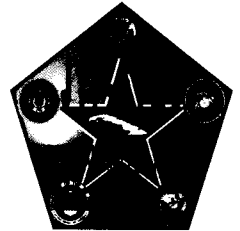




S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20310421

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



JTF GTMO-CC

21 April 2006

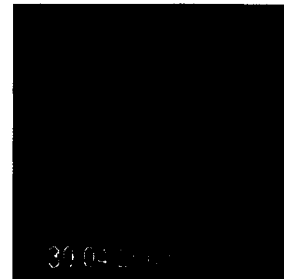
MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Southern Command, 3511 NW 91st Avenue, Miami, FL 33172.

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN: US9SA-000121DP (S)

JTF GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Salman S Mohammed
- Aliases and Current/True Name: Sulayman Sa'd Muhammad Awshan Al-Khalidi, Hussam Akida
- Place of Birth: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (SA)
- Date of Birth: 14 January 1982
- Citizenship: Saudi Arabia
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9SA-000121DP



2. (FOUO) Health: Detainee is in good health. He sustained a gunshot wound to his right thigh prior to detainment. He has a history of myopia and astigmatism. He went on a hunger strike once in July 2005. He has a history of intermittent abdominal pain.

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 15 August 2005.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee is assessed to be a member of Al-Qaida who traveled to Afghanistan to participate in jihad. Detainee is on the Saudi Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Investigations' (Mabahith) list of high priority detainees. Detainee probably participated in hostilities against US and coalition forces as a member of the 55th

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REASON: E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.5(C)
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Arab Brigade. He has strong familial ties to Al-Qaida. A variation of detainee's alias appears on an Al-Qaida associated document. Detainee was identified by known and assessed Al-Qaida members and admitted to residing in Taliban guesthouses.

[ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DETAINEE IS AVAILABLE IN AN SCI SUPPLEMENT.] JTF GTMO determined this detainee to be:

- A MEDIUM risk, as he may pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.
- Of MEDIUM intelligence value.
- A MODERATE threat from a detention perspective.

4. (S//NF) Detainee's Account of Events:

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: In 1999, detainee graduated high school and then helped his brother (a teacher at the high school) with data entry for five to six months before leaving for Afghanistan. Detainee's friend, Mohamed Al-Harbi (NFI), spoke of his six month trip to Afghanistan and the fatwa issued by Sheikh Hamoud al-'Uqla ash-Shu'aybi (variant: Homood al-Uklah)¹ dictating that Muslims should fight with the Taliban against the Masoud and Russians.²

b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: Based on the fatwa from al-'Uqla, detainee decided to travel to Afghanistan. Al-Harbi wanted to return to Afghanistan and did so independent of detainee. Prior to departing, Al-Harbi provided detainee with travel instructions and details on how to get to Afghanistan. Detainee obtained a visa for Pakistan (PK) from the embassy and departed Saudi Arabia in approximately June 2000.³ He traveled to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where he stayed with Abdel Aziz Al-Urayni (NFI) for two to three weeks. He then traveled to Karachi, PK, where he remained for three weeks

¹ Analyst Note: The fatwa was issued by Sheikh Hamoud al-'Uqla ash-Shu'aybi. Al-'Uqla was one of the first to issue fatwas, or religious rulings, calling on Muslims to support the foreign mujahideen helping Afghans fight the Soviets. In 1995, he was among several clerics arrested for criticizing the Saudi royal family's pro-Western policies. After the 11 September 2001 attacks on the US, al-'Uqla issued fatwas declaring that those supporting the US and coalition forces against Muslims were themselves nonbelievers. His fatwas justified the September 11th attacks and asked Muslims to defend the Taliban. Al-'Uqla helped raise money for UBL until his death in Saudi Arabia in 2001.

² IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

³ Analyst Note: Detainee stated he left two months after obtaining the visa, in the third month of 1421 of the Islamic calendar.

