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Text contains those laws in effect on July 30, 2026

From Title 18-CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART I-CRIMES

CHAPTER 113B-TERRORISM

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(a) ACTION AND JURISDICTION.-Any national of the United States injured in his or her person, property, or business by reason of an act of international terrorism, or his or her estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefor in any appropriate district court of the United States and shall recover threefold the damages he or she sustains and the cost of the suit, including attorney's fees.

(b) ESTOPPEL UNDER UNITED STATES LAW.-A final judgment or decree rendered in favor of the United States in any criminal proceeding under [section 1116](#), [1201](#), [1203](#), or [2332 of this title](#) or [section 46314](#), [46502](#), [46505](#), or [46506 of title 49](#) shall estop the defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense in any subsequent civil proceeding under this section.

(c) ESTOPPEL UNDER FOREIGN LAW.-A final judgment or decree rendered in favor of any foreign state in any criminal proceeding shall, to the extent that such judgment or decree may be accorded full faith and credit under the law of the United States, estop the defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense in any subsequent civil proceeding under this section.

(d) LIABILITY.-

(1) DEFINITION.-In this subsection, the term "person" has the meaning given the term in [section 1 of title 1](#).

(2) LIABILITY.-In an action under subsection (a) for an injury arising from an act of international terrorism committed, planned, or authorized by an organization that had been designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1189](#)), as of the date on which such act of international terrorism was committed, planned, or authorized, liability may be asserted as to any person who aids and abets, by knowingly providing substantial assistance, or who conspires with the person who committed such an act of international terrorism.

(e) USE OF BLOCKED ASSETS TO SATISFY JUDGMENTS OF U.S. NATIONALS.-For purposes of section 201 of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 ([28 U.S.C. 1610 note](#)), in any action in which a national of the United States has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party pursuant to this section, the term "blocked asset" shall include any asset of that terrorist party (including the blocked assets of any agency or instrumentality of that party) seized or frozen by the United States under section 805(b) of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act ([21 U.S.C. 1904\(b\)](#)).

(Added Pub. L. 102-572, title X, §1003(a)(4), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4522 ; amended Pub. L. 103-429, §2(1), Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4377 ; Pub. L. 114-222, §4(a), Sept. 28, 2016, 130 Stat. 854 ; Pub. L. 115-253, §3(a), Oct. 3, 2018, 132 Stat. 3183 .)

EDITORIAL NOTES**REFERENCES IN TEXT**

Section 201 of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, referred to in subsec. (e), is section 201 of Pub. L. 107-207, of which subsecs. (a), (b), and (d) are set out as a note under [section 1610 of Title 28](#).