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**PART 104—SEPTEMBER 11TH VICTIM
COMPENSATION FUND OF 2001**

SOURCE: 66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

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AUTHORITY: Title IV of Pub. L. 107-42, 115 Stat. 230, 49 U.S.C. 40101 note.

Subpart A—General; Eligibility

§ 104.1 Purpose.

This part implements the provisions of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001, Title IV of Public Law 107-42, 115 Stat. 230 (Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act) to provide compensation to eligible individuals who were physically injured as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, and to the "personal representatives" of those who were killed as a result of the crashes. All compensation provided through the Fund will be on account of personal physical injuries or death.

§ 104.2 Eligibility definitions and requirements.

(a) *Eligible claimants.* The term *eligible claimants* means:

(1) Individuals present at the World Trade Center, Pentagon, or Shanksville, Pennsylvania site at the time of or in the immediate aftermath of the crashes and who suffered physical harm, as defined herein, as a direct result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes;

(2) The Personal Representatives of deceased individuals aboard American Airlines flights 11 or 77 and United Airlines flights 93 or 175; and

(3) The Personal Representatives of individuals who were present at the World Trade Center, Pentagon, or Shanksville, Pennsylvania site at the time of or in the immediate aftermath of the crashes and who died as a direct result of the terrorist-related aircraft crash.

(4) The term *eligible claimants* does not include any individual or representative of an individual who is identified to have been a participant or conspirator in the terrorist-related crashes of September 11.

(b) *Immediate aftermath.* The term *immediate aftermath* of the crashes shall mean, for purposes of all claimants other than rescue workers, the period of time from the crashes until 12 hours after the crashes. With respect to rescue workers who assisted in efforts to

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search for and recover victims, the immediate aftermath shall include the period from the crashes until 96 hours after the crashes.

(c) *Physical harm.* (1) The term *physical harm* shall mean a physical injury to the body that was treated by a medical professional within 24 hours of the injury having been sustained, or within 24 hours of rescue, or within 72 hours of injury or rescue for those victims who were unable to realize immediately the extent of their injuries or for whom treatment by a medical professional was not available on September 11, or within such time period as the Special Master may determine for rescue personnel who did not or could not obtain treatment by a medical professional within 72 hours; and

(2) In every case not involving death, the physical injury must be verified by contemporaneous medical records created by or at the direction of the medical professional who provided the medical care.

(d) *Personal Representative.* The term *Personal Representative* shall mean the person determined to be the Personal Representative under §104.4 of this part.

(e) *Present at the site.* The term *present at the site* (i.e., the World Trade Center, Pentagon, or Shanksville, Pennsylvania site) shall mean physically present at the time of the crash or in the immediate aftermath:

(1) In the buildings or portions of buildings that were destroyed as a result of the airplane crashes; or

(2) In any area contiguous to the crash sites that the Special Master determines was sufficiently close to the site that there was a demonstrable risk of physical harm resulting from the impact of the aircraft or any subsequent fire, explosions, or building collapses (generally, the immediate area in which the impact occurred, fire occurred, portions of buildings fell, or debris fell upon and injured persons).

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11245, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.3 Other definitions.

(a) *Beneficiary.* The term *beneficiary* shall mean a person to whom the Personal Representative shall distribute

all or part of the award under §104.52 of this Part.

(b) *Dependents.* The Special Master shall identify as dependents those persons so identified by the victim on his or her federal tax return for the year 2000 (or those persons who legally could have been identified by the victim on his or her federal tax return for the year 2000) unless:

(1) The claimant demonstrates that a minor child of the victim was born or adopted on or after January 1, 2001;

(2) Another person became a dependent in accordance with then-applicable law on or after January 1, 2001; or

(3) The victim was not required by law to file a federal income tax return for the year 2000.

(c) *Spouse.* The Special Master shall identify as the spouse of a victim the person reported as spouse on the victim's federal tax return for the year 2000 unless:

(1) The victim was married or divorced in accordance with applicable state law on or after January 1, 2001; or

(2) The victim was not required by law to file a federal income tax return for the year 2000.

(d) *The Act.* *The Act*, as used in this part, shall mean Public Law 107–42, 115 Stat. 230 (“Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act”), 49 U.S.C. 40101 note.

(e) *Victim.* The term *victim* shall mean an eligible injured claimant or a decedent on whose behalf a claim is brought by an eligible Personal Representative.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11245, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.4 Personal Representative.

(a) *In general.* The Personal Representative shall be:

(1) An individual appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction as the Personal Representative of the decedent or as the executor or administrator of the decedent's will or estate.

(2) In the event that no Personal Representative or executor or administrator has been appointed by any court of competent jurisdiction, and such issue is not the subject of pending litigation or other dispute, the Special Master may, in his discretion, determine that the Personal Representative

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for purposes of compensation by the Fund is the person named by the decedent in the decedent's will as the executor or administrator of the decedent's estate. In the event no will exists, the Special Master may, in his discretion, determine that the Personal Representative for purposes of compensation by the Fund is the first person in the line of succession established by the laws of the decedent's domicile governing intestacy.

(b) *Notice to beneficiaries.* Any purported Personal Representative must, before filing an Eligibility Form, provide written notice of the claim (including a designated portion of the Eligibility Form) to the immediate family of the decedent (including, but not limited to, the decedent's spouse, former spouses, children, other dependents, and parents), to the executor, administrator, and beneficiaries of the decedent's will, and to any other persons who may reasonably be expected to assert an interest in an award or to have a cause of action to recover damages relating to the wrongful death of the decedent. Personal delivery or transmission by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall be deemed sufficient notice under this provision. The claim forms shall require that the purported Personal Representative certify that such notice (or other notice that the Special Master deems appropriate) has been given. In addition, as provided in §104.21(b)(5) of this part, the Special Master may publish a list of individuals who have filed Eligibility Forms and the names of the victims for whom compensation is sought, but shall not publish the content of any such form.

(c) *Objections to Personal Representatives.* Objections to the authority of an individual to file as the Personal Representative of a decedent may be filed with the Special Master by parties who assert a financial interest in the award up to 30 days following the filing by the Personal Representative. If timely filed, such objections shall be treated as evidence of a "dispute" pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Disputes as to identity.* The Special Master shall not be required to arbitrate, litigate, or otherwise resolve any dispute as to the identity of the Personal Representative. In the event of a

dispute over the appropriate Personal Representative, the Special Master may suspend adjudication of the claim or, if sufficient information is provided, calculate the appropriate award and authorize payment, but place in escrow any payment until the dispute is resolved either by agreement of the disputing parties or by a court of competent jurisdiction. Alternatively, the disputing parties may agree *in writing* to the identity of a Personal Representative to act on their behalf, who may seek and accept payment from the Fund while the disputing parties work to settle their dispute.

§ 104.5 Foreign claims.

In the case of claims brought by or on behalf of foreign citizens, the Special Master may alter the requirements for documentation set forth herein to the extent such materials are unavailable to such foreign claimants.

§ 104.6 Amendments to this part.

Claimants are entitled to have their claims processed in accordance with the provisions of this Part that were in effect at the time that their claims were submitted under §104.21(d). All claims will be processed in accordance with the current provisions of this Part, unless the claimant has notified the Special Master that he or she has elected to have the claim resolved under the regulations that were in effect at the time that the claim was submitted under §104.21(d).

[67 FR 11245, Mar. 13, 2002]

Subpart B—Filing for Compensation; Application for Advance Benefits

§ 104.21 Filing for compensation.

(a) *Compensation form; "filing."* Except for applications for Advance Benefits pursuant to §104.22, no claim may be considered until the claimant has submitted both an "Eligibility Form" and either a "Personal Injury Compensation Form" or a "Death Compensation Form." A claim shall be deemed "filed" for purposes of section 405(b)(3) of the Act (providing that the Special Master shall issue a determination not later than 120 days after the

date on which a claim is filed), and for any time periods in this part, when a Claims Evaluator determines that both the Eligibility Form and either a Personal Injury Compensation Form or a Death Compensation Form are substantially complete. *Provided*, however, that if a claimant files an Eligibility Form requesting Advance Benefits pursuant to §104.22 of this part without filing either a “Personal Injury Compensation Form” or a “Death Compensation Form,” the claim shall be deemed “filed” when the Claims Evaluator determines that the Eligibility Form is substantially complete, but the time period for determination and any time periods in this part shall be stayed or tolled as described in §104.22(g) of this part.

