

**FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20579**

In the Matter of the Claim of

5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)
5 U.S.C. §552(b)(6)

Against the Republic of Iraq

}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

Claim No. IRQ-II-230

Decision No. IRQ-II-302

Counsel for Claimant:

Daniel Wolf, Esq.
Law Office of Daniel Wolf

PROPOSED DECISION

Claimant Estate brings this claim against the Republic of Iraq (“Iraq”) alleging that Iraq held the decedent, Ray Dwayne Shoopman, hostage in violation of international law in August 1990. Because the Estate has established that Iraq held Mr. Shoopman hostage for 18 days, it is entitled to an award of \$240,000.

BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF THE PRESENT CLAIM

Claimant Estate alleges that Mr. Shoopman was living in Kuwait when Iraq invaded the country on August 2, 1990. It asserts that, beginning with the invasion and for approximately 18 days thereafter, he and his wife were confined, at various times, to their apartment in Mahboula, Kuwait, and to his stepdaughter’s home in Qurain, Kuwait. The Estate claims that, during this period, Mr. Shoopman was “prohibited from leaving Iraqi controlled territory and otherwise detained as a hostage in Kuwait by the Iraqi regime in

violation of international law.” Claimant Estate alleges that on August 19, 1990, Mr. Shoopman and his family drove towards Saudi Arabia in a convoy of vehicles carrying U.S. nationals seeking to escape from Kuwait. After twice encountering Iraqi soldiers who fired over their vehicles, they crossed the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia border on August 19, 1990, and flew home to the United States on August 24, 1990. Mr. Shoopman died in August 2010.

Although neither Mr. Shoopman nor Claimant Estate was among them, many of the U.S. nationals in Iraq and Kuwait at the time of the 1990-91 Iraqi occupation of Kuwait sued Iraq (and others) in federal court for, among other things, hostage-taking.¹ Those cases were pending when, in September 2010, the United States and Iraq concluded an *en bloc* (lump-sum) settlement agreement.² The Agreement, which entered into force in May 2011, covered a number of personal injury claims of U.S. nationals arising from acts of the former Iraqi regime occurring prior to October 7, 2004, including claims of personal injury caused by hostage-taking.³ Exercising its authority to distribute money from the settlement funds, the U.S. Department of State provided compensation to numerous individuals whose claims were covered by the Agreement, including some whom Iraq had allegedly taken hostage or unlawfully detained following Iraq’s 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (“ICSA”), the Secretary of State has statutory authority to refer “a category of claims against a foreign government” to this Commission.⁴ The Secretary has delegated that authority to the State Department’s

¹ See, e.g., *Hill v. Republic of Iraq*, 175 F. Supp. 2d 36 (D.D.C. 2001); *Vine v. Republic of Iraq*, 459 F. Supp. 2d 10 (D.D.C. 2006).

² See *Claims Settlement Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Iraq*, Sept. 2, 2010, T.I.A.S. No. 11-522 (“Claims Settlement Agreement” or “Agreement”).

³ See *id.* Art. III(1)(a)(ii).

⁴ See 22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C) (2012).

Legal Adviser, who, by letter dated October 7, 2014, referred three categories of claims to this Commission for adjudication and certification.⁵ This was the State Department's second referral of claims to the Commission under the Claims Settlement Agreement, the first having been by letter dated November 14, 2012 ("2012 Referral" or "November 2012 Referral").⁶

One category of claims from the 2014 Referral is applicable here. That category, known as Category A, consists of

claims by U.S. nationals for hostage-taking¹ by Iraq² in violation of international law prior to October 7, 2004, provided that the claimant was not a plaintiff in pending litigation against Iraq for hostage taking³ at the time of the entry into force of the Claims Settlement Agreement and has not received compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the U.S. Department of State. . . .

¹ For purposes of this referral, hostage-taking would include unlawful detention by Iraq that resulted in an inability to leave Iraq or Kuwait after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

² For purposes of this referral, "Iraq" shall mean the Republic of Iraq, the Government of the Republic of Iraq, any agency or instrumentality of the Republic of Iraq, and any official, employee or agent of the Republic of Iraq acting within the scope of his or her office, employment or agency.

³ For purposes of this category, pending litigation against Iraq for hostage taking refers to the following matters: *Acree v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 02-cv-00632 and 06-cv-00723, *Hill v. Iraq*,

⁵ See *Letter dated October 7, 2014, from the Honorable Mary E. McLeod, Acting Legal Adviser, Department of State, to the Honorable Anuj C. Desai and Sylvia M. Becker, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission* ("2014 Referral" or "October 2014 Referral").

