

**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)	}	Claim No. IRQ-II-118
	}	
	}	Decision No. IRQ-II-160
	}	
Against the Republic of Iraq	}	
	}	

Counsel for Claimant:

Anthony Onorato, Esq.
FisherBroyles, LLP

PROPOSED DECISION

Claimant brings this claim against the Republic of Iraq (“Iraq”) alleging that Iraq held her hostage in violation of international law in August and September 1990. Because she has established that Iraq held her hostage for 44 days, she is entitled to an award of \$370,000.

BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF THE PRESENT CLAIM

Claimant alleges that she and her family were living in Kuwait when Iraq invaded the country on August 2, 1990. She asserts that, beginning with the invasion and for approximately six weeks thereafter, she and her family were confined first to their residence in Fintas, Kuwait, and then to her in-laws’ residence in Rumaithiya, Kuwait. For the first week, they kept a low profile and followed events on television while bombs exploded near their neighborhood and tanks drove down the street. Eventually, they decided it was safer to move to Claimant’s in-laws’ home in Rumaithiya because Iraqi

troops were allegedly searching for Americans in their own neighborhood. After moving to the new location, they hid there for five additional weeks. After the Iraqi government authorized female and minor U.S. nationals to leave, Claimant flew from Kuwait (via Baghdad, Iraq) to London on September 14, 1990.

Although Claimant was not 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 Legal Adviser, who, by letter dated October 7, 2014, referred three categories of claims to

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).

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*, 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.

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." 2012 Referral, *supra*, n.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 September 28, 2015, the Commission received from Claimant a completed Statement of Claim seeking compensation under Category A of the 2014 Referral, together with exhibits supporting the elements of her claim.

DISCUSSION

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 Litigation"), and (3) has not received compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement from the Department of State. 2014 Referral ¶ 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 Claimant satisfies the nationality requirement. She has provided a copy of her U.S. birth certificate and a copy of her cancelled U.S. passport, which shows that she was a U.S. national at the time of the alleged hostage-taking (August and September of 1990). She

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).

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

has also provided copies of two more recent U.S. passports, including her current one, which establish that she remained a U.S. national through the effective date of the Claims Settlement Agreement.

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.¹⁰ Footnote 3 of the 2014 Referral specifically lists the Pending Litigation cases for purposes of the Referral. Claimant has averred under oath in an October 2015 declaration submitted with her claim, and the pleadings in the cases cited in footnote 3 confirm, that she was not a plaintiff in any of those Pending Litigation cases. The Commission thus finds that Claimant has also satisfied this element of her claim.

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

The Claimant also satisfies the final jurisdictional requirement. Claimant has stated that she has “not previously received compensation from the U.S. Department of State under the United States-Iraq Settlement Agreement dated September 2, 2010.” Further, we have no evidence that the State Department has provided her any compensation under the Claims Settlement Agreement. Therefore, Claimant meets this element of her claim.

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

¹⁰ The Agreement entered into force on May 22, 2011. See Claims Settlement Agreement, art. IX.

Merits

Factual Allegations

Claimant states that Iraq held her hostage from August 2, 1990, until September 14, 1990, a total of 44 days. She alleges that she, her husband, and her children were living in Kuwait when Iraq invaded the country on August 2, 1990. On that day, “Iraqi soldiers were everywhere[,]” and Claimant and her husband “listened to the sound of tanks, soldiers and machine gun fire.” She states that they “were in constant fear of injury or death[,]” and that she “woke nearly every day in Fintas to the sound of bombing.” Claimant alleges that she hid during this time, and that “the fear generated by the sound of tanks rumbling down [the] street was paralyzing”

After about a week, Claimant and her family determined that they “needed to move to a safer house because of the Iraqi patrols looking for Americans” and they eventually moved to her in-laws’ home in Rumaithiya, Kuwait. She alleges that, along the way, they “were stopped several times at armed check points and questioned.” Her husband answered the questions, because Claimant felt that if she showed her face or if she or the children spoke English, they “could have been kidnapped or killed.” Once they arrived at the house, they “hid for the next five weeks.” Claimant states that “Republican Guard were everywhere; I was afraid to even look out the window because of the soldiers We were completely trapped.” She adds that “[e]very night was filled with the sound of gun fire and explosions.” She further states that they tried to create a “safe room” by blocking the windows with mattresses and taping cracks in the walls “to guard against sniper fire.”

Claimant alleges that, at one point, they “received a call apparently from the ‘American Embassy’ telling [them] that all Americans should go to a certain hotel where they would be safe[;]” however, “[they] learned that this was a trick and that the

information was fake, and that those who went to the hotel for safety were captured by the Iraqis and used as human shields.”