(b) *Eligibility Form*. The Special Master shall develop an Eligibility Form that will require the claimant to provide information necessary for determining the claimant’s eligibility to recover from the Fund.

(1) The Eligibility Form may require that the claimant certify that he or she has dismissed any pending lawsuit seeking damages as a result of the terrorist-related airplane crashes of September 11, 2001 (except for actions seeking collateral source benefits) within 90 days of the effective date of this part pursuant to section 405(c)(3)(B)(ii) of the Act and that there is no pending lawsuit brought by a dependent, spouse, or beneficiary of the victim.

(2) The Special Master may require as part of the notice requirement pursuant to §104.4(b) that the claimant provide copies of a designated portion of the Eligibility Form to the immediate family of the decedent (including, but not limited to, the spouse, former spouses, children, other dependents, and parents), to the executor, administrator, and beneficiaries of the decedent’s will, and to any other persons who may reasonably be expected to assert an interest in an award or to have a cause of action to recover damages relating to the wrongful death of the decedent.

(3) The Eligibility Form may require claimants to provide the following proof:

(i) Proof of death: Death certificate or similar official documentation;

(ii) Proof of presence at site: Documentation sufficient to establish presence at one of the crash sites, which may include, without limitation, a death certificate, records of employment, contemporaneous medical records, contemporaneous records of federal, state, city or local government, an affidavit or declaration of the decedent’s or injured claimant’s employer, or other sworn statement (or unsworn statement complying with 28 U.S.C. 1746) regarding the presence of the victim;

(iii) Proof of death on board aircraft: Death certificate or records of American or United Airlines or other sufficient official documentation;

(iv) Proof of physical harm: Contemporaneous medical records of hospitals, clinics, physicians, licensed medical personnel, or registries maintained by federal, state, or local government, and records of all continuing medical treatment;

(v) Personal Representative: Copies of relevant legal documentation, including court orders; letters testamentary or similar documentation; proof of the purported Personal Representative’s relationship to the decedent; copies of wills, trusts, or other testamentary documents; and information regarding other possible beneficiaries as requested by the Eligibility Form;

(vi) Any other information that the Special Master deems necessary to determine the claimant’s eligibility.

(4) The Special Master may also require waivers, consents, or authorizations from claimants to obtain directly from third parties tax returns, medical information, employment information, or other information that the Special Master deems relevant in determining the claimant’s eligibility or award, and may request an opportunity to review originals of documents submitted in connection with the Fund.

(5) Application for Advance Benefits: The Eligibility Form shall include a section allowing claimants to indicate that they wish to apply for Advance Benefits. Claimants who apply for such Advance Benefits must certify on that Form that they have not yet received

\$450,000 in collateral source compensation if they are bringing a claim on behalf of a deceased victim with a spouse or dependent, \$250,000 in collateral source compensation if they are bringing a claim on behalf of a deceased victim who was single with no dependents, or an amount in excess of their lost wages plus out-of-pocket medical expenses if they are an injured claimant. All such claimants also must state on the Form facts establishing financial hardship that would justify a determination that they are in need of Advance Benefits.

(6) The Special Master may publish a list of individuals who have filed Eligibility Forms and the names of the victims for whom compensation is sought, but shall not publish the content of any such form.

(c) *Personal Injury Compensation Form and Death Compensation Form.* The Special Master shall develop a Personal Injury Compensation Form that each injured claimant must submit. The Special Master shall also develop a Death Compensation Form that each Personal Representative must submit. These forms shall require the claimant to provide certain information that the Special Master deems necessary to determining the amount of any award, including information concerning income, collateral sources, benefits, and other financial information, and shall require the claimant to state the factual basis for the amount of compensation sought. It shall also allow the claimant to submit certain other information that may be relevant, but not necessary, to the determination of the amount of any award.

(1) Claimants shall, at a minimum, submit all tax returns that were filed for the years 1998, 1999, and 2000. The Special Master may, at his discretion, require that claimants submit copies of tax returns or other records for any other period of years he deems appropriate for determination of an award. The Special Master may also require waivers, consents, or authorizations from claimants to obtain directly from third parties medical information, employment information, or other information that the Special Master deems relevant to determining the amount of any award.