⁶ Although the November 2012 Referral involved claims of U.S. nationals who were held hostage or unlawfully detained by Iraq, it did not involve hostage-taking claims *per se*. Rather, it consisted of certain claimants who had *already received* compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the State Department for their hostage-taking claims, and it authorized the Commission to award additional compensation to those claimants, provided they could show, among other things, that they suffered a "serious personal injury" during their detention. The 2012 Referral expressly noted that the "payment already received by the claimant under the Claims Settlement Agreement compensated the claimant for his or her experience for the entire duration of the period in which the claimant was held hostage or was subject to unlawful detention and encompassed physical, mental, and emotional injuries generally associated with such captivity or detention." *Letter dated November 14, 2012, from the Honorable Harold Hongju Koh, Legal Adviser, Department of State, to the Honorable Timothy J. Feighery, Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission*, at ¶3 n.3.

D.D.C. 99-cv-03346, *Vine v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 01-cv-02674; *Seyam (Islamic Society of Wichita) v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 03-cv-00888; *Simon v. Iraq*, D.D.C. 03-cv-00691.

2014 Referral at ¶ 3.

On October 23, 2014, the Commission published notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the commencement of the second Iraq Claims Program pursuant to the ICSA and the 2014 Referral.⁷

On October 23, 2015, the Commission received from Claimant Estate a completed Statement of Claim seeking compensation under Category A of the 2014 Referral, together with exhibits supporting the elements of its claim.

DISCUSSION

Standing

As an initial matter, the Commission has reviewed the Letters of Administration, issued April 23, 2018, by the Probate Court of Morgan County, Alabama, appointing Martha Annette Shoopman personal representative of Mr. Shoopman's estate. Based on this review, the Commission finds that the ESTATE OF RAY DWAYNE SHOOPMAN, DECEASED; MARTHA ANNETTE SHOOPMAN, ADMINISTRATOR, is the proper claimant in this claim.

Jurisdiction

This Commission's authority to hear claims is limited to the category of claims referred to it by the United States Department of State.⁸ The Commission's jurisdiction under the "Category A" paragraph of the 2014 Referral is limited to claims for hostage-taking of (1) "U.S. nationals," provided that the claimant (2) was not a plaintiff in any litigation against Iraq for hostage taking pending on May 22, 2011 (the "Pending

⁷ *Program for Adjudication: Commencement of Claims Program*, 79 Fed. Reg. 63,439 (Oct. 23, 2014).

⁸ See 22 U.S.C. § 1623(a)(1)(C) (2012).

Litigation”), and (3) has not received compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the Department of State. 2014 Referral at ¶ 3.

Nationality

This claims program is limited to claims of “U.S. nationals.” Here, that means a claimant must have been a national of the United States when the claim arose and continuously thereafter until May 22, 2011, the date the Agreement entered into force.⁹ Because the decedent, Mr. Shoopman, died before May 22, 2011, this claim passed from him to his estate prior to May 22, 2011. In such circumstances, it is a well-established principle of the law of international claims that the nationality of the beneficiaries of the estate, as well as of the injured party, must be evaluated in order to establish that the claim has been held continuously by U.S. nationals from the date of injury through the date of the Settlement Agreement.¹⁰ Thus, to satisfy the U.S. nationality requirement, Claimant Estate must show that Mr. Shoopman was a U.S. national from the time of the alleged hostage-taking until he died and that the Estate’s beneficiaries were U.S. nationals from Mr. Shoopman’s death until May 22, 2011.

Claimant Estate satisfies the nationality requirement. It has provided evidence sufficient to show that the claim was held continuously by a U.S. national from August 2, 1990, which is the date that the alleged hostage-taking began, through the effective date of the Claims Settlement Agreement. From August 2, 1990 to August 2, 2010, the claim was held by the decedent. Claimant Estate has submitted a copy of the decedent’s U.S. birth certificate as evidence that he was a U.S. national at the time of the alleged hostage-taking

⁹ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 4-5 (2016).

¹⁰ See, e.g., *Claim of ESTATE OF ELIZABETH L. ROOT, DECEASED*, Claim No. LIB-II-040, Decision No. LIB-II-026 (2011); *Claim of THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH KREN, DECEASED*, Claim No. Y-0660, Decision No. Y-1171 (1954); *Claim of PETER KERNAST*, Claim No. W-9801, Decision No. W-2107 (1965); *Claim of RALPH F. GASSMAN and URSULA ZANDMER*, Claim No. G-2154, Decision No. G-1955 (1981); *Claim of ELISAVETA BELLO*, Claim No. ALB-338, Decision No. ALB-321 (2008).

