

Public Law 114–113
114th Congress

An Act

Dec. 18, 2015
[H.R. 2029]

Making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Consolidated
Appropriations
Act, 2016.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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1 USC 1 note.

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

SEC. 4. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House of Representatives section of the Congressional Record on or about December 17, 2015 by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of divisions A through L of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL ALLOWANCE FOR ESTIMATING DIFFERENCES.

If, for fiscal year 2016, new budget authority provided in appropriations Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating differences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2016 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the amount of the excess but the total of all such adjustments shall not exceed 0.2 percent of the sum of the adjusted discretionary spending limits for all categories for that fiscal year.

SEC. 8. CORRECTIONS.

The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–53) is amended—

(1) by changing the long title so as to read: “Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.”;

(2) by inserting after the enacting clause (before section 1) the following: “**DIVISION A—TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015**”;

DIVISION O—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

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Sec. 101. Oil Exports, Safety Valve, and Maritime Security.

TITLE II—TERRORIST TRAVEL PREVENTION AND VISA WAIVER PROGRAM REFORM

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Electronic passport requirement.

Sec. 203. Restriction on use of visa waiver program for aliens who travel to certain countries.

Sec. 204. Designation requirements for program countries.

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Sec. 207. Enhancements to the electronic system for travel authorization.

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TITLE III—JAMES ZADROGA 9/11 HEALTH AND COMPENSATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Reauthorizing the World Trade Center Health Program.

TITLE IV—JAMES ZADROGA 9/11 VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND REAUTHORIZATION

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Reauthorizing the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001.

Sec. 403. Amendment to exempt programs.

Sec. 404. Compensation for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act.

Sec. 405. Budgetary provisions.

TITLE V—MEDICARE AND MEDICAID PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Medicare Improvement Fund.

Sec. 502. Medicare payment incentive for the transition from traditional x-ray imaging to digital radiography and other Medicare imaging payment provision.

Sec. 503. Limiting Federal Medicaid reimbursement to States for durable medical equipment (DME) to Medicare payment rates.

Sec. 504. Treatment of disposable devices.

TITLE VI—PUERTO RICO

Sec. 601. Modification of Medicare inpatient hospital payment rate for Puerto Rico hospitals.

Sec. 602. Application of Medicare HITECH payments to hospitals in Puerto Rico.

TITLE VII—FINANCIAL SERVICES

Sec. 701. Table of contents.

Sec. 702. Limitations on sale of preferred stock.

Sec. 703. Confidentiality of information shared between State and Federal financial services regulators.

Sec. 704. Application of FACA.

Sec. 705. Treatment of affiliate transactions.

Sec. 706. Ensuring the protection of insurance policyholders.

Sec. 707. Limitation on SEC funds.

Sec. 708. Elimination of reporting requirement.

Sec. 709. Extension of Hardest Hit Fund; Termination of Home Affordable Modification Program.

TITLE VIII—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Sec. 801. Land and Water Conservation Fund.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL OCEANS AND COASTAL SECURITY

- Sec. 901. Short title.
- Sec. 902. Definitions.
- Sec. 903. Purposes and agreements.
- Sec. 904. National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund.
- Sec. 905. Eligible uses.
- Sec. 906. Grants.
- Sec. 907. Annual report.
- Sec. 908. Funding.

TITLE X—BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

- Sec. 1001. Budgetary effects.
- Sec. 1002. Authority to make adjustment in FY 2016 allocation.
- Sec. 1003. Estimates.

TITLE XI—IRAQ LOAN AUTHORITY

- Sec. 1101. Iraq loan authority.

TITLE I—OIL EXPORTS, SAFETY VALVE, AND MARITIME SECURITY

SEC. 101. OIL EXPORTS, SAFETY VALVE, AND MARITIME SECURITY. 42 USC 6212a.

(a) **REPEAL.**—Section 103 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212) and the item relating thereto in the table of contents of that Act are repealed.

(b) **NATIONAL POLICY ON OIL EXPORT RESTRICTION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), to promote the efficient exploration, production, storage, supply, marketing, pricing, and regulation of energy resources, including fossil fuels, no official of the Federal Government shall impose or enforce any restriction on the export of crude oil.

(c) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this section limits the authority of the President under the Constitution, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or regulations issued under that Act (other than section 754.2 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), part B of title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6271 et seq.), the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.), or any other provision of law that imposes sanctions on a foreign person or foreign government (including any provision of law that prohibits or restricts United States persons from engaging in a transaction with a sanctioned person or government), including a foreign government that is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, to prohibit exports.

