

“(a) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not accept a gift of any house or other place of residence for the purpose of providing an official residence for the Secretary of State unless the Congress has had an opportunity to review the proposed gift.

“(b) STUDY AND REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall conduct a study of any offer of a gift for the purpose of providing a place of official residence for the Secretary of State. Such study shall include an examination of the costs to the United States associated with accepting such gift, including the costs of acquisition, maintenance, security, and daily operation of a residence. The Secretary shall report the results of any study conducted under this section to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation [now Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure] of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.”

#### § 2698. Procurement of legal services

(a) The Secretary of State may, without regard to section 3106 of title 5, authorize a principal officer of the Foreign Service to procure legal services whenever such services are required for the protection of the interests of the Government or to enable a member of the Service to carry on the member's work efficiently.

(b) The authority available to the Secretary of State under this section shall be available to the Broadcasting Board of Governors,<sup>1</sup> and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development with respect to the Board and the Agency.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 26, as added Pub. L. 96-465, title II, § 2201(a), Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2154; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 97-241, title II, § 202(a), Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 282; amended Pub. L. 101-246, title III, § 303, Feb. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 64; Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XIII, § 1335(l)(3), title XIV, § 1422(b)(3)(B), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-789, 2681-792; Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, § 1000(a)(7) [div. A, title VIII, § 802(a)], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A-468.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

1999—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106-113 made technical correction to directory language of Pub. L. 105-277, § 1422(b)(3)(B). See 1998 Amendment note below.

1998—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 105-277, § 1422(b)(3)(B), as amended by Pub. L. 106-113, substituted “Administrator of the Agency for International Development” for “Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency”.

Pub. L. 105-277, § 1335(l)(3), substituted “Broadcasting Board of Governors,” for “Director of the United States Information Agency, the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting,” and “with respect to the Board and the Agency” for “with respect to their respective agencies”.

1990—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101-246 substituted “United States Information Agency, the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting,” for “International Communication Agency”.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### CHANGE OF NAME

Broadcasting Board of Governors renamed United States Agency for Global Media pursuant to section

<sup>1</sup> So in original. The comma probably should not appear.

6204(a)(21) of this title. The renaming was effectuated by notice to congressional appropriations committees dated May 24, 2018, and became effective Aug. 22, 2018.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 1335(l)(3) of Pub. L. 105-277 effective Oct. 1, 1999, see section 1301 of Pub. L. 105-277, set out as an Effective Date note under section 6531 of this title.

Amendment by section 1422(b)(3)(B) of Pub. L. 105-277 effective Apr. 1, 1999, see section 1401 of Pub. L. 105-277, set out as an Effective Date note under section 6561 of this title.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Feb. 15, 1981, except as otherwise provided, see section 2403 of Pub. L. 96-465, set out as a note under section 3901 of this title.

#### § 2699. Employment opportunities for family members

(a) In order to expand employment opportunities for family members of United States Government personnel assigned abroad, the Secretary of State shall seek to conclude such bilateral and multilateral agreements as will facilitate the employment of such family members in foreign economies.

(b) Any member of a family of a member of the Foreign Service may accept gainful employment in a foreign country unless such employment—

(1) would violate any law of such country or of the United States; or

(2) could, as certified in writing by the United States chief of mission to such country, damage the interests of the United States.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 27, as added Pub. L. 96-465, title II, § 2201(a), Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2154; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 97-241, title II, § 202(a), Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 282.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Feb. 15, 1981, except as otherwise provided, see section 2403 of Pub. L. 96-465, set out as a note under section 3901 of this title.

#### § 2700. Use of vehicles

The Secretary of State may authorize the principal officer of a Foreign Service post to provide for the use of Government owned or leased vehicles located at that post for transportation of United States Government employees and their families when public transportation is unsafe or not available or when such use is advantageous to the Government.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 28, as added Pub. L. 96-465, title II, § 2201(a), Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2154; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 97-241, title II, § 202(a), Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 282.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Feb. 15, 1981, except as otherwise provided, see section 2403 of Pub. L. 96-465, set out as a note under section 3901 of this title.

