

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE JOINT TASK FORCE GUANTANAMO GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA APO AE 09360



JTF GTMO-CG 8 December 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Southern Command, 3511 NW 9lst Avenue, Miami, FL 33172.

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN: US9SA-000265DP (S)

JTF GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Tariq Salah Husan Al Harbi
- Aliases and Current/True Name: <u>Tariq Shallah Hasan Al Alawi Al Harbi, Abu Talha, Abu Talhat, Azmarai Al Ansari, Tarek Al Madeni, Tariq Bin Shallah Bin Husayn Al Harbi</u>
- Place of Birth: Medina, Saudia Arabia (SA)
- Date of Birth: 1983
- Citizenship: Saudi Arabia
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9SA-000265DP



- **2. (FOUO) Health:** Detainee is in good health. His inprocessing BMI on 12 FEB 02 was 20%. He has a history of latent TB and is noncompliant with treatment. He is not on any chronic medications. He has no known drug allergies.
- 3. (S//NF) JTF GTMO Assessment:
 - **a. (S) Recommendation:** JTF GTMO recommends this detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD). JTF GTMO previously assessed detainee as Retain in DoD Control (DoD) on 2 July 2004.
 - **b. (S//NF) Executive Summary:** Detainee is an assessed Al-Qaida member who traveled to Afghanistan to join the Taliban. Detainee answered a fatwa to participate in jihad against the Northern Alliance. Detainee admittedly stayed at an Al-Qaida affiliated

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guesthouse. Detainee received training at the Al-Qaida Al Farouq terrorist training camp and possibly received advanced Al-Qaida training. He is possibly affiliated with a terrorist cell in Saudi Arabia. Detainee is related to another detainee and possibly to a deceased Saudi Al-Oaida cell leader. It is assessed this detainee is a MEDIUM risk, as he may pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies. JTF GTMO determined this detainee is of MEDIUM intelligence value.

4. (S//NF) Detainee Background Summary:

The following section is based, unless otherwise indicated, on detainee's own account. These statements are included without consideration of veracity, accuracy, or reliability.

- a. (S//NF) Prior History: Detainee attended Beni Al Najar Intermediate School and Jafar Al Tayar Middle School until the age of 18. He was a poor student, and after completing his schooling, detainee began to help on his father's farm.
- **b.** (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: In approximately July of 2001, detained was inspired by a fatwa issued by Sheikh Hamud Al Agla (variant: Hamood Al Okla) that stated every Muslim should wage jihad in Afghanistan against the Northern Alliance troops.² Detainee's father helped to finance and arrange his travel.³ He flew from Medina to Riyadh, SA, in approximately August 2001. After an unspecified period of time at an unidentified uncle's house, detainee traveled by a taxi through Ad Damam, SA, to Al Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (TC).⁴ In less than a week, he took an Emirates Airlines flight from the Abu Dhabi airport to Karachi, Pakistan (PK). He spent two or three days at an unidentified hotel before taking a taxi to Quetta, PK. In Quetta, he met several Taliban members on the street

¹ (S/NF) (Analyst Note: Due to failing the first time, detainee was forced to repeat three years of middle school. He does not report attending high school and was assessed in 2002 as having below average intelligence. Detainee does not specify the amount of time spent farming before traveling to Afghanistan. See 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002, IIR 6 034 0695 02, 000265 KB 15-Feb-2002)

² (S//NF) (Analyst Note: Detainee provides conflicting accounts of how he learned of the fatwa. He initially claimed reading a flyer circulated in Medina, SA that inspired him to go. Subsequently, he claimed to have spoken directly to Sheikh Al Aqla and to have read the flyer on the Internet. See 000265 KB 15-Feb-2002, 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002, IIR 6 034 0695 02, and 000265 FBI 302 02-Oct-2002. Al Aqla is assessed to be deceased Sheikh Hamud bin Al Aqla Al Shuaibi, who was the first person to issue a fatwa recognizing the legitimacy of the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and sanctifying the perpetrators as holy warriors. Sheikh Al Aqla helped raise money for Usama Bin Laden (UBL) until Aqla's death in Saudi Arabia in 2001. See Abha Al-Watan 20-Jan-2001. Source in Arabic, accessed via FBIS, Document ID# GMP20020121000164.)