(d) **EXCEPTIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may impose export licensing requirements or other restrictions on the export of crude oil from the United States for a period of not more than 1 year, if—

(A) the President declares a national emergency and formally notices the declaration of a national emergency in the Federal Register;

(B) the export licensing requirements or other restrictions on the export of crude oil from the United States under this subsection apply to 1 or more countries, persons, or organizations in the context of sanctions or trade restrictions imposed by the United States for reasons of national

Security without further appropriation for implementing the biometric entry and exit data system described in section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b).”.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Section 1347 of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and (2)” after “(d)(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “Costs for payments for compensation for claims in Group A, as described in section 405(a)(3)(C)(ii) of such Act, shall be paid from amounts made available under section 406 of such Act. Costs for payments for compensation for claims in Group B, as described in section 405(a)(3)(C)(iii) of such Act, shall be paid from amounts in the Victims Compensation Fund established under section 410 of such Act.”.

SEC. 403. AMENDMENT TO EXEMPT PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 255(g)(1)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 905(g)(1)(B)) is amended by—

(1) inserting after the item relating to Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers, Public Health Service the following:

“September 11th Victim Compensation Fund (15–0340–0–1–754).”;

(2) inserting after the item relating to United States Secret Service, DC Annuity the following:

“Victims Compensation Fund established under section 410 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note).

“United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.”; and

(3) inserting after the item relating to the Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund the following:

“World Trade Center Health Program Fund (75–0946–0–1–551).”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any sequestration order issued under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

2 USC 905 note.

SEC. 404. COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act”.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM FUND.—

(1) ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND.—

(A) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS OF SPECIAL MASTER.—

(i) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall appoint a Special Master. The initial term for the Special Master shall be 18 months.

(ii) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—Thereafter, each time there exists funds in excess of \$100,000,000 in the Fund, the Attorney General shall appoint or reappoint a Special Master for such period as is appropriate,

Justice for
United States
Victims of
State Sponsored
Terrorism Act.
42 USC 10609.

not to exceed 1 year. In addition, if there exists in the Fund funds that are less than \$100,000,000, the Attorney General may appoint or reappoint a Special Master each time the Attorney General determines there are sufficient funds available in the Fund to compensate eligible claimants, for such period as is appropriate, not to exceed 1 year.

(iii) SPECIAL MASTER TO ADMINISTER COMPENSATION FROM THE FUND.—The Special Master shall administer the compensation program described in this section for United States persons who are victims of state sponsored terrorism.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND USE OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PERSONNEL.—The Special Master may utilize, as necessary, no more than 5 full-time equivalent Department of Justice personnel to assist in carrying out the duties of the Special Master under this section. Any costs associated with the use of such personnel, and any other administrative costs of carrying out this section, shall be paid from the Fund.

(C) COMPENSATION OF SPECIAL MASTER.—The Special Master shall be compensated from the Fund at a rate not to exceed the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule, as prescribed by section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) PUBLICATION OF REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the initial appointment of the Special Master, the Special Master shall publish in the Federal Register and on a website maintained by the Department of Justice a notice specifying the procedures necessary for United States persons to apply and establish eligibility for payment, including procedures by which eligible United States persons may apply by and through their attorney. Such notice is not subject to the requirements of section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER SOURCES OF COMPENSATION.—As part of the procedures for United States persons to apply and establish eligibility for payment, the Special Master shall require applicants to provide the Special Master with information regarding compensation from any source other than this Fund that the claimant (or, in the case of a personal representative, the victim's beneficiaries) has received or is entitled or scheduled to receive as a result of the act of international terrorism that gave rise to a claimant's final judgment, including information identifying the amount, nature, and source of such compensation.

(3) DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL MASTER.—All decisions made by the Special Master with regard to compensation from the Fund shall be—

(A) in writing and provided to the Attorney General, each claimant and, if applicable, the attorney for each claimant; and

(B) final and, except as provided in paragraph (4), not subject to administrative or judicial review.

(4) REVIEW HEARING.—

(A) Not later than 30 days after receipt of a written decision by the Special Master, a claimant whose claim is denied in whole or in part by the Special Master may request a hearing before the Special Master pursuant to procedures established by the Special Master.

(B) Not later than 90 days after any such hearing, the Special Master shall issue a final written decision affirming or amending the original decision. The written decision is final and nonreviewable.

