

unrestricted access to all stages of all proceedings conducted under section 1225(b) of title 8.

(2) Exceptions

Paragraph (1) shall not apply in cases in which the alien objects to such access, or the Attorney General determines that the security of a particular proceeding would be threatened by such access, so long as any restrictions on the access of experts designated by the Commission under subsection (a) do not contravene international law.

(Pub. L. 105–292, title VI, § 606, formerly § 605, Oct. 27, 1998, 112 Stat. 2814; renumbered § 606, Pub. L. 114–281, title V, § 501(1), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1437.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on International Relations of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007.

SUBCHAPTER V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§ 6481. Business codes of conduct

(a) Congressional finding

Congress recognizes the increasing importance of transnational corporations as global actors, and their potential for providing positive leadership in their host countries in the area of human rights.

(b) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of the Congress that transnational corporations operating overseas, particularly those corporations operating in countries the governments of which have engaged in or tolerated violations of religious freedom, as identified in the Annual Report, should adopt codes of conduct—

- (1) upholding the right to freedom of religion of their employees; and
- (2) ensuring that a worker's religious views and peaceful practices of belief in no way affect, or be allowed to affect, the status or terms of his or her employment.

(Pub. L. 105–292, title VII, § 701, Oct. 27, 1998, 112 Stat. 2815.)

§ 6482. Voluntary codes of conduct for United States institutions of higher education outside the United States

(a) Finding

Congress recognizes the enduring importance of United States institutions of higher education worldwide—

- (1) for their potential for shaping positive leadership and new educational models in host countries; and
- (2) for their emphasis on teaching universally recognized rights of free inquiry and academic freedom.

(b) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of Congress that United States institutions of higher education operating campuses outside the United States or establishing any educational entities with foreign govern-

ments, particularly with or in countries the governments of which engage in or tolerate severe violations of religious freedom as identified in the Annual Report, should seek to adopt a voluntary code of conduct for operating in such countries that should—

(1) uphold the right of freedom of religion of their employees and students, including the right to manifest that religion peacefully as protected in international law;

(2) ensure that the religious views and peaceful practice of religion in no way affect, or be allowed to affect, the status of a worker's or faculty member's employment or a student's enrollment; and

(3) make every effort in all negotiations, contracts, or memoranda of understanding engaged in or constructed with a foreign government to protect academic freedom and the rights enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

(Pub. L. 105–292, title VII, § 702, as added Pub. L. 114–281, title VI, § 601, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1438.)

§ 6483. Sense of Congress regarding national security strategy to promote religious freedom through United States foreign policy

It is the sense of Congress that the annual national security strategy report of the President required under section 3043 of title 50—

(1) should promote international religious freedom as a foreign policy and national security priority; and

(2) should articulate that promotion of the right to freedom of religion is a strategy that—

(A) protects other, related human rights, and advances democracy outside the United States; and

(B) makes clear its importance to United States foreign policy goals of stability, security, development, and diplomacy;

(3) should be a guide for the strategies and activities of relevant Federal agencies; and

(4) should inform the Department of Defense quadrennial defense review under section 118¹ of title 10 and the Department of State Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.

(Pub. L. 105–292, title VII, § 703, as added Pub. L. 114–281, title VI, § 601, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1439.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 118 of title 10, referred to in par. (4), was repealed by Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title IX, § 941(b)(1), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2367. For provisions related to national defense strategy similar to those contained in former section 118 prior to repeal, see section 113(g) of Title 10, Armed Forces.

CHAPTER 74—FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES CONSOLIDATION

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.	
6501.	Purposes.
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¹ See References in Text note below.

Sec.
6503. Report on budgetary cost savings resulting from reorganization.

SUBCHAPTER II—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

PART A—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

6511. Abolition of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
6512. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.

PART B—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

6521. References.

SUBCHAPTER III—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

PART A—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

6531. Abolition of United States Information Agency.
6532. Transfer of functions.
6533. Abolition of Office of Inspector General of United States Information Agency and transfer of functions.

PART B—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

6541. Congressional findings and declaration of purpose.
6542. Transfer of broadcasting related funds, property, and personnel.
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6544. Report on privatization of RFE/RL, Incorporated.

PART C—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

6551. References.
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SUBCHAPTER IV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

PART A—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

6561. Abolition of United States International Development Cooperation Agency.
6562. Transfer of functions and authorities.
6563. Status of AID.

PART B—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

6571. References.

SUBCHAPTER V—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PART A—REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

6581. Reorganization of Agency for International Development.

PART B—AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE

6591. “United States assistance” defined.
6592. Administrator of AID reporting to Secretary of State.
6593. Assistance programs coordination and oversight.

SUBCHAPTER VI—TRANSITION

PART A—REORGANIZATION PLAN

6601. Reorganization plan and report.

PART B—REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

6611. Reorganization authority.
6612. Transfer and allocation of appropriations.
6613. Transfer, appointment, and assignment of personnel.
6614. Incidental transfers.

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6615. Savings provisions.
6616. Authority of Secretary of State to facilitate transition.
6617. Final report.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 6501. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy; and

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy;

(2) to consolidate and reinvigorate the foreign affairs functions of the United States within the Department of State by—

(A) abolishing the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency, and transferring the functions of these agencies to the Department of State while preserving the special missions and skills of these agencies;

(B) transferring certain functions of the Agency for International Development to the Department of State; and

(C) providing for the reorganization of the Department of State to maximize the efficient use of resources, which may lead to budget savings, eliminated redundancy in functions, and improvement in the management of the Department of State;

(3) to ensure that programs critical to the promotion of United States national interests be maintained;

(4) to assist congressional efforts to balance the Federal budget and reduce the Federal debt;

(5) to ensure that the United States maintains effective representation abroad within budgetary restraints; and

(6) to encourage United States foreign affairs agencies to maintain a high percentage of the best qualified, most competent United States citizens serving in the United States Government.

(Pub. L. 105–277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XI, § 1102, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–765.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subdivision”, meaning subdiv. A of div. G of Pub. L. 105–277, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–765, known as the Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998. For complete classification of this subdivision to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 105–277, div. G, § 1001, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–761, provided that: “This division [see Tables for classification] may be cited as the ‘Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998’.”

Pub. L. 105–277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XI, § 1101, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–765, provided that: “This subdivision [see Tables for classification] may be cited as the ‘Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998’.”

§ 6502. Definitions

In this chapter: