

“What We’ve Accomplished”

Below is the research on what has been accomplished in Iraq since Saddam Hussein fell from power. The research has been compiled with the cooperation from several sources, including the Defense Department, State Department, Coalition Provisional Authority, US Army, US Marine Corps, US Navy, USAID, and others. All facts are sourced appropriately.

--May 8, 2004

I. The End of the Repressive Regime of Saddam Hussein:

A. WMD

The amount of Weapons of Mass Destruction made by the Saddam Regime is difficult to quantify—however the following are estimates of the WMD Saddam Hussein had:

Quantities of weapons of mass destruction that Iraq was/is believed to have possessed

Chemical weapons

U.N. inspectors destroyed 38,500 chemical munitions, 480,000 liters of chemical agents and 1.8 million liters of precursor chemicals during the 1990s. Still unaccounted for: 31,600 chemical munitions, 550 mustard gas bombs, 4,000 tons of precursor chemicals. Iraq admitted producing four tons of VX nerve agent, but none of it was ever recovered. Inspectors suspected Iraq had made much more.

Biological weapons

Iraq admitted making 191 biological bombs, including 25 missile warheads, containing anthrax, botulinum and aflatoxin, for use during the Gulf War. It claimed it destroyed those weapons after the war. Iraq also admitted producing 19,000 liters of botulinum, 8,400 liters of anthrax and 2,000 liters of aflatoxin, clostridium and ricin.

Nuclear weapons

Before they left in 1998, International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors said Iraq's nuclear-weapons program was all but defunct. The agency notes, however, that no inspections have taken place in four years. The U.S. points out that 7,000 scientists and engineers who could help rebuild the country's nuclear program remain in Iraq.

(Sources: "Iraq: Weapons Threat, Compliance, Sanctions, and U.S. Policy," CRS Issue Brief for Congress, Feb. 19, 2003, <http://carper.senate.gov/acrobat%20files/IB92117.pdf>; "WAR ON IRAQ: IRAQ AT A GLANCE," Atlanta Journal-Constitution, 9/22/02)

Iraq Weapons: Unaccounted For (from the Brainroom Database slug "Iraq: Weapons, Tactics, Strategy" by David Vogt)

Nuclear

Suppliers - Most of 170 technical reports from a German supplier unaccounted for.

Chemical

VX Nerve Agent - Iraq admits producing 4 tons - No verification of the fate of the agent.

VX Precursor Chemicals - About 600 tons unaccounted for, enough to make 200 tons of VX.

Other Chemical Munitions - Fate of 31,600 munitions, 550 mustard shells, and 107,000 chemical casings unaccounted for.

Chemical Weapons Agents - 3,000 tons unaccounted for.

Precursor Chemicals - 4,000 tons unaccounted for.

Biological

Biological Agents - Iraq admitted producing 19,000 liters of botulinum; 8,400 liters of anthrax; and 2,000 liters of aflatoxin and clostridium. No verification of destruction or amounts produced.

Munitions - Iraq admits loading biological weapons onto 157 bombs. No verification of bomb destruction; fate of additional 500 parachutedropped bombs unknown.

Agent Growth Media - Supplier records show 34 tons imported. 4 tons unaccounted for.

Delivery Equipment - Iraq admits testing helicopter spraying equipment and drop tanks. Fate of these systems unknown.

Ballistic Missiles

Imported Scud Missiles - Two Scuds missing by UNSCOM accounting; U.S. and Britain believe 10-12 Scuds still unaccounted for.

Chemical/Biological Warheads - Two declared chemical warheads may be missing. Undeclared chem/bio warheads may exist.

Imported Conventional Warheads - Iraq admits importing 50 Scud warheads for high explosives. Warheads unaccounted for.

Indigenously-produced Missiles - 30 warheads and 7 missiles unaccounted for.

Missile Propellant - 300 tons unaccounted for.

(Source: The Persian Gulf: Issues for U.S. Policy, 2003; Kenneth Katzman, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division, Congressional Research Service)

See also: Colin Powell's Speech to the UN on February 5, 2003.

B. THE MARSHLANDS:

The government of Saddam Hussein drained most of the inhabited marshlands of southern Iraq, set in the Tigris and Euphrates river basin and reputed to be the site of the biblical Garden of Eden, by drying up or diverting the feeder streams and rivers, then setting fires in the area. Most of the 'Marsh Arabs,' who numbered up to 300,000 before 1991, fled to refugee camps in Iraq or dispersed throughout Iraq, and more than 90 percent of the wetlands was reduced to salt-encrusted wasteland. Hussein took this action after the marsh Arabs joined the failed Shiite uprising in southern Iraq in 1991. An estimated 10,000 people remain in the marshes, many of them suffering from malnutrition, contaminated drinking water, and a lack of health care. A \$4 million program is underway to rebuild the wetlands and provide social and economic assistance to marsh dwellers, though officials say it is unlikely the marshes can be fully restored. But where only about 7 % of the original marshlands remained after the destruction, about 30-40% have been reflooded owing to a combination of factors, including heavier than normal snowfall in the north, the deliberate destruction of dams in the area, the opening of gates by the Ministry of Water Resources, and the release of water by Iran from the east." (Source: "The Rebuilding of Iraq; one year after the start of the war" The Hartford Courant, March 14, 2004)

The coalition has implemented the reflooding of the marshes which has encourage thousands of Marsh Arabs to move back, signifying the reparation of the punishment Saddam inflicted on them and signals a rebirth of the culture and valuable ecosystem that once existed. (Source: CPA)

See also: ("A Gift From God' Renews a Village; Iraqi Engineers Revitalizes Marshes That Hussein Had Drained." Washington Post, October 11, 2003)

C. MASS GRAVES, MASS KILLINGS, ABUSES:

Excerpts from the USAID report on Mass Graves, January 2004: "Since the Saddam Hussein regime was overthrown, 270 mass graves have been reported. By January 2004, the number of confirmed sites climbed to fifty-three. Some graves hold a few dozen bodies—their arms lashed together and the bullet holes in the backs of skulls-- testimony to their execution. Other graves go on for hundreds of meters, densely packed with thousands of bodies." In November 2003, Tony Blair reported in London, "We've already discovered just so far the remains of 400,000 people in mass graves." **(Source: USAID)**

From a White House Press Release (April 4, 2003): Saddam murdered approximately 40 of his own relatives. Documented chemical attacks by the regime, from 1983—1988, resulted in some 30,000 Iraqi and Iranian deaths. Human Rights Watch estimates that Saddam's 1987-1988 campaign against the Kurds resulted in at least 50,000 to as many of 100,000 deaths. At Abu Ghraib prison, Saddam's regime regularly carried out executions: 4,000 prisoners in 1984, 122 political prisoners executed between February & March of 2000, 23 political prisoners in October 2001, and at least 130 Iraqi women were beheaded between June 2001 and April 2001. **(Source: White House)**

"The liberation of Iraq by Coalition forces one year ago ended decades of terrible human rights violations committed by Saddam Hussein's brutal authoritarian regime. Saddam Hussein's rule resulted in a climate of fear and repression in which arbitrary arrests, killings, torture and persecution were daily facts of life. The regime committed genocide against Iraqi Kurds. Since last April, the world has discovered overwhelming evidence of totalitarian and capricious brutality that terrorized individuals in unimaginable ways. In a nation of 24 million people, mass graves have been discovered in which up to 300,000 Iraqis are buried. And the record of horror under Saddam Hussein is still unfolding. Building democracy and a culture of respect for human rights after 36 years of brutal tyranny will be an arduous task. It will take time. But it is an effort that has the support of the overwhelming majority of the Iraqi people. It will be done." (U.S. Supports "Naming and Shaming" of Rights Violators - Says international community has responsibility to speak for victims—**(Source: US State Department Press Release, March 26, 2004)**)

SADDAM's MISSUSE OF FUNDS:

"Much of Saddam's wealth comes from elaborate schemes to smuggle oil outside the UN-mandated Oil-for-Food Program, add hidden surcharges to oil sales, and conduct currency manipulations all of which end up directing billions of dollars directly to Saddam and his regime. The most recent and comprehensive study of these illicit sources of revenue, released in September 2002 by the Coalition for International Justice, estimates that since 1997, Iraq legitimately earned \$6 billion annually through the UN Oil-for-Food Program and another \$2 billion each year illegally through smuggling, kickbacks, and other manipulations of the program. The study projects that the regime will take in \$2.5 billion in illegal fund in 2002..." **(Source: Coalition for International Justice)**

"[Hussein] has authorized the construction of 48 palaces and luxury residences since 1991, the estimated cost of which is in the billions of dollars. Their construction occurred at a time when the regime announced that it could not spare construction materials for home building" **(Source: State Dept)**

II. Human Rights:

A. Court System

During Saddam's reign, the Iraqi judicial system was controlled under the central government, it is now independent of the Ministry of Justice and is overseen by the newly re-established Council of Judges. It is a fully functioning and independent judicial system. More than 600 judges are working in courtrooms across the nation. Those charged with crimes now have rights that were unheard of in the previous regime such as: the right to a fair, expeditious and open trial, right to

defense counsel at all stages of the criminal proceedings, notified of their rights at the time of the arrest including the right to remain silent, and the use of torture to extract evidence has been abolished. **(Source: White House & CPA)**

B. Newspapers & the Internet

- i. Pre-Liberation: The Ministry of Information directly controlled 5 daily newspapers, the Iraqi news agency, and radio & television. Thirty more publications and a number of broadcast media were controlled by Uday Hussein, who also became president of the journalists union in 1992. No newspaper in Iraq could appear without the permission of the Ministry of Information.
- ii. Now the news media is free and encouraging debate and democracy in Iraq. There are about 120 newspapers now in circulation after a post-war peak of 200. **(Source: CPA)**
- iii. Of the about 120 newspapers in print the ones that are most well know are Azzaman, Al Sabaah, Al Mada, Al Ittihad and Al Taakhi. Non-Iraqi Arabic-language newspapers include Al Hayat and Al Sharq Al Awsat. Most papers have a modest circulation. **(Source: CPA)**
- iv. Very few of the papers if any print anti-American sentiment. There are a couple of papers that are sharply critical of the Coalition, but by in large, by Coalition standards, they express this criticism in a responsible manner. In the last year, the Coalition has had to take action against only three publications: al-Mustaqilla (The Independent) which directly incited violent action against the Coalition—this was closed down; as-Sa’ah (The Hour) which incited, but less directly –this publication was given a written warning in January; al-Hawza (the Hawza) which indirectly and to some extent directly incited violence—this was closed a month ago for a period of sixty days. **(Source: CPA)**
- v. Iraqis now freely use the internet as a source of information. During Saddam's tenure few had access to computers, let alone were allowed access to the government- monitored Internet service. Now, USA Today reports, Internet Cafes have appeared all across Baghdad. Along with the explosion of “web blogs”—Internet Journals—where Iraqis are communicating with the outside world. There are at least 30 Iraqi “blogs” in Baghdad alone. **(Source: VOA & USA Today)**
- vi. And once illegal under Saddam’s regime, now more than 35 percent of Iraqi households receive news via satellite TV dishes. **(Source: State Department)**