(c) ELIGIBLE CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this section, a claim is an eligible claim if the Special Master determines that—

(A) the judgment holder, or claimant, is a United States person;

(B) the claim is described in paragraph (2); and

(C) the requirements of paragraph (3) are met.

(2) CERTAIN CLAIMS.—The claims referred to in paragraph (1) are claims for—

(A) compensatory damages awarded to a United States person in a final judgment—

(i) issued by a United States district court under State or Federal law against a state sponsor of terrorism; and

(ii) arising from acts of international terrorism, for which the foreign state was determined not to be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under section 1605A, or section 1605(a)(7) (as such section was in effect on January 27, 2008), of title 28, United States Code;

(B) the sum total of \$10,000 per day for each day that a United States person was taken and held hostage from the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, during the period beginning November 4, 1979, and ending January 20, 1981, if such person is identified as a member of the proposed class in case number 1:00-CV-03110 (EGS) of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; or

(C) damages for the spouses and children of the former hostages described in subparagraph (B), if such spouse or child is identified as a member of the proposed class in case number 1:00-CV-03110 (EGS) of the United States Court for the District of Columbia, in the following amounts:

(i) For each spouse of a former hostage identified as a member of the proposed class described in this subparagraph, a \$600,000 lump sum.

(ii) For each child of a former hostage identified as a member of the proposed class described in this subparagraph, a \$600,000 lump sum.

(3) DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION SUBMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The deadline for submitting an application for a payment under this subsection is as follows:

(i) Not later than 90 days after the date of the publication required under subsection (b)(2)(A), with regard to an application based on—

(I) a final judgment described in paragraph (2)(A) obtained before that date of publication; or

(II) a claim described in paragraph (2)(B) or (2)(C).

(ii) Not later than 90 days after the date of obtaining a final judgment, with regard to a final judgment obtained on or after the date of that publication.

(B) GOOD CAUSE.—For good cause shown, the Special Master may grant a claimant a reasonable extension of a deadline under this paragraph.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) TO WHOM MADE.—The Special Master shall order payment from the Fund for each eligible claim of a United States person to that person or, if that person is deceased, to the personal representative of the estate of that person.

(2) TIMING OF INITIAL PAYMENTS.—The Special Master shall authorize all initial payments to satisfy eligible claims under this section not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) PAYMENTS TO BE MADE PRO RATA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) PRO RATA BASIS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and subject to the limitations described in clause (ii), the Special Master shall carry out paragraph (1), by dividing all available funds on a pro rata basis, based on the amounts outstanding and unpaid on eligible claims, until all such amounts have been paid in full.

(ii) LIMITATIONS.—The limitations described in this clause are as follows:

(I) In the event that a United States person has an eligible claim that exceeds \$20,000,000, the Special Master shall treat that claim as if it were for \$20,000,000 for purposes of this section.

(II) In the event that a United States person and the immediate family members of such person, have claims that if aggregated would exceed \$35,000,000, the Special Master shall, for purposes of this section, reduce such claims on a pro rata basis such that in the aggregate such claims do not exceed \$35,000,000.

(III) In the event that a United States person, or the immediate family member of such person, has an eligible claim under this section and has received an award or an award determination under section 405 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note), the amount of compensation to which such person, or the immediate family member of such person, was determined to be entitled under section 405 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) shall be considered controlling for the purposes of this section, notwithstanding any compensatory damages amounts such person, or immediate family member of such person, is deemed eligible

for or entitled to pursuant to a final judgment described in subsection (c)(2)(A).

(B) MINIMUM PAYMENTS.—

(i) Any applicant with an eligible claim described in subsection (c)(2) who has received, or is entitled or scheduled to receive, any payment that is equal to, or in excess of, 30 percent of the total compensatory damages owed to such applicant on the applicant's claim from any source other than this Fund shall not receive any payment from the Fund until such time as all other eligible applicants have received from the Fund an amount equal to 30 percent of the compensatory damages awarded to those applicants pursuant to their final judgments or to claims under subsection (c)(2)(B) or (c)(2)(C). For purposes of calculating the pro rata amounts for these payments, the Special Master shall not include the total compensatory damages for applicants excluded from payment by this subparagraph.

(ii) To the extent that an applicant with an eligible claim has received less than 30 percent of the compensatory damages owed that applicant under a final judgment or claim described in subsection (c)(2) from any source other than this Fund, such applicant may apply to the Special Master for the difference between the percentage of compensatory damages the applicant has received from other sources and the percentage of compensatory damages to be awarded other eligible applicants from the Fund.

