

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, DC 20579

In the Matter of the Claim of

5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)

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}
} Claim No. LIB-II-042
} Decision No. LIB-II-018

}
} Claim No. LIB-II-043
} Decision No. LIB-II-008

}
} Claim No. LIB-II-044
} Decision No. LIB-II-001

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} Claim No. LIB-II-045
} Decision No. LIB-II-009

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} Claim No. LIB-II-056
} Decision No. LIB-II-019

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} Claim No. LIB-II-057
} Decision No. LIB-II-025

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} Claim No. LIB-II-059
} Decision No. LIB-II-075

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} Claim No. LIB-II-060
} Decision No. LIB-II-063

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} Claim No. LIB-II-061
} Decision No. LIB-II-064

Against the Great Socialist People's
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Counsel for Claimant:

Zoe Salzman, Esq.
Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady LLP

ORDER

On March 21, 2013, the above-referenced claimants,

5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)

(collectively, the “claimants”), filed Petitions to Reopen their respective claims against the Great Socialist People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (“Libya”) based upon mental pain and anguish suffered as a result of the death of family members who were killed on board Pan Am Flight 103 on December 21, 1988. The underlying claims were made pursuant to Category B of the *Letter dated January 15, 2009, from the Honorable John B. Bellinger, III, Legal Adviser, Department of State, to the Honorable Mauricio J. Tamargo, Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission*, and each of the claimants was awarded \$200,000 in decisions that have now become final.

The claimants state that the Petitions to Reopen are “[b]ased on new evidence that there is a surplus of funds available following the Commission’s resolution of all claims and appeals . . .” The claimants further argue that the awards of \$200,000 per claimant fail to properly compensate them for their pain and suffering.

The Commission’s regulations, 45 C.F.R. § 509.5(*l*), govern petitions to reopen before the Commission. Among other requirements, the petition must be based on “newly discovered evidence” and it must appear “that reconsideration of the matter on the basis of that evidence would produce a different decision.”

These Petitions to Reopen fail to satisfy the requirements of 45 C.F.R. § 509.5(*l*). To start, it is not clear that the asserted new evidence—that there might be money remaining in the Libya settlement fund—is the type of “newly discovered evidence” that would warrant a petition to reopen. The “evidence” is not directly relevant to the injury that claimants suffered. But even accepting it as “newly discovered evidence” for purposes of this petition, the consideration of this evidence would not “produce a different decision.” Whenever the Commission has decided the amount of compensation for claims in the Libya Claims Program, the amount of money in the Libya settlement fund was simply not a factor. Rather, in determining the amount that successful Category B claimants were to recover, the

factors the Commission took into account were the State Department's recommendation, international law principles, and the September 11th Compensation Fund's awards for similar losses. *See, e.g., Claim of* 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) Claim No. LIB-II-044, Decision No. LIB-II-001, PD at 9-10 (2009), and *Claim of* 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) ; Claim No. LIB-II-125, Decision No. LIB-II-022, FD at 4-5 (2012). Claimants' decisions are now final, and the Commission sees no reason to change its approach to deciding these claims now. Because the Commission carefully considered all the factors it viewed as relevant in determining claimants' compensation and because the amount of money in the Libya settlement fund was not one of the relevant factors, "reconsideration of the matter on the basis of" the amount of money in the fund would not "produce a different decision."

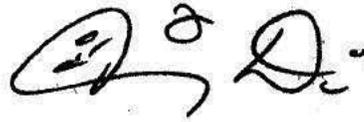
The Commission reiterates its sympathy for the pain and suffering claimants have endured, and does so with full knowledge that no amount of money can truly compensate for the death of a loved one in such horrific circumstances. These Petitions to Reopen must be denied, however, because they fail to satisfy the requirement in the Commission's regulations that consideration of newly submitted evidence "would produce a different decision."

Accordingly, it is ORDERED that the Petitions to Reopen these claims for further consideration be and they are hereby denied.

Dated at Washington, DC, April 25, 2013
and entered as the Order of the Commission.