(2) Claimants may attach to the “Personal Injury Compensation Form” or “Death Compensation Form” any additional statements, documents or analyses by physicians, experts, advisors, or any other person or entity that the claimant believes may be relevant to a determination of compensation.

(d) *Submission of a claim.* Section 405(c)(3)(B) of the Act provides that upon the submission of a claim under the Fund, the claimant waives the right to file a civil action (or to be a party to an action) in any Federal or State court for damages sustained as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, except for civil actions to recover collateral source obligations and civil actions against any person who is a knowing participant in any conspiracy to hijack any aircraft or commit any terrorist act. A claim shall be deemed submitted for purposes of section 405(c)(3)(B) of the Act when the claim is deemed filed pursuant to §104.21, regardless of whether any time limits are stayed or tolled.

(e) *Provisions of information by third parties.* Any third party having an interest in a claim brought by a Personal Representative may provide written statements or information regarding the Personal Representative’s claim. The Claims Evaluator or the Special Master or his designee may, at his or her discretion, include the written statements or information as part of the claim.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11245, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.22 Advance Benefits.

(a) *Advance Benefits.* Eligible Claimants may apply for immediate “Advance Benefits” in a fixed amount as follows:

(1) \$50,000 for Personal Representatives; and

(2) \$25,000 for injured claimants who meet the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) *Credit against award.* The Advance Benefit shall be credited against any final compensation award so that the amount of the Advance Benefit is deducted from the final award under this program.

(c) *Application for Advance Benefits.* An otherwise eligible claimant may seek Advance Benefits to alleviate financial hardship faced by the claimant (or financial hardship faced by the beneficiaries of the decedent) by submitting an Eligibility Form described in §104.21(b) and indicating thereon that he or she is applying for Advance Benefits.

(d) *Eligibility for Advance Benefits.* In the case of a Personal Representative, the claimant may be deemed eligible for Advance Benefits if a Claims Evaluator or the Special Master or his designee determines that the claimant is eligible to recover under the Fund. In the case of an injured claimant, the claimant may be deemed eligible for Advance Benefits when the Special Master or his designee determines that the claimant is eligible to recover under the Fund *and* that the claimant's physical injury required hospitalization for one week or more.

(e) *Authorization of payments.* (1) Payment in the amount described in paragraph (a) of this section will be authorized immediately upon a determination that the claimant is eligible for Advance Benefits and the claimant is:

- (i) An injured claimant;
- (ii) A Personal Representative who was the spouse of the deceased victim on September 11, 2001; or
- (iii) A Personal Representative who has obtained the consent of the spouse of the deceased victim (or, if there is no surviving spouse, all of the dependents of the deceased victim) to file for Advance Benefits.

(2)(i) With respect to other Personal Representatives, payment will be authorized within 15 days after the determination that the claimant is eligible for Advance Benefits, provided that no other individual has asserted a colorable conflicting claim as the Personal Representative with respect to the decedent and the Personal Representative identifies and has given notice to the beneficiaries to whom such Advance Benefits will be distributed.

(ii) In the event that a colorable conflicting claim has been asserted, no Advance Benefit will be paid until a final eligibility determination has been made.

(f) *Tolling of 120-day clock and other time periods.* A claimant filing an Eligibility Form requesting Advance Benefits before filing a Personal Injury Compensation Form or Death Compensation Form will be deemed to have waived his right to commencement of the 120-day period in section 405(b)(3) of the Act (providing that the Special Master shall provide notice to the claimant of his determination within 120 days after the date on which a claim is filed). The 120-day period and all other time limitations in this part, except those applicable to Advance Benefit payments, shall be stayed or tolled until such time that a Claims Evaluator determines that the claimant's Personal Injury Compensation Form or Death Compensation Form is substantially complete.

Subpart C—Claim Intake, Assistance, and Review Procedures

§ 104.31 Procedure for claims evaluation.

(a) *Initial review.* Claims Evaluators shall review the forms filed by the claimant and either deem the claim "filed" (pursuant to 104.21(a)) or notify the claimant of any deficiency in the forms or any required documents.

(b) *Procedural tracks.* Each claim will be placed on a procedural track, described herein as "Track A" and "Track B," selected by the claimant on the Personal Injury Compensation Form or Death Compensation Form.