(August 1990). Claimant Estate has also submitted a copy of the decedent's U.S. passport valid from May 2006 to May 2016, as well as a Report of Death of an American Citizen Abroad dated August 5, 2010. This evidence and other evidence in the record indicates that the decedent remained a U.S. national from the date of his alleged hostage-taking and continuously thereafter until the date of his death (August 2, 2010).

From August 2, 2010, the date of Mr. Shoopman's death, until May 22, 2011, the claim was held by Mr. Shoopman's surviving spouse, Martha Annette Shoopman, as established by an Order Determining Heirs of Decedent issued by the Probate Court of Morgan County, Alabama, on July 24, 2018. Claimant Estate has submitted a copy of Ms. Shoopman's Tennessee birth certificate, as well as a copy of her U.S. passport valid from April 2006 to April 2016. This evidence establishes that the decedent's wife was a U.S. national from August 2, 2010, the date of her husband's death, through May 22, 2011, the effective date of the Claims Settlement Agreement. Thus, Claimant Estate has satisfied this element of its claim.

No Pending Litigation

Additionally, Category A states that the claimant must not have been a plaintiff in any of the so-called Pending Litigation cases at the time of the entry into force of the Claims Settlement Agreement.¹¹ Footnote 3 of the 2014 Referral specifically lists the Pending Litigation cases for purposes of the Referral. Claimant Estate, through its administrator, has averred under oath in an October 2017 declaration, and the pleadings in the cases cited in footnote 3 confirm, that neither Mr. Shoopman nor his estate was a plaintiff in any of those Pending Litigation cases. The Commission thus finds that Claimant Estate has also

¹¹ The Agreement entered into force on May 22, 2011. *See* Claims Settlement Agreement, art. IX.

satisfied this element of its claim.

*No Compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement
from the Department of State*

Claimant Estate also satisfies the final jurisdictional requirement. Martha Shoopman, the administrator of Mr. Shoopman's estate, has stated that the Estate has never "received any compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the Department of State." Further, we have no evidence that the State Department has provided Mr. Shoopman or his estate any compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement. Therefore, Claimant Estate meets this element of its claim.

In summary, this claim is within the Commission's jurisdiction pursuant to the 2014 Referral and is entitled to adjudication on the merits.

Merits

Factual Allegations

Claimant Estate asserts that Iraq held Mr. Shoopman hostage from August 2, 1990, until August 19, 1990, a total of 18 days. According to Ms. Shoopman, she and her husband were living in an apartment in Mahboula, Kuwait, when Iraq invaded the country on August 2, 1990. She states that they remained there for the next eight days, during which time they were joined by her daughter, her daughter's Kuwaiti husband, and their two daughters. She alleges that "[o]n approximately August 10, 1990, [they] were forced to abandon [their] apartment . . . when [they] learned that Iraqi soldiers were present in [their] apartment complex. Fearing harm at the hands of these soldiers, [they] fled to [her] daughter's house in Qurain[,] [Kuwait]."

Until August 19, 1990, Ms. Shoopman and her husband, along with another family who had joined them, were "confined to [her] daughter's house." She describes the experience as "extremely anxiety provoking, as [they] heard that Iraqi security forces were

searching for and detaining U.S. citizens.” She alleges that they lived in “constant fear that [they] would be taken into custody and harmed, executed, or forced to serve as ‘human shields’”

Ms. Shoopman states that on August 19, 1990, she and her husband and daughter and several other individuals joined a convoy of vehicles fleeing Kuwait for Saudi Arabia. The journey took over 10 hours, and “on a couple of occasions, [they] encountered Iraqi military forces who fired their weapons over [their] vehicles, forcing [them] to flee in terror.” Ms. Shoopman states that eventually they reached the border and were able to enter Saudi Arabia on August 19, 1990. She adds that she and her husband remained in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for a couple of days, after which they flew home to the United States, arriving on August 24, 1990.