Rafael E. Martinez, Commissioner



Anuj C. Desai, Commissioner

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, DC 20579

In the Matter of the Claim of

Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)

Against the Great Socialist People's
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Claim No. LIB-II-056

Decision No. LIB-II-019

Counsel for Claimant:

Sarah Netburn, Esq.
Emery Celli Brickerhoff & Abady LLP

PROPOSED DECISION

This claim against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ("Libya") is based on mental pain and anguish suffered by Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) as a result of the death of her son, Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) who was killed on board Pan Am Flight 103 on December 21, 1988.

Under subsection 4(a) of Title I of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 ("ICSA"), as amended, the Commission has jurisdiction to

receive, examine, adjudicate, and render a final decision with respect to any claim of . . . any national of the United States . . . included in a category of claims against a foreign government which is referred to the Commission by the Secretary of State.

22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C) (2006).

On January 15, 2009, pursuant to a delegation of authority from the Secretary of State, the State Department's Legal Adviser referred to the Commission for adjudication six categories of claims of United States nationals against Libya. *Letter from the*

Honorable John B. Bellinger, III, Legal Adviser, Department of State, to Mauricio J. Tamargo, Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission ("January Referral Letter").

Category B of the claims referred consists of

claims of U.S. nationals for mental pain and anguish who are living close relatives of a decedent whose death formed the basis of a death claim compensated by the Department of State provided that (1) the claim was set forth as a claim for emotional distress, solatium, or similar emotional injury by the claimant named in the Pending Litigation; (2) the claimant is not eligible for compensation from the associated wrongful death claim, and the claimant did not receive any compensation from the wrongful death claim; (3) the claimant has not received any compensation under any other part of the Claims Settlement Agreement, and does not qualify for any other category of compensation in this referral; and (4) the Pending Litigation against Libya has been dismissed before the claim is submitted to the Commission.

Id. at ¶ 4. Attachment 1 to the January Referral Letter lists the suits comprising the Pending Litigation.

The January Referral Letter, as well as the December 11, 2008 referral letter from the State Department's Legal Adviser to the Commission ("December Referral Letter"), followed a number of official actions that were taken with respect to the settlement of claims between the United States and Libya. Specifically, on August 14, 2008, the United States and Libya concluded the *Claims Settlement Agreement Between the United States of America and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya* ("Claims Settlement Agreement"), 2008 U.S.T. Lexis 72. On October 31, 2008, the Secretary of State certified, pursuant to the Libyan Claims Resolution Act ("LCRA"), Pub. L. No. 110-301, 122 Stat. 2999 (2008), that the United States Government "has received funds pursuant to the claims agreement that are sufficient to ensure . . . payment of the settlements referred to in section 654(b) of division J of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat. 2342); and . . . fair compensation of claims of nationals of the United States for wrongful death or physical injury in cases pending on the date of enactment of this Act against Libya . . ." January Referral Letter, *supra*, ¶ 1.

On the same day, the President issued Executive Order No. 13477, 73 Fed. Reg. 65,965 (Oct. 31, 2008), espousing the claims of United States nationals coming within the terms of the Claims Settlement Agreement, barring United States nationals from asserting or maintaining such claims, terminating any pending suit within the terms of the Claims Settlement Agreement, and directing the Secretary of State to establish procedures governing claims by United States nationals falling within the terms of the Claims Settlement Agreement.

On July 7, 2009, the Commission published notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the commencement of this portion of the Libya Claims Program pursuant to the ICSA and the January Referral Letter. *Notice of Commencement of Claims Adjudication Program*, 74 Fed. Reg. 32,193 (2009).

I. BASIS OF THE PRESENT CLAIM

On January 7, 2010, the Commission received from claimant's counsel a completed Statement of Claim and accompanying exhibits in support of the claim, including evidence of: claimant's United States nationality; her inclusion as a named party in the Pending Litigation referred to in Attachment 1 of the January Referral Letter, setting forth a claim for emotional distress, solatium, or similar injury; and the dismissal of the Pending Litigation against Libya. The claimant, Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) states that she is the mother of Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) who was killed on December 21, 1988, on Pan Am Flight 103, and that she had a very close relationship with her son and was deeply hurt by his death. Claimant's sworn claim includes a declaration by her attorney, made under penalty of perjury, which states that claimant "has not received any money from the \$10 million settlement between Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) estate and Libya. . . ." The claimant provided the Commission with a copy of her New York birth certificate, a copy of a transcript of sworn testimony she gave in 2008 in her suit against Libya wherein she testified that she

is a United States citizen, a 1968 sworn declaration claimant made to the Immigration and Naturalization Service stating that Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) is her biological son and explaining the history of the different last names she has used, her United States passport issued in 1981 which states she was born in New York in 1929, the death certificate for Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)

which lists the claimant as his mother, and a declaration by claimant's counsel which states the claimant is a United States citizen who was born in New York and is the mother of Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6). The Commission also notes that Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) birth certificate was provided in the claim file of another family member, and lists the claimant as the decedent's mother.