³ 000265 FBI 302 02-Oct-2002

^{4 000265} FBI 302 02-Oct-2002 and 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002

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who spoke of the fatwas of Sheiks Aqla and Jibrin.⁵ After several days, detainee continued his journey across the border into Kandahar, AF.⁶

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: Once in Kandahar, detained reported to an Arab guesthouse. (Analyst Note: Probably the Al Nibras (variants: Nebras, Nabras) guesthouse.) Unidentified Arabs informed detained that weapons training was a prerequisite to join the Taliban. Unidentified individuals transported detainee to Al Faroug training camp, where he spent approximately 20 days conducting prayer, manual labor, physical conditioning, and small arms training. (Analyst Note: He reports the full course of training would have taken 40 days, but he left early for various reasons.) ⁷ Detainee returned to the Al Nibras guesthouse in Kandahar.⁸ After one or two weeks, detainee met Taliban representatives and inquired if he could become a member, but was rejected due to his youth. Detainee then traveled to Jalalabad, AF with the intent to join another Taliban unit. He remained there for about two months at an Afghan-owned guesthouse operated by unidentified Arabs.⁹ Detainee then decided to cross the Pakistani border in hopes that Pakistani authorities would take him to the Saudi embassy to arrange transportation back to Saudi Arabia. Instead, he was transferred to US custody. 10 In a separate interrogation, detainee stated that when the bombing began, he joined others who fled to Pakistan overland but did not ascend the mountain as far as Tora Bora. He claimed to have no knowledge of terrorist matters or have any association with Al-Qaida. 11

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⁵ TD-314/00954-02, (S//NF) (Analyst Note: No further information is available on the Taliban members. Jibrin is assessed to be Sheikh 'Abdullah bin 'Abd Ar-Rahman Jabrin who issued a fatwa encouraging individuals to travel to Afghanistan to assist the Taliban in its fight to protect Muslims in Afghanistan.)

⁶ (S/NF) (Analyst Note: Detainee gives conflicting accounts of his border crossing. In early January 2002, he claimed the Taliban members he met escorted him to the Nibras guesthouse in Kandahar. In October 2002, detainee claimed a taxi driver offered to take him to an unspecified Arab guesthouse in Kandahar. See TD-314/00954-02 and IIR 6 034 0695 02)

⁷ (S/NF) (Analyst Note: Detainee cites the arduous physical labor, poor food, insects, and presence of approximately 10 other Arabs as reasons for leaving Al Farouq early. He identifies Abd Al Quddus (variants: Abdul, Abdel and Quddus, Qudous, Qudus, Qudus, Qodus, Quduz, Koudus, Kaduz) as the administrator of the camp. See 000265 FBI 302 02-Oct-2002)

⁸ TD-314/00954-02, 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002

⁹ (S//NF) (Analyst Note: Detainee does not provide any additional information to identify Afghans. 000265 KB 02-15-2002, 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002)

¹⁰ HR 6 034 0695 02, 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002

¹¹ TD-314/00954-02

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5. (S//NF) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) Pakistani authorities transferred detainee to US custody in Kohat, PK, on 3 January 2002.¹² He was not carrying a passport, which he claimed to have left at the Al Nibras guesthouse in Kandahar for safekeeping.¹³

b. (S) Property Held:¹⁴

- 1-analog watch, black in color, band broken
- 1-digital watch, black in color, F-91W Casio
- 5 Pakistani Rupees
- c. (S) Transferred to JTF GTMO: 11 February 2002
- **d. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF GTMO:** To provide information on the following:
 - Taliban recruitment methods being used in Saudi Arabia
 - Al Farouq training camp in Kandahar
- **6. (S//NF) Evaluation Of Detainee's Account:** Detainee has failed to provide an accurate and complete picture of his actions and associates. Most significantly, he does not fully account for his activities while at the guesthouse in Jalalabad in the months immediately prior to his capture. Detainee has provided conflicting accounts of his recruitment prior to leaving Saudi Arabia. He is not forthcoming about time spent with his uncle in Riyadh, who is possibly a now-deceased Saudi Al-Qaida cell leader. Detainee's claim that he required no paperwork to travel to Afghanistan to attend training in August 2001 is not consistent with other detainee accounts. ¹⁵

