

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001 :
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MEMORANDUM DECISION AND
ORDER

03 MDL 1570 (GBD) (SN)

This document relates to:

Ashton v. al Qaeda Islamic Army, No. 02-cv-06977 (GBD) (SN)

GEORGE B. DANIELS, District Judge:

Two subsets of *Ashton* Plaintiffs (the “Plaintiffs”) move for partial default judgments against the Taliban. (ECF Nos. 11173, 11179, 11709.)¹ The Plaintiffs are made up of the estates and immediate family members of mostly non-U.S. nationals who died during the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks (the “9/11 Attacks”). (See Appendix of Exhibits B1, B2, and C.) Most of the decedents perished at the World Trade Center (“WTC”) site in New York (the “NY Decedents”). Alan Beaven, however, was a passenger on a flight that was hijacked and crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and Yvonne Kennedy was a passenger on a flight that was hijacked and crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia.

Before this Court is Magistrate Judge Netburn’s Report and Recommendation (“Report”), recommending that this Court GRANT default judgment on (1) the NY Decedents’ claims for wrongful death and survival; (2) the intentional infliction of emotional distress (“IIED”) claims of the NY Decedents’ immediate family members; (3) Beaven’s claims for wrongful death and survival; (3) Kennedy’s claims for wrongful death; and (4) Kennedy’s children’s claims for IIED.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all ECF citations included herein refer to documents filed on the 9/11 multidistrict litigation docket. See *In re Terrorist Attacks on Sept. 11, 2001*, No. 03-md-1570 (GBD) (SN).

(See Magistrate Judge Netburn’s March 12, 2026 Report and Recommendation, (“Report”), ECF No. 11870). The Report also recommends that this Court DENY the motion as to Kennedy’s survival claim under Virginia law. (*Id.*) This Court ADOPTS Magistrate Judge Netburn’s Report in full.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY²

The Plaintiffs are non-U.S. nationals that make up a subsection of the greater *Ashton* Plaintiffs in this case.³ On July 27, 2022, the *Ashton* Plaintiffs filed a motion for partial default judgments against the Taliban on behalf of estates and immediate family members of decedents who were killed in the 9/11 Attacks. (See ECF No. 8274.) On March 15, 2023, Magistrate Judge Netburn issued a Report and Recommendation on this motion. (Report and Recommendation, (“2023 Taliban R&R”), ECF No. 8929). On March 30, 2023, this Court adopted Magistrate Judge Netburn’s 2023 Taliban R&R. (See Mem. Decision and Order, (“2023 Taliban Opinion.”) ECF No. 8973.) In that opinion, this Court (1) granted the motion for default judgments as to the *Ashton* Plaintiffs who were U.S. nationals pursuant to the Anti-Terrorism Act (“ATA”); (2) denied without prejudice the request for judgments made by non-U.S. nationals, concluding that non-U.S. nationals are not eligible to rely on the ATA; and (3) directed the non-U.S. nationals that they may refile. (*Id.*)

² This Court assumes familiarity with the general background of this case and will only restate relevant background as necessary to address the issues raised in the objections. Moreover, because the relevant factual and procedural background has been discussed at length in the Report, this Court summarizes and appropriately incorporates such background by reference. (See Report at 2–4.)

³ Six Plaintiffs who were non-nationals on 9/11 bring solatium claims for their decedent family members, who were U.S. citizens. (See ECF No. 11179-4 at 2–4.) Five Plaintiffs were originally listed as non-U.S. nationals, but the notices of amendment adding or amending their claims listed these Plaintiffs as U.S. nationals. (See ECF No. 8715-1 at 3, 10, 11, 38.) Because this Court determines it has supplemental jurisdiction over all of the Plaintiffs’ claims, Magistrate Judge Netburn did not err in declining to address whether § 2333 permits the claims of these eleven Plaintiffs or independently authorizes subject matter jurisdiction.

On August 27, 2025, the non-U.S. national Plaintiffs refiled their motions seeking partial default judgments against the Taliban based on the default judgment granted to the *Ashton* Plaintiffs as a group. (ECF No. 11173.) Counsel Andrew J. Maloney filed a declaration in support of the motion on August 28, 2025. (ECF No. 11179.) On January 29, 2026, Magistrate Judge Netburn issued an order asking the Plaintiffs to file a supplemental letter brief on certain issues, (ECF No. 11550), which the Plaintiffs filed on February 9, 2026 (Plaintiffs’ Supplemental Memorandum, (“Supplemental Mem.”), ECF No. 11709). Magistrate Judge Netburn filed her Report on March 12, 2026. (Report at 29.) No party has filed objections.

II. LEGAL STARDARDS

A court “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations” set forth in a magistrate judge’s report. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). The Court must review *de novo* the portions of a magistrate judge’s report to which a party properly objects. *Id.* A magistrate judge’s report to which no objections are made is reviewed for clear error. *See Edwards v. Fischer*, 414 F. Supp. 2d 342, 346–47 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (citations omitted).

Because no party objected to the Report, this Court reviews for clear error. Clear error is present when “upon review of the entire record, [the court is] ‘left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed,’” *United States v. Snow*, 462 F.3d 55, 72 (2d Cir. 2006) (citation omitted), and “not merely if it ‘would have decided the case differently.’” *Sands v. What’s Trending, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-2735 (GBD) (KHP), 2021 WL 694382, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 23, 2021) (citation omitted).

