

**Editorial Notes**

## CODIFICATION

Section was classified to section 212a–4a of former Title 40, prior to the enactment of Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, by Pub. L. 107–217, §1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on House Oversight of House of Representatives changed to Committee on House Administration of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Sixth Congress, Jan. 6, 1999.

**§ 1965a. Prohibition on use of funds for installation of permanent fencing on Capitol Grounds**

None of the funds made available in this or any other Act in prior fiscal years, this fiscal year, or any fiscal year thereafter may be used to install permanent, above-ground fencing around the perimeter, or any portion thereof, of the United States Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of title 40.

(Pub. L. 117–31, title III, §310, July 30, 2021, 135 Stat. 314.)

**§ 1966. Protection of Members of Congress, officers of Congress, and members of their families****(a) Authority of the Capitol Police**

Subject to the direction of the Capitol Police Board, the United States Capitol Police is authorized to protect, in any area of the United States, the person of any Member of Congress, officer of the Congress, as defined in section 4101(b) of this title, and any member of the immediate family of any such Member or officer, if the Capitol Police Board determines such protection to be necessary.

**(b) Detail of police**

In carrying out its authority under this section, the Capitol Police Board, or its designee, is authorized, in accordance with regulations issued by the Board pursuant to this section, to detail, on a case-by-case basis, members of the United States Capitol Police to provide such protection as the Board may determine necessary under this section.

**(c) Arrest of suspects**

In the performance of their protective duties under this section, members of the United States Capitol Police are authorized (1) to make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony; and (2) to utilize equipment and property of the Capitol Police.

**(d) Fines and penalties**

Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a member of the Capitol Police engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by this section, shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

**(e) Construction of provisions**

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to imply that the authority, duty, and function conferred on the Capitol Police Board and the United States Capitol Police are in lieu of or intended to supersede any authority, duty, or function imposed on any Federal department, agency, bureau, or other entity, or the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, involving the protection of any such Member, officer, or family member.

**(f) “United States” defined**

As used in this section, the term “United States” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and territories and possessions of the United States.

(July 31, 1946, ch. 707, §9A, as added Pub. L. 97–143, §1(a), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1723.)

**Editorial Notes**

## CODIFICATION

Section was classified to section 212a–2 of former Title 40, prior to the enactment of Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, by Pub. L. 107–217, §1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062.

**§ 1966a. Protection of former Speakers of the House of Representatives**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law (except section 1341 of title 31, United States Code), hereafter, the United States Capitol Police shall perform a threat assessment for former Speakers of the House of Representatives, and if warranted, any such former Speaker shall receive a United States Capitol Police protective detail for a period of not more than one year beginning on the date they leave such office, except that such former Speaker shall have the option to decline such protective detail at any time: *Provided*, That at the conclusion of the one year period, the United States Capitol Police shall perform a threat assessment to determine whether extension of the protective detail is warranted: *Provided further*, That, the protective detail may be extended beyond the initial one year period, with the concurrence of the relevant former Speaker, if the United States Capitol Police determines that information or conditions, including but not limited to violent threats, warrant such protection: *Provided further*, That the United States Capitol Police is authorized to enter into Memoranda of Understanding with relevant state and local law enforcement agencies, as needed, to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 117–328, div. I, title I, §121, Dec. 29, 2022, 136 Stat. 4926.)

**§ 1967. Law enforcement authority****(a) Scope**

Subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Capitol Police Board and approved by the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, a member of the Capitol Police shall have authority to make arrests and otherwise enforce the laws of the United States, including the laws of the District of Columbia—