III. Quality of Life:

Iraq’s Quality of Life has improved in many ways:

20,000 reconstruction projects have been completed by the Coalition. **(Source: CPA)**

US Marines are working with Imams in the Al Anbar Province [the province where the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah are located] to repair damaged mosques—using local workman to perform the repairs. **(Source: USMC)**

On February 29—the International Olympic Cmte voted unanimously to life Iraq’s suspension and welcomed the country back to the Olympic family. Iraqi athletes are now training and qualifying for the Summer Olympic games. In the past they would fear for their lives if they failed to perform well. **(Source: CPA)**

Within the sometimes deadly Sunni triangle--coalition forces have made some of their most important gains:

In Ramadi, Marines helped Iraqi's break ground for a new medical clinic, while a school received a truckload of supplies from Marines including air conditioners, ceiling fans, refrigerators and school desk. **(Source: USMC)**

A. Personal Rights

- i. The Transitional Administrative Law (TAL) is the first of its kind ever in the Middle East. And Iraq's Bill of Rights is even more inclusive than the US. The TAL serves as the country's interim constitution during the period of transition of governmental power—when the new government can put a permanent constitution into effect in 2005. **(Source: CPA)**
- ii. TAL: guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms to all Iraqis, including: freedom of religious belief & practice; the right to free expression; to peacefully assemble; to organize political parties, and to form & join unions. **(Source: CPA)**

B. Education

- i. Since 1991 there was no established maintenance program for school buildings nationwide—instead Saddam spent the money on ornate palaces. During the 2000-2001 school year Iraq had 272,122 teachers. **(SOURCE: UNESCO)**
- ii. Pre-liberation there were 14,924 schools (631 Kindergartens; 11,066 Primary Schools; 2,968 Secondary Schools; 158 Vocational Schools; 101 Teacher Training Schools). **(Source: CPA)**
- iii. So far, almost 25-hundred schools of the some 12,000 schools needing repairs or renovations have been renovated nationwide. 869 schools are currently under rehabilitation. **(Source: USAID)**
- iv. Since the war, politicized education system has been dismantled with more than 12,000 principals, teachers & former Ba'ath party members dismissed. **(Source: CPA)**
- v. 32, 632 Secondary School teachers and 3,000 supervisors have been trained in effective classroom management and curriculum delivery. **(Source: CPA)**
- vi. Teachers during Saddam's rule were paid an average of \$5 to \$66 per month—they are now paid an average of \$120 a month. Almost 6,000 who were fired by Saddam's regime for political reasons have been rehired. So far, 860 secondary school master trainers have been trained who, in turn, have trained nearly 32,000 secondary school teachers. In the past, teaching methods were based on lecture and recall with no emphasis on analysis, synthesis or other forms of knowledge application. The Ministry of Education is committed to train all of its teachers in effective classroom management and curriculum delivery strategies. **(Source: CPA)**
- vii. USAID edited all of the primary and secondary school math and science books and printed and distributed almost 9-million new textbooks. This was done with US Taxpayer money **(Source: USAID)** With Oil-for-Food money, UNESCO printed an additional 50 million. **(Source: CPA)** Under Saddam's rule only one in six students had access to textbooks—the majority of which were filled with outdated material & Ba'athist and pro-Saddam message. **(Source: State Dept)** In the previous regime ideological politics infected everything. Even science and foreign-language instruction were weighed down with propaganda. History and civics materials pushed the agenda of Ba'ath-led secular slogans, criticism of Persians and traditional Arab monarchies. In Islamic studies, the Shia views and beliefs were totally excluded. The textbooks printed for the 2003-2004 academic year attempted to delete most of the offending material. In the case of civics, it was impossible to retain any of the curriculum, and so civics was not taught at all. **(Source: CPA)**
- viii. Curriculum reform for Iraq is underway but the process will take at least four years. However, the Ministry of Education is developing supplemental and interim teaching materials and training teachers in the areas of civic education and social studies, religion,

and history. These materials will be available and teachers trained on how to use them in Summer 2004 and the new courses will begin in Oct 2004. **(Source: CPA)**

- ix. Iraqi universities now have a non-discriminatory admissions process—no longer will students be selected based on gender, ethnicity or party affiliation. College applications have nearly doubled in the last year. **(Source: State Dept.)**
- x. Five Iraqi universities are now partners, due to a \$20.7 million grant, with four American universities to improve research and administrative capabilities. **(Source: DOD & USAID)**

C. Healthcare

Under Saddam Hussein, health conditions in Iraq deteriorated substantially. By 2003, almost a third of the children in southern and central Iraq suffered from malnutrition and the life expectancy was 58 years of age—substantially lower than the average in other least developed countries which is 65 years. **(Source: USAID)**