(1) *Procedure for Track A.* The Claims Evaluator shall determine eligibility and the claimant's presumed award pursuant to §§104.43 to 104.46 of this part and, within 45 days of the date the claim was deemed filed, notify the claimant in writing of the eligibility determination, the amount of the presumed award, and the right to request a hearing before the Special Master or his designee under §104.33 of this part. After an eligible claimant has been notified of the presumed award, the claimant may either accept the presumed compensation determination as the final determination and request a payment, or may instead request a review before the Special Master or his designee pursuant to §104.33. Claimants

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found to be ineligible may appeal pursuant to §104.32.

(2) *Procedure for Track B.* The Claims Evaluator shall determine eligibility within 45 days of the date the claim was deemed filed, but shall not determine the claimant's presumed award; the Claims Evaluator shall notify the claimant in writing of the eligibility determination. Upon notification of eligibility, the claimant will proceed to a hearing pursuant to §104.33. At such hearing, the Special Master or his designee shall utilize the presumptive award methodology as set forth in §§104.43 to 104.46 of this part, but may modify or vary the award if the claimant presents extraordinary circumstances not adequately addressed by the presumptive award methodology. There shall be no review or appeal from this determination.

(c) *Multiple claims from the same family.* The Special Master may treat claims brought by or on behalf of two or more members of the same immediate family as related or consolidated claims for purposes of determining the amount of any award.

§ 104.32 Eligibility review.

Any claimant deemed ineligible by the Claims Evaluator may appeal that decision to the Special Master or his designee by filing an eligibility appeal on forms created by the office of the Special Master.

§ 104.33 Hearing.

(a) *Supplemental submissions.* The claimant may prepare and file Supplemental Submissions within 21 calendar days from notification of either the presumed award (Track A) or eligibility (Track B). The Special Master shall develop forms appropriate for Supplemental Submissions.

(b) *Conduct of hearings.* Hearings shall be before the Special Master or his designee. The objective of hearings shall be to permit the claimant to present information or evidence that the claimant believes is necessary to a full understanding of the claim. The claimant may request that the Special Master or his designee review any evidence relevant to the determination of the award, including without limitation: Factors and variables used in calcu-

lating economic loss; the identity of the victim's spouse and dependents; the financial needs of the claimant; facts affecting noneconomic loss; and any factual or legal arguments that the claimant contends should affect the award. Claimants shall be entitled to submit any statements or reports in writing. The Special Master or his designee may require authentication of documents, including medical records and reports, and may request and consider information regarding the financial resources and expenses of the victim's family or other material that the Special Master or his designee deems relevant.

(c) *Location and duration of hearings.* The hearings shall, to the extent practicable, be scheduled at times and in locations convenient to the claimant or his or her representative. The hearings shall be limited in length to a time period determined by the Special Master or his designee.

(d) *Witnesses, counsel, and experts.* Claimants shall be permitted, but not required, to present witnesses, including expert witnesses. The Special Master or his designee shall be permitted to question witnesses and examine the credentials of experts. The claimant shall be entitled to be represented by an attorney in good standing, but it is not necessary that the claimant be represented by an attorney.

(e) *Waivers.* The Special Master shall have authority and discretion to require any waivers necessary to obtain more individualized information on specific claimants.

(f) *Track A review of presumed award.* For proceedings under Track A, the Special Master or his designee shall make a determination whether:

(1) There was an error in determining the presumptive award, either because the claimant's individual criteria were misapplied or for another reason; or

(2) The claimant presents extraordinary circumstances not adequately addressed by the presumptive award.

(g) *Determination.* The Special Master shall notify the claimant in writing of the final amount of the award, but need not create or provide any written record of the deliberations that resulted in that determination. There shall be no further review or appeal of

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the Special Master's determination. In notifying the claimant of the final amount of the award, the Special Master may designate the portions or percentages of the final award that are attributable to economic loss and non-economic loss, respectively, and may provide such other information as appropriate to provide adequate guidance for a court of competent jurisdiction and a personal representative.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11246, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.34 Publication of awards.

In order to assist potential claimants in evaluating their options of either filing a claim with the Special Master or filing a lawsuit in tort, the Special Master reserves the right to publicize the amounts of some or all of the awards, but shall not publish the name of the claimants or victims that received each award. If published, these decisions would be intended by the Special Master as general guides for potential claimants and should not be viewed as precedent binding on the Special Master or his staff.