III. MAGISTRATE JUDGE NETBURN PROPERLY DETERMINED JURISDICTION

The Plaintiffs allege various state tort claims against the Taliban.⁴ In order to grant the Plaintiffs' motion for partial default judgment against the Taliban, this Court must resolve whether it has jurisdiction to enter default judgment on the Plaintiffs' state law claims; whether the Taliban are liable to the Plaintiffs; and what damages are due to the Plaintiffs. (Report at 5.) Magistrate Judge Netburn properly concluded that this Court has subject matter and personal jurisdiction sufficient to enter default judgment on the Plaintiffs' state law claims against the Taliban.

This Court establishes subject matter jurisdiction over the Plaintiffs' state law claims via supplemental jurisdiction. Supplemental jurisdiction exists "over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy" under Article III of the U.S. Constitution. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). This Court has previously confirmed its subject matter jurisdiction over the *Ashton* Plaintiffs' claims against the Taliban under § 2333(a) of the ATA and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. (2023 Taliban Opinion at 5, 9.) In both the ATA and state law claims, the Plaintiffs alleged that the Taliban provided material support to al Qaeda, which caused the deaths and injuries of thousands of victims of the 9/11 Attacks. Accordingly, the Plaintiffs' state law claims derive from the same common nucleus of operative facts as the *Ashton* Plaintiffs' ATA claims because the claims "substantially overlap[] or the federal claim necessarily brought the facts underlying the state claim before the court." *Achtman v. Kirby, McInerney & Squire, LLP*, 464 F.3d 328, 335 (2d Cir. 2006) (cleaned up).

Moreover, it is unclear whether this Court needs to analyze personal jurisdiction over a defendant that chooses not to appear. (*See, e.g.*, 2023 Taliban R&R at 9–10); *see also Sinoying*

⁴ Because the United States does not recognize the Taliban as the government of Afghanistan, this Court declines to do so here. *See In re Terrorist Attacks on Sept. 11, 2001*, 657 F. Supp. 3d 311, 332–37 (S.D.N.Y. 2023). The Taliban are treated as non-sovereign defendants for the purposes of this opinion.

Logistics Pte Ltd. v. Yi Da Xin Trading Corp., 619 F.3d 207, 213,213 n.7 (2d Cir. 2010) (holding that courts “may” analyze personal jurisdiction but leaving open the question whether they “must” do so before entering default judgment) (emphasis removed). Even assuming that this Court is required to determine whether it has personal jurisdiction over the Taliban, however, Magistrate Judge Netburn properly concluded that personal jurisdiction is available through pendant personal jurisdiction.

“The doctrine of pendent personal jurisdiction provides that ‘where a federal statute authorizes nationwide service of process, and the federal and state-law claims derive from a common nucleus of operative fact[s], the district court may assert personal jurisdiction over the parties to the related state-law claims even if personal jurisdiction is not otherwise available.’” *City of Long Beach v. Total Gas & Power N. Am., Inc.*, 465 F. Supp. 3d 416, 436 (S.D.N.Y. 2020), *aff’d*, No. 20-2020-CV, 2021 WL 5754295 (2d Cir. Dec. 3, 2021). Because the ATA authorized nationwide service of process, and the Plaintiffs’ state law claims derive from the same nucleus of operative facts, this Court is able to exercise its pendant personal jurisdiction.⁵

IV. MAGISTRATE JUDGE NETBURN PROPERLY DETERMINED LIABILITY

This Court must assess whether the Plaintiffs have provided a sufficient basis in their pleadings, which are deemed admitted by the Taliban, to establish the Taliban’s liability. In order to do so, this Court must determine (1) which state law applies, and (2) whether the Taliban are liable under the governing state law for each type of tort.

⁵ Magistrate Judge Netburn also included alternative grounds for this Court’s exercise of personal jurisdiction – that the Plaintiffs’ allegations offer a “prima facie” case that the Taliban are subject to the Court’s jurisdiction. (Report at 10.) Because this Court finds that it can properly exercise its pendent personal jurisdiction, it declines to consider Magistrate Judge Netburn’s alternative grounds.

A. New York's Choice of Law Rules Apply to Plaintiffs' Claims

New York's choice-of-law rules apply because the Plaintiffs filed their case in New York State. See *Fleetwood Servs., LLC v. Ram Cap. Funding, LLC*, No. 20-CV-5120 (LJL), 2022 WL 1997207, at *14 (S.D.N.Y. June 6, 2022) (“In a federal question action where a federal court is exercising supplemental jurisdiction over state claims, the federal court applies the choice-of-law rules of the forum state.”) (citing *Manning Int’l Inc. v. Home Shopping Network, Inc.*, 152 F. Supp. 2d 432, 436 n.3 (S.D.N.Y. 2001)).

Under New York choice-of-law rules, “[t]he first step . . . is to determine whether there is an actual conflict between the laws of the jurisdictions involved.” *Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co. v. Great Am. Ins. Co. of New York*, 822 F.3d 620, 641 (2d Cir. 2016) (citations omitted). “If no actual conflict exists, and if New York is among the relevant jurisdictions, the court may simply apply New York law.” *In re AXA Equitable Life Ins. Co. COI Litig.*, 595 F. Supp. 3d 196, 238 (S.D.N.Y. 2022), *on reconsideration in part*, No. 16-CV-740 (JMF), 2022 WL 3018104 (S.D.N.Y. July 29, 2022). “By contrast, if an actual conflict exists, a court applies ‘New York choice-of-law rules to decide which jurisdiction’s substantive law controls.’” *Id.* (citations omitted). If a conflict between states exists in a tort case, this Court “applies the law of the state with the most significant interest in the litigation.” *Kinsey v. N.Y. Times Co.*, 991 F.3d 171, 176 (2d Cir. 2021).