(4) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—On January 1 of the second calendar year that begins after the date of the initial payments described in paragraph (1) if funds are available in the Fund, the Special Master shall authorize additional payments on a pro rata basis to those claimants with eligible claims under subsection (c)(2) and shall authorize additional payments for eligible claims annually thereafter if funds are available in the Fund.

(5) SUBROGATION AND RETENTION OF RIGHTS.—

(A) UNITED STATES SUBROGATED TO CREDITOR RIGHTS TO THE EXTENT OF PAYMENT.—The United States shall be subrogated to the rights of any person who applies for and receives payments under this section, but only to the extent and in the amount of such payments made under this section. The President shall pursue these subrogated rights as claims or offsets of the United States in appropriate ways, including any negotiation process that precedes the normalization of relations between the foreign state designated as a state sponsor of terrorism and the United States or the lifting of sanctions against such foreign state.

(B) RIGHTS RETAINED.—To the extent amounts of damages remain unpaid and outstanding following any payments made under this subsection, each applicant shall retain that applicant's creditor rights in any unpaid and outstanding amounts of the judgment, including any

prejudgment or post-judgment interest, or punitive damages, awarded by the United States district court pursuant to a judgment.

(e) UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM FUND.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be designated as the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.

(2) DEPOSIT AND TRANSFER.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the following shall be deposited or transferred into the Fund for distribution under this section:

(A) FORFEITED FUNDS AND PROPERTY.—

(i) CRIMINAL FUNDS AND PROPERTY.—All funds, and the net proceeds from the sale of property, forfeited or paid to the United States after the date of enactment of this Act as a criminal penalty or fine arising from a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.), or any related criminal conspiracy, scheme, or other Federal offense arising from the actions of, or doing business with or acting on behalf of, a state sponsor of terrorism.

(ii) CIVIL FUNDS AND PROPERTY.—One-half of all funds, and one-half of the net proceeds from the sale of property, forfeited or paid to the United States after the date of enactment of this Act as a civil penalty or fine arising from a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.), or any related conspiracy, scheme, or other Federal offense arising from the actions of, or doing business with or acting on behalf of, a state sponsor of terrorism.

(B) TRANSFER INTO FUND OF CERTAIN ASSIGNED ASSETS OF IRAN AND ELECTION TO PARTICIPATE IN FUND.—

(i) DEPOSIT INTO FUND OF ASSIGNED PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF PROPERTIES AND RELATED ASSETS IDENTIFIED IN IN RE 650 FIFTH AVENUE & RELATED PROPERTIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), if the United States receives a final judgment forfeiting the properties and related assets identified in the proceedings captioned as In Re 650 Fifth Avenue & Related Properties, No. 08 Civ. 10934 (S.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 17, 2008), the net proceeds (not including the litigation expenses and sales costs incurred by the United States) resulting from the sale of such properties and related assets by the United States shall be deposited into the Fund.

(II) LIMITATION.—The following proceeds resulting from any sale of the properties and

related assets identified in subclause (I) shall not be transferred into the Fund:

(aa) The percentage of proceeds attributable to any party identified as a Settling Judgment Creditor in the order dated April 16, 2014, in such proceedings, who does not make an election (described in clause (iii)) to participate in the Fund.

(bb) The percentage of proceeds attributable to the parties identified as the Hegna Judgment Creditors in such proceedings, unless and until a final judgment is entered denying the claims of such creditors.

(ii) DEPOSIT INTO FUND OF ASSIGNED ASSETS IDENTIFIED IN PETERSON V. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN.—If a final judgment is entered in Peterson v. Islamic Republic of Iran, No. 10 Civ. 4518 (S.D.N.Y.), awarding the assets at issue in that case to the judgment creditors identified in the order dated July 9, 2013, those assets shall be deposited into the Fund, but only to the extent, and in such percentage, that the rights, title, and interest to such assets were assigned through elections made pursuant to clause (iii).