§ 104.35 Claims deemed abandoned by claimants.

The Special Master and his staff will endeavor to evaluate promptly any information submitted by claimants. Nonetheless, it is the responsibility of the claimant to keep the Special Master informed of his or her current address and to respond within the duration of this two-year program to requests for additional information. Claims outstanding at the end of this program because of a claimant's failure to complete his or her filings shall be deemed abandoned.

Subpart D—Amount of Compensation for Eligible Claimants.

§ 104.41 Amount of compensation.

As provided in section 405(b)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, in determining the amount of compensation to which a claimant is entitled, the Special Master shall take into consideration the harm to the claimant, the facts of the claim, and the individual circumstances of the

claimant. The individual circumstances of the claimant may include the financial needs or financial resources of the claimant or the victim's dependents and beneficiaries. As provided in section 405(b)(6) of the Act, the Special Master shall reduce the amount of compensation by the amount of collateral source compensation the claimant (or, in the case of a Personal Representative, the victim's beneficiaries) has received or is entitled to receive as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001. In no event shall an award (before collateral source compensation has been deducted) be less than \$500,000 in any case brought on behalf of a deceased victim with a spouse or dependent, or \$300,000 in any case brought on behalf of a deceased victim who was single with no dependents.

§ 104.42 Applicable state law.

The phrase "to the extent recovery for such loss is allowed under applicable state law," as used in the statute's definition of economic loss in section 402(5) of the Act, is interpreted to mean that the Special Master is not permitted to compensate claimants for those categories or types of economic losses that would not be compensable under the law of the state that would be applicable to any tort claims brought by or on behalf of the victim.

§ 104.43 Determination of presumed economic loss for decedents.

In reaching presumed determinations for economic loss for Personal Representatives bringing claims on behalf of decedents, the Special Master shall consider sums corresponding to the following:

(a) *Loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment.* The Special Master, as part of the process of reaching a "determination" pursuant to section 405(b) of the Act, shall develop a methodology and publish schedules, tables, or charts that will permit prospective claimants to estimate determinations of loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment based upon individual circumstances of the deceased

victim, including: The age of the decedent as of September 11, 2001; the number of dependents who survive the decedent; whether the decedent is survived by a spouse; and the amount and nature of the decedent's income for recent years. The Decedent's salary/income in 1998-2000 (or for other years the Special Master deems relevant) shall be evaluated in a manner that the Special Master deems appropriate. The Special Master may, if he deems appropriate, take an average of income figures for 1998-2000, and may also consider income for other periods that he deems appropriate, including published pay scales for victims who were government or military employees. The Special Master's methodology and schedules, tables, or charts shall yield presumed determinations of loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment for annual incomes up to but not beyond the 98th percentile of individual income in the United States for the year 2000. In cases where the victim was a minor child, the Special Master may assume an average income for the child commensurate with the average income of all wage earners in the United States. For victims who were members of the armed services or government employees such as firefighters or police officers, the Special Master may consider all forms of compensation (or pay) to which the victim was entitled. For example, military service members' and uniformed service members' compensation includes all of the various components of compensation, including, but not limited to, basic pay (BPY), basic allowance for housing (BAH), basic allowance for subsistence (BAS), federal income tax advantage (TAD), overtime bonuses, differential pay, and longevity pay.

(b) *Medical expense loss.* This loss equals the out-of-pocket medical expenses that were incurred as a result of the physical harm suffered by the victim (i.e., those medical expenses that were not paid for or reimbursed through health insurance). This loss shall be calculated on a case-by-case basis, using documentation and other information submitted by the Personal Representative.

(c) *Replacement services loss.* For decedents who did not have any prior

earned income, or who worked only part time outside the home, economic loss may be determined with reference to replacement services and similar measures.

(d) *Loss due to death/burial costs.* This loss shall be calculated on a case-by-case basis, using documentation and other information submitted by the personal representative and includes the out-of-pocket burial costs that were incurred.

(e) *Loss of business or employment opportunities.* Such losses shall be addressed through the procedure outlined above in paragraph (a) of this section.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11246, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.44 Determination of presumed noneconomic losses for decedents.