Under New York's choice of law rules, for “conduct-regulating laws,” like IIED, the “place of the tort governs,” meaning the place where the last event necessary to make the defendant liable occurred. *Padula v. Lilarn Props. Corp.*, 84 N.Y.2d 519, 522, 644 N.E.2d 1001 (1994); *Schultz v. Boy Scouts of Am., Inc.*, 65 N.Y.2d 189, 195 (1985)). For “loss-allocating” torts, like wrongful death and survival claims, courts apply rules based on the plaintiffs’ and defendants’ domiciles. *Id.* (citing *Neumeier v. Kuehner*, 31 N.Y.2d 121 (1972)).

B. New York State Tort Law Governs Almost All of the Plaintiffs' Claims

The NY Decedents bring forth wrongful death and survival claims, and the NY Decedents' immediate family members bring forth IIED claims. (Report at 5–6.) This Court has previously held that New York tort law applies for analogous state law claims by similarly situated decedents to the NY Decedents. (See ECF No. 9287 at 3–5 (IIED, wrongful death, and survival claims against Iran related to deaths at the WTC site); ECF No. 9666 at 7 (assault and battery claim against Iran for injuries at WTC site).) Accordingly, in light of this Court's previous holdings, and because the deaths took place in New York, Magistrate Judge Netburn properly determined that New York law is applicable to the Plaintiffs' claims related to the NY Decedents. *Padula*, 84 N.Y.2d at 522.

Beaven's estate brings forth wrongful death and survival claims. (Supplemental Memo. at 2.) Beaven was a U.K. citizen domiciled in California that perished when an aircraft crashed in Shanksville, PA. Because no conflict exists between New York, Pennsylvania, and California law for Beaven's wrongful death and survival causes of action, Magistrate Judge Netburn properly applied New York's wrongful death and survival statutes for Beaven's estate claims. (Report at 16) (citing *Park Place Ent. v. Transcontinental Ins. Co.*, 225 F. Supp. 2d 406, 408 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) ("If the party advocating a choice of law analysis fails to demonstrate an actual conflict between New York and another state's laws, no choice of law analysis need be undertaken.")).⁶

Finally, Kennedy's estate brings forth wrongful death and survival claims, and Kennedy's two children bring forth an IIED claim. (Supplemental Mem. at 2; Report at 15.) Kennedy was an Australian citizen, domiciled in Australia, who perished in Arlington, VA, when the aircraft

⁶ The only relevant distinction, as Magistrate Judge Netburn notes, is that punitive damages for wrongful death claims are not available in Pennsylvania but are available in New York. (Report at 15) (citing ECF No. 11709 at 4 n.2; N.Y. EPTL § 5-4.3(b); *Walsh v. Strenz*, 63 F. Supp. 2d 548, 558 (M.D. Pa. 1999).) This Court does not consider this distinction sufficiently material to constitute a conflict between the state laws because the states do not provide different rules of decision.

Kennedy was a passenger on crashed into the Pentagon. Because no conflict exists between New York and Virginia law for Kennedy’s wrongful death and IIED claims, New York law properly applies. (Report at 16–17.)⁷ On the other hand, a conflict does exist as to Kennedy’s survival claim. New York law permits plaintiffs to bring survival claims in tandem with wrongful death claims, N.Y. EPTL §§ 11-3.2(b), 11-3.3(b), but “Virginia law does not recognize an independent survivorship action in addition to a wrongful death claim where the person dies from the injury or wrongful act.” *Winkler v. Medtronic, Inc.*, No. PX 18-00865, 2018 WL 6271055, at *3 (D. Md. Nov. 29, 2018) (cleaned up).

In light of this conflict for Kennedy’s survival claim, and because neither party is domiciled in either state, Magistrate Judge Netburn properly determined, under New York’s rules for loss-allocating torts, that Virginia law governs Kennedy’s survival claim. Virginia was the place of the decedents death and the state with the greater connection to the claim. *Armstead v. National R.R. Passenger Corp.*, 954 F. Supp. 111, 112–113 (S.D.N.Y. 1997) (“[I]f...the tort did not occur in the domicile of either party, the *lex loci delicti*— law of the situs of the tort—will normally apply, unless displacing it [with another state’s law] ‘will advance the relevant substantive law purposes without impairing the smooth working of the multi-state system or producing great uncertainty for litigants.’”).

C. The Taliban are Liable to the NY Decedents and Beaven’s Estate

Magistrate Judge Netburn properly determined that the Taliban are liable under New York law for all the claims brought by the NY Decedents and Beaven’s Estate.

⁷ A difference between New York and Virginia laws – the scope of available punitive damages for wrongful death claims – is similarly immaterial for the purposes of determining conflict. (See Report at 16) (citing ECF No. 11709 at 4 n.2; N.Y. EPTL §§ 5-4.3(b), 11-3.2(b); Va. Code Ann. §§ 8.01-38.1, 8.01-52(5).)