7. (S//NF) Detainee Threat:

- **a. (S) Assessment:** It is assessed the detainee poses a MEDIUM risk, as he may pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.
- **b.** (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: Detainee is assessed as a member of Al-Qaida. Detainee admittedly traveled to Afghanistan to participate in jihad against the

15 FBI 302 02-Oct-2002

¹² TD-314/00845-02, 000265 INT SCR FORM 4-JAN

¹³ TD-314/00954-02, TD-314/00963-02

¹⁴ TD-314/00963-02

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Northern Alliance. Detainee trained at Al-Farouq, and his name appears on several Al-Qaida associated documents. Detainee is probably related to a deceased Saudi Al-Qaida cell leader Salih Muhammad 'Awadhallah Al Alawi Al Awfi. In addition, detainee possibly fought with the Balal unit on the front lines of Kabul, which is reportedly associated with UBL's former 55th Arab Brigade.

- (S//NF) Detainee's name and alias were listed on a number of captured documents and electronic media associated with Al-Qaida.
 - o (S//NF) A variation of detainee's name and alias, Tariq Bin Shallah Bin Husayn Al Harbi aka Abu Talha (variant: Abu Talhat), was listed in a translation of an Arabic-language computer file that listed contact points and telephone numbers for Al-Qaida mujahideen in Pakistan. According to the file, personnel on the list were the Al-Qaida mujahideen who had come to Afghanistan but had not completed their training in December 2001. The file was captured during joint raids on Al-Qaida associated safe houses in Rawalpindi, PK in March 2003. ¹⁶
 - o (S//NF) Detainee's name, alias and city of origin were referenced in a chat session, dated 2 September 2002. The session was recovered from a two partition hard drive believed to belong to Muhammad Asad Al-Kandari, an Al-Qaida operative. The drive was seized from an Al-Qaida cell that attacked U.S. Marines on Faylaka Island in October 2002.¹⁷)
 - o (C) A variation of detainee's name and alias, Tareq Shallah Hasan Al Harbi aka Abu Talha, was found on an undated letter containing a list of 68 probable Al-Qaida members. The handwritten letter was recovered in 2002 along with materials (NFI) linked to Al-Qaida. 18
 - (C) A typed version of a nearly identical letter was found on a computer hard drive recovered during a raid on a suspected Al-Qaida safe house in Islamabad, PK 19
 - o (C) A variation of detainee's name and alias, Tareq Shallah Hasan Al Harbi aka Abu Talha, appeared on a document that lists 84 mujahideen fighters who crossed the Afghanistan/Pakistan border in Nangarhar Province, PK, on December 14, 2001.²⁰ (Analyst Note: Pakistani forces captured the fighters, who had crossed the border in

¹⁷ TD-314/43361-02, 7.E.

¹⁶ TD 314 48336 03, #E

¹⁸ IIR 7 739 3245 02, #26

¹⁹ IIR 7 739 3268 02, #26 and AFGP-2002-602073

²⁰ (C) The information was printed on 20 July 2002. See IIR 7 739 3396 02 and Harmony document AFGP-2002-807467. (Analyst Note: ALNEDA, which translates to "the call," was a prominent Al-Qaida website run by Yusuf Ayiri. Ayiri died in a gun battle with Saudi security forces in May 2003. His site ultimately disappeared. See the Electronic System Center Daily Intelligence Summary, 19 March 2003, http://www.in.hanscom.af.smil.mil/dintpro/Mar03/DISUM-19Mar03.htm, and Coll and Glasser, "Terrorists Turn to the Web as Base of Operations" Washington Post. Sunday, August 7, 2005; A01)

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> the Nangarhar Province, on 14 December 2001, after they had gathered in a mosque and surrendered their weapons to their Pakistani hosts. This is assessed to be the group led out of Tora Bora by senior Al-Qaida commander Ibn Sheikh Al Libi, who was captured with the group.)