The presumed non-economic losses for decedents shall be \$250,000 plus an additional \$100,000 for the spouse and each dependent of the deceased victim. Such presumed losses include a non-economic component of replacement services loss.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11246, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.45 Determination of presumed economic loss for claimants who suffered physical harm.

In reaching presumed determinations for economic loss for claimants who suffered physical harm (but did not die), the Special Master shall consider sums corresponding to the following:

(a) *Loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment.* The Special Master may determine the loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment on a case-by-case basis, using documentation and other information submitted by the claimant, regarding the actual amount of work that the claimant has missed or will miss without compensation. Alternatively, the Special Master may determine the loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment by relying upon the methodology created pursuant to § 104.43(a) and adjusting the loss based upon the extent of the victim's physical harm.

(1) *Disability; in general.* In evaluating claims of disability, the Special Master will, in general, make a determination

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regarding whether the claimant is capable of performing his or her usual profession in light of the injuries.

(2) *Total permanent disability.* With respect to claims of total permanent disability, the Special Master may accept a determination of disability made by the Social Security Administration as evidence of disability without any further medical evidence or review. The Special Master may also consider determinations of permanent total disability made by other governmental agencies or private insurers in evaluating the claim. The Special Master may require that the claimant submit an evaluation of the claimant's disability and ability to perform his or her occupation prepared by medical experts.

(3) *Partial disability.* With respect to claims of partial disability, the Special Master may consider evidence of the effect of the partial disability on the claimant's ability to perform his or her usual occupation as well as the effect of the partial disability on the claimant's ability to participate in usual daily activities.

(b) *Medical Expense Loss.* This loss equals the out-of-pocket medical expenses that were incurred as a result of the physical harm suffered by the victim (*i.e.*, those medical expenses that were not paid for or reimbursed through health insurance). In addition, this loss equals future out-of-pocket medical expenses that will be incurred as a result of the physical harm suffered by the victim (*i.e.*, those medical expenses that will not be paid for or reimbursed through health insurance). These losses shall be calculated on a case-by-case basis, using documentation and other information submitted by the claimant.

(c) *Replacement services loss.* For injured claimants who did not have any prior earned income, or who worked only part-time outside the home, economic loss may be determined with reference to replacement services and similar measures.

(d) *Loss of business or employment opportunities.* Such losses shall be addressed through the procedure outlined above in paragraph (a) of this section.

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§ 104.46 Determination of presumed noneconomic losses for claimants who suffered physical harm.

The Special Master may determine the presumed noneconomic losses for claimants who suffered physical harm (but did not die) by relying upon the noneconomic losses described in §104.44 and adjusting the losses based upon the extent of the victim's physical harm. Such presumed losses include any noneconomic component of replacement services loss.

§ 104.47 Collateral sources.

(a) *Payments that constitute collateral source compensation.* The amount of compensation shall be reduced by all collateral source compensation, including life insurance, pension funds, death benefits programs, and payments by Federal, State, or local governments related to the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001. In determining the appropriate collateral source offset for future benefit payments, the Special Master may employ an appropriate methodology for determining the present value of such future benefits. In determining the appropriate value of offsets for pension funds, life insurance and similar collateral sources, the Special Master may, as appropriate, reduce the amount of offsets to take account of self-contributions made or premiums paid by the victim during his or her lifetime. In determining the appropriate collateral source offset for future benefit payments that are contingent upon one or more future event(s), the Special Master may reduce such offsets to account for the possibility that the future contingencies may or may not occur. In cases where the recipients of collateral source compensation are not beneficiaries of the awards from the Fund, the Special Master shall have discretion to exclude such compensation from the collateral source offset where necessary to prevent beneficiaries from having their awards reduced by collateral source compensation that they will not receive.

(b) *Payments that do not constitute collateral source compensation.* The following payments received by claimants do not constitute collateral source compensation:

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(1) The value of services or in-kind charitable gifts such as provision of emergency housing, food, or clothing; and

(2) Charitable donations distributed to the beneficiaries of the decedent, to the injured claimant, or to the beneficiaries of the injured claimant by privately funded charitable entities; provided however, that the Special Master may determine that funds provided to victims or their families through a privately funded charitable entity constitute, in substance, a payment described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) Tax benefits received from the Federal government as a result of the enactment of the Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11246, Mar. 13, 2002]

Subpart E—Payment of Claims

§ 104.51 Payments to eligible individuals.