First, the NY Decedents and Beaven's Estate meet the requirements for a wrongful death claim. To recover damages for wrongful death under N.Y. EPTL § 5-4, "a plaintiff must prove: (1) the death of a human being; (2) a 'wrongful act, neglect or default of the defendant' that caused the decedent's death; (3) the survival of distributees who suffered pecuniary loss by reason of the decedent's death; and (4) the appointment of a personal representative of the decedent." *Est. of Jaquez v. City of New York*, 104 F. Supp. 3d 414, 440 (S.D.N.Y. 2015), *aff'd sub nom. Est. of Jaquez by Pub. Adm'r of Bronx Cnty. v. City of New York*, 706 F. App'x 709 (2d Cir. 2017).

Here, the NY Decedents and Beaven's Estate assert claims on behalf of people killed in the 9/11 Attacks, either in the WTC site or Shanksville, PA. (ECF Nos. 11173 at 15; 11709 at 2.) This Court has previously determined that the Taliban's provision of material support to Al Qaeda proximately caused the 9/11 Attacks and Decedents' deaths in New York and Pennsylvania. (*See* 2023 Taliban R&R at 12; 2023 Taliban Order at 9.) The NY Decedents and Beaven's Estate suffered pecuniary losses, as detailed in their expert reports, (ECF No. 11179-3), and each of the estates is represented by a personal representative (*Id.* at 2-3). Accordingly, this Court GRANTS the Plaintiffs' default judgment motion for the wrongful death claims of the NY Decedents and Beaven, as listed in Exhibit B2.

Second, the NY Decedents and Beaven's Estate meet the requirements for a survival claim. N.Y. EPTL § 11-3.2(b) preserves causes of action "for injury to [a] person" after the injured person's death. N.Y. EPTL § 11-3.2(b) (McKinney 2016). Here, because the NY Decedents and Beaven sustained fatal injuries as a result of the 9/11 Attacks, and because al Qaeda is liable for the hijackings that produced those injuries, the same facts warrant holding the Taliban liable for injuries that proved fatal under Section 11-3.2(b). This Court GRANTS the Plaintiffs' default judgment motion for the survival claims of the NY Decedents and Beaven, as listed in Exhibit B1.

Third, the NY Decedents’ immediate family members meet the requirements for an IIED claim.⁸ The tort of IIED “has four elements: (i) extreme and outrageous conduct; (ii) intent to cause, or disregard of a substantial probability of causing, severe emotional distress; (iii) a causal connection between the conduct and injury; and (iv) severe emotional distress.” *Howell v. N.Y. Post Co.*, 81 N.Y.2d 115, 121 (1993). Liability for intentional infliction of emotional distress extends to those who aid and abet the primary tortfeasor. *Rich v. Fox News Network, LLC*, No. 18 Civ. 2223 (GBD), 2020 WL 5768430, at *5–6 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 25, 2020) (analyzing claim for aiding and abetting IIED). It also typically extends to conduct that “causes injury to a third person, thereby intentionally or recklessly causing severe emotional distress to a member of such person’s [immediate] family who is present at the time.” *Maney v. Maloney*, 101 A.D.2d 403, 405–66 (3d Dep’t 1984)). Notably, courts have relaxed the presence requirement for IIED claims related to terrorist attacks, even for immediately family members who were “not physically present at the World Trade Center, or at the Pentagon, or at Shanksville,” because “the whole world was virtually present, and that is enough.” *Burnett v. Al Baraka Inv. & Dev. Corp.*, 274 F. Supp. 2d 86, 108 (D.D.C. 2003).

This Court has established that the Taliban aided and abetted al Qaeda by knowingly providing substantial assistance in plotting the 9/11 Attacks. (*See* 2023 Taliban Order at 9.) In satisfaction of the first two elements, the 9/11 Attacks, as “[a]cts of terrorism[,] [were] by their very definition extreme and outrageous and intended to cause the highest degree of emotional distress.” *Flanagan v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 87 F. Supp. 3d 93, 115 (D.D.C. 2015). In

⁸ The Plaintiffs did not plead a separate cause of action for IIED in the Sixth Complaint. (*See* ECF No. 11173 at 17.) This Court, however, has recognized that it may grant relief for separate causes of action raised in briefing but not initially pleading in the operative complaint. (*See* ECF No. 9506 at 8–9.) Accordingly, Magistrate Judge Netburn did not err in considering whether Plaintiffs’ allegations meet the requirements of IIED.

satisfaction of the final two elements, the 9/11 Attacks killed the Plaintiffs' family members, thereby inflicting extreme emotional distress. Accordingly, this Court GRANTS the Plaintiffs' default judgment motion for the IIED claims of the immediate family members of the NY Decedents, as listed in Exhibit C.

D. The Taliban are Liable as to Kennedy's Wrongful Death and IIED Claims, but not Liable as to Kennedy's Survival Claim

Magistrate Judge Netburn properly determined that the Taliban are liable under New York law for Kennedy's wrongful death claim, and for Kennedy's children's IIED claim.

Like the NY Decedents and the Beaven Estate, Kennedy's allegations meet all requirements for a New York wrongful death claim. *See Chamberlain*, 986 F. Supp. 2d at 398; N.Y. EPTL § 5-4.1. Kennedy perished during the 9/11 Attacks, the Taliban's support to al Qaeda proximately caused her death, Kennedy's survivors suffered pecuniary damages as detailed in the expert reports, (ECF No. 11179-3), and Kennedy's estate is represented by a personal representative (*Id.*).