- i. In 2002, Saddam's regime only invested \$16 million in its Ministry of Health—less than a dollar per citizen. This year's health care budget is \$948 million—an increase to \$40 per person. The national health care system is being de-centralized from a hospital-based system to a preventative, primary health care clinic-based system. The health care system is now open to all Iraqis, with 30% more Iraqis using the system than before. **(Source: CPA)**
- ii. Under Saddam, doctor's salaries languished around \$20 per month. Now doctors earn between \$120-180 a month. **(Source: CPA)**
- iii. New drug treatments, virtually non-existent under Saddam, such as top-tier cancer drugs and more progressive pharmaceuticals. The National Drug Formulary for Iraq creates a new purchasing structure of drugs that will result in better quality and better health outcomes. This comprehensive list of drugs will form the baseline for future purchases throughout the country. Iraqi pharmacists will be trained in the US for five weeks. **(Source: CPA)**
- iv. More than 30 million doses of children's vaccinations have been procured and distributed. Also, the Ministry has received grants to immunize the country's 4.2 million children under the age of five against preventable diseases such as polio, tetanus, diphtheria, measles, and tuberculosis (70% have been inoculated to date). While routine vaccinations are available to newborns, children and mothers every day at Ministry Health facilities across the country and are promoted nationally through immunization days on the 22nd of every month. **(Source: CPA)**
- v. Once prohibited under Saddam, the Ministry of Health is sending hundreds of patients to other donor countries for treatment that is currently not available. Doctors and Nurses are being trained within the country and internationally, primarily in cancer research and other specialized services. Over 100 doctors recently trained in Egypt sponsored by the Japanese and now 300 more planned in June. **(Source: CPA)**
- vi. Internet connections have been installed at half of the 15 medical schools—the rest to be completed by June and has provided CD's of the newest technology and practices for the medical centers. Saddam's regime isolated the medical community from international training and technology for over 35 years. **(Source: CPA)**
- vii. Thousands of medical books, equipment—incubators, wheelchairs, etc. have been delivered to facilities previously ignored by Saddam Hussein. **(Source: CPA)**

- viii. Iraq is currently operating at pre-war levels for providing health care, meanwhile 52 primary health care clinics have been renovated and 600 primary health care clinics have been substantially re-equipped **(Source: DOD & USAID)**

IV. Economy & Infrastructure

A. Economy

- i. “Under Saddam Hussein, Iraq had two currencies: the Iraq dinar in most of the country, and the “Swiss dinar” in the north. Beginning Oct. 15, one currency was introduced for all of Iraq: the new Iraqi dinar. One old dinar could be exchanged for one new Iraqi dinar; one Swiss dinar for 150 new Iraqi dinars. The new money is more durable and comes in denominations of 50, 250, 1000, 5000, 10,000 and 25,000 dinar notes. It also includes anti-fraud features. Saddam banknotes became worthless Jan. 15, and with them went the design featuring the image of Saddam Hussein.” **(Source: “The Rebuilding of Iraq; One Year After the Start of the War” The Hartford Courant, March 14, 2004)** The Currency exchange is the fastest exchange ever. The currency exchange in Germany took 3 years. **(Source: CPA)**
- ii. There is increased disposable income: This is evident in the amount of satellite dishes appearing on almost every building. The CPA heard stories that even squatters are putting up dishes. New businesses are appearing along Karrada street-food, drink and services shops. **(Source: CPA)**
- iii. The Iraqi Dinar (ID) has stabilized around 1425ID to 1 USD. **(Source: CPA)**

B. Oil Production

- i. Oil production is now exceeding pre-conflict levels—averaging about 500,000 more barrels a day. **(Source: CPA)**
- ii. Oil exports have generated \$1.8 billion more revenue between October 2003 and January 2004 than originally anticipated. **(Source: CPA)**

C. Infrastructure

- i. The new customs department of Iraq is up and running--within 24 hours materiel can be inspected and cleared for shipping. This contrasts with the crime-riddled system in Saddam's days in which goods took almost two weeks to be processed. **(Source: CPA)**
- ii. A new first responder emergency network—a communications system that will link Iraqi Security, Fire, Rescue, Border enforcement, Armed Forces and Civil Defense Corps-- is now 70% finished and will be totally on line by the end of the summer. **(Source: DOD)**
- iii. The Baghdad airport now has 43 civilian aircraft departures per day. **(Source: USAID)**
- iv. The Iraqi coastal defense force launched its first patrol boat recently. **(Source: DOD)**

D. Telephones

- i. The total number of telephone subscribers now surpasses a million. This is a 32% growth from pre-war times. **(Source: CPA)**
- ii. In order to stimulate private sector investment, CPA and the Ministry of Communications licensed four private cellular carriers, without any additional expense to American taxpayers, to build networks in Iraq. These carriers not only have created thousands of

jobs for Iraqis but also provided a freedom for Iraqis never before seen. Under Saddam Hussein, the general public was not permitted to use cell phones that luxury was reserved only for top party and government officials. (With the exception of the Kurdish Region—which was not under Saddam’s rule—they had one cellular carrier that remains to this day.) Now more than 340-thousand people have cell phones—a number that is increasing by 15,000 per week. The demand for cell phones is so great that Iraqis are placing advanced deposits just receive a phone from the next shipment. **(Source: DOD & CPA)**

- iii. In December, a satellite gateway system was installed to restore international calling service. **(Source: CPA)**