Claimant and her family remained sequestered for 44 days beginning with the invasion on August 2, 1990. On August 28, 1990, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein announced that foreign national women and minors could leave the country,¹¹ and during the “first week or two of September” Claimant heard by word-of-mouth that the U.S. Embassy “was attempting to arrange the escape of American women and children from Kuwait by plane.” Claimant states that she “called the U.S. Embassy to request that I be put on the list to evacuate.” Thereafter, “on September 14, 1990, [they] were told that [they] could leave Kuwait.” Indeed, between September 1, 1990, and September 23, 1990, the U.S. government organized several charter flights from Iraq and Kuwait to repatriate those released U.S. nationals wishing to return to the United States. Thus, on September 14, 1990, Claimant and her children made their way to the airport in Kuwait, where they eventually boarded a plane and flew first to Baghdad, then on to London, and eventually the United States.

Supporting Evidence

Claimant has supported her claim with, among other things, her own sworn declarations, dated September 18, 2015, February 12, 2016, and July 5, 2017, in which, in part, she describes her ordeal in Kuwait, and a copy of her U.S. passport valid at the time of the Iraqi invasion, which contains, *inter alia*: a Kuwaiti entry stamp dated May 20, 1989; an Iraqi exit stamp dated September 14, 1990; and a London-Gatwick entry stamp dated September 14, 1990. Claimant has also submitted her daughter’s Consular Report of Birth Abroad, indicating that she gave birth in Kuwait on May 23, 1990. Further, she

¹¹ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 11.

has submitted a copy of her daughter's "Travel Document Issued in Lieu of a U.S. Passport," issued by the American Embassy in Baghdad on September 7, 1990, which also contains an Iraqi exit stamp dated September 14, 1990, and a London-Gatwick entry stamp for the same day. (Claimant's daughter was only three months old at the time of the evacuation, and according to the travel document, the document was issued "in lieu of a U.S. passport due to the unavailability of blank U.S. passports occurring at this Embassy during the events of early August in Iraq.")

The Commission also takes notice of additional documents, submitted by other claimants in this Iraq Claims Program, 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.¹² 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

¹² See *id.* at 16. An estate claimant would of course need to make this showing as to its decedent.

any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the claimant's release.¹³ A claimant can establish the first element of this standard by showing that the Iraqi government confined the claimant to a particular location or locations within Iraq or Kuwait, or prohibited the claimant from leaving Iraq and/or Kuwait.¹⁴

Application of Standard to this Claim

(1) Armed Conflict: Claimant alleges that Iraq took her hostage in Kuwait on August 2, 1990 and held her hostage for 44 days, until September 14, 1990, after Iraqi officials allowed her to leave Kuwait and she was able to evacuate. 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.¹⁵ Thus, Claimant satisfies this element of the standard.

(2) Hostage-taking: To satisfy the hostage-taking requirement of Category A of the 2014 Referral, Claimant must show that Iraq (a) seized or detained her and (b) threatened her 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 satisfies this standard for the 44-day period from August 2, 1990 to September 14, 1990.

(a) Detention/deprivation of freedom: For purposes of analyzing Claimant's allegations of having been detained, her time in Kuwait following the Iraqi invasion can be divided into three periods: (i) between the Iraqi invasion on August 2, 1990 and the Iraqi government's formal closing of the borders on August 9, 1990; (ii) from that August 9th formal closing of the borders until the August 28, 1990 announcement that

¹³ See *id.* at 17-20.

¹⁴ See *id.* at 17.

¹⁵ See *id.* at 16-17.

women and minors could leave Iraq and Kuwait; and (iii) from that August 28th announcement until Claimant's departure on September 14, 1990.¹⁶

From August 2, 1990, until Iraq formally closed its borders to foreign nationals on August 9, 1990, Iraq confined Claimant to her family's homes by threatening all U.S. nationals with immediate seizure and forcible detention.¹⁷ Although some foreign nationals did manage to leave Kuwait and/or Iraq during this period, Claimant could not reasonably be expected to have escaped.¹⁸ Iraqi authorities were forcibly detaining foreign nationals (including U.S. nationals) in Kuwait, relocating many to Baghdad against their will.¹⁹ Claimant understandably had, as the United Nations Compensation Commission has put it, a "manifestly well-founded fear" of being killed or forcibly detained if she and her children had made any attempt to leave the country.²⁰ The Commission has previously recognized that for the purposes of the legal standard applicable here, putting Claimant in this situation in effect amounts to detention.²¹ Iraq thus detained Claimant from August 2, 1990 to August 9, 1990.