Similarly, Kennedy's children meet all of the requirements for a New York IIED claim. *Howell*, 81 N.Y.2d at 121; N.Y. EPTL § 11-3.2(b). The Taliban aided and abetted the 9/11 attacks, and the attacks were extreme and outrageous acts of terrorism that intended to cause severe emotional distress. Kennedy perished as a result of the 9/11 Attacks, and her death caused severe and ongoing emotional distress to her children. (Supplemental Mem. at 2; Report at 3.) Accordingly, this Court GRANTS the Plaintiffs' default judgment motion against the Taliban for the wrongful death claim of Kennedy's estate, as listed in Exhibit B2, and for the IIED claims of Kennedy's two children, as listed in Exhibit C.

Magistrate Judge Netburn also properly determined that Kennedy's estate cannot maintain a separate survival action under Virginia law, and therefore the Taliban are not liable for conscious

pain and suffering damages. Both Kennedy’s survival and wrongful death claims come from the same set of facts – as the hijackers crashed the aircraft into the Pentagon, Kennedy experienced conscious pain and suffering and died moments later. In other words, Kennedy only suffered one injury – the pain and suffering resulting from the hijacking of the aircraft. As Magistrate Judge Netburn properly notes, however, “Virginia’s survival statute and the cases interpreting it express a strong preference for limiting survival claims to distinct injuries not casually connected to those that caused a plaintiff’s death.” (Report at 24–25); *see also Winkler*, No. PX 18-00865, 2018 WL 6271055, at *3; *Smith v. Town of South Hill*, 611 F. Supp. 3d 148, 191 (E.D. Va. 2020) (“[A] person may not recover for the same injury under the survival statute and the wrongful death statute.”) (quoting *Hendrix v. Daugherty*, 249 Va. 540, 547 (1995)). Accordingly, because Kennedy fails to provide a distinct injury not casually connected to those that caused Kennedy’s death, this Court DENIES the Plaintiffs’ default judgment motion only as to Kennedy’s survival cause of action under Virginia Law.

V. MAGISTRATE JUDGE NETBURN PROPERLY DETERMINED DAMAGES

Magistrate Judge Netburn properly determined the appropriate damages available for each New York cause of action, under the Court’s existing damages frameworks.

A. **Economic Damages**

The Plaintiffs are entitled to economic damages for their New York state law wrongful death claims. N.Y. EPTL § 5-4.3(a) permits the recovery of “pecuniary loss” suffered by a decedent’s survivors due to their death. N.Y. EPTL § 5-4.3(a). Here, as established above, the Plaintiffs meet the necessary requirements for the New York wrongful death claims under N.Y. EPTL § 5-4.3(a). *See supra*, Part IV. Moreover, the Plaintiffs have provided expert reports calculating those damages (ECF No. 8929), and this Court has previously awarded economic

damages against Iran based on such reports (*see, e.g.*, ECF No. 9931 at 4 n.3). Accordingly, this Court awards economic judgments in favor of the Plaintiffs as set forth in Exhibit B2.

B. Pain and Suffering Damages

Almost all of the Plaintiffs, with the exception of Kennedy, are entitled to pain and suffering damages for their New York state survival claims. *See Johnson v. N.Y. State Police*, 659 F. Supp. 3d 237, 261 (S.D.N.Y. 2023) (holding that N.Y. EPTL § 11-3.2(b) allows estates to recover for “pain and suffering prior to death” due to a “decedent’s injuries.”). This Court has consistently awarded \$2,000,000 for pain and suffering damages to the estates of 9/11 victims, (*see, e.g.*, ECF No. 3226, 2023 Taliban R&R at 13–14; 2023 Taliban Order at 9–10), and does so again here, as set forth in Exhibit B1.⁹

C. Solatium Damages

All of the Plaintiffs are eligible for solatium damages for their New York state IIED claims. *See Maney*, 101 A.D.2d at 405–6 (stating that damages may be available for family member’s IIED claim). This Court previously established a damages framework for solatium claims under both state law and the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (“FSIA”), which awards \$12,500,000 for spouses, \$8,500,000 for children, \$8,500,000 for parents, and \$4,250,000 for siblings. (Report at 27–28.) This Court used this framework for awarding solatium damages to the *Ashton* Plaintiffs that were U.S. nationals during the 9/11 Attacks and the immediate family members of 9/11 decedents. (2023 Taliban R&R at 13; 2023 Taliban Opinion at 9–10.) Here, all of the Plaintiffs listed in Exhibit C are the immediate family members of the 9/11 decedents. Accordingly, as IIED claims are “nearly indistinguishable from” solatium claims, this Court awards damages pursuant

⁹ Because Virginia state law does not permit Kennedy’s separate recovery for her survival claim, this Court removes Kennedy from the list of the Plaintiffs who qualify for pain and suffering damages in Exhibit B1.

to the same framework, as set forth in Exhibit C. *Fraenkel v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 892 F.3d 348, 357 (D.C. Cir. 2018) (quoting *Flanagan*, 87 F. Supp. 3d at 115).

D. Punitive Damages and Prejudgment Interest

In line with this Court's approach in other orders, Magistrate Judge Netburn properly deferred consideration of punitive damages under New York state law for all of the Plaintiffs. Finally, Magistrate Judge Netburn appropriately found that the Plaintiffs should be awarded "prejudgment interest of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually" from the period from September 11, 2001, until the date of judgment. (Report at 28.)