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having dental work done. From Karachi, detainee traveled to Quetta, PK, where he stayed at the Daftar Taliban Guesthouse as instructed by Al-Harbi. The next morning he traveled to Spin Boldak, AF, and then on to the Taliban guesthouse in Kandahar, AF. An Afghan who spoke fluent Arabic ran the guesthouse. Detainee stayed in Kandahar for one day before flying to Kabul with other Taliban. Detainee stayed in the Mohafez Aghund Guesthouse (NFI) for two weeks before being transported to the front line.⁴

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: At a small house in the rear of the front line, detainee received three days of Kalashnikov training. He denied receiving explosives training.⁵ Upon completion, he was assigned to the front line under a Yemeni named Abu'Im Hassan Al-Qurni (variant: Al-Karni) (NFI). Although detainee's unit received mortar fire approximately every two weeks, he claimed he never fired a weapon. After eight months at this position, the Arabs in the unit were transferred to Konduz. They spent two days in the barracks before being positioned in Khwaja Ghar, AF, under Mullah Thaker (variant: Zhaker). Subordinate to Thaker was Abd Al Salam Al Hadrami, who was in charge of the Arabs. After one night in Khwaja Ghar, detainee's squad moved to a bunker located at the second line of defense on the front lines. The bunker was a small house that stored food.⁶ Detainee's unit was responsible for guarding food and supplies for front line troops.⁷ He stayed in this position for seven months. On approximately 16 November 2001, detainee's brother⁸ and Nasir Al Yemeni arrived at the Khwaja Ghar front lines. On approximately 23 November, detainee was in the city center when he witnessed Taliban forces retreating by car and on foot. They told detainee that Masoud's troops had broken through the front line. For two weeks, detainee remained in a Taliban house in Konduz awaiting orders. Al-Amir Ghareeb, who had succeeded Al Hadrami when the latter was killed during an air strike, directed that the Taliban should regroup at Thacker's home. When detainee arrived at Thacker's home, there were approximately 400 to 500 Taliban waiting.⁹

5. (S//NF) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) The group then traveled to Mazar-E-Sharif, AF, where Ghareeb told them that they were surrendering to General Dostum's forces and directed them to surrender their

⁴ IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

⁵ 000121 SIR 16-APR-2004(B)

⁶ IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

⁷ 000121 302 16-DEC-2002

⁸ Analyst Note: The brother was JTF GTMO detainee Abd Al Aziz Sad Muhammad Awshan Al Khalidi, ISN US9SA-000112DP (SA-112). Of note, several Al-Qaida documents associated SA-112's name with the same alias used by detainee: Hussam Akida. SA-112 possibly used the same alias as his brother during his comparatively short time in Afghanistan. See TD-314-40693-02 (entry #125) and AFGP-2002-905527.

⁹ IIR 6 034 0265 02, 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

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weapons.¹⁰ On approximately 25 November 2001,¹¹ detainee's group was searched, their hands bound, and the prisoners moved to the Qala-I-Jangi courtyard and into the basement.¹² The next day, they were led from the basement back out into the courtyard. Shortly thereafter, detainee heard an explosion and the prisoners scattered. Gunfire erupted and detainee was struck in the leg. He lay on the courtyard ground for some time before another prisoner helped him to the basement. Detainee remained in the basement for seven days before the Red Cross took control of the prison.¹³ On approximately 2 December 2001,¹⁴ detainee was transferred to Sheberghan prison.¹⁵ Transfer operations from Dostum's custody at Sheberghan prison to US custody at Kandahar began on 28 December 2001, which would be the earliest detainee would have been transferred.¹⁶

b. (S) Property Held:

- Corner of ICRC message form with Arabic writing¹⁷

c. (S) Transferred to JTF GTMO: 11 February 2002

d. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF GTMO: To provide information on the following:

- Training and tactics of frontline Taliban fighters

6. (S//NF) Evaluation Of Detainee's Account: Detainee has adopted an attitude of non-compliance since initial interrogations, making it difficult to identify his true affiliation with the Al-Qaida network. He readily admitted fighting for the Taliban, but denied any involvement with Al-Qaida.¹⁸ His strong familial ties to extremism make him an ideal candidate for further training and operational involvement. It is unlikely that he simply received three days of training and then went about his business standing watch on the front line.

¹⁰ IIR 6 034 0265 02, 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

¹¹ 000121 SOURCE WORKSHEET 01-JAN-2002, Analyst Note: Detainee was captured on 9 Ramadan 2001.

¹² 000121 302 16-DEC-2002, IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

¹³ 000121 302 16-DEC-2002

¹⁴ IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

¹⁵ 000121 302 16-DEC-2002

¹⁶ COMCFLCC SITREP 280400ZDEC01- 290400ZDEC01

¹⁷ 000121 DA4137 08-JUL-2002 (Analyst Note: This document is most descriptive about the pocket litter of detainee. JTFGTMO Master Pocket list simply states ICRC form.)

¹⁸ 000121 SIR 09-APR-2002

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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 to be a member of Al-Qaida who traveled to Afghanistan to participate in jihad. Detainee is on the Saudi Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Investigations' (Mabahith) list of high priority detainees. Detainee probably participated in hostilities against US and coalition forces as a member of the 55th Arab Brigade. He has strong familial ties to Al-Qaida. A variation of detainee's alias appears on an Al-Qaida associated document. Detainee was identified by known and assessed Al-Qaida members and admitted to residing in Taliban guesthouses.

- (S//NF) Prior to the Saudi delegation visit in 2002, the Mabahith provided information on thirty-seven detainees whom they designated as high priority. Detainee was thirty-sixth on that list, and identified as using the alias Hussam Akida.¹⁹
- (S//NF) Detainee admitted traveling to Afghanistan to participate in jihad after speaking with a friend that had spent six months there and hearing of a fatwa advocating such activity.²⁰
 - (S//NF) Detainee claimed that he traveled to UAE en route to Afghanistan in the third month of 1421 (approximately June 2000);²¹ however, Mabahith reported his departure from Saudi Arabia en route to UAE was on 8 May 2000.²² (Analyst Note: Mabahith had no documented return date for detainee, indicating 8 May 2000 is the true date of when detainee traveled to Afghanistan. Based on this time period, detainee would have arrived in Afghanistan on approximately 19 May 2000 versus mid-July. This would allow for the normal 6-8 week training jihadists typically received prior to assignment on the front lines.)
- (S//NF) Detainee occupied front line positions for fifteen months of the time he was in Afghanistan. He served under the leadership of Mullah Thaker, Abd Al Salam Al Hadrami, and Ghareeb.²³ (Analyst Note: These men were members of UBL's 55th Arab Brigade. Despite his claims to the contrary, it is highly unlikely that detainee was on the front line for an extended period of time without participating in hostilities.)

¹⁹ TD-314-27540-02 (Analyst Note: This is a combined document of the following message id's: TD-314-27540-02, TD-314-27541-02, TD-314-27542-02, TD-314-27543-02, TD-314-27544-02, TD-314-27545-02. Detainee is listed as letter F on Part 6 of 6.)

²⁰ IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

²¹ IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

²² TD-314-27540-02

²³ IIR 6 034 0265 02; 000121 302 12-MAR-2002

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- (S//NF) Mullah Thaker was the commander of the Konduz Arab Brigade units.²⁴
- (S//NF) Abd Al Salam Al Hadrami aka Muamar Said Abud Dayan was the leader of the forward line of Arab Brigade troops; they were under his command after the Arab Brigade's overall commander, Abd Al-Hadi Al-Iraqi.²⁵ Abd Al-Salaam Al-Hadrami was killed during the first US air raid in Afghanistan.²⁶
- (S//NF) Ghareeb Al Yemeni is also identified as Gharib Al-Sanaani, the leader who assumed command for about 30 to 40 days before the surrender to Dostum's troops.²⁷ Gharib Al-Sanaani replaced Abd Al-Salaam Al-Hadrami after the latter was killed during the first US air raid.²⁸
- (S//NF) Detainee has strong familial ties to Al-Qaida.
 - (S//NF) One of detainee's older brothers Abd Al Aziz Sad Muhammad Awshan Al Khalidi, ISN US9SA-000112DP (SA-112), admitted to occupying a position on the front line in Kabul. SA-112 operated under the same leaders as detainee, all of whom were known members of UBL's 55th Arab Brigade.²⁹
 - (S//NF) Detainee's cousin, assessed Al-Qaida member Abdullah Abu Hussein, ISN US9SA-000248DP (SA-248, transferred), claims to have traveled to Afghanistan to carry out Dawa, financed by his uncle Saud (see below).³⁰ (Analyst Note: SA-248 was transferred to Saudi custody in July 2005. His current status is unknown.)
 - (S//NF) Detainee's older brother Isa Awshan (deceased) was the leader of the Riyadh Al-Qaida cell responsible for the kidnapping and execution of American citizen Paul Johnson.³¹ Isa was killed in a July 2004 gunfight with Saudi security forces. Investigation of the scene revealed a cache of weapons and the severed head of Paul Johnson. At the time of his death, Isa was thirteenth on the Saudi Government's Most Wanted List. The box in which the head was found was brought to Isa by Nayif Al Awshan, detainee's possible cousin.³²
 - (S//NF) Nayif Bin Abd Al Aziz Bin Muhammad Al Awshan Al Khalidi has been identified as a senior Saudi Al-Qaida member. Nayif Al Awshan aka Mansour aka Yasir was killed by Saudi forces in April 2005.³³ Prior to his death, Nayif was listed among the top ten wanted Saudi Al-Qaida operatives.³⁴ (Analyst Note: Despite the