E. Electricity, Water, Sewers

- i. Before the war—years of mistreatment & fuel shortages—meant that Iraq’s power grid—at its peak capacity—was operating at 4,400 Megawatts. After the liberation, power production declined due to damage from the war, sabotage, and looting. The generation of electrical power surpassed pre war levels by October ‘03--and by Summer it will be providing 6,000 Megawatts. **Which means, the average Iraqi will have approximately 16 hours of electricity a day—a 40% increase from pre-war levels.** However, while total demand in Iraq is estimated to be approximately 7,500 Megawatts, the overall security situation has improved. **(Source: DOD, CPA & USAID)**
- ii. Meanwhile the completion of the Haditha Dam [HAH-DEE-THA] project has provided 350 Megawatts of clean hydropower. Previously the dam had been operating at 20-30% efficiency (approx. 100-200 MW) and now has increased its efficiency by almost 200%. This is the largest addition to the Iraqi power grid since Saddam’s fall. **(Source: CPA)**
- iii. USAID’s water and sanitation projects will benefit 14.5 million Iraqis. In Pre-war times, only 50-60% of Iraqis had access to necessary amounts of clean drinking water. With only 23 of Iraq’s 1385 water treatment facilities working at 100% capacity. Since then, CPA, USAID and others are currently providing extensive renovations at the Shark Dijila water treatment plant that will benefit 5.5 million people. In the South, rehabilitation of the entire Sweet Water Canal System—including the canal, reservoirs, and 14 water treatment plants—provides potable water to 1.75 million people. **(Source: CPA)**
- iv. Few wastewater treatment plants were in working order before the war & raw waste flows directly into the Tigris River. USAID is currently rehabilitating three sewage treatment plants—the first one came on-line in April. **(Source: CPA & USAID)**

MILITARY STORIES

Below are stories of achievements and sacrifices provided by the military, names are provided where possible:

US ARMY:

From Capt Matt Zais, US Army (B/1-502 IN)—

“One of my daily objectives during OIF was to assess public works and services within my Company sector, and determine improvements that collectively improve the Iraqi quality of life. The poorest neighborhood in my sector housed the employees of the central fuel distribution center of Mosul. Additionally, this neighborhood was not assessed as ‘American friendly’ based on their response to our routine patrols and also due to reports that the neighborhood may harbor [insurgents]. This neighborhood’s streets and side alleys were inundated with raw sewage. Upon further investigation, I was informed that this neighborhood existed in this condition for the last 17-18 years and the residents had not had a functioning sewage system for almost two decades. I talked to residents who informed me that former regime had promised repairs multiple times with no results. I received an estimate for repairs from a locally hired Iraqi civil engineer (\$37,000), hired the winning bid submission, dispersed installments to the contractor,

monitored progress every 2-3 days, and ultimately restored a neighborhood sewage system after 17 years of neglect and disrepair. **(Source: US Army & Capt. Zais)**

“C/1-502 IN sector bordered my Company’s southern boundary in western Mosul. C/1-502 IN also had the responsibility of conducting patrols and CMO operations in an outlying town just south of the Mosul Airfield named Albu Sayf. This town overlooked the Mosul Airfield, and consequently required attention due to their ability to observe Airfield operations. The C/1-502 IN Commander, CPT Grantz, conducted CMO assessments in Albu Sayf and discovered through discussions with the village Mukhtar, that the village did not have and has never had running water. The village depended on state sponsored water delivery trucks to fill community water tanks in the village. CPT Grantz conducted the same assessment, received bids, and ultimately received approval to install 2KM of water pipe, and water pump, and a water filtration system for \$50,000. The water pipe and pump delivered water from the Tigris River and purified it in the water filtration site within the village. After four months of difficult work, Albu Sayf received clean running water as a result of one Company’s efforts.” **(Source: US Army & Capt. Zais)**

The following is from Master Sgt. Pam Smith of the 82nd Airborne Division Public Affairs:

“During the past two years, the 82nd Airborne Division has been at the point of the spear in the Global War on Terrorism in both the Iraqi and Afghanistan theaters of operation. In Iraq our area of concentration was the Al Anbar province. Additionally, portions of Babil and Baghdad provinces are included in the Division's area named AO ATLANTA. More than 1.5 million Iraqi citizens inhabit AO ATLANTA, an area nearly the size of Georgia. The primary towns in AO ATLANTA include: Ar Ramadi (the Al Anbar provincial capital), Fallujah, Al Qaim, Haddithah, Hit, Ar Rutbah, Habbaniyah, Mahmudiyah, and Iskandiriyah.

During our time there the Division established the following goals: 1) establish a stable and secure environment; 2) establish an effective and representative government; 3) re-establish key essential services to pre-war levels; and 4) increase job opportunities and economic growth.

Our devoted paratroopers faced the enemy and brought security to the people of AO ATLANTA. We also focused on helping the good people of Iraq. In fact, the majority of the Task Forces' efforts were dedicated to assisting the Iraqi people improve their quality of life.

Improvements to the Economy

The 82nd promoted and supported the development of the economic system in AO ATLANTA. Our leadership, in conjunction with Al Anbar leadership, developed and implemented several programs to assist the economic growth of the region, which created in excess of 38,000 jobs and have assisted in reenergizing the Al Anbar economic system.

Efforts to reestablish the Economic System in Al Anbar focused on two areas. First, the division identified those commercial factories in the region that could be repaired or refurbished quickly, resulting in the immediate opportunity for people to return to work and build a sense of a growing economy. Various factories were assessed and a strategy was developed to rapidly restore identified factories to safe and operational conditions. Next, we established several jobs programs that assisted in creating employment for other citizens.

The Division funded more than 2,400 projects for a total of \$40,419,910.00 dollars. These projects were spread across the entire Al Anbar region.