(iii) ELECTION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FUND.—Upon written notice to the Attorney General, the Special Master, and the chief judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York within 60 days after the date of the publication required under subsection (b)(2)(A) a United States person, who is a judgment creditor in the proceedings captioned Peterson v. Islamic Republic of Iran, No. 10 Civ. 4518 (S.D.N.Y.), or a Settling Judgment Creditor as identified in the order dated May 27, 2014, in the proceedings captioned In Re 650 Fifth Avenue & Related Properties, No. 08 Civ. 10934 (S.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 17, 2008), shall have the right to elect to participate in the Fund and, to the extent any such person exercises such right, shall irrevocably assign to the Fund all rights, title, and interest to such person's claims to the assets at issue in such proceedings. To the extent that a United States person is both a judgment creditor in the proceedings captioned Peterson v. Islamic Republic of Iran, No. 10 Civ. 4518 (S.D.N.Y.) and a Settling Judgment Creditor in In Re 650 Fifth Avenue & Related Properties, No. 08 Civ. 10934 (S.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 17, 2008), any election by such person to participate in the Fund pursuant to this paragraph shall operate as an election to assign any and all rights, title, and interest in the assets in both actions for the purposes of participating in the Fund. The Attorney General is authorized to pursue any such assigned rights, title, and interest in those claims for the benefit of the Fund.

(iv) APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PAYMENT.—A United States person who is a judgment creditor or a Settling Judgment Creditor in the proceedings identified in clause (iii) and who does not elect to participate

in the Fund may, notwithstanding such failure to elect, submit an application for conditional payment from the Fund, subject to the following limitations:

(I) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any such claimant's eligibility for payment and the initial deadline for initial payments set forth in subsection (d)(2), the Special Master shall allocate but withhold payment to an eligible claimant who applies for a conditional payment under this paragraph until such time as an adverse final judgment is entered in both of the proceedings identified in clause (iii).

(II) EXCEPTION.—

(aa) In the event that an adverse final judgment is entered in the proceedings captioned *Peterson v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, No. 10 Civ. 4518 (S.D.N.Y), prior to a final judgment being entered in the proceedings captioned *In Re 650 Fifth Avenue & Related Properties*, No. 08 Civ. 10934 (S.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 17, 2008), the Special Master shall release a portion of an eligible claimant's conditional payment to such eligible claimant if the Special Master anticipates that such claimant will receive less than the amount of the conditional payment from any proceeds from a final judgment that is entered in favor of the plaintiffs in *In Re 650 Fifth Avenue & Related Properties*. Such portion shall not exceed the difference between the amount of the conditional payment and the amount the Special Master anticipates such claimant will receive from the proceeds of *In Re 650 Fifth Avenue & Related Properties*.

(bb) In the event that a final judgment is entered in favor of the plaintiffs in the proceedings captioned *Peterson v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, No. 10 Civ. 4518 (S.D.N.Y) and funds are distributed, the payments allocated to claimants who applied for a conditional payment under this subparagraph shall be considered void, and any funds previously allocated to such conditional payments shall be made available and distributed to all other eligible claimants pursuant to subsection (d).

(3) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available, without further appropriation, for the payment of eligible claims and compensation of the Special Master in accordance with this section.

(4) MANAGEMENT OF FUND.—The Fund shall be managed and invested in the same manner as a trust fund is managed and invested under section 9602 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(5) FUNDING.—There is appropriated to the Fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,025,000,000 for fiscal year 2017, to remain available until expended.

(6) TERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Fund may not be obligated on or after January 2, 2026.

(B) CLOSING OF FUND.—Effective on the day after all amounts authorized to be paid from the Fund under this section that were obligated before January 2, 2026 are expended, any unobligated balances in the Fund shall be transferred, as appropriate, to either the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established under section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, or to the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund established under section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code.

(f) ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No attorney shall charge, receive, or collect, and the Special Master shall not approve, any payment of fees and costs that in the aggregate exceeds 25 percent of any payment made under this section.

(2) PENALTY.—Any attorney who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(g) AWARD OF COMPENSATION TO INFORMERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any United States person who holds a final judgment described in subsection (c)(2)(A) or a claim under subsection (c)(2)(B) or (c)(2)(C) and who meets the requirements set forth in paragraph (2) is entitled to receive an award of 10 percent of the funds deposited in the Fund under subsection (e)(2) attributable to information such person furnished to the Attorney General that leads to a forfeiture described in subsection (e)(2)(A), which is made after the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to a proceeding resulting in forfeiture that was initiated after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PERSON DESCRIBED.—A person meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

(A) the person identifies and notifies the Attorney General of funds or property—

(i) of a state sponsor of terrorism, or held by a third party on behalf of or subject to the control of that state sponsor of terrorism;

(ii) that were not previously identified or known by the United States Government; and

(iii) that are subsequently forfeited directly or in the form of substitute assets to the United States; and

(B) the Attorney General finds that the identification and notification under subparagraph (A) by that person substantially contributed to the forfeiture to the United States.

