116th CONGRESS 2d Session **S**.

To amend title 28, United States Code, to strip foreign sovereign immunity of certain foreign states to secure justice for victims of novel coronavirus in the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. McSally (for herself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. ROUNDS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on ______

A BILL

- To amend title 28, United States Code, to strip foreign sovereign immunity of certain foreign states to secure justice for victims of novel coronavirus in the United States.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Civil Justice for Vic-
- 5 tims of China-Originated Viral Infections Diseases Act"
- 6 or the "Civil Justice for Victims of COVID Act".

1	SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF FOREIGN STATES FOR RECK-
2	LESS ACTIONS OR OMISSIONS CAUSING THE
3	COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC IN THE UNITED
4	STATES.

5 (a) RESPONSIBILITY.—Chapter 97 of title 28, United
6 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605B
7 the following:

8 "§ 1605C. Responsibility of foreign states for reckless
9 actions or omissions causing the COVID10 19 global pandemic in the United States

11 "(a) Responsibility of Foreign States.—A for-12 eign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of 13 the courts of the United States in any case in which money 14 damages are sought against a foreign state for death or physical or economic injury to person, property, or busi-15 16 ness occurring in the United States following any reckless action or omission (including a conscious disregard of the 17 18 need to report information promptly or deliberately hiding 19 relevant information) of a foreign state, or of any official, 20 employee, or agent of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency, 21 22 that caused or substantially contributed to the COVID– 23 19 global pandemic in the United States, regardless of 24 where the action or omission occurred.

25 "(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A foreign state shall
26 not be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the NJG RP 7T6

3

United States under subsection (a) on the basis of an
 omission or act that constitutes mere negligence.

3 "(c) JURISDICTION.—

4 "(1) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—The courts of
5 the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction in
6 any action in which a foreign state is subject to the
7 jurisdiction of a court of the United States under
8 subsection (a).

9 "(2) Additional authority to issue or-10 DERS.—In addition to authority already granted by 11 other laws, the courts of the United States shall 12 have jurisdiction to make and issue any writ or 13 order of injunction necessary or appropriate for the 14 enforcement of this section, including pre-judgment 15 injunctions related to transfer or disposal of assets. 16 "(d) INTERVENTION.—The Attorney General may in-17 tervene in any action in which a foreign state is subject 18 to the jurisdiction of a court of the United States under 19 subsection (a) for the purpose of seeking a stay of the 20 civil action, in whole or in part.

21 "(e) Stay.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A court of the United
States may stay a proceeding against a foreign state
if the Secretary of State certifies that the United
States is engaged in good faith discussions with the

4

1	foreign state defendant concerning the resolution of
2	the claims against the foreign state, or any other
3	parties as to whom a stay of claims is sought. In ex-
4	ercising its discretion under this subsection, the
5	court shall balance the interests of the United States
6	with the interests of the plaintiffs in a timely review
7	of their claims.
8	"(2) DURATION.—
9	"(A) IN GENERAL.—A stay under this sec-
10	tion may be granted for not more than 180
11	days.
12	"(B) EXTENSION.—
13	"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney
14	General may petition the court for an ex-
15	tension of the stay for additional periods
16	not to exceed 180 days.
17	"(ii) Recertification.—A court
18	may grant an extension under subpara-
19	graph (A) if the Secretary of State recer-
20	tifies that the United States remains en-
21	gaged in good faith discussions with the
22	foreign state defendant concerning the res-
23	olution of the claims against the foreign
24	state, or any other parties as to whom a
25	stay of claims is sought. In choosing

SIL20846

 $\mathbf{5}$

1	whether to grant an extension, the court
2	shall balance the interests of the United
3	States with the interests of the plaintiffs in
4	a timely review of their claims.".

5 (b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by sub6 section (a) shall apply to any action or omission described
7 in section 1605C of title 28, United States Code, as added
8 by that subsection, that occurred before, on, or after the
9 date of enactment of this Act.

10 (c) REMOVAL OF IMMUNITY FROM ATTACHMENT OR
11 EXECUTION.—Section 1610 of title 28, United States
12 Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(7), by striking "section
1605A or section 1605(a)(7) (as such section was in
effect on January 27, 2008)" and inserting "section
1605A, section 1605(a)(7) (as such section was in
effect on January 27, 2008), or section 1605C";

18 (2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking "or
19 1605(b)" and inserting ", 1605(b), or 1605C";

20 (3) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the21 following:

"(d) The property of a foreign state, as defined in section 1603(a) of this chapter, used for a commercial activity in the United States, shall not be immune from attachment prior to the entry of judgment in any action 6

brought in a court of the United States or of a State, 1 2 or prior to the elapse of the period of time provided in 3 subsection (c) of this section, if— "(1) the foreign state has explicitly waived its 4 5 immunity from attachment prior to judgment, not-6 withstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the for-7 eign state may purport to effect except in accord-8 ance with the terms of the waiver; 9 "(2) the purpose of the attachment is to secure 10 satisfaction of a judgment that has been or may ulti-11 mately be entered against the foreign state, and not

12 to obtain jurisdiction; or

13 "(3) the attachment relates to a claim for which
14 the foreign state is not immune under section
15 1605C."; and

16 (4) in subsection (g)(1), in the matter pre17 ceding subparagraph (A), by striking "1605A" and
18 inserting "1605A or 1605C".

(d) CAUSE OF ACTION.—Any citizen or resident of
the United States injured in his or her person, property,
or business by reason of any reckless action or omission
(including a conscious disregard of the need to report information promptly or deliberately hiding relevant information) of a foreign state, or of any official, employee,
or agent of that foreign state while acting within the scope

SIL20846

7

1 of his or her office, employment, or agency, that caused
2 or substantially contributed to the COVID-19 global pan3 demic in the United States, regardless of where the action
4 or omission occurred, may sue therefor in any appropriate
5 district court of the United States and shall recover three6 fold the damages he or she sustains and the cost of the
7 suit, including attorney's fees.

8 (e) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GEN-9 ERAL.—Any State, on its own behalf or on behalf of the 10 citizens or residents of the State, may bring a civil action 11 under subsection (d) in a district court of the United 12 States. Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent 13 a State from exercising its powers under State law.

14 (f) TIME LIMITATION ON THE COMMENCEMENT OF 15 CIVIL ACTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of 16 law, a civil action arising under subsection (d) may be 17 commenced up to 20 years after the cause of action ac-18 crues.

(g) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
The table of sections for chapter 97 of title 28, United
States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1605B the following:

[&]quot;1605C. Responsibility of foreign states for reckless actions or omissions causing the COVID-19 global pandemic in the United States.".