and Settlements Appropriation 1997-2017, https://www.ocwr.gov/publications/reports/awards-and-settlements/awards-and-settlements-appropriation/ (indicating payments of over \$17 million from 1997 to 2017).

spent on those claims.⁵ Further, protected whistleblower disclosures to my office have alleged that these settlements often require nondisclosure agreements (NDAs) to be signed by the complainants.⁶ Unless the NDAs include the legally required whistleblower caveats, they effectively turn taxpayer money into hush-money to cover up sexual harassment.⁷

The OIG community should provide details to Congress about how it is using taxpayer dollars to settle cases of sexual harassment. So that Congress may conduct independent oversight, please provide the following no later than November 19, 2024:

- 1. Please provide the number of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaints against OIG employees your office has received in the past five years. How many of those involved an element of sexual harassment?
- 2. Please provide the total amount of payments used to settle all sexual harassment complaints against OIG employees within your office for the last five years and the funding sources for those payments.
- 3. Have you reimbursed the OCWR for all necessary payments?⁸ If not, why not?

⁵ OCWR's data does not indicate whether a claim specifically pertained to sexual harassment. For certain payments, the data merely lists section 201 of the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA). Section 201 subjects offices to twelve federal labor and employment laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which EEOC guidance indicates includes sexual harassment. *See* 2 U.S.C. § 1302(a).

⁶ On file with Comm. staff.

⁷ For the EEO claims that include sexual harassment against agency staff, I was proud to cosponsor the Speak Out Act, which renders NDAs agreed to before a dispute arises involving sexual assault or sexual harassment unenforceable. Speak Out Act, 42 U.S.C.S. § 19401 (2022); P. L. 117-224, § 2; S.4524 - Speak Out Act, Congress.gov, https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senatebill/4524?s=2&r=1&g=%7B%22search%22%3A%22Speak+Out+Act%22%7D. Additionally, I authored the antigag provision of the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act, which requires all federal agency nondisclosure policies, forms, or agreements to notify the employee of their rights to report wrongdoing. 5 USC § 2302(b)(13) https://www.congress.gov/112/statute/STATUTE-126/STATUTE-126-Pg1465.pdf. Also, each annual appropriations act contains an anti-gag provision which prohibits the use of funds to implement nondisclosure policies, forms, or agreements unless they contain the following language: "These provisions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by existing statute or Executive order relating to (1) classified information, (2) communications to Congress, (3) the reporting to an Inspector General or the Office of Special Counsel of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or (4) any other whistleblower protection. See e.g. Pub. L. No. 118-47, Sec. 743, Div. B. ⁸ Oversight of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights: Lessons learned from the congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act, Hearing before the Committee on House Administration U.S. House of Representatives, 117th Cong. (2021), Statement of Teresa James, Deputy Executive Director, OCWR, (Nov. 9, 2021), https://www.ocwr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Testimony-HHRG-117-HA00-Wstate-JamesT-20211109.pdf. According to OCWR, "employing offices (other than an employing office of the House or Senate) [are required] to reimburse awards and settlements paid from the Treasury account in connection with claims alleging discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability, genetic information, or uniformed service." See also Public Law No: 115-397, Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act.

- 4. Please list all outside counsel or private law firms retained or used by your office for sexual harassment claims against OIG employees for the last five years. For each, list the amount of taxpayer money received and the services rendered.
- 5. Did all NDAs include the anti-gag whistleblower provision?
- 6. How many sexual harassment investigations into OIG employees have lasted longer than the allowed time of 180 days?⁹

Thank you for your prompt review and responses. If you have any questions, please contact Jace Pimentel on my Committee staff at (202) 224-0642.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Grassley Ranking Member

Committee on the Budget

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⁹ U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission, CHAPTER 5 AGENCY PROCESSING OF FORMAL COMPLAINTS, Management Directive 110, https://www.eeoc.gov/federal-sector/management-directive/chapter-5-agency-processing-formal-complaints.