- o (S//NF) A variation of detainee's name and alias, Tariq Shallah Hasan Al Harbi aka Abu Talhah, was documented in a list of captured mujahideen found on a hard drive associated with Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM).²¹
- o (S//NF) A variation of detainee's name and alias, Tariq Shalah Hassan Al Harbi aka Abu Talha, was listed on translated document, dated 2 January 2002, and associated with the London-based Islamic Observation Center (IOC). Detainee was one of 76 listed as "Muslim brothers fighting with the Taliban against the Northern Alliance."22
- (S//NF) Detainee's name and alias. Tareg Shallah Al Alawi aka Azmara'i Al Ansari, was one of 324 names listed on a document recovered during September 2002 raids on a suspected Al-Qaida safe house in Karachi. The document indicated that he owned a Saudi passport and a ticket. Listed next to his name was the number 6184-363.²³ (Analyst Note: The number is assessed as his safety deposit trust number. Such lists are indicative of an individual's residence within Al-Qaida, Taliban, and other extremist guesthouses, often for the purpose of training or coordination prior to travel to the front lines or abroad. Trust accounts were simply storage compartments such as envelopes or folders that were used to secure the individual's personal valuables, such as passports and plane tickets, until completion of training or other activity.)
- o (S//NF) A second electronic document titled "Al Jawzat.doc" (Analyst Note: Translates to "passports.doc.") was found on a floppy disk located during an 11 September 2002 raid on a suspected Al-Qaida residence in Karachi. This document used a slight variation of detainee's name and alias, Tariq'Shalah Al Alawi aka Azmra'i Al Ansari, and gave the number of his safety deposit box as 363-6184, and listed the contents as a passport and a ticket.²⁴
- o (S//NF) A variation of detainee's name and alias, Tariq Shalah Al 'Ulwi aka Azmaray (variant Azmarai) Al Ansari, was listed on a translated document of Al-Qaida Mujahideen and the contents of their trust accounts. This document was found on computer media recovered during raids against Al-Qaida associated safe houses in Rawalpindi and Karachi. Associated with detainee's name was trust number 6184-

²¹ TD 314 13174 03

²² TD 314 09853 02, #16

²³ TD-314/40693-02, #115

²⁴ TD-314/42895-02

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363 and a statement that the contents of the trust included a passport, ticket, and ID Card. ²⁵

- (S//NF) It is assessed detainee completed the full 40-days of training at the Al-Qaida Al Farouq terrorist training camp and then chose a new alias to attend advanced training.
 - o (S//NF) Detainee admittedly trained at Al-Farouq with approximately ten other Arabs. ²⁶
 - (S//NF) Detainee reported that Quddus was the administrator of Al Farouq.²⁷
 (S//NF) Assessed Al-Qaida member Hamud Dakhil Hamud, ISN US9SA-000230DP (SA-230) is one of the many detainees that corroborate detainee's statement that Quddus was in charge of the Al Farouq training camp in 2001 and helps to solidify a timeline for when detainee was there. SA 230 reported that

Ouddus was also a commander in charge at Tora Bora in 2001.²⁸

- (S//NF) Detainee's alias is associated with a possible Al-Qaida terrorist cell.
 (S//NF) Detainee's alias, Azmrai Al Ansari, was listed in a 92-page document under the heading entitled, "the group of Mohammad Abdullah Hasan."
 There were five other individuals associated with this group: Abu 'Abd Al Rahman Al Shamali, Abu Al Wafaa Al Ta'azi, Abu Muaazth Al Taazi, Abu Radhwan Al Yemeni, and Abu 'Aamer Al Afghani. All five of these individuals were also identified as Al-Qaida members.
 - (S//NF) Muhammad Abdallah Hasan. Saudi Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Investigations (Mabahith) reported that one of their most wanted was an individual named Muhammad 'Abdallah Hasan Abu Al Khayr. This same report commented that Muhammad's picture was discovered in the location where Al-Qaida operative Ramzi Al Shibh was arrested in Pakistan. (Analyst Note: This Hasan may be the same Hasan that was the leader of the group mentioned above.)
 - (S//NF) Abu Al Wafaa Al Ta'azi. JTF-GTMO has two detainees with the alias Abu Al Wafa (US9YM-000550DP and US9YM-000577DP); however, only YM-550 is admittedly from Taiz, Yemen (YM).
 - (S//NF) Abu Radhwan Al Yemeni. Reporting indicates that an Ahmad Khamid Al Bouri (variant Ahmad Khamis Al Buri and Al Bawri) went by the

