

“(c) NO TITLE IN UNITED STATES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to vest title to the Congressional Cemetery in the United States.”

CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY; RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION; GRANTS TO THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

Pub. L. 97-245, Aug. 26, 1982, 96 Stat. 313, provided: “That the Congress finds and declares that—

“(1) sections of the Congressional Cemetery in the District of Columbia are of national historic significance, including those areas in which John Philip Sousa, Matthew Brady, J. Edgar Hoover, several former Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and many other persons of historical importance and interest are buried; and

“(2) the physical condition of these areas and related portions of the cemetery has deteriorated to the extent that restoration is necessary to protect and preserve the historical values of these areas.

“SEC. 2. In order to assist in the restoration and preservation of the historic values of the Congressional Cemetery, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to make grants to the Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia, to be used for a program of restoration and preservation (but not routine maintenance) of the cemetery to be carried out under terms and conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol. The Association shall maintain adequate records and accounts of all financial transactions and operations carried out under such program, and such records shall be available at all times for audit and investigation by the Architect or the Comptroller General of the United States. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest title to the Congressional Cemetery in the United States.

“SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 for grants to be made under section 2 of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

“SEC. 4. No authority under this Act to make payments shall be effective except to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations Acts.”

§ 4111. Annual report by Comptroller General of the United States on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress

(a) Annual report required

Not later than 180 days after December 20, 2019, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.

(b) Statistics

Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include statistics on cyber attacks and other incidents of espionage or surveillance targeted against Senators or the immediate families or staff of the Senators, and Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner, or the immediate families or staff of the Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner, in which the nonpublic communications and other private information of such targeted individuals were lost, stolen, or otherwise subject to unauthorized access.

(c) Consultation

In preparing a report to be submitted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security,

the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(d) Form

The report under subsection (a), including the contents of the report in subsection (b), shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex to protect sources and methods and any appropriate redactions of personally identifiable information.

(Pub. L. 116-92, div. E, title LVII, § 5710, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2170.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITIONS

For definition of “congressional intelligence committees” as used in this section, see section 5003 of div. E of Pub. L. 116-92, set out as a note under section 3003 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

SUBCHAPTER II—ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

§ 4121. Monies received by Attending Physician from sale of prescription drugs or other sources; deposit of receipts

On November 21, 1989, the Office of the Attending Physician Revolving Fund established by the first undesignated paragraph under the center heading “OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REVOLVING FUND” in title III of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976 (89 Stat. 283) is abolished and all monies in the Fund on such date or subsequently received by the Attending Physician from the sale of prescription drugs or from any other source shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(Pub. L. 101-163, title I, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1051.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The first undesignated paragraph under the center heading “OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REVOLVING FUND” in title III of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976 [Pub. L. 94-59], referred to in text, is not classified to the Code.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 117g of this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

Section is from the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1990, which is title I of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990.

§ 4122. Deposit of fees for services by Office of Attending Physician; availability of amounts deposited

(a) There is established a subaccount in the appropriation account for salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives for the deposit of fees received from Members and officers of the House of Representatives for services provided to such Members and officers by the Office of the Attending Physician. The amounts so deposited shall be available, subject to appropriation, for the operations of the Office of the Attending Physician.

(b) This section shall take effect at the beginning of the first month after October 1992.