²⁴ IIR 6 034 0265 02²⁵ IIR 2 340 6400 02, IIR 6 034 0837 02²⁶ IIR 6 034 0077 03²⁷ IIR 6 034 0673 02, IIR 6 034 0692 02²⁸ IIR 6 034 0077 03²⁹ 00112 MFR 24-AUG-2002, IIR 6 0340 7010 2, IIR 6 0340 3440 02 (two parts)³⁰ 000248 KB 02-04-2002³¹ IIR 6 034 0344 02³² IIR 6 034 0188 05, IIR 4 201 0658 05, Neil MacFarquar, "Head of Kidnapped American Is Discovered in a Saudi Raid." *New York Times*, 22 July 2004 p.8, 000112 open source Isa Al-Awshan 12-DEC-2003³³ IIR 4 201 0156 06, FBIS documents GMP20050506318002, GMP20050506318008, GMP20060329336002³⁴ CIR 316/13230-04, S-4J2-2410-0085-05 (JITF-CT SDR)

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possible familial connection, detainee denied knowing Nayif Al Awshan during an April 2004 interview.³⁵)

○ (S//NF) Detainee's probable uncle, Saud Muhammad Abd Al Aziz Al Awshan (variant: Saoud), has been identified as a Saudi-based terrorist financier³⁶ associated with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.³⁷

▪ (S//NF) SA-112 acknowledged that he had an uncle named Saud, but declined to expound on the relationship.³⁸ (Analyst Note: Saud Muhammad Abd Al Aziz Al Awshan is assessed to be detainee's uncle Saud.)

▪ (S//NF) SA-248 claimed that his uncle Saud assisted in financing his trip to Afghanistan.³⁹ SA-248 admitted that Saud was his paternal uncle or great uncle who frequently traveled to the Philippines to spread Islam. SA-248 denied knowledge of his uncle's involvement in terrorist activities. He claimed that Saud financially supports his efforts in the Philippines from his personal wealth earned from his business in Saudi Arabia involving home appliances and clothing.⁴⁰

▪ (S//NF) SA-112 stated that his father's name is Saad Mohamed,⁴¹ and claimed that he was retired.⁴² Letters from SA-112 to detainee's brothers address them as Mohammed bin Saad and Waleed bin Saad, thus identifying the father's name as Saad.⁴³ (Analyst Note: While Saad and Saud could be variants, these are likely two distinct names. Saud Muhammad (above) has also been identified as detainee's father, but the relationship cannot be confirmed based on the variations of this name alone.⁴⁴)

○ (S//NF) Detainee's brother Muhammad, reported as Muhammad Sa'ud Al Awshan, has also been identified as a financier in the Philippines.⁴⁵

○ (S//NF) Analyst Note: Additional information and investigation is necessary to establish detainee's and SA-112's associations to these individuals and determine their intelligence value concerning active Saudi Al-Qaida members.

³⁵ 000121 SIR 16-APR-2004 (B)

³⁶ JIOC Assessment - Suspicious Money Transfers by Saudi National, S-UPH-2410-0005-06 (USPACOM SDR), Analyst Note: The USPACOM SDR identifies Saud Muhammad Abd Al Aziz Al Awshan as detainee's father. While possible, it is more likely that Saud is detainee's uncle.

³⁷ Analyst Note: The Moro Islamic Liberation Front is an IICT Tier 2 Counterterrorism target, defined as those terrorist/extremist groups that have demonstrated both intention and the capability to attack US persons and interests, but are believed to pose somewhat less threat to US interests around the world than Tier 1 groups.

³⁸ 000112 SIR 29-APR-2005

³⁹ 000248 KB 02-04-2002

⁴⁰ 000248 302 13-MAR-2002

⁴¹ GUAN-2005-T02079

⁴² 000112 302 20-MAR-2002

⁴³ GUAN-2005-T05041, GUAN-2006-T00583

⁴⁴ S-UPH-2410-0005-06 (USPACOM SDR)

⁴⁵ S-UPH-2410-0005-06 (USPACOM SDR)

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- (S//NF) Variations of detainee's name and aliases appear on Al-Qaida associated documents. (Analyst Note: Some of these 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 training, the front lines, or locations abroad. Trust accounts were simply storage compartments, such as envelopes or folders, which were used to secure the individual's personal valuables until completion of training or another activity.⁴⁶)