Supporting Evidence

Claimant Estate has supported its claim with, among other things, two sworn statements from the decedent’s wife, Martha Shoopman, dated October 25, 2017, and July 25, 2018, in which she describes their family’s ordeal in Kuwait; a sworn statement from another individual who stayed with the Shoopman family during part of their ordeal and who joined them in the convoy to Saudi Arabia, which confirms many of the details of Ms. Shoopman’s account; two contemporaneous news articles, published shortly after Mr. Shoopman and his family’s escape, noting their presence in Kuwait at the time of the Iraqi invasion and describing their escape across the desert; a March 17, 1993 letter addressed to Mr. Shoopman from the U.S. Department of State, noting his hostage status from August 2, 1990, “until on or about August 21, 1990 when they were reported to be in Saudi Arabia[.]”; and a copy of Mr. Shoopman’s step-daughter’s U.S. passport valid at the time

of the invasion, which contains, *inter alia*, a Kuwaiti entry stamp dated July 6, 1989, a Saudi entry stamp dated August 19, 1990, and a Saudi exit stamp dated August 24, 1990.¹²

Claimant Estate has also submitted a number of documents that provide background about the broader geopolitical situation during the First Gulf War in 1990-91, including some that relate specifically to the circumstances faced by U.S. nationals in Iraq and Kuwait at the time. These documents include statements from U.S. and Iraqi officials, resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, newspaper articles, a report from Amnesty International on human rights violations committed by Iraq in 1990, unclassified cables and a memorandum from the U.S. Department of State, and affidavits submitted in a lawsuit brought by other U.S. nationals who were also in Kuwait or Iraq during the First Gulf War.

Legal Standard

To make out a substantive claim under Category A of the 2014 Referral, a claimant must show that (1) Iraq was engaged in an armed conflict and (2) during that conflict, Iraq took the claimant hostage.¹³ The Commission has previously held that, to establish a hostage-taking claim, a claimant must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained the claimant and (b) threatened the claimant with death, injury or continued detention (c) in order to compel a third party, such as the United States government, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the claimant's release.¹⁴ A claimant can establish the first element of this standard by showing that the Iraqi government confined

¹² The passport is stamped with dates from the Islamic Hijri calendar used by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. For the purposes of this decision, the dates have been converted to the Gregorian calendar. *See* <http://www.ummulqura.org.sa/Index.aspx> (last visited September 18, 2018); Claim No. IRQ-II-240, Decision No. IRQ-II-201, at 7 n.11 (2017) (explaining the conversion of dates from the Islamic Hijri calendar to the Gregorian calendar used by the United States, Kuwait, and Iraq at the time of the incident).

¹³ *See* Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 16. In claims such as this that involve an estate claimant, this applies to the claimant's decedent.

¹⁴ *See id.* at 17-20.

the claimant (or, in this case, the Claimant Estate's decedent) to a particular location or locations within Iraq or Kuwait, or prohibited the claimant from leaving Iraq and/or Kuwait.¹⁵

Application of Standard to this Claim

(1) Armed Conflict: Claimant Estate alleges that Iraq took Mr. Shoopman hostage in Kuwait on August 2, 1990 and held him hostage for 18 days, until August 19, 1990, when he escaped to Saudi Arabia. In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission held that during this entire period, Iraq was engaged in an armed conflict with Kuwait.¹⁶ Thus, Claimant Estate satisfies this element of the standard.

(2) Hostage-taking: To satisfy the hostage-taking requirement of Category A of the 2014 Referral, Claimant Estate must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained the decedent and (b) threatened him with death, injury or continued detention (c) in order to compel a third party, such as the United States government, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for her release. Claimant Estate satisfies this standard for the 18-day period from August 2, 1990 to August 19, 1990.

(a) Detention/deprivation of freedom: For purposes of analyzing the Estate's allegations of Mr. Shoopman having been detained, his time in Kuwait and Iraq following the Iraqi invasion can be divided into two periods: (i) between the Iraqi invasion on August 2, 1990 and the Iraqi government's formal closing of the borders on August 9, 1990; and (ii) from that August 9th formal closing of the borders until the decedent's escape into Saudi Arabia on August 19, 1990.¹⁷

¹⁵ See *id.* at 17.

¹⁶ See *id.* at 16-17.

¹⁷ See *id.* at 20-21.

From August 2, 1990, until Iraq formally closed its borders to foreign nationals on August 9, 1990, Iraq confined Mr. Shoopman to his apartment by threatening all U.S. nationals with immediate seizure and forcible detention.¹⁸ Although some foreign nationals did manage to leave Kuwait and/or Iraq during this period, Mr. Shoopman could not reasonably be expected to have escaped.¹⁹ Iraqi authorities were forcibly detaining foreign nationals (including U.S. nationals) in Kuwait, relocating many to Baghdad against their will.²⁰ Mr. Shoopman understandably had, as the United Nations Compensation Commission has put it, a “manifestly well-founded fear” of being killed or forcibly detained if he and his family had made any attempt to leave the country.²¹ The Commission has previously recognized that for the purposes of the legal standard applicable here, putting a claimant in this situation in effect amounts to detention.²² Iraq thus detained Mr. Shoopman from August 2, 1990 to August 9, 1990.