II. DISCUSSION

The Commission must consider whether this claim falls within the category of claims referred to it by the Department of State. The Commission's jurisdiction under Category B of the January Referral Letter is limited to claims of individuals: (1) who are United States nationals; (2) who are living; (3) who are close relatives of a decedent whose death formed the basis of a death claim compensated by the Department of State; (4) who, as named parties, made claims for emotional distress, solatium, or similar emotional injury in a Pending Litigation case which has been dismissed; and (5) who are not eligible for compensation from the wrongful death claim, have not received any compensation from the wrongful death claim, have not received any compensation under any other part of the Claims Settlement Agreement, and do not qualify for any other category of compensation pursuant to the January referral. January Referral Letter, *supra*, ¶ 4.

A. Nationality

As noted above, the January Referral Letter tasked the Commission with adjudicating and certifying six categories of claims of United States nationals. In *Claim*

of Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) Claim No. LIB-I-001, Decision No. LIB-I-001 (2009), the Commission held, consistent with its past jurisprudence and generally accepted principles of international law, that in order for a claim to be compensable, the claimant must have been a national of the United States, as that term is defined in the Commission's authorizing statute, from the date the claim arose until the date of the Claims Settlement Agreement. Based on the evidence submitted with this claim, including the claimant's New York birth certificate, the 2008 transcript of claimant's sworn testimony wherein she states that she is a United States citizen, and claimant's 1981 United States passport which states she was born in New York in 1929, the Commission determines that the claimant was a United States national at the time Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) was killed on December 21, 1988, on Pan Am Flight 103, and that she has been a United States national continuously thereafter including on the effective date of the Claims Settlement Agreement.

B. Claimant Must Have Been Living at the Time of the January Referral Letter

The January Referral Letter states that Category B shall consist of claims of U.S. nationals for mental pain and anguish "who are living" close relatives of a decedent whose death formed the basis of a death claim compensated by the Department of State. The Commission notes that the January Referral Letter plainly refers to claimants "who are living" and not "who are, or were, living." In light of this fact, the Commission held in *Claim of* Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) Claim No. LIB-II-044, Decision No. LIB-II-001 (2010), that in order to qualify for compensation under Category B, a claimant must have been living as of the date of the January Referral Letter as well as at the time of the incident which served as the basis of the Pending Litigation and caused the mental pain and anguish. The Commission finds that claimant has satisfied this requirement, as

evidenced by her birth certificate and her notarized declaration in support of her Statement of Claim dated October 17, 2009.

C. Claimant Must Be a Close Relative of the Decedent

The January Referral Letter also states that Category B shall consist of claims of U.S. nationals for mental pain and anguish who are living “close relatives” of a decedent whose death formed the basis of a death claim compensated by the Department of State.*

The Commission held in *Claim of* Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) *supra*, that for the limited purpose only of the unique parameters of Category B of this claims program, and without setting precedent for other categories or other claims programs, that the term “close relatives” comprises the relatives of a decedent who are within one step of immediacy to the decedent, namely spouses, children, parents and siblings. The Commission finds that the claimant has established that she is a close relative of the decedent, as evidenced by claimant’s 1968 sworn declaration to the Immigration and Naturalization Service stating that Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) is her biological son, the death certificate for Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) which lists the claimant as his mother, and Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) birth certificate which lists the claimant as the decedent’s mother.

D. Pending Litigation and its Dismissal

To be eligible for compensation under Category B of the claims referred to the Commission, the claimant must also be a named party who made a claim for emotional distress, solatium, or similar emotional injury in a Pending Litigation case listed in Attachment 1 to the January Referral Letter and must provide evidence that the Pending Litigation against Libya has been dismissed. January Referral Letter, *supra*, ¶ 4. The claimant has provided a copy of the complaint in Case No. 02-cv-2147, filed in the

* The Commission takes notice that the death of Personally Identifiable Information Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) formed the basis of a death claim compensated by the Department of State.

