

September 25, 2014

Larry Gottesman
National Freedom of Information Officer
(2822T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear FOIA Officer:

The Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) and Iraq Veterans Against the War (IVAW) (“Requesters”) make this request (“Request”) for information regarding the U.S. military’s use of depleted uranium (DU) during and following the 1991 Gulf War and the 2003 invasion of Iraq, namely the quantities of DU fired, targeting coordinates, dates on which DU was fired, and efforts undertaken to clean-up, store, and transport DU munitions and DU contaminated vehicles and soil,¹ pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552 *et seq.*, and Environmental Protection Agency FOIA Regulations, 40 C.F.R. Sec. 2.100 *et seq.* We are applying for expedited processing pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E).

Records Requested

CCR and IVAW seek all records, including communications, regardless of format, medium, or physical characteristics, and including electronic records and information, audiotapes, videotapes, and photographs, that reflect, relate, or refer to:

- (1) Any and all efforts planned or undertaken, including any action determined not to be taken, by the U.S., Coalition Forces, any foreign governments, inter-governmental agencies, any private contractor to whom the U.S. or another government outsourced these efforts or determination of efforts, and/or non-governmental organizations using funding from the U.S. government, to clean up DU penetrators, DU-contaminated military scrap metal, and DU-contaminated vehicles and remediate DU-contaminated soil and groundwater in Iraq, including but not limited to the U.S. Army’s scrap metal clean-up operation in Basrah, Iraq in 2010 and any efforts undertaken by the U.S. Army Contaminated Equipment Retrograde Team (ACERT);

¹ According to the United Nations and the World Bank, as early as March 26, 2003, the U.S. Central Command confirmed that DU was used by Coalition Forces in Iraq. *See* United Nations/World Bank, *Joint Iraq Needs Assessment: Mine Action* at 4 (Oct. 2003) available at <http://iraq.undg.org/uploads/doc/MINE%20ACTION%20final%20sector%20report%2016%20ctober.pdf>.

- (2) Any and all efforts planned or undertaken, including any action determined not to be taken, by the U.S., Coalition Forces, any foreign governments, inter-governmental agencies, any private contractor to whom the U.S. or another government outsourced these efforts or determination of efforts, and/or non-governmental organizations using funding from the U.S. government, to remove, transport, and store DU penetrators and DU-contaminated military scrap metal, vehicles, and soil in or from Iraq;
- (3) Any and all efforts planned or undertaken, including any action determined not to be taken, by the U.S., Coalition Forces, any foreign governments, inter-governmental agencies, any private contractor to whom the U.S. or another government outsourced these efforts or determination of efforts, and/or non-governmental organizations using funding from the U.S. government, to sample and monitor the soil, water, and air in populated areas in Iraq where DU contamination was detected or may have occurred;
- (4) Any assessments to be conducted, at least in part, by the United Nations Environment Programme of the extent of DU contamination in Iraq, including but not limited to funding requested from the U.S. government or the United Nations to support such an assessment;
- (5) The U.S.'s provision of technical and financial support and/or sales of equipment to the Government of Iraq to address DU contamination;
- (6) Discussions with any other U.S. government agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Defense, Department of State, the Agency for International Development, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Energy, regarding the use, potential use, clean-up, storage, transport, or removal of DU in Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia during and following the 1991 Gulf War and 2003 invasion of Iraq;
- (7) Discussions with any other U.S. government agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Defense, Department of State, the Agency for International Development, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Energy, regarding contracts with private contractors concerning the use, potential use, clean-up, storage, transport, or removal of DU or weapons deploying DU in Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia during and following the 1991 Gulf War and 2003 invasion of Iraq.

The terms "and," "or," and "and/or" used above have both conjunctive and disjunctive meanings.

Please search for responsive records regardless of format, medium, or physical characteristics. We seek records of any kind, including but not limited to paper and electronic records, audiotapes, videotapes, photographs, including satellite imagery where available, and back-up tapes. Our request includes but is not limited to any memoranda; e-mail communications; drafts; notes; telephone messages; voice mail messages; daily agenda and calendars; information about scheduled meetings and/or discussions, whether in-person or over

the telephone or via video-conference; agendas for those meetings and/or discussions; participants included in those meetings and/or discussions; minutes of any such meetings and/or discussions; the topics discussed at those meetings and/or discussions; email regarding meetings and/or discussions; email, facsimiles, cables or other communications sent as a result of those meetings and/or discussions; and transcripts and notes of any such meetings and/or discussions to the extent they relate to the aforementioned requested information.

Where possible, please produce records electronically, in PDF or TIF format on a CD-ROM.