Establishment of the Iraqi Border Police

The Iraqi Border Police (IBP) is now completely trained and ready to assume control of Al Anbar province's 850-kilometer border with Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. Ten battalions, each with approximately 204 policemen, have been trained and are currently manning all the legal border entry points into Iraq within the province.

These trained border policemen are manning checkpoints at the four major Points of Entry into Iraq; Al Qi'am, Tenif, Trebil, and Ar Ar. Now partially fielded with sophisticated equipment, the police maintain the capability to monitor those who enter the country and track these individuals in an automated database.

Additional equipment has been fielded to the border police such as: Trucks, radios, SUV's, new uniforms, and buses.

The establishment of the border police in Al Anbar was a 4 month process. Soldiers from the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, based at Al Asad Airbase, provided the initial training to the border policemen. The border police then conducted joint operations with coalition forces to standardize their procedures.

Currently the IBP is conducting all border operations with no assistance from coalition. Recently, the border police showcased their talents and abilities during the annual HAJJ pilgrimage to Mecca. Although forecasted to expect only 3,000 to 5,000 pilgrims, the checkpoint at Ar Ar saw over 15,000 exit thru the checkpoint and facilitated the return of over 30,000 pilgrims.

Establishment of the Iraqi Civil Defense Corps

The Iraqi Civil Defense Corps (ICDC) is a great news story for Al Anbar province. The local citizens want to be a part of securing their future and recruiting men to serve has never been easier. The purpose of the ICDC is much like the U.S. National Guard. Local volunteers sign up for training and help protect and serve their own cities. The ICDC are paid a competitive wage to provide security.

Starting from zero in Sept 2003, TF All American has recruited and trained over 5,000 volunteer ICDC soldiers to date. These men are recruited from their home areas and are formed into companies, and battalions. Initially, TF All American was directed to train one battalion of approximately 900 soldiers. The incredible success of the program and a recognized desire for Iraqi's to serve and protect themselves, led to an increase to 7 battalion's totaling almost 6,000 citizen soldiers.

Establishment of the Iraqi Police Services

The Iraqi Police Services (IPS) falls under the purview of the Ministry of Interior to provide police services to the Iraqi community. The IPS are responsible to maintain law, order and community assistance as required in the Al Anbar region.

Task Force All American established the Al Anbar Security College to provide instruction to the Al Anbar IPS. The instruction is an intense three-week program of instruction called the Transition and Integration Program (TIP). The purpose of the TIPs is to provide Iraqi police forces training in basic law enforcement operations and responsibilities. TIPs instruction is designed to provide training to former Iraqi Police officers. Newly hired police officers are required to attend the eight-week academy located in Baghdad or in Jordan. The Al Anbar Security College operates on a three-week cycle with a 240-student capacity. Coalition Military Police provide the instruction to the police officers. The Security College trained over 820 police officers and more are enrolled for future classes.

Improvements to Essential Services

Task Force All American worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for the Iraqi people throughout AO ATLANTA. Improving essential services and infrastructure in Al Anbar was extremely challenging due to the extensive distances and the austere environment in the province. However, the Task Force was able to overcome these factors and greatly improve the quality of life for the Iraqi people with the assistance from military service members, civilian personnel, international organizations, and Iraqi professionals. These personnel provided diverse specialty skills and included engineers, electricians, educators, doctors, and local management to enhance the infrastructure and essential services, as well as create stability within Al Anbar.

Coalition efforts were focused on establishing an environment with adequate infrastructure and services throughout Al Anbar. The Division's strategy revolved around three efforts to improve the Iraqi quality of life. The first area was a deliberate effort to ensure essential services returned to pre-war levels. Second, the division worked to significantly improve the conditions of the infrastructure and services for Iraqis to greatly enhance their quality of life. Last, the division focused on ensuring the critical services were transitioned to and maintained by the Iraqi ministries.

Within these three areas, the division established four decisive points essential to improving the quality of life for the Iraqi people. These decisive points were focused on improving: 1) Power Production 2) Health Care; 3) Education; 4) and Water and Sanitation.

Improvements in Education

Upon arrival in Al Anbar Province, one of the initial goals of the 82nd Airborne Division was to return the schools to a condition that would foster a quality learning environment. The Al Anbar region suffered from massive neglect by the former regime. Many schools were in disrepair and required extensive maintenance. Civil Affairs teams immediately began a concerted effort to identify and assess all of the schools in AO ATLANTA. These teams, in conjunction with Task Force Engineer elements, successfully completed 743 assessments in 9 weeks. Simultaneously, the division began establishing contracts, reconstructing, and rehabilitating over 300 schools in critical need of assistance.

The Division's ability to fulfill the task of providing assistance to over 1100 known and registered schools in Al Anbar is a testament to the flexibility and dedication of coalition forces. The Division successfully contracted and repaired 431 schools by using the Commander's Emergency Relief Program. The 82d Airborne Division also invested over \$3,282,000 to reconstruct the Al Anbar education system. Along with these reconstruction and rehabilitation projects the 82nd Airborne Division Civil Affairs teams created a Schools Database in which every one of the 1110 schools is listed with a current status and the efforts conducted to assist the school.

Along with the concerted efforts of the division, United States citizens contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars in aid, supplies and equipment. Family members and church organizations have donated over 7 tons of school supplies that include note books, pens & pencils, chalk, book bags, paper and crayons. Paratroopers, Cavalry Troopers and Soldiers of Task Force All American distributed these donated supplies to 76 Al Anbar schools.