United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which names her as a party and states a claim for emotional and psychological pain and suffering. Additionally, the claimant has provided the District Court's May 7, 2009 Order dismissing with prejudice the litigation which included claimant's claim, as evidence of the dismissal of this Pending Litigation. Based on this evidence, the Commission finds that the claimant was a named party who made a claim for emotional distress, solatium, or similar emotional injury in the Pending Litigation and that the Pending Litigation has been properly dismissed.

E. Claimant Must Not Be Otherwise Eligible For, and Must Not Have Received, Compensation

To fall within Category B of the claims referred to the Commission, the claimant must also be ineligible for compensation from the wrongful death claim, must not have received any compensation from the wrongful death claim, must not have received any compensation under any other part of the Claims Settlement Agreement, and must not qualify for any other category of compensation pursuant to the January Referral Letter. January Referral Letter, *supra*, ¶ 4. Claimant has represented to the Commission, under oath, that she has not received, and that she is not eligible to receive, aside from under Category B, compensation from the Department of State or from the Commission, pursuant to either the December Referral Letter or the January Referral Letter. Claimant has also submitted in support of her sworn claim a declaration by her attorney made under penalty of perjury which states that claimant "has not received any money from the \$10 million settlement between Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) estate and Libya. . . ." The Commission finds based on the evidence submitted that the claimant was not eligible for compensation from the wrongful death claim, did not receive any compensation from the wrongful death claim, did not receive any compensation under any other part of the Claims Settlement

Agreement, and does not qualify for any other category of compensation pursuant to the January Referral Letter.

Accordingly, the Commission finds that this claim is within the Commission's jurisdiction and that the claimant has satisfied the elements required for compensation pursuant to Category B of the January Referral Letter.

III. COMPENSATION

Having concluded that the present claim is within the Commission's jurisdiction and is compensable, the Commission must next determine the appropriate amount of compensation.

A. Amount

The January Referral Letter "recommend[ed] that a fixed amount of \$200,000 would be an appropriate level of compensation for a claim that meets the applicable standards under Category B." January Referral Letter at ¶ 4. In *Claim of*

Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6), *supra*, the Commission, without setting precedent for other categories or other claims programs, held that the recommended fixed award of \$200,000.00 is the appropriate amount of compensation for eligible claimants under Category B of the January Referral Letter. Accordingly, the Commission determines that the claimant,

Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)

is entitled herein to an award of \$200,000.00.

B. Interest

As regards interest, in *Claim of* Personally Identifiable Information
Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6) *supra*, after consideration of principles of international law and precedent decisions, the Commission held that compensable tort claims in this claims program are not entitled to interest as part of the awards made therein. *Id.* Therefore, the award of \$200,000.00 made herein constitutes the entirety of the compensation that the claimant is entitled to in the present claim.

IV. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the Commission enters the following award, which will be certified to the Secretary of Treasury for payment under sections 7 and 8 of the ICSA. 22 U.S.C. §§ 1626-27.

AWARD

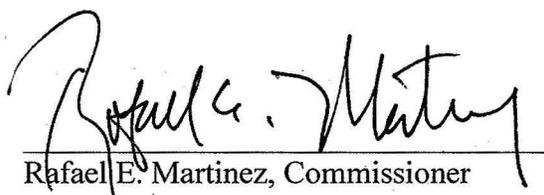
Claimant ^{Personally Identifiable Information} _{Redacted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)} is entitled to an award in the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00).

Dated at Washington, DC, and entered as the Proposed Decision of the Commission.

FEB 18 2010

**This decision was entered as the
Commission's Final Decision on**
MAR 24 2010


Mauricio J. Tamargo, Chairman


Rafael E. Martinez, Commissioner

NOTICE: Pursuant to the Regulations of the Commission, any objections must be filed within 15 days after service or receipt of notice of this Proposed Decision. Absent objection, this decision will be entered as the Final Decision of the Commission upon the expiration of 30 days after such service or receipt of notice, unless the Commission otherwise orders. FCSC Regulations, 45 C.F.R. § 509.5 (e), (g) (2008).