VI. CONCLUSION

Magistrate Judge Netburn's Order is **ADOPTED** in its entirety. The motion for partial default judgment brought on behalf of the NY Decedents for wrongful death and survival is **GRANTED**; and the motion for partial default judgment on behalf of the NY Decedents' immediate family members for IIED is **GRANTED**. The motion for partial default judgment brought on behalf of the Beaven's Estate for wrongful death and survival is **GRANTED**. The motion for partial default judgment brought on behalf of the Kennedy Estate is **GRANTED** as to Kennedy's wrongful death claim; and **DENIED** as to Kennedy's survival claim. The motion for partial default judgment on behalf of Kennedy's children for IIED is **GRANTED**.

Upon consideration of the evidence and arguments submitted by the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits B1, B2 and C to this Order, and the Judgment by Default for liability only against the Taliban entered on May 12, 2006, together with the entire record in this case, it is hereby

ORDERED that service of process in the above-captioned matter was properly effected upon the Taliban; and it is further

ORDERED that this Court has personal and subject matter jurisdiction over the Taliban for the instant claims under state common law; and it is further

ORDERED that this Court has entered a default on liability against the Taliban for the instant claims; and it is further

ORDERED that partial default judgments are entered against the Taliban and on behalf of the non-U.S. national Plaintiffs listed in Exhibit B1 (other than Kennedy), Exhibit B2, and Exhibit C to the Plaintiffs' Proposed Order,¹⁰ and it is

ORDERED that partial default judgments are entered against the Taliban on behalf of the Plaintiffs who are the Personal Representatives of the estates of victims killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, for pain and suffering against the Taliban as described in Exhibit B1; and it is further

ORDERED that final judgments are entered against the Taliban and on behalf of the non-U.S. national Plaintiffs, who are the Personal Representatives of the estates of victims killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, for economic loss against the Taliban as described in Exhibit B2; and it is further

ORDERED that each individual listed in Exhibit C, who are non-U.S. national Plaintiffs and the immediate family members or are the Personal Representatives of the estates of an immediate family of a victim killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, are awarded solatium damages in the amounts set forth therein; and it is further

ORDERED that the Plaintiffs identified in the attached Exhibits B1, B2, and C are awarded prejudgment interest of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually, for (1) the period from September 11, 2001, until the date of judgment, for the pain and suffering and the solatium damages; and (2) the period from the "Date of Report," as listed in ECF No. 11179-3, until the date of judgment, for the economic damages; and it is further

¹⁰ This Court ADOPTS Magistrate Judge Netburn's recommendation to correct various typos and omissions in Exhibits B1 and B2. (*See* Report at 29 n.6.) The attached exhibits reflect these corrections.

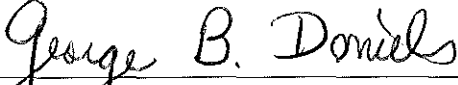
ORDERED that the Plaintiffs identified in the attached Exhibits B1, B2, and C may submit applications for punitive damages, or other damages (to the extent such awards have not previously been ordered and such damages were not sought in this motion), at a later date consistent with any future rulings made by this Court on this issue; and it is further

ORDERED that the remaining *Ashton* Plaintiffs not appearing in the attached Exhibits B1, B2, or C may submit in later stages applications for damages awards, and to the extent they are for solatium or by estates for compensatory damages for decedents' pain and suffering from the September 11, 2001 attacks, they will be approved consistent with those approved herein for other plaintiffs in this action.

The Court respectfully directs the Clerk of the Court to terminate the motions at ECF No. 11173 in 03-md-1570 and ECF No. 2322 in 02-cv-06977.

Dated: March 27, 2026
New York, New York

SO ORDERED.



GEORGE B. DANIELS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Exhibit

B1

Estates - Pain & Suffering - Exhibit B1 - Personal Representatives of the Estates of Non-U.S. Nationals or unconfirmed with Prior Judgments