The Requesters

CCR is a not-for-profit, public interest, legal, and public education organization that engages in litigation, public advocacy, and the production of publications in the fields of civil and international human rights. CCR's diverse dockets include litigation and advocacy related to human rights in times of armed conflict or occupation. One of CCR's primary activities is the publication of newsletters, know-your-rights handbooks, legal analysis of current international law issues, and other similar materials for public dissemination. These and other materials are available through CCR's Development, Communications, and Education & Outreach Departments. CCR operates a website, www.ccrjustice.org, which addresses the issues on which the Center works. The website includes material on topical civil and human rights issues and material concerning CCR's work. All of this material is freely available to the public. In addition, CCR regularly issues press releases and operates a listserv of over 50,000 members and issues "action alerts" that notify supporters and the general public about developments and operations pertaining to CCR's work. CCR staff members often serve as sources for journalist and media outlets, including on international human rights.

IVAW is a not-for-profit membership-based organization, whose members include recent veterans and active duty servicemen and women who have served since September 11, 2001 in any branch of U.S. Military Service, National Guard, or Reserve. IVAW members are in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Canada, and on numerous bases overseas, including Iraq. IVAW has chapters around the country and abroad. IVAW members educate the public about the Iraq war by speaking in communities and to the media about their experiences. Members also speak with youth in classrooms about military service. IVAW also educates the public through its website, www.ivaw.org. Like CCR, all of IVAW's materials are freely available to the public, and IVAW members often serve as sources for journalist and media outlets.

Fee Waiver

CCR and IVAW each qualify as a "representative of the news media" and the requested records are not sought for commercial use. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). Accordingly, we request a waiver of fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and because disclosure "is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l) (records furnished without charge when "in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to

public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester”).

The Requesters have a proven track-record of compiling and disseminating information to the public about government functions and activities, including the government’s record and position on international human rights and policy matters, and plans to disseminate any information disclosed as a result of this FOIA request through the channels described above. The Requesters have undertaken this work in the public interest and not for any private commercial interest. Similarly, the primary purpose of this FOIA request is to obtain information to further the public’s understanding of the health risks faced by U.S. servicemembers exposed to DU; civilians living near DU-contaminated sites; demining organizations working in potentially DU-contaminated areas; workers on military scrap metal sites;² and civilians in other countries where military scrap metal has been, continues to be, exported.³ The public has an interest in knowing about the likelihood of U.S. servicemember and any civilian exposure to DU. As a report commissioned by the Department of Defense has acknowledged, “[d]eveloping estimates of radiation doses from exposure to depleted uranium requires,” among other factors, “[a]n understanding of how and where depleted uranium munitions were used” and “[k]nowledge about the amounts and locations of depleted uranium contamination in affected areas.”⁴ The public further has an interest in knowing what steps the United States took, and continues to take, in identifying and remediating DU-contaminated sites and removing DU-contaminated scrap

² For example, 17 employees at the State Company for Iron and Steel (SCIS) Melting Factory near Al Zuybair in southern Iraq, where contaminated scrap metal is melted down, were diagnosed with cancer. Pax, *Laid to Waste: The legacy and concerns over contaminated military scrap metal with depleted uranium in Iraq* at 52-53 (June 2014), available at <http://www.paxforpeace.nl/media/files/pax-rapport-iraq-final-lowres-spread.pdf>. Commercial scrap metal sites, as opposed to government sites, lack any oversight for procedures to detect contaminated scrap, *id.* at 54, as does the collection of military scrap metal by civilians for personal use, such as building materials for homes or to grind wheat, and the use of DU-contaminated military wreckage by children as playgrounds. *Id.* at 54, 57, 15.

³ Military scrap metal has been exported to surrounding countries. *See, e.g., Jordan denies entry to Iraqi trailers carrying contaminated scrap metal*, HAARETZ (May 28, 2004), available at <http://www.haaretz.com/news/jordan-denies-entry-to-iraqi-trailers-carrying-contaminated-scrap-metal-1.123669>; James Glanz, *The Struggle for Iraq: the new looting; In Jordan’s Scrapyards, Signs of a Looted Iraq*, N.Y. TIMES (May 28, 2004), available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/28/world/struggle-for-iraq-new-looting-jordan-s-scrapyards-signs-looted-iraq.html>; *Imported scrap: Old explosives of 2004 Iraq war kept as scrap adds to police work*, TIMES OF INDIA, (Feb. 20, 2014), available at <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Imported-scrap-Old-explosives-of-2004-Iraq-war-kept-as-scrap-adds-to-police-work/articleshow/30728926.cms>.