²⁵ TD-314/47683-03, #109

²⁶ FM40 20031022 – US9SA-000265DP

²⁷ 000265 MFR 28-Aug-2002

²⁸ IIR 6 034 0356 05, #26

²⁹ Harmony AFGP-2002-901191

³⁰ Harmony AFGP-2002-901191, AFGP-2003-900813

³¹ TD 314 73597 05

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> alias Abu Radhwan Al Yemeni (variant Abu Radwan Al Yamani) while in Afghanistan. He was in possession of a Yemeni passport and an ID Card.³²

- (S//NF) Abu 'Aamer Al Afghani. Al Afghani is assessed to be Al-Qaida member Abd Al Rahman Al Hataybi, ISN US9SA-000268DP (SA-268).³³ Reporting indicates that an Abdul Rahman Bin Nashi Bin Badi Al 'Utaibi used the alias Abu 'Amer Al Afghani (variant Abu 'Aamir Al Afghani) while in Afghanistan.³⁴
- o (S//NF) Detainee possibly attended an advanced Al-Qaida training course.
 - (S//NF) At the time of capture, detained was in possession of a Casio brand model F-91W watch, like those found in the possession of numerous Al-Qaida members, several of whom are mid and high-level operatives.³⁵ (Analyst note: Although it has been previously assessed that only select Al-Qaida recruits who received explosives training were issued this type of watch upon completion of their course of study at Al-Farouq, there is no additional information to refute or confirm that detainee completed such training.)
- (S//NF) Detainee resided in an Al-Qaida guesthouse.
 - (S//NF) Detainee reported that some Taliban individuals led him to the Al Nibras guesthouse where he was questioned for a week and then sent to the Al Faroug camp.36
 - (S//NF) Detainee reported that he left his passport at the Al Nibras guesthouse in Kandahar for safekeeping.³⁷
 - ♦ (S/NF) Al-Oaida member Walid Muhammad Salih Bin Attash aka Khallad aka Silver reported that Al-Qaida's Al Nibras guesthouse was where new students attending Al Faroug training camp gathered before deploying via bus to Al Farouq for basic training.³⁸
 - ♦ (S//NF) Assessed Al-Qaida member Abdul Rahman Ahmed, ISN US9YM-000441DP (YM-441), further elaborated that the Al Nibras guesthouse was for those brothers who were coming to train for jihad.³⁹

³² TD 314 40693 02, TD 314 42895 02 ³³ TD 314 48336 03, TD 314 13174 03, IIR 7 739 3396 02

³⁴ IIR 7 739 3396 02 and TD 314 48336 03

³⁵ 000002 MFR 24-APR-2002, and Federal Bureau of Investigation Investigative Technology Division, "Casio Watch 18 Stage Intervalometer Electronic Analysis Report." CEXC Number: AF No CEXC AA/04 Laboratory Submission: 040323002 Revision 2 19 August 2004