Personal Representative				9/11 Decedent					Claim Information			Pain & Suffering Damages			Judgment			Notes			
First	Middle	Last	Suffix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Nationality on 9/11	Date of Death	9/11 Site	Case	Complaint	Amendments & Substitutions	Prior Award	Amount	Treble	Principal		Start Date	End Date	
1	Lori	Ann	Arczynski		Michael	G.	Arczynski		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 27		3226 at 5	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
2	Kimberly	Kaipaka	Beaven		Alan		Beaven		United Kingdom	9/11/01	PA	02cv06977	1463 at 2		3226 at 2	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
3	Charles	Leslie	Berkeley		Graham		Berkeley		United Kingdom	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 49	9929-1, 9953	3226 at 5	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
4	Ngoran		Dje		Irina		Buslo		Unconfirmed	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 28		3226 at 5	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
5	Patricia		Carrington		Jeremy	Mark	Carrington		United Kingdom	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 33		3226 at 5	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
6	Laurie	S.	Lauterbach		Carlos		Cortes		Colombia	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 15		3226 at 3	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
7	Bernard		Phair		Joanne		Cregan		Ireland	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 43		3226 at 6	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
8	Ernesto		Barrera		Ana		Debarrera		El Salvador	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 53		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
9	Carmen and Leocadio		Diaz		Nancy		Diaz		Dominican Republic	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	8715-1 at 10, 8721		8245	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
10	Lidia		Melendez		Mirna	A.	Duarte		Honduras	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 59		3226 at 8	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
11	Steven		Feldelberg		Peter	Adam	Feldelberg		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 8		3226 at 2	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
12	Julio	C.	Fernandez		Julio		Fernandez		Unconfirmed	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 61		3226 at 8	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
13	Irina		Dubenskaya		Eugueni		Kniazev		Russia	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 49		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
14	Harlene		Larry		Hamidou	S.	Larry		Togo	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 39		3226 at 6	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
15	Maureen		Kelly		Mark		Ludvigsen		Unconfirmed	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 53		3226 at 8	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
16	Raynette		Mascarenhas		Bernard		Mascarenhas		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 51		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
17	Frederyk Milewski; Anna Milewska		Frederyk Milewski; Anna Milewska		Lukasz		Milewski		Poland	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 17		3226 at 4	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
18	Kantilal		Patel		Manish		Patel		India	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 30		3226 at 5	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
19	BNY		Mellon		Victor	Hugo	Paz Gutierrez		Colombia	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 42	9704-1, 9726	3226 at 6	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
20	Sophie		Pelletier		Michel		Pelletier		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 43		3226 at 6	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
21	Katherine		Robson		Donald	A.	Robson		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 43		3226 at 6	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
22	Vasilij		Rijov		Tatiana		Rijova		Russia	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 52		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
23	Delphine Narasimh		Saada		Thierry		Saada		France	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 22		3226 at 4	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
24	a		Sattaluri		Deepika		Sattaluri		India	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 54		3226 at 8	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
25	Daniel	Tiberiu	Stan		Alexandru		Stan		Romania	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 45		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
26	Midori		Takahashi		Keiji		Takahashi		Japan	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 45		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
27	Joseph		O'Keefe		Lesley	A.	Thomas		Australia	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 42		3226 at 4	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
28	Rosana		Thompson		Nigel	Bruce	Thompson		United Kingdom	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 24		3226 at 4	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
29	Alissa		Rosenberg-Torres		Luis	Eduardo	Torres		Colombia	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 44		3226 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
30	Debbie		Williams		Pauline		Tull-Francis		Barbados	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 31		3226 at 5	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
31	Anthony		Vincelli		Chantal		Vincelli		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 25		3226 at 4	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		
32	Darren		Williams		Debbie		Williams		Canada	9/11/01	NY	02cv06977	1463 at 61		3226 at 8	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001		

Estates - Pain & Suffering - Exhibit B1 - Personal Representatives of the Estates of Non-U.S. Nationals or unconfirmed with Prior Judgments

33	Charles	Wolf	Katherine	Wolf	United Kingdom	9/11/01 NY	020006977	1468 at 46	3276 at 7	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	9/11/2001	
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Exhibit

B2

Estates - Economic - Personal Representatives of the Estates of Non-U.S. Nationals or unconfirmed with Prior Judgments

Personal Representative				9/11 Decedent				Claim Information				Economic Damages				Judgment		Notes			
First	Middle	Last	Suffix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Nationality on 9/11	Date of Death	9/11 Site	Case	Complaint	Amendments & Substitutions	Report	Date of Report	Prior Award	Amount	Treble	Start Date	End Date	Notes
1 Lori	Ann	Arzowski		Michael	G.	Arzowski		Canada	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 27		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 8,110,436.00		1/1/2018		
2 Kimberly	Kapaka	Beaven		Alan		Beaven		United Kingdom	9/11/01 PA	02cv0697	7	1463 at 2		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 6,443,641.00		1/1/2018		
3 Charles	Leslie	Berkeley		Graham		Berkeley		United Kingdom	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 49	9529-1, 9953	9941-2	7/1/24	10292 at 6	\$ 4,174,498.00		7/1/2024		
4 Patricia		Carrington		Jeremy	Mawk	Carrington		United Kingdom	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 33		9941-1	7/1/24	10292 at 6	\$ 6,641,259.00		7/1/2024		
5 Laurie	S.	Lauterbach		Carlos		Cortes		Colombia	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 15		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 1,469,257.00		1/1/2018		
6 Leonard		Diaz		Nancy		Diaz		Dominican Republic	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	8721		7578	1/1/18	\$245 at 6	\$ 2,123,993.00		1/1/2018		
7 Lidia		Melendez		Mirna	A.	Duarte		Honduras	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 59		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 1,210,996.00		1/1/2018		
8 Melissa		Von Ness		Sred	Abdul	Fatha		India	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 8		9880-1	4/1/23	10292 at 6	\$ 546,892.00		4/1/2023		
9 Steven		Feldberg		Peter	Adam	Feldberg		Canada	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 8		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 5,509,216.00		1/1/2018		
10 Donald	Francis	Kennedy		Wonne	Estelle	Kennedy		Australian	9/11/01 VA	02cv0697	7	1463 at 14		3357-3	9/1/16	3370-1 at 1, 3386	\$ 308,729.00		9/1/2016		
11 Irma		Dubensky		Eugene		Kriazev		Russia	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 49		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 1,484,538.00		1/1/2018		
12 Helene		Larry		Hamidou	S.	Larry		Togo	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 59		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 2,062,376.00		1/1/2018		
13 Raynette		Mascarenhas		Bernard		Mascarenhas		Canada	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 51		5537-6	1/1/20	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 4,219,665.00		1/1/2020		
14 Frederik Anna Milwoski		Frederik Anna Milwoski		Lukas		Milwoski		Poland	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 17		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 1,394,655.00		1/1/2018		
15 Kamal		Patel		Manish		Patel		India	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 30		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 7,169,891.00		1/1/2018		
16 Sophie		Pelletier		Michel		Pelletier		Canada	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 43		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 3,673,634.00		1/1/2018		
17 Katherine		Robson		Donald	A.	Robson		Canada	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 43		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 3,673,634.00		1/1/2018		
18 Delphine		Saada		Thierry		Saada		France	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 22		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 5,619,846.00		1/1/2018		
19a		Sattaluri		Deepika		Sattaluri		India	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 54		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 5,619,846.00		1/1/2018		
20 Dante	Tiberiu	Stan		Alexandru		Stan		Romania	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 45		5537-6	1/1/20	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 4,733,354.00		1/1/2020		
21 Midori		Takahashi		Keiji		Takahashi		Japan	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 45		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 5,468,271.00		1/1/2018		
22 Joseph		O'Keefe		Lesley	A.	Thomas		Australia	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 42		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 2,821,624.00		1/1/2018		
23 Rosana		Thompson		Nigel	Bece	Thompson		United Kingdom	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 24		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 5,587,212.00		1/1/2018		
24 Alissa		Torres		Luis	Eduardo	Torres		Colombia	9/11/01 NY	02cv0697	7	1463 at 44		5537-6	1/1/18	\$881-2 at 2, 5926	\$ 5,587,212.00		1/1/2018		

