114TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. 2040

AN ACT

To deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- This Act may be cited as the "Justice Against Spon-
- 3 sors of Terrorism Act".

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4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

- 5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
- 6 (1) International terrorism is a serious and 7 deadly problem that threatens the vital interests of 8 the United States.
 - (2) International terrorism affects the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States by harming international trade and market stability, and limiting international travel by United States citizens as well as foreign visitors to the United States.
 - (3) Some foreign terrorist organizations, acting through affiliated groups or individuals, raise significant funds outside of the United States for conduct directed and targeted at the United States.
 - (4) It is necessary to recognize the substantive causes of action for aiding and abetting and conspiracy liability under chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code.
- 23 (5) The decision of the United States Court of 24 Appeals for the District of Columbia in Halberstam 25 v. Welch, 705 F.2d 472 (D.C. Cir. 1983), which has 26 been widely recognized as the leading case regarding

- Federal civil aiding and abetting and conspiracy liability, including by the Supreme Court of the United States, provides the proper legal framework for how such liability should function in the context of chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code.
 - (6) Persons, entities, or countries that knowingly or recklessly contribute material support or resources, directly or indirectly, to persons or organizations that pose a significant risk of committing acts of terrorism that threaten the security of nationals of the United States or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States, necessarily direct their conduct at the United States, and should reasonably anticipate being brought to court in the United States to answer for such activities.
 - (7) The United States has a vital interest in providing persons and entities injured as a result of terrorist attacks committed within the United States with full access to the court system in order to pursue civil claims against persons, entities, or countries that have knowingly or recklessly provided material support or resources, directly or indirectly, to the persons or organizations responsible for their injuries.

1	(b) Purpose.—The purpose of this Act is to provide
2	civil litigants with the broadest possible basis, consistent
3	with the Constitution of the United States, to seek relief
4	against persons, entities, and foreign countries, wherever
5	acting and wherever they may be found, that have pro-
6	vided material support, directly or indirectly, to foreign
7	organizations or persons that engage in terrorist activities
8	against the United States.
9	SEC. 3. RESPONSIBILITY OF FOREIGN STATES FOR INTER-
10	NATIONAL TERRORISM AGAINST THE UNITED
11	STATES.
12	(a) In General.—Chapter 97 of title 28, United
13	States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605A
14	the following:
15	"§ 1605B. Responsibility of foreign states for inter-
16	national terrorism against the United
17	States
18	"(a) Definition.—In this section, the term 'inter-
19	national terrorism'—
20	"(1) has the meaning given the term in section
21	2331 of title 18, United States Code; and
22	"(2) does not include any act of war (as defined
23	in that section).
24	"(b) Responsibility of Foreign States.—A for-
25	eign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of

- 1 the courts of the United States in any case in which money
- 2 damages are sought against a foreign state for physical
- 3 injury to person or property or death occurring in the
- 4 United States and caused by—
- 5 "(1) an act of international terrorism in the
- 6 United States; and
- 7 "(2) a tortious act or acts of the foreign state,
- 8 or of any official, employee, or agent of that foreign
- 9 state while acting within the scope of his or her of-
- fice, employment, or agency, regardless where the
- tortious act or acts of the foreign state occurred.
- 12 "(c) Claims by Nationals of the United
- 13 States.—Notwithstanding section 2337(2) of title 18, a
- 14 national of the United States may bring a claim against
- 15 a foreign state in accordance with section 2333 of that
- 16 title if the foreign state would not be immune under sub-
- 17 section (b).
- 18 "(d) Rule of Construction.—A foreign state shall
- 19 not be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the
- 20 United States under subsection (b) on the basis of an
- 21 omission or a tortious act or acts that constitute mere neg-
- 22 ligence.".
- 23 (b) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—
- 24 (1) The table of sections for chapter 97 of title
- 25 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting

1	after the item relating to section 1605A the fol-
2	lowing:
	$\hbox{``1605B. Responsibility of foreign states for international terrorism against the United States.''.}$
3	(2) Subsection $1605(g)(1)(A)$ of title 28,
4	United States Code, is amended by inserting "or
5	section 1605B" after "but for section 1605A".
6	SEC. 4. AIDING AND ABETTING LIABILITY FOR CIVIL AC-
7	TIONS REGARDING TERRORIST ACTS.
8	(a) In General.—Section 2333 of title 18, United
9	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
10	lowing:
11	"(d) Liability.—
12	"(1) Definition.—In this subsection, the term
13	'person' has the meaning given the term in section
14	1 of title 1.
15	"(2) Liability.—In an action under subsection
16	(a) for an injury arising from an act of international
17	terrorism committed, planned, or authorized by an
18	organization that had been designated as a foreign
19	terrorist organization under section 219 of the Im-
20	migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), as
21	of the date on which such act of international ter-
22	rorism was committed, planned, or authorized, liabil-
23	ity may be asserted as to any person who aids and

abets, by knowingly providing substantial assistance,

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- 1 or who conspires with the person who committed
- 2 such an act of international terrorism.".
- 3 (b) Effect on Foreign Sovereign Immunities
- 4 Act.—Nothing in the amendment made by this section
- 5 affects immunity of a foreign state, as that term is defined
- 6 in section 1603 of title 28, United States Code, from juris-
- 7 diction under other law.

8 SEC. 5. STAY OF ACTIONS PENDING STATE NEGOTIATIONS.

- 9 (a) Exclusive Jurisdiction.—The courts of the
- 10 United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any ac-
- 11 tion in which a foreign state is subject to the jurisdiction
- 12 of a court of the United States under section 1605B of
- 13 title 28, United States Code, as added by section 3(a) of
- 14 this Act.
- 15 (b) Intervention.—The Attorney General may in-
- 16 tervene in any action in which a foreign state is subject
- 17 to the jurisdiction of a court of the United States under
- 18 section 1605B of title 28, United States Code, as added
- 19 by section 3(a) of this Act, for the purpose of seeking a
- 20 stay of the civil action, in whole or in part.
- 21 (c) STAY.—
- 22 (1) IN GENERAL.—A court of the United States
- 23 may stay a proceeding against a foreign state if the
- 24 Secretary of State certifies that the United States is
- engaged in good faith discussions with the foreign

state defendant concerning the resolution of the claims against the foreign state, or any other parties as to whom a stay of claims is sought.

(2) Duration.—

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(A) In general.—A stay under this section may be granted for not more than 180 days.

(B) Extension.—

- (i) In General.—The Attorney General may petition the court for an extension of the stay for additional 180-day periods.
- (ii) RECERTIFICATION.—A court shall grant an extension under clause (i) if the Secretary of State recertifies that the United States remains engaged in good faith discussions with the foreign state defendant concerning the resolution of the claims against the foreign state, or any other parties as to whom a stay of claims is sought.

22 SEC. 6. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or any amendment made by this Act, or the application of a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid,

- 1 the remainder of this Act and the amendments made by
- 2 this Act, and the application of the provisions and amend-
- 3 ments to any other person not similarly situated or to
- 4 other circumstances, shall not be affected by the holding.

5 SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

- 6 The amendments made by this Act shall apply to any
- 7 civil action—
- 8 (1) pending on, or commenced on or after, the
- 9 date of enactment of this Act; and
- 10 (2) arising out of an injury to a person, prop-
- erty, or business on or after September 11, 2001.

Passed the Senate May 17, 2016.

Attest:

Secretary.

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