⁴ Science Applications International Corporation, *Probabilistic Estimates of Dose from Depleted Uranium during Deployments—Routine Duty Scenarios*, Final Report at 4, prepared for the Force Health Protection and Readiness Directorate (Jan. 15, 2009).

metal in Iraq following the 1991 Gulf War and the 2003 invasion and occupation of Iraq by the U.S. and Coalition Forces, and in determining whether DU is the cause or partial cause of any illnesses or other health conditions from which U.S. servicemembers and veterans and Iraqis are suffering.

As stated above, the Requesters have no commercial interest in this matter. The Requesters will make any information that they receive as a result of this FOIA request available to the public, including the press, at no cost. Disclosure in this case therefore meets the statutory criteria, and a fee waiver would fulfill Congress' legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309 (D.C. Cir. 2003) ("Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be 'liberally construed in favor of waivers of noncommercial requesters.'").

Alternatively, we request a limitation of processing fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II) ("[F]ees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by . . . a representative of the news media."). CCR and IVAW are each an "entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience." *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989). Publishing and disseminating information are some of our primary activities. As a "representative of the news media," we fit within this statutory and regulatory mandate. Therefore, fees associated with the processing of this Request should be limited accordingly.

Expedited Processing

Expedited processing of this request is required because there is a "compelling need" for the information. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(i)(I). A "compelling need" is established when the requesters demonstrate "[a]n urgency to inform the public about an actual or alleged Federal government activity, if the information is requested by a person primarily engaged in disseminating information to the public." 40 C.F.R. § 2.104(e)(1)(ii).

There is an urgent need to inform the public of the areas potentially contaminated by DU in order to determine if and where remediation is needed, as well as to conduct a health risk assessment for U.S. servicemembers' and civilians' exposure to DU. Prolonged exposure to DU, in particular, the inhalation or ingestion of DU dust, potentially has serious health consequences.⁵

⁵ See, e.g., Ian Fairlie, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, *The Health Hazards of Depleted Uranium* at 4 (2008), available at <http://www.einiras.org/Services/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?lng=en&id=92541>; NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq, *Environmental Contaminants from War Remnants in Iraq* at 5-6 (Jun. 2011), available at <http://www.ncciraq.org/en/publications/studies/item/574-environmental-contaminants-from-war-remnants-in-iraq---ncci---june-2011-updated-march-2013>; IKV Pax Christi, *In a State of Uncertainty: Impact and implications of the use of depleted uranium in Iraq* at 9, 20, 26 (Jan. 2013), available at <http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/media/files/in-a-state-of-uncertainty.pdf>; The Royal Society, *The health hazards of depleted uranium munitions: Part II* (2002), available at http://royalsociety.org/uploadedFiles/Royal_Society_Content/policy/publications/2002/9954.pdf.

Use of weapons deploying DU, proximity to sites where such weapons were fired, and contact with DU-contaminated metals pose health risks to U.S. servicemembers and veterans.⁶ DU penetrators found on the surface, contaminated military scrap metal, and DU-contaminated soil and groundwater all pose health threats to civilians in surrounding areas, workers collecting and repurposing scrap metal, sometimes for export, and humanitarian organizations and agencies, funded by U.S. taxpayers through the Department of State, working to clear explosive remnants of war such as landmines, cluster munitions, and other Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs).⁷ Knowledge of DU target coordinates would allow de-mining organizations in particular to instruct their personnel on proper precautions to take in carrying out their work to limit their exposure to DU, such as the warnings the U.S. military is instructed to give its troops on dealing with DU if encountered during or after combat operations.⁸

The United Nations General Assembly has repeatedly called for “Member States that have used armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium in armed conflicts to provide the relevant authorities of affected States, upon request, with information, as detailed as possible, about the location of the areas of use and the amounts used, with the objective of

See also International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons, *Malignant Effects: depleted uranium as a genotoxin and carcinogen* at 10-25 (Sept. 2014), available at <http://www.bandedpleteduranium.org/malignant-effects> (concluding from a review of approximately 50 peer-reviewed studies that DU is a genotoxic agent, “known to be involved in the development of cancer and other diseases” and with “potential for genetic damage to be passed on to children, creating health problems for future generations”).