Not later than 20 days after the date on which a determination is made by the Special Master regarding the amount of compensation due a claimant under the Fund, the Special Master shall authorize payment to such claimant of the amount determined with respect to the claimant.

§ 104.52 Distribution of award to decedent's beneficiaries.

The Personal Representative shall distribute the award in a manner consistent with the law of the decedent's domicile or any applicable rulings made by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Personal Representative shall, before payment is authorized, provide to the Special Master a plan for distribution of any award received from the Fund. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations or any other provision of state law, in the event that the Special Master concludes that the Personal Representative's plan for distribution does not appropriately compensate the victim's spouse, children, or other relatives, the Special Master may direct the Personal Representative to distribute all

or part of the award to such spouse, children, or other relatives.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11246, Mar. 13, 2002]

Subpart F—Limitations

§ 104.61 Limitation on civil actions.

(a) *General.* Section 405(c)(3)(B) of the Act provides that upon the submission of a claim under the Fund, the claimant waives the right to file a civil action (or be a party to an action) in any Federal or State court for damages sustained as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, except that this limitation does not apply to recover collateral source obligations, or to a civil action against any person who is a knowing participant in any conspiracy to hijack any aircraft or commit any terrorist act. The Special Master shall take appropriate steps to inform potential claimants of section 405(c)(3)(B) of the Act.

(b) *Pending actions.* Claimants who have filed a civil action or who are a party to such an action as described in paragraph (a) of this section may not file a claim with the Special Master unless they withdraw from such action not later than March 21, 2002.

[66 FR 66282, Dec. 21, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 11246, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 104.62 Time limit on filing claims.

In accordance with the Act, no claim may be filed under this part after December 22, 2003.

§ 104.63 Subrogation.

Compensation under this Fund does not constitute the recovery of tort damages against a third party nor the settlement of a third party action, and the United States shall be subrogated to all potential claims against third party tortfeasors of any victim receiving compensation from the Fund. For that reason, no person or entity having paid other benefits or compensation to or on behalf of a victim shall have any right of recovery, whether through subrogation or otherwise, against the compensation paid by the Fund.

§ 104.71

Subpart G—Measures To Protect the Integrity of the Compensation Program

§ 104.71 Procedures to prevent and detect fraud.

(a) *Review of claims.* For the purpose of detecting and preventing the payment of fraudulent claims and for the purpose of assuring accurate and appropriate payments to eligible claimants, the Special Master shall implement procedures to:

- (1) Verify, authenticate, and audit claims;
- (2) Analyze claim submissions to detect inconsistencies, irregularities, duplication, and multiple claimants; and
- (3) Ensure the quality control of claims review procedures.

(b) *Quality control.* The Special Master shall institute periodic quality control audits designed to evaluate the accuracy of submissions and the accuracy of payments, subject to the oversight of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice.

(c) *False or fraudulent claims.* The Special Master shall refer all evidence of false or fraudulent claims to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

PART 105—CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECKS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Aviation Training for Aliens and Other Designated Individuals

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- 105.21 Purpose and authority.
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Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Aviation Training for Aliens and Other Designated Individuals

§ 105.10 Definitions, purpose, and scope.

(a) *Definitions.*

ATSA means the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, Public Law 107–71.

Candidate means any person who is an alien as defined in section 101(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3), or a person specified by the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security, who seeks training in the operation of an aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more from a Provider.

Certificates with ratings recognized by the United States means a valid pilot or flight engineer certificate with ratings issued by the United States, or a valid foreign pilot or flight engineer license issued by a member of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization, as established by Article 43 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Notification means providing the information required under this regulation in the format and manner specified.

Provider means a person or entity subject to regulation under Title 49 Subtitle VII, Part A, United States Code. This definition includes individual training providers, training centers, certificated carriers, and flight schools. Virtually all private providers of instruction in the operation of aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more are covered by section 113 of ATSA (49 U.S.C. 44939) and are therefore subject to this rule. Providers located in countries other than the United States are included in this definition to the extent that they are providing training leading to a United States license, certification, or rating. Providers who