From August 9, 1990, until she flew from Kuwait to London on September 14, 1990, the Iraqi government confined Claimant to Kuwait (and, for a short time just before her release, the Baghdad airport), preventing her from leaving the country 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.²² As the Commission has previously

¹⁶ *See id.* at 20-21.

¹⁷ *See id.* at 21.

¹⁸ *See id.*

¹⁹ *See id.*

²⁰ 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.

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

²² *See id.* at 21-22.

held, as of that date, Iraq prohibited Claimant from leaving the country, effectively detaining her within the borders of Kuwait and Iraq.²³ For Claimant, this formal policy of prohibiting U.S. nationals from leaving Iraq and Kuwait lasted until August 28, 1990, when the Iraqi government announced that all female and minor U.S. nationals could leave.²⁴

Although Claimant may have been legally permitted to leave Kuwait on August 28, 1990, her detention did not end on that date. As the Commission has previously recognized, a claimant's detention ends only on the date that she is released from the control of the person or entity that detained her.²⁵ Any attempt "[by the perpetrator] to restrict [the] movements" of a claimant establishes control,²⁶ whereas a claimant who has a reasonable opportunity to leave the site of his or her captivity is deemed no longer to be under the perpetrator's control.²⁷

Under this standard, Claimant remained under Iraq's control until September 14, 1990. The Commission has recognized that Iraq imposed conditions on air travel that limited the ability of foreign nationals, including U.S. nationals, to leave Iraq and/or Kuwait immediately after the August 28, 1990 release announcement.²⁸ Indeed, the available evidence indicates that Claimant left Kuwait at the first reasonable opportunity, on the September 14, 1990 U.S. government-chartered flight that left Kuwait. Because there is no evidence that Claimant remained voluntarily in Kuwait at any time during this period, we conclude that she was under Iraq's control and thus detained from August 28, 1990 to September 14, 1990.

²³ See *id.* at 22.

²⁴ See *id.*

²⁵ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 22; see also Claim No. LIB-II-183, Decision No. LIB-II-178 (Proposed Decision), at 13 (2012).

²⁶ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 22 (citing Claim No. LIB-II-183, Decision No. LIB-II-178 (Proposed Decision), at 12 (2012)).

²⁷ See *id.*

²⁸ See *id.*

In sum, Iraq thus detained Claimant from August 2, 1990, until September 14, 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.²⁹ This included Claimant.³⁰ 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.³¹

In short, the Iraqi government made unequivocal threats to continue to detain U.S. nationals in Kuwait and Iraq. Claimant was a U.S. national in Kuwait at the time. Claimant has thus established that Iraq threatened to continue to detain her.

(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.³² 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.³³ Indeed, at the time, the U.S. government itself understood Iraq's actions to be hostage-taking.³⁴

²⁹ See *id.* at 23.

³⁰ While we determine that these statements apply to Claimant and other similarly situated U.S. nationals who were prevented from leaving Iraq or Kuwait after the invasion, we do not make any findings as to whether they also apply to U.S. nationals with diplomatic status: Iraqi officials made specific representations about the ability of diplomatic and consular staff members with U.S. nationality (and their relatives) to leave Iraq and Kuwait throughout the crisis. See *In Iraq: 'We Have A Problem' Iraq Holds Fleeing U.S. Diplomats Staff from Kuwait Reaches Baghdad, But Can't Leave*, PHILA. INQUIRER, Aug. 24, 1990, <https://perma.cc/B2YF-79AY>.

³¹ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 23.

³² See *id.*

³³ See *id.* at 23-24.

³⁴ 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

In sum, this claim meets the standard for hostage-taking within the meaning of the 2014 Referral. Iraq held Claimant hostage in violation of international law for a period of 44 days, and Claimant 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.³⁵ Therefore, for the 44 days Iraq held Claimant hostage, she is entitled to an award of \$370,000, which is \$150,000 plus (44 x \$5,000). This amount constitutes the entirety of the compensation to which Claimant 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.³⁶

Referral at ¶ 3; *cf.* S.C. Res. 674 (Oct. 29, 1990) (“actions by ... Iraq authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage” and demanded that Iraq “cease and desist” this practice).

³⁵ See Claim No. IRQ-II-161, Decision No. IRQ-II-003, at 24-26.

³⁶ 22 U.S.C. §§ 1626-1627 (2012).

AWARD

Claimant is entitled to an award in the amount of \$370,000.

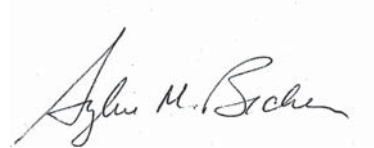
Dated at Washington, DC, September 14, 2017
and entered as the Proposed Decision
of the Commission.

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

December 19, 2017



Anuj C. Desai, Commissioner



Sylvia M. Becker, 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) (2016).