³⁶ TD-314/00954-02

³⁷ TD-314 00954 02, TD 314 00963 02

³⁸ TD 314 39255 03

³⁹ 000441 FBI 302 06-Feb-2003

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- (S//NF) Detainee is assessed to be related to deceased Saudi Al-Qaida cell leader Salih Muhammad 'Awadhallah Al Alawi Al Awfi and assessed Al-Qaida member Mazin Salih Musaid Al Awfi, ISN US9SA-000154DP (SA-154).⁴⁰
 - o (S//NF) SA-230 reported that detainee is either a cousin or a nephew of a facilitator named Salih Al Awfi aka Abu Harith Al Medini. SA-230 reported that Al Awfi provided false documents for individuals traveling to Chechnya and Afghanistan for jihad.⁴¹ (Analyst Note: It is highly probable that Al Awfi helped facilitate detainee's travel to Afghanistan.)
 - o S//NF) SA-230 reported that Al Awfi was the uncle of another detainee. (Analyst Note: Assessed to be SA-154 whom he (SA-230) identified by photo at a later point in the debriefing as the nephew of Al Awfi.)⁴⁴
 - (S//NF) SA-154 reported that he believed Al Awfi was his mother's brother, making Al Awfi his uncle. SA-154 reported that Al Awfi lived with his grandmother on his mother's side. 45
 - (C//NF) A DNA test was performed on SA-154 and detainee to determine possible familial ties. It was determined that the two possess mitochondrial DNA that is consistent with a shared maternal lineage. (Analyst Note: Mitochondrial DNA will show shared maternal lineage that can go back several generations. It does not necessarily indicate that SA-154 and detainee share the same mother.)⁴⁶
- (S//NF) Assessed Al-Qaida member Walid M Haj, ISN US9SU-000081DP (SU-081), reported that an individual listed as Tarique Al Harbi was a member of the Bilal unit but was killed in fighting. (Analyst Note: Tarique Al Harbi is a variant of detainee's alias. It is possible that the Al Harbi SU-081 mentions is detainee. SU-081 did not specifically say that he saw Al Harbi killed; he may have just heard.) (S//NF) Detainee has been identified as an Al-Qaida member.
 - \circ (S//NF) SA-230 identified detainee as using the alias Abu Talha Al Medini, being an Al-Qaida member, and recalls seeing him in Kandahar. 47
 - o (S//NF) In June 2002, a foreign government service identified a variation of detainee's name and alias, Tarak Bin Shalah Husayn Al Harbi aka Abu Talha, as an Al-Qaida member. The document indicated that the individual was currently located in Medina, SA. ⁴⁸ (Analyst Note: There is no further information provided on why the

⁴¹ IIR 6 034 0253 05

⁴⁰ TD-314/65079-05

⁴⁴ IIR 6 034 0253 05, 000230 SIR 22-JUN-2005

⁴⁵ IIR 6 034 1254 03

⁴⁶ IIR 6 105 0042 06

⁴⁷ 000230 SIR 01-Jul-2005

⁴⁸ TD-314/27689-02

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individual is assessed as associated with Al-Qaida. While detainee's home of record is Medina, he was transferred to US custody 6 months prior to this report.)

c. (FOUO) Detainee's Conduct: The detainee is assessed as a MODERATE threat from a detention perspective. The detainee's overall behavior has been non-compliant, yet non-hostile to the guard force and staff. The detainee currently has 53 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS, with the most recent occurring on 16 June 2005 when the detainee failed to follow instructions by refusing to cease sparring with another detainee after being told to do so. Other incidents for which the detainee has been disciplined include possession of non-weapon type contraband, cross block talking, assault, and damage to property. The detainee has only 2 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction in 2005. However, he was a major participant in the Voluntary Total Fast (VTF), missing up to 104 meals in the second half of the VTF. In 2005, his hostility to the guard force has mostly been verbal harassment.

8. (S//NF) Detainee Intelligence Value Assessment:

- **a. (S) Assessment:** JTF GTMO determined this detainee is of MEDIUM intelligence value.
- **b.** (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee traveled through Pakistan into Afghanistan and stayed at an Al-Qaida affiliated guesthouse. Detainee admittedly trained at the Al Farouq training camp and was caught with a group of 84 crossing the Nangahar province border into Pakistani. Detainee is related to SA-154 and possibly related to deceased Saudi Al-Qaida cell leader Salih Muhammad 'Awadhallah Al Alawi Al Awfi.
- **c.** (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee is possibly associated with a Saudi Al-Qaida cell whose intended purpose is unknown. Detainee has not provided information to confirm or deny his relationship with both deceased Salih Al Awfi and SA-154. If he is the relative of Al Awfi, his intelligence value could increase. Detainee can provide some details of the Al-Qaida procedures employed before allowing recruits entry into Al Farouq. 49 Although detainee's name or alias has been found on numerous Al-Qaida associated documents, the extent of his role and relationship within the Al-Qaida organization needs to be further investigated.

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⁴⁹ TD 314 00954 02

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d. (S//NF) Areas of Potential Exploitation:

- Al-Qaida cells, support networks, recruiting practices, and personalities in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan
- Detainee's activities as a possible member of a six-man Saudi extremist group
- **9. (S) EC Status:** Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 9 September 2004, and he remains an enemy combatant.

Y W. HOOD

Major General, USA

Commanding