Improvements to Health Care

The 82d Airborne Division completed a deliberate effort to create an immediate impact on the standards of health care in Al Anbar Province. The established plan focused on four critical areas: 1) Transition health care services from hospitals to Primary Health Clinics (PHC's); 2) Coordinate supplies from a centralized medical supply system to allow supply and demand ratios to be equalized; 3) Establish a functional professional medical association; and 4) Establish medical training and supplies for Iraqi Public Servants. The 82D ABN DIV allocated \$1.95 million to provide standardized equipment, furniture, and medication sets to 34 primary health clinics and 40 secondary and border health clinics across AO ATLANTA. An additional effort was dedicated to veterinary, dental, and administrative facilities. These improved clinics serve over 1.2 million residents in the Al Anbar and Babil provinces.

Physicians of Task Force All American conceived the highly successful mobile clinic concept. Four of these clinics were fielded to the Babil and Al Anbar provinces. The support and popularity of these clinics has been tremendous. The Iraqi Ministry of Health has since adopted this concept for fielding throughout the country. This initiative will bring health care capability out to the residents of smaller villages in remote areas, particularly those residents who lack dependable transportation.

An additional \$42.7 million in funding was acquired from over a dozen independent organizations to provide physical rehabilitation of the aging medical facilities and to modernize equipment. Over 40 construction projects were completed and another 40 are in progress now.

The 82d Airborne Division also initiated the development of the Al Anbar Professional Medical Society. This society is critical for the continuing medical education program for the health care providers of the province. Soldiers of the division were also instrumental in the creation of the Iraqi Society of Physicians, and the Iraqi Medical Specialty Forum, the first nationwide continuing education programs in over 30 years.

Simultaneous to the larger efforts, the division recognized the significant importance of "first responders." Understanding this, the Division developed standardized basic medical training for the Iraqi Civil Defense Corps (ICDC) battalions. Each ICDC squad was provided with two "combat lifesaver" bags to support their operations. Additionally, similar aid bags were provided to the fire and police departments and local schools.

All told, Task Force All American contributed over forty-four million dollars to improving the standards of health care in Al Anbar Province. The most significant factor in health care improvement was the consistent coordination and cooperation between Iraqi health care officials and TF All American. These are the Iraqi men and women who are ready to care for the people of Iraq, as Iraq prepares to transition to sovereignty.

Improvements in Water Supplies, Sewage and Municipal Services

Prior to the arrival of the 82D Airborne Division, Saddam's 30 year legacy had left over about 40% of the

population of Al Anbar without access clean water. Of the sewage treatment plants in western Iraqi, only one was fully functional. As most cities in Al Anbar are situated along the Euphrates River, it was not uncommon for sewerage systems to discharge untreated waste directly into the river. Even where sewer lines existed, broken lines and components were a major health hazard causing consistent blockages.

In September 2003, the 82D Airborne Division began a comprehensive program to attack both critical essential services repair while simultaneously building a long range program for infrastructure improvement. These efforts included:

- Improvement in water quality and reduced illness and mortality rates, especially for children, by restoring service to pre-war levels
- Increasing sewerage services in cities and support reliable human waste collection and treatment
- Create sustainable potable water system production, storage, and distribution systems that support both the urban and rural population base.

Water, sanitation, and sewage collection are now above pre-war levels. Over \$2,684,247 has been spent on water projects. The projects include repairs to pumps and pipes at various water pumping stations throughout the Province, the purchase of new generators, and the provision of water trucks to several rural communities. The projects also include the purchase of new compact water purification units, funding for new Water Towers, and various repairs to Water Pumping Stations.

Reference sanitation, the 82D Airborne Division has spent over \$486,255 on sanitation projects. Sanitation projects include refuse clean up, purchase/repair of trash trucks, and the building of Landfills in Al Anbar. Additionally, \$1,099,842 was been spent on sewage projects. Sewage projects include the purchase/repair of sewage trucks, the unclogging of sewer systems, and the digging of sewage ditches.”

US NAVY:

The following information was provided by Lt. Christopher Servello of the Navy News Desk (CHINFO).

SeaBees:

- One of the main missions for the Seabees in Iraq is to provide humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people by building and repairing schools, roads, utility systems and other facilities
- Seabees are managing the design and construction of several medical clinics in Fallujah and throughout the Al Anbar province. Currently, repairs are planned for 3 medical facilities in Fallujah and 4 medical facilities in Ramadi.
 - This is the project Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14 is supporting in Ramadi
- Throughout the Al Anbar province, there is a need for improved sanitary systems and fresh water systems. As we participate in negotiations with Fallujah, reconstruction is a key element. There are currently 11 water and sewage projects planned for Fallujah and 11 for Ramadi.
- Other projects, which the Seabees are actively pursuing, include courthouses, railroad stations, fire stations, road improvements; school renovations and new schools.
 - In Fallujah, repairs will be made to 26 schools, 3 roads, 11 water and sanitation projects, 3 medical clinics, 2 police stations, and 12 government facilities.
 - In Ramadi, repairs will be made to 14 schools, 12 roads, 11 water and sanitation projects, 4 medical facilities, 5 police and fire stations, 8 government buildings, and various mosques.

Releases on the SeaBees that were killed in Action:

- Release Dated 6 June 2003

The Department of Defense announced today that Petty Officer Third Class Doyle W. Bollinger, Jr., 21, of Poteau, Okla., was killed today in Iraq when a piece of unexploded ordnance accidentally detonated in the area he was working.