Estates - Economic - Personal Representatives of the Estates of Non-U.S. Nationals or unconfirmed with Prior Judgments

25	Anthony	Vincelli	Chantal	Vincelli	Canada	9/11/01 NY	02-cv-0697 7	1463 at 25	02-cv-0697 7	1/1/18	5881-2 at 2,592F	\$ 665,482.00	1/1/2018	\$ 665,482.00
26	Darren	Williams	Debbie	Williams	Canada	9/11/01 NY	02-cv-0697 7	1463 at 61	02-cv-0697 7	1/1/18	5881-2 at 2,592F	\$ 4,842,842.00	1/1/2018	\$ 4,842,842.00
27	Charles	Wolf	Katherine	Wolf	United Kingdom	9/11/01 NY	02-cv-0697 7	1463 at 46	02-cv-0697 7	1/1/18	5881-2 at 2,592F	\$ 2,724,078.00	1/1/2018	\$ 2,724,078.00

Exhibit

C

Person Representative				Child				9/11 Decedent				Child Information				Solum Damages				Judgment		Notes			
First	Middle	Last	Suffix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Nationality on 9/11	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Nationality on 9/11	Case	Case Number	Arbitration Settlements	Relationship	Decomposition	Prior Award	Amount	Taxable	Principal	Start Date	End Date	
1				John				Canada	John				Canada	02000977	1463 M 27	8715 M 3, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 11,500,000.00	\$ 11,500,000.00	\$ 11,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
2				Sharon				USA	Sharon				USA	02000977	1463 M 41	8715 M 32, 8733	Spouse		3979 M 6	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
3				Ernesto				El Salvador	Ernesto				El Salvador	02000977	1463 M 33	8715 M 34, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 11,500,000.00	\$ 11,500,000.00	\$ 11,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
4				Lamberto				El Salvador	Lamberto				El Salvador	02000977	1463 M 33	8715 M 34, 8721	Child		7150 M 13	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
5				Godof				El Salvador	Godof				El Salvador	02000977	1463 M 33	8715 M 34, 8723	Child		7150 M 13	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
6				Karen				El Salvador	Karen				El Salvador	02000977	1463 M 35	8715 M 34, 8723	Child		7150 M 13	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
7				Linda				El Salvador	Linda				El Salvador	02000977	1463 M 35	8715 M 34, 8721	Child		7150 M 13	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
8				Martha				El Salvador	Martha				El Salvador	02000977	1463 M 35	8715 M 34, 8723	Child		7150 M 13	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
9				Orly				United Kingdom	Orly				United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 49	8715 M 41, 8723	Parent		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
10				Christoph				United Kingdom	Christoph				United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 49	8715 M 41, 8721	Spouse		7150 M 13	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
11				Pauline				United Kingdom	Pauline				United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 49	8715 M 41, 8723	Parent		4880 M 32	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
12				Ruber				United Kingdom	Ruber				United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 49	8715 M 41, 8723	Parent		7150 M 13	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
13				Alicia				Costa Rica	Alicia				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
14				Julie				Costa Rica	Julie				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
15				María				Costa Rica	María				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
16				Wanda				Costa Rica	Wanda				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
17				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
18				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
19				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
20				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
21				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
22				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
23				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
24				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
25				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8723	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
26				Verónica				Costa Rica	Verónica				Costa Rica	02000977	1463 M 15	8715 M 16, 8721	Spouse		4880 M 32	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	
27	Alan			Alan		James		United Kingdom	Alan				United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8721	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
28	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8723	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
29	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8721	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
30	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8723	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
31	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8721	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
32	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8723	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
33	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8721	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
34	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8723	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
35	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8721	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan
36	Alan	James		Alan	James	James		United Kingdom	Alan	James			United Kingdom	02000977	1463 M 46	8715 M 41, 8723	Spouse		3795 M 21	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	9/11/2001	9/11/2001	Decedent's first name is Alan

