

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3358

To provide for payment of certain claims against the Government of Iran.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 2005

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. KIRK, Mr. McCOTTER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. POE, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To provide for payment of certain claims against the
Government of Iran.

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. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) On November 4, 1979, the Iranian militants
6 seized the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran,

1 and held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days until
2 their negotiated release on January 20, 1981.

3 (2) On January 19, 1981, the Department of
4 State entered into a series of agreements with Iran
5 that came to be known as the Algiers Accords. The
6 accords established the United States-Iran Claims
7 Tribunal to adjudicate United States and Iranian
8 commercial claims. The Accords, however, sought to
9 preclude the 52 American hostages or their families
10 from bringing suit against Iran for their seizure, de-
11 tention, torture, and injuries.

12 (3) On December 29, 2000, the 52 American
13 hostages and their spouses and children filed suit in
14 the United States District Court for the District of
15 Columbia, pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effec-
16 tive Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–
17 132).

18 (4) On August 6, 2001, the District Court en-
19 tered a default judgment against Iran after certi-
20 fying the case as a class action.

21 (5) The Department of State moved to vacate
22 the decision of the District Court, despite Iran's con-
23 tinued refusal to appear in court.

24 (6) In response to the motion to vacate by the
25 Department of State, Congress amended the

1 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of
2 1996 by adding language to allow the claim of the
3 hostages to proceed to judgment. The accompanying
4 Conference Report specifically stated that the
5 amendment “quashes the State Department’s mo-
6 tion to vacate the judgment obtained by plaintiffs in
7 Case Number 1:00CV03110 (ESG) in the United
8 States District Court for the District of Columbia”.

9 (7) Congress further reaffirmed this view by en-
10 acting section 208 of division B of Public Law 107–
11 117, making a technical correction to the case num-
12 ber.

13 (8) On May 12, 2003, during oral arguments,
14 the United States Court of Appeals for the District
15 of Columbia Circuit noted that the agreements
16 reached pursuant to the Algiers Accords “were at
17 the point of a gun”, and observed that the Court
18 “doubt[ed] that the Government of the United
19 States would defend this agreement on the theory
20 that we would have entered into this voluntarily
21 without them holding onto our hostages”.

22 (9) On May 12, 2003, during oral arguments
23 before the Court of Appeals, the attorneys rep-
24 resenting the Department of Justice affirmed to the
25 Court that “both Congress and the President, both

1 the political branches in other words, have the au-
2 thority to abrogate the international obligations of
3 the United States".

4 **SEC. 2. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.**

5 (a) PURSUIT OF JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—
6 It is the policy of the United States, as articulated in the
7 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
8 and in other United States laws, to seek justice for United
9 States victims of terrorism and to hold terrorists and their
10 state-sponsors accountable for their actions.

11 (b) PREEMPTION.—United States law regarding vic-
12 tims of terrorism supersedes the Algiers Accords and any
13 other agreement with Iran stemming from the holding of
14 American hostages in Iran from November 4, 1979,
15 through January 20, 1981.

16 **SEC. 3. JUSTICE FOR FORMER AMERICAN HOSTAGES IN
17 IRAN.**

18 (a) INAPPLICABILITY OF ALGIERS ACCORDS.—Any
19 provision of the Algiers Accords, entered into with Iran
20 on January 19, 1981, that purports to bar a citizen of
21 the United States from prosecuting any claim in any court
22 of the United States or to limit the jurisdiction of any
23 court of the United States is hereby abrogated and deemed
24 nonapplicable.

25 (b) COMMON FUND FOR HOSTAGES.—

17 (B) be administered solely for purposes of
18 satisfying such claims, as approved by the cer-
19 tified class representatives identified in that
20 case number.

1 Iran, and from amounts in the Iran Foreign Military
2 Sales Fund account within the Foreign Military
3 Sales Fund. The Secretary of the Treasury may liq-
4 uidate such assets for purposes of this subsection.

5 (3) AMOUNT.—The Secretary of the Treasury
6 shall make payments into the fund in amounts equal
7 to—

8 (A) for each former hostage identified as a
9 class member under paragraph (1)(A), \$1,000
10 for each day of captivity;

11 (B) for each spouse and child identified as
12 a class member under paragraph (1)(A), \$500
13 for each day of captivity of the former hostages;
14 and

15 (C) interest on each amount under sub-
16 paragraph (A) and (B), calculated at the daily
17 prime rate, as determined by the Board of Gov-
18 ernors of the Federal Reserve System, for the
19 period from the date of the taking of the hos-
20 tages until the date of payment under this sec-
21 tion.

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