Bollinger was assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133, Gulfport, Miss. The incident is under investigation.

- Release dated 2 May 2004

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two sailors who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom.

The sailors died April 30 in Al Anbar province, Iraq, when their military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device while traveling in a convoy.

Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Jason B. Dwelley, 31, of Apopka, Fla and Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Christopher M. Dickerson, 33, of Eastman, Ga, were both members of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14, based in Jacksonville, Fla.

- Release dated 4 May 2004

The Department of Defense announced today the death of five sailors who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died May 2 in the Al Anbar Province as a result of hostile fire. They were assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14, Jacksonville, Fla.

Petty Officer 2nd Class Michael C. Anderson, 36, of Daytona, Fla.

Petty Officer 2nd Class Trace W. Dossett, 37, of Orlando, Fla.

Petty Officer 2nd Class Scott R. Mchugh, 33 of Boca Raton Fla.

Petty Officer 2nd Class Robert B. Jenkins, 35 of Stuart, Fla.

Petty Officer 3rd Class Ronald A. Ginther, 37 of Auburndale, Fla.

USS Fire Bolt:

- Coalition maritime forces operate throughout international waters in the Arabian Gulf. Commander, Destroyer Squadron Five Zero/Commander, Task Force 55, is responsible specifically for surface maritime operations in the North Arabian Gulf.
 - USS Firebolt was operating in support of this mission
- On April 24, both the Iraqi security forces on the terminals and the coalition maritime vessels in the immediate area followed standard security procedures for protecting the terminals. *These procedures proved effective since the attackers failed to inflict any infrastructure damage to the terminals, nor did they significantly disrupt oil terminal operations.*
- The death of our personnel was a tragedy, but their sacrifice *does not and will not* deter us from continuing our mission to protect Iraq's sea-based infrastructure, specifically the oil terminals.
- Since reopening in June 2003 (ABOT) and February 2004 (KAAOT), the terminals combined have pumped more than 385 million barrels of oil to more than 235 tankers, resulting in more than US \$10B in revenue for the Iraqi people
- The oil terminals are significant sources of revenue for the Iraqi people – revenue that is vital to the rebuilding of Iraq.

Release on the USS Firebolt Sailors who were killed dated 26 April, 04.

The Department of Defense announced today the death of two sailors and one coast guardsman who were supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. They died April 24 in the Northern Persian Gulf as a

result of a waterborne attack. They were assigned to the USS Firebolt, forward deployed to Manama, Bahrain.

Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Michael J. Pernaselli, 27, of Monroe, N.Y

Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Christopher E. Watts, 28, of Knoxville, Tenn

Coast Guard Petty Officer 3rd Class Nathan B. Bruckenthal, 24, of Smithtown, N.Y. Bruckenthal was assigned to Tactical Law Enforcement Team South Detachment 403.

Navy Corpsman:

- No matter where in the world the Navy and Marine Corps team goes, Navy Medicine is right there with them. Hospital Corpsmen deploy on every surface ship in the fleet and with every Marine Corps ground unit. These Corpsmen deliver aid and save lives on the ground in Iraq, Afghanistan and anywhere the Navy and Marine Corps team goes.
- It is widely said in the Marine Corps that a Marine does not take a hill out of site of one important person – a Navy Hospital Corpsman.
- Our medical care starts right in the midst of the battle through the dedicated and brave service of Hospital Corpsmen.
- Wherever you find the Navy, wherever you find the Marine Corps, there you will find the Navy hospital corpsman. In times of peace, he or she toils unceasingly, day and night, providing quality care to numerous beneficiaries. In times of war, he is on the beaches with the Marines, employed in amphibious operations, in transportation of wounded by air, on the battlefield, and on all types of ships, submarines, aircraft carriers, and landing craft. In short, wherever medical services may be required, the hospital corpsman is there, not only willing but also prepared to serve his country and his fellow man above and beyond the call of duty.
- The ratio is approximately 11 Corpsmen per Marine Corps infantry company. This ratio allows for a standard of care that lends to excellent reputation of the Hospital Corpsman.

Releases on Navy Corpsman that were killed in action in Iraq:

- Release dated 27 March 2003

The Department of Defense announced today the identity of a sailor killed in action March 25 in Iraq. Hospital Corpsman Third Class (Fleet Marine Force) Michael Vann Johnson, Jr., 25, of Little Rock, Ark., was assigned to Naval Medical Center San Diego, First Marine Division Detachment, San Diego.

- Release dated 18 July 2003

The Department of Defense announced today that Petty Officer 3rd Class David J. Moreno, 26, Gering, Neb., was killed July 17 in Al Hamishiyah, Iraq, from a non-hostile gunshot wound. Moreno was assigned to the Naval Medical Center San Diego, Fourth Marine Division Detachment. The incident is under investigation.

- Release dated 3 October 2003

The Department of Defense announced today that Hospitalman Joshua McIntosh, 22, of Kingman, Ariz., died 26 June in Karbala, Iraq, from a non-hostile gunshot wound.

Hospitalman McIntosh was assigned to the Third Battalion, Seventh Marine Regiment, 29 Palms, Calif.

- Release dated 9 April 2004

The Department of Defense announced today the death of a sailor who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Petty Officer 3rd Class Fernando A. Mendezaceves, 27, of Ponce, Puerto Rico, was killed April 6 in Iraq while conducting combat operations in the Al Anbar Province. Mendezaceves was assigned to the Naval Medical Center San Diego, First Marine Division Detachment, San Diego.