

waive such immunity or the sending state will prosecute such individual.

(c) Notification of diplomatic corps

The Secretary should periodically notify each foreign mission of United States policies relating to criminal offenses committed by individuals with immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, §56, as added Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. B, title XXII, §2217, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-815.)

§ 2729. State Department records of overseas deaths of United States citizens from non-natural causes

(a) Collection of information

The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, collect, with respect to each foreign country, the following information with respect to each United States citizen who dies in that country from a nonnatural cause on or after September 30, 2002:

(1) The date of death.

(2) The locality where the death occurred (including the state or province and municipality, if available).

(3) The cause of death, including information on the circumstances of the death, and including, if the death resulted from an act of terrorism, a statement disclosing that information.

(4) Such other information as the Secretary shall prescribe.

(b) Database

The Secretary shall establish and maintain a database containing the information collected under subsection (a).

(c) Public availability of information

Beginning three months after September 30, 2002, the Secretary, shall make available, on a country-by-country basis, on the Internet website of the Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs, the information from the database described in subsection (b) with respect to deaths occurring since September 30, 2002, or occurring during the preceding three calendar years, whichever period is shorter. The information shall be updated at least every six months.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, §57, as added Pub. L. 107-228, div. A, title II, §204, Sept. 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 1363.)

§ 2730. Prohibition on funding the involuntary return of refugees

(a) Prohibition

(1) In general

Except as provided in paragraph (2), none of the funds made available to the Department of State, or the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund established in section 2601(c) of this title, may be available to effect the involuntary return by the United States of any person to a country in which the person has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, na-

tionality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

(2) Exception

The prohibition in paragraph (1) does not apply to the return of any person on grounds recognized as precluding protection as a refugee under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967, subject to the reservations contained in the United States Senate resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol.

(b) Congressional notification required in all cases

None of the funds made available to the Department of State, or the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund established in section 2601(c) of this title, may be available to effect the involuntary return by the United States of any person to any country unless the Secretary first notifies the appropriate congressional committees, except that, in the case of an emergency involving a threat to human life, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

(c) Statutory construction

Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting activities of the Department of State that relate to removal proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act [8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.] or extradition.

(d) Definitions

In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees

The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) To effect the involuntary return

The term "to effect the involuntary return" means to require, by means of physical force or circumstances amounting to a threat thereof, a person to return to a country against the person's will, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States and regardless of whether the United States acts directly or through an agent.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, §58, as added Pub. L. 107-228, div. A, title II, §241, Sept. 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 1373.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Immigration and Nationality Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is act June 27, 1952, ch. 477, 66 Stat. 163, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 12 (§1101 et seq.) of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1101 of Title 8 and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on International Relations of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Foreign Af-

fairs of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007.

§ 2731. Monitoring and combating anti-Semitism

(a) Office to Monitor and Combat anti-Semitism

(1) Establishment of Office

The Secretary shall establish within the Department of State an Office to Monitor and Combat anti-Semitism (in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(2) Head of Office

(A) Special Envoy for Monitoring and Combating anti-Semitism

The head of the Office shall be the Special Envoy for Monitoring and Combating anti-Semitism (in this section referred to as the “Special Envoy”), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Special Envoy shall report directly to the Secretary.

(B) Nomination of head of Office

If the President determines that such is appropriate, the President may nominate the Special Envoy from among officers and employees of the Department. Such officer or employee may not retain the position (or the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the nomination of such officer or employee to the position of Special Envoy under this paragraph.

(3) Duties

The Special Envoy shall serve as the primary advisor to, and coordinate efforts across, the United States Government relating to monitoring and combating anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic incitement that occur in foreign countries.

(4) Rank and status of ambassador

The Special Envoy shall have the rank of ambassador.

(5) Qualifications

The Special Envoy should be a person of recognized distinction in the field of combating anti-Semitism.

(b) Purpose of Office

Upon establishment, the Office shall assume the primary responsibility for—

(1) monitoring and combating acts of anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic incitement that occur in foreign countries;

(2) coordinating and assisting in the preparation of that portion of the report required by sections 2151n(d)(7) and 2304(b) of this title relating to an assessment and description of the nature and extent of acts of anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic incitement for inclusion in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; and

(3) coordinating and assisting in the preparation of that portion of the report required by section 6412(b)(1)(A)(iv)¹ of this title relating to an assessment and description of the nature and extent of acts of anti-Semitism and anti-

Semitic incitement for inclusion in the Annual Report on International Religious Freedom.

(c) Consultations

The Special Envoy shall consult with domestic and international nongovernmental organizations and multilateral organizations and institutions, as the Special Envoy considers appropriate to fulfill the purposes of this section.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 59, as added Pub. L. 108–332, § 5, Oct. 16, 2004, 118 Stat. 1284; Pub. L. 116–326, § 3, Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5095.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 6412(b)(1)(A)(iv) of this title, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), was redesignated section 6412(b)(1)(A)(vii) of this title by Pub. L. 114–281, title I, § 102(a)(2)(B), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1429.

AMENDMENTS

2021—Subsec. (a)(2)(A). Pub. L. 116–326, § 3(1)(A), inserted at end “, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Special Envoy shall report directly to the Secretary.”

Subsec. (a)(2)(B). Pub. L. 116–326, § 3(1)(B), substituted “Nomination” for “Appointment” in heading, “If the President determines that such is appropriate, the President may nominate” for “If the Secretary determines that such is appropriate, the Secretary may appoint” in second sentence, and “Such officer or employee may not retain the position (or the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the nomination” for “The Secretary may allow such officer or employee to retain the position (and the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the appointment” in third sentence, and struck out first sentence which read “The Secretary shall appoint the Special Envoy.”

Subsec. (a)(3) to (5). Pub. L. 116–326, § 3(2), added pars. (3) to (5).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 116–326, § 2, Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5095, provided that: “Congress finds that, since the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–332) was enacted, in many foreign countries acts of anti-Semitism have been frequent and wide in scope, the perpetrators and variety of threats to Jewish communities and their institutions have proliferated, and in some countries anti-Semitic attacks have increased in frequency, scope, violence, and deadliness.”

Pub. L. 108–332, § 2, Oct. 16, 2004, 118 Stat. 1282, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Acts of anti-Semitism in countries throughout the world, including some of the world’s strongest democracies, have increased significantly in frequency and scope over the last several years.

“(2) During the last 3 months of 2003 and the first 3 months of 2004, there were numerous instances of anti-Semitic violence around the world, including the following incidents:

“(A) In Putrajaya, Malaysia, on October 16, 2003, former Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammad told the 57 national leaders assembled for the Organization of the Islamic Conference that Jews ‘rule the world by proxy’, and called for a ‘final victory’ by the world’s 1.3 billion Muslims, who, he said, ‘cannot be defeated by a few million Jews.’

“(B) In Istanbul, Turkey, on November 15, 2003, simultaneous car bombs exploded outside two syna-

¹ See References in Text note below.