From August 9, 1990 until he crossed the border into Saudi Arabia on August 19, 1990, the Iraqi government confined Mr. Shoopman to Kuwait, preventing him from leaving by the threat of force. Starting on August 9, 1990, the Iraqi government formally closed Kuwait’s borders, forcibly prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving.²³ As of that date, Iraq prohibited Mr. Shoopman from leaving the country, effectively detaining him within the borders of Kuwait and Iraq.²⁴ Mr. Shoopman was subject to this formal policy

¹⁸ *See id.* at 21.

¹⁹ *See id.*

²⁰ *See id.*

²¹ Report and Recommendations Made by the Panel of Commissioners Concerning the First Instalment of Individual Claims for Damages up to US \$100,000 (Category “C” Claims), UN Doc. S/AC.26/1994/3 (1994), at 93.

²² *See* Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 21.

²³ *See id.* at 21-22.

²⁴ *See id.* at 22.

of prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving Iraq and Kuwait until August 19, 1990, when he and his family escaped to Saudi Arabia.

In sum, Iraq detained Mr. Shoopman from August 2, 1990 until August 19, 1990.

(b) Threat: In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission determined that the Iraqi government threatened U.S. nationals in Kuwait and Iraq numerous times with continued detention.²⁵ Both Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and the Speaker of Iraq's National Assembly Saadi Mahdi made clear that American nationals (as well as those from numerous other countries) would not be permitted to leave.²⁶ Claimant Estate has thus established that Iraq threatened to continue to detain Mr. Shoopman.

(c) Third party coercion: The Commission has previously held that Iraq detained all U.S. nationals in Kuwait or Iraq at the time and threatened them with continued detention in order to compel the United States government to act in certain ways as an explicit and/or implicit condition for their release.²⁷ Iraq itself stated that it sought three things from the United States government before it would release the detained U.S. nationals; it wanted the United States (i) not to attack Iraq, (ii) to withdraw its troops from Saudi Arabia; and/or (iii) to end the economic embargo imposed on Iraq.²⁸ Indeed, at the time, the U.S. government itself understood Iraq's actions to be hostage-taking.²⁹

²⁵ See *id.* at 23.

²⁶ See *id.*

²⁷ See *id.*

²⁸ See *id.* at 23-24.

²⁹ See George H. W. Bush, "These Innocent People . . . Are, In Fact, Hostages" in U.S. Dep't of State, *American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1990* 484 (Sherrill Brown Wells ed. 1991); see also 2014 Referral at ¶ 3; cf. United Nations S.C. Res. 674 (Oct. 29, 1990) (noting "actions by . . . Iraq authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage" and demanding that Iraq "cease and desist" this practice).

In sum, this claim meets the standard for hostage-taking within the meaning of the 2014 Referral. Iraq held Mr. Shoopman hostage in violation of international law for a period of 18 days, and his Estate is thus entitled to compensation.

COMPENSATION

Having concluded that the present claim is compensable, the Commission must next determine the appropriate amount of compensation.

In its first decision awarding compensation for hostage-taking under the 2014 Referral, the Commission held that successful claimants should be awarded compensation in the amount of \$150,000 plus an additional \$5,000 for each day the claimant was in captivity.³⁰ Therefore, for the 18 days Iraq held Mr. Shoopman hostage, his Estate is entitled to an award of \$240,000, which is \$150,000 plus (18 x \$5,000). This amount constitutes the entirety of the compensation to which Claimant Estate is entitled under the Claims Settlement Agreement.

The Commission hereby enters the following award, which will be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment under sections 7 and 8 of the ICSA.³¹

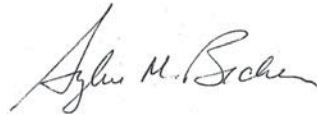
³⁰ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 24-26.

³¹ 22 U.S.C. §§ 1626-1627 (2012).

AWARD

Claimant Estate is entitled to an award in the amount of \$240,000.

Dated at Washington, DC, September 18, 2018
and entered as the Proposed Decision
of the Commission.



Sylvia M. Becker, Commissioner



Patrick Hovakimian, Commissioner

NOTICE: Pursuant to the Regulations of the Commission, any objections must be filed within 15 days of delivery of this Proposed Decision. Absent objection, this decision will be entered as the Final Decision of the Commission upon the expiration of 30 days after delivery, unless the Commission otherwise orders. FCSC Regulations, 45 C.F.R. § 509.5 (e), (g) (2017).