⁶ British veterans of the 1991 Gulf War were found to have between double to 14 times the average level of chromosome abnormalities in their genes. *See* Nic Fleming and Mark Townsens, *Gulf veteran babies ‘risk deformities’*, THE GUARDIAN, Aug. 10, 2001, available at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2002/aug/11/uk.politicalnews>. A 2001 study by the U.S. government of 21,000 veterans who had served in the first Gulf War found that their children were two to three times more likely to have birth defects. *See* H. Kang, C Magee, C. Mahan, K. Lee, F. Murphy, L. Jackson, G. Matanoski, *Pregnancy Outcomes Among U.S. Gulf War Veterans: A Population-based Survey of 30,000 Veterans*, ANN. EPIDEMIOLOG 2001, 11:504-511; *see also* *Study: Gulf War vets’ children have more birth defects*, Associated Press, Oct. 6, 2001, available at http://onlineathens.com/stories/100601/hea_1006010063.shtml. The same study also noted a higher rate of miscarriages in the studied population. *See id.*

⁷ *See, e.g.*, Department of State, *Iraq: Decade of U.S. Support for Conventional Weapons Destruction Saves Lives and Builds Capacity*, Press Release (Dec. 26, 2013), available at <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/219116.htm>.

⁸ *See* Department of the Army, Army Regulation 700–48, Management of Equipment Contaminated with Depleted Uranium or Radioactive Commodities (Sept. 16, 2002). *See also* *Laid to Waste*, *supra* note 2 at 30-31 (describing a Norwegian demining project concerned with risks of cross-contamination from DU because they have “no ability to confirm or disprove the presence of DU on some of [their] planned future clearance tasks”).

facilitating the assessment of such areas.”⁹ This past March, the Iraqi government submitted a report to the U.N. Secretary General expressing “its deep concern over the harmful effects of the use in wars and armed struggles of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium, which constitute a danger to human beings and the environment (the air and the soil),” and echoing the General Assembly, called on “States that have use armaments and ammunitions of this kind [to] provide assistance to the national authorities of the affected States and provide them with detailed information about the location of the areas of use and the amounts used, with the objective of facilitating the assessment of such situations and efforts to contain and address them.”¹⁰ While several Iraqi government ministries, including the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Planning, have prioritized efforts to assess harms caused by DU, lack of data as to the exact location of where DU was fired and the quantities of DU fired have stymied these efforts.¹¹

The release of this data would not hurt U.S. security interests as (i) the U.S. has already disclosed similar targeting data to the United Nations on the use of cluster munitions in Iraq;¹² (ii) the United Kingdom’s Ministry of Defense provided their DU target coordinates in Iraq to the United Nations Environment Programme in Iraq;¹³ (iii) upon a request by the Dutch Ministry of Defense, whose army was based in Al Muthanna Governorate as part of the Coalition Forces in Iraq and had a small group of trainers stationed in Basrah, the U.S. provided the Dutch government with a list of targets, GPS coordinates and quantities of 30 mm rounds fired by A-10 Warthog, 120 mm DU rounds fired by the Abrams M1A1 tank, and 25 mm rounds fired by the Bradley AFV;¹⁴ and (iv) information on the target coordinates of weapons systems that deployed DU and were used by the U.S. Air Force under NATO auspices in the Balkans was similarly disclosed.¹⁵ No known security issues resulted from any of the aforementioned disclosures.

⁹ See, e.g., U.N. General Assembly, First Committee, *Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium*, ¶ 6, A/C.1/67/L.16 (Oct. 18, 2012).

¹⁰ U.N. General Assembly, *Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium*, Report of the Secretary General, A/69/151 (July 14, 2014).

¹¹ See *Laid to Waste*, supra note 2 at 26, 46-48.

¹² Department of State, *United States Clearance of Unexploded Cluster Munitions*, Fact Sheet (Feb. 23, 2007), available at <http://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/february/81000.htm>.

¹³ United Nations Environment Programme, *Technical Report on Capacity-building for the Assessment of Depleted Uranium in Iraq* at 4 (Aug. 2007), available at http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/Iraq_DU.pdf.

¹⁴ *Laid to Waste*, supra note 2 at 22; *In a State of Uncertainty*, supra note 5 at 22.

¹⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, *Depleted Uranium in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, Revised Edition at 13 (May 2003), available at http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/BiH_DU_report.pdf.

The Requesters certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of the Requesters' knowledge. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 2.104(e)(3).

Conclusion

If this Request is denied in whole or in part, CCR and IVAW ask that the Environmental Protection Agency justify all deletions by reference to specific exemptions of FOIA. The Requesters expect the Environmental Protection Agency to release all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material, and reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any records or to deny the within application for expedited processing and waiver of fees.

If you have any questions regarding the processing of this request, please contact me at (212) 614-6430. Also, if CCR and IVAW's request for a fee waiver is not granted in full, please contact me immediately upon making such determination. Please furnish all applicable Records to: Maria LaHood, Senior Staff Attorney, Center for Constitutional Rights, 666 Broadway, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10012.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



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