#### § 2701. Educational facilities

Whenever the Secretary of State determines that educational facilities are not available, or

that existing educational facilities are inadequate, to meet the needs of children of United States citizens stationed outside the United States who are engaged in carrying out Government activities, the Secretary may, in such manner as he deems appropriate and under such regulations as he may prescribe, establish, operate, and maintain primary schools, and school dormitories and related educational facilities for primary and secondary schools, outside the United States, make grants of funds for such purposes, or otherwise provide for such educational facilities. The authorities of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 [22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.], and of paragraphs (h) and (i) of section 2670 of this title, may be utilized by the Secretary in providing assistance for educational facilities. Such assistance may include physical security enhancements and hiring, transporting, and payment of teachers and other necessary personnel. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where the child of a United States citizen employee of an agency of the United States Government who is stationed outside the United States attends an educational facility assisted by the Secretary of State under this section, the head of that agency is authorized to reimburse, or credit with advance payment, the Department of State for funds used in providing assistance to such educational facilities, by grant or otherwise, under this section.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 29, as added Pub. L. 96-465, title II, § 2201(a), Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2154; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 97-241, title II, § 202(a), Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 282; amended Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. B, title XXII, § 2201, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-804; Pub. L. 114-323, title I, § 114, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1911.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, referred to in text, is act May 7, 1926, ch. 250, 44 Stat. 403, which is classified generally to chapter 8 (§ 292 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 299 of this title and Tables.

##### AMENDMENTS

2016—Pub. L. 114-323 inserted “physical security enhancements and” after “may include”.

1998—Pub. L. 105-277 inserted at end “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where the child of a United States citizen employee of an agency of the United States Government who is stationed outside the United States attends an educational facility assisted by the Secretary of State under this section, the head of that agency is authorized to reimburse, or credit with advance payment, the Department of State for funds used in providing assistance to such educational facilities, by grant or otherwise, under this section.”

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Feb. 15, 1981, except as otherwise provided, see section 2403 of Pub. L. 96-465, set out as a note under section 3901 of this title.

#### § 2702. Malpractice protection

##### (a) Exclusiveness of designated remedies

The remedy—

(1) against the United States provided by sections 1346(b) and 2672 of title 28, or

(2) through proceedings for compensation or other benefits from the United States as provided by any other law, where the availability of such benefits precludes a remedy under such sections,

for damages for personal injury, including death, allegedly arising from malpractice or negligence of a physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or paramedical (including medical and dental assistants and technicians, nursing assistants, and therapists) or other supporting personnel of the Department of State in furnishing medical care or related services, including the conducting of clinical studies or investigations, while in the exercise of his or her duties in or for the Department of State or any other Federal department, agency, or instrumentality shall be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against such physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or paramedical or other supporting personnel (or his or her estate) whose act or omission gave rise to such claim.

##### (b) Defense of civil actions by United States; delivery of process; furnishing of copies of pleadings

The United States Government shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any person referred to in subsection (a) of this section (or his or her estate) for any such damage or injury. Any such person against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver, within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as may be determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon him or her or an attested true copy thereof to whomever was designated by the Secretary to receive such papers. Such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleading and process therein to the United States attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought, to the Attorney General, and to the Secretary.

##### (c) Removal of actions; remand or dismissal; suspension of limitations

Upon a certification by the Attorney General that the defendant was acting within the scope of his or her employment in or for the Department of State or any other Federal department, agency, or instrumentality at the time of the incident out of which the suit arose, any such civil action or proceeding commenced in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States of the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending and the proceeding deemed a tort action brought against the United States under the provisions of title 28, and all references thereto. Should a United States district court determine on a hearing on a motion to remand held before a trial on the merits that the case so removed is one in which a remedy by suit within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section is not available against the United States, the case shall be remanded to the State court except that where such remedy is precluded because of the