

1944 (50 App. U.S.C. 1611–1648). The Surplus Property Act of 1944 was repealed by act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title V, § 503, 63 Stat. 399, and the priorities thereunder expired Dec. 31, 1949.

§ 62b. Transferred

CODIFICATION

Section, act July 26, 1949, ch. 366, 63 Stat. 482, which related to audits and reports by Comptroller General of fiscal records of House Sergeant at Arms, was transferred to section 81a of this title, and was subsequently repealed by Pub. L. 104–186.

§ 63. Repealed. Pub. L. 104–186, title II, § 204(21), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1733

Section, R.S. § 73, related to duties of Doorkeeper of Senate. Provisions of R.S. § 73 which related to duties of Doorkeeper of House of Representatives were classified to section 76 of this title prior to repeal by Pub. L. 104–186.

§ 64. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, R.S. § 56, authorizing payment on requisitions drawn by Secretary of Senate of moneys appropriated for compensation of Senate members and officers and for contingent Senate expenses, was omitted in view of the abolition of appropriation for the fund provided for in this section on and after July 1, 1935, and the authorization of annual definite appropriations by act June 26, 1934, ch. 756, § 14, 48 Stat. 1230.

§ 64–1. Employees of Senate Disbursing Office; designation by Secretary of Senate to administer oaths and affirmations

The Secretary of the Senate is on and after November 1, 1973, authorized to designate, in writing, employees of the Disbursing Office of the Senate to administer oaths and affirmations, with respect to matters relating to that Office, authorized or required by law or rules or orders of the Senate (including the oath of office required by section 3331 of title 5). During any period in which he is so designated, any such employee may administer such oaths and affirmations.

(Pub. L. 93–145, Nov. 1, 1973, 87 Stat. 532.)

§ 64–2. Transfers of funds by Secretary of Senate; approval of Committee on Appropriations

During any fiscal year (commencing with the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1982) the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make such transfers between appropriations of funds available for disbursement by him during such year, subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(Pub. L. 97–276, § 101(e), Oct. 2, 1982, 96 Stat. 1189.)

CODIFICATION

Section is based on section 104 of S. 2939, Ninety-seventh Congress, 2d Session, as reported Sept. 22, 1982, and incorporated by reference in section 101(e) of Pub. L. 97–276, to be effective as if enacted into law.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 64–2, Pub. L. 95–26, title I, § 108, May 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 85, provided that, on and after May 4, 1977, Secretary of Senate was authorized to transfer funds between appropriations with approval of a resolution of Senate.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS BY SECRETARY OF SENATE

Provisions authorizing Secretary of Senate, as Disbursing Officer of Senate, to make such transfers between appropriations of funds available for disbursement by him for specific fiscal years, as he deems appropriate, subject to customary reprogramming procedures of Senate Committee on Appropriations were contained in the following appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 97–51, § 113, Oct. 1, 1981, 95 Stat. 963.

Pub. L. 97–12, title I, § 107, June 5, 1981, 95 Stat. 62.

§ 64–3. Reimbursement for Capitol Police salaries paid by Senate for service at Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive moneys from the Department of the Treasury as reimbursements for salaries paid by the United States Senate in connection with certain officers and members of the United States Capitol Police serving as instructors at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Moneys so received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(Pub. L. 95–26, title I, § 111, May 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 87.)

CODIFICATION

Section is from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977.

§ 64a. Death, resignation, or disability of Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Senate; Financial Clerk deemed successor as disbursing officer

For any period during which both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Senate are unable (because of death, resignation, or disability) to discharge such Secretary's duties as disbursing officer of the Senate, the Financial Clerk of the Senate shall be deemed to be the successor of such Secretary as disbursing officer.

(Mar. 3, 1926, ch. 44, § 1, 44 Stat. 162; Pub. L. 91–105, § 2, Oct. 31, 1969, 83 Stat. 169; Pub. L. 91–382, Aug. 18, 1970, 84 Stat. 810; Pub. L. 92–310, title II, § 220(g), June 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 204; Pub. L. 98–367, title I, § 2(a), July 17, 1984, 98 Stat. 474.)

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98–367 substituted “For any period during which both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Senate are unable (because of death, resignation, or disability) to discharge such Secretary's duties as disbursing officer of the Senate, the Financial Clerk of the Senate shall be deemed to be the successor of such Secretary as disbursing officer” for “In the event of the death, resignation, or disability of the Secretary of the Senate, the Financial Clerk of the Senate shall be deemed his successor as a disbursing officer and he shall serve as such disbursing officer until the end of the quarterly period during which a new Secretary shall have been elected and qualified, or such disability shall have been ended”.

1972—Pub. L. 92–310 struck out provisions which related to the bond of the Financial Clerk.

1970—Pub. L. 91–382 substituted “Financial Clerk” for “Comptroller”.

1969—Pub. L. 91–105 substituted the Comptroller of the Senate for the Financial Clerk of the Senate as the successor of the Secretary of the Senate in the event of the death, resignation, or disability of the Secretary.