(h) SPECIAL EXCLUSION FROM COMPENSATION.—In no event shall an individual who is criminally culpable for an act of international terrorism receive any compensation under this section, either directly or on behalf of a victim.

(i) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Within 30 days after authorizing the payment of compensation of eligible claims pursuant to subsection (d), the Special Master shall submit to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the chairman and ranking

minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the payment of eligible claims, which shall include—

(1) an explanation of the procedures for filing and processing of applications for compensation; and

(2) an analysis of the payments made to United States persons from the Fund and the amount of outstanding eligible claims, including—

(A) the number of applications for compensation submitted;

(B) the number of applications approved and the amount of each award;

(C) the number of applications denied and the reasons for the denial;

(D) the number of applications for compensation that are pending for which compensatory damages have not been paid in full; and

(E) the total amount of compensatory damages from eligible claims that have been paid and that remain unpaid.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section the following definitions apply:

(1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term “act of international terrorism” includes—

(A) an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or hostage taking as those terms are defined in section 1605A(h) of title 28, United States Code; and

(B) providing material support or resources, as defined in section 2339A of title 18, United States Code, for an act described in subparagraph (A).

(2) ADVERSE FINAL JUDGMENT.—The term “adverse final judgment” means a final judgment in favor of the defendant, or defendants, in the proceedings identified in subsection (e)(2)(B)(iii), or which does not order any payment from, or award any interest in, the assets at issue in such proceedings to the plaintiffs, judgment creditors, or Settling Judgment Creditors in such proceedings.

(3) COMPENSATORY DAMAGES.—The term “compensatory damages” does not include pre-judgment or post-judgment interest or punitive damages.

(4) FINAL JUDGMENT.—The term “final judgment” means an enforceable final judgment, decree or order on liability and damages entered by a United States district court that is not subject to further appellate review, but does not include a judgment, decree, or order that has been waived, relinquished, satisfied, espoused by the United States, or subject to a bilateral claims settlement agreement between the United States and a foreign state. In the case of a default judgment, such judgment shall not be considered a final judgment until such time as service of process has been completed pursuant to section 1608(e) of title 28, United States Code.

(5) FUND.—The term “Fund” means the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund established by this section.

(6) SOURCE OTHER THAN THIS FUND.—The term “source other than this Fund” means all collateral sources, including life insurance, pension funds, death benefit programs, payments by Federal, State, or local governments (including payments from the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund (49 U.S.C. 40101 note)), and court awarded compensation related to the

act of international terrorism that gave rise to a claimant's final judgment. The term "entitled or scheduled to receive" in subsection (d)(3)(B)(i) includes any potential recovery where that person or their representative is a party to any civil or administrative action pending in any court or agency of competent jurisdiction in which the party seeks to enforce the judgment giving rise to the application to the Fund.

(7) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term "state sponsor of terrorism" means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means a natural person who has suffered an injury arising from the actions of a foreign state for which the foreign state has been determined not to be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under section 1605A or section 1605(a)(7) (as such section was in effect on January 27, 2008) of title 28, United States Code, or is eligible to make a claim under subsection (c)(2)(B) or subsection (c)(2)(C).

(k) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section, or any application thereof, is found unconstitutional, that finding shall not affect any provision or application of this section not so adjudicated.

SEC. 405. BUDGETARY PROVISIONS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 982 of title 18, United States Code, and section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), none of the funds paid to the United States Government by BNP Paribas S.A. as part of, or related to, a plea agreement dated June 27, 2014, entered into between the Department of Justice and BNP Paribas S.A., and subject to a consent order entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on May 1, 2015, in *United States v. BNPP*, No. 14 Cr. 460 (S.D.N.Y.) to settle charges against BNP Paribas S.A. for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in violation of section 371 of title 18, United States Code, by conspiring to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), may be used by the United States Government—

(1) in any manner in furtherance of the proposed use of such funds by the Department of Justice to compensate individuals as announced by the Department of Justice on May 1, 2015; or

(2) in any other manner whatsoever, including in furtherance of any program to compensate victims of international or state sponsored terrorism, except as such funds are directed by Congress pursuant to this title and the amendments made by this title.

(b) RESCISSION OF FUNDS FROM BNP SETTLEMENT.—Of the amounts in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established under section 9705 of title 31, United States Code,