

leave to perform service in the uniformed services (as defined in section 4303(13) of title 38) may receive an education allowance if the employee would, if not for such service, be eligible to receive the education allowance.

(Pub. L. 96-465, title I, §908, as added Pub. L. 118-31, div. F, title LXII, §6221(a), Dec. 22, 2023, 137 Stat. 978; amended Pub. L. 118-159, div. G, title LXXVI, §7603, Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2553.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2024—Pub. L. 118-159 inserted “or United States Agency for International Development” after “A Department”.

§ 4089. Portability of professional licenses

(a) In general

In any case in which a member of the Foreign Service or the spouse of a member of the Foreign Service has a covered United States license and such member of the Foreign Service or spouse relocates his or her residency because of an assignment or detail to a location that is not in the jurisdiction of the licensing authority that issued the covered license, such covered license shall be considered valid at a similar scope of practice and in the discipline applied for in the jurisdiction of such new residency for the duration of such an assignment or detail if such member of the Foreign Service or spouse—

(1) provides a copy of the member’s notification of assignment to the licensing authority in the jurisdiction in which the new residency is located;

(2) remains in good standing with—

(A) the licensing authority that issued the covered license; and

(B) every other licensing authority that has issued to the member of the Foreign Service or spouse a license valid at a similar scope of practice and in the discipline applied in the jurisdiction of such licensing authority; and

(3) submits to the authority of the licensing authority in the new jurisdiction for the purposes of standards of practice, discipline, and fulfillment of any continuing education requirements.

(b) Interstate licensure compacts

If a member of the Foreign Service or spouse of a member of the Foreign Service is licensed and able to operate in multiple jurisdictions through an interstate licensure compact, with respect to services provided in the jurisdiction of the interstate licensure compact by a licensee covered by such compact, the member of the Foreign Service or spouse of a member of the Foreign Service shall be subject to the requirements of the compact or the applicable provisions of law of the applicable State and not this section.

(c) Covered license defined

In this section, the term “covered license” means a professional license or certificate—

(1) that is in good standing with the licensing authority that issued such professional license or certificate;

(2) that the member of the Foreign Service or spouse of a member of the Foreign Service has actively used during the two years immediately preceding the relocation described in subsection (a); and

(3) that is not a license to practice law.

(Pub. L. 96-465, title I, §909, as added Pub. L. 118-159, div. G, title LXXI, §7104(a), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2523.)

SUBCHAPTER X—LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

§ 4101. Congressional findings and policy

The Congress finds that—

(1) experience in both private and public employment indicates that the statutory protection of the right of workers to organize, bargain collectively, and participate through labor organizations of their own choosing in decisions which affect them—

(A) safeguards the public interest,

(B) contributes to the effective conduct of public business, and

(C) facilitates and encourages the amicable settlement of disputes between workers and their employers involving conditions of employment;

(2) the public interest demands the highest standards of performance by members of the Service and the continuous development and implementation of modern and progressive work practices to facilitate improved performance and efficiency; and

(3) the unique conditions of Foreign Service employment require a distinct framework for the development and implementation of modern, constructive, and cooperative relationships between management officials and organizations representing members of the Service.

Therefore, labor organizations and collective bargaining in the Service are in the public interest and are consistent with the requirement of an effective and efficient Government. The provisions of this subchapter should be interpreted in a manner consistent with the requirement of an effective and efficient Government.

(Pub. L. 96-465, title I, §1001, Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2128.)

§ 4102. Definitions

As used in this subchapter, the term—

(1) “Authority” means the Federal Labor Relations Authority, described in section 7104(a) of title 5;

(2) “Board” means the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board, established by section 4106(a) of this title;

(3) “collective bargaining” means the performance of the mutual obligation of the management representative of the Department and of the exclusive representative of employees to meet at reasonable times and to consult and bargain in a good-faith effort to reach agreement with respect to the conditions of employment affecting employees, and to execute, if requested by either party, a written document incorporating any collective bargaining