- (S//NF) A variation of detainee's alias, Hussam Aqida, was found on an Al-Qaida associated document. Analysis of floppy disks associated with the Karachi, PK, raids on 10-12 September 2002, revealed an Arabic-language document titled "Very Private.doc." The document contained a table with a list of names and an amount of money that had been taken from each individual and placed in the budget. Hussam Aqida was associated with two amounts: \$200 USD and 3,000 Saudi Riyals.⁴⁷ (Analyst Note: The presence of detainee's name on this listing suggests that he was more than just a trained jihadist. According to the document, his money was taken from his safe deposit box and subsumed into a larger Al-Qaida budget under direct orders of Saif Al-Adel, a senior member of Al-Qaida.⁴⁸ Several other individuals listed on the document are known senior Al-Qaida affiliated personalities. For example, Anjasha Al-Madani was a major fundraiser for extremist causes,⁴⁹ and Khabab Al Masri is a veteran jihadist and known explosives expert who operated his own training camp in Afghanistan.⁵⁰)

- (S//NF) A variation of detainee's alias, Hussam 'Aqidah, associated with the statement "he was killed in the north; review Al-Murabitun magazine for reference," was found on documents dated mid-April to mid-June 2002 listing dead and wounded Al-Qaida members. The documents ("The Caravan.doc" and "The Caravan1.doc") were found on a laptop computer hard drive belonging to senior Al-Qaida operative Mustafa Ahmad Al-Hawsawi. The laptop was recovered during joint raids with the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISID) that also led to the capture of senior Al-Qaida operative Khalid Sheikh Muhammad.⁵¹ (Analyst Note: A number of Al-Qaida and Taliban fighters that were taken to Qala-I-Jangi were initially listed in documents as killed or martyred. This is probably a reference to detainee, and it was

⁴⁶ Analyst Note: For additional reporting on trust accounts, see IIR 6 034 0844 03.

⁴⁷ TD-314 43327-02 (Detainee is AA and BB.)

⁴⁸ IIR 6 034 0206 05, IIR 6 034 0748 03

⁴⁹ TD-314-43756-02, TD-314-27330-03

⁵⁰ IIR 6 034 0177 05, AFGT-2002-004216, Analyst Note: Khabab Al Masri's real name is Midhat Mursi Al-Sayid Umar.

⁵¹ TD-314/17125-03 (Detainee is #116.)

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a mistake that he was listed as killed. Al-Murabitun, now defunct, was an extremist Islamic newsletter published by Egypt's Islamic Group, or Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah.⁵²⁾

- (S//NF) A variation of detainee's alias, Hessam Aqeeda, was found on a document recovered in Shai Khawt, AF, listing names of Al-Qaida martyrs, those missing in action, those imprisoned brothers, and those who had escaped to Pakistan, as well as names of individuals assigned to various military positions. Hessam Aqeeda was listed under the major title of "26th of Sha'aban Martyrs of the North" and the subtitle "Martyrs and Missing of Mazar-E-Sharif; Jangi Fort."⁵³ (Analyst Note: Detainee was in Qala-I-Jengi, so this is probably a reference to him but possibly a reference to SA-112, who was also at the prison. The 26th of Sha'aban is 13 November 2001.)
- (S//NF) A variation of detainee's alias, Hisam Akeeda, is located in a 92-page translated Al-Qaida document entitled "The Military Committee Programs." Hisam Akeeda is identified as from Jazeera with a 1st grade education. The table also shows "open" for the period and "basics" is written in the notes section. (Analyst Note: It is assessed these notations meant Hisam Akeeda was scheduled to attend basic training and his stay in Afghanistan was open-ended. Despite the annotated education level, it is possible that this is a reference to detainee. Jazeera is a reference to Saudi Arabia.)⁵⁴
- (S//NF) Detainee was identified by known and assessed Al-Qaida members.
 - (S//NF) Assessed Al-Qaida member Sadi Ibrahim Ramzi Al-Zahrani, ISN US9SA-000204DP (SA-204), commented on detainee's photo stating he believed detainee might be a Saudi named Husam who worked in the center where they kept the horses. SA-204 was not completely sure of this because Husam wore glasses and detainee was not wearing any in the photo.⁵⁵
 - (S//NF) On 29 August 2002, detainee told interrogators that he had received a pair of eyeglasses from the JTF GTMO Field Hospital.⁵⁶ (Analyst Note: Detainee's wearing of glasses enhances the identification SA-204 made.)
 - (S//NF) Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN US9YM-000255DP (YM-255), stated that he rode horses, played soccer, and supplied food to the Taliban fighters on the front line while positioned at the Said Center near Kabul.⁵⁷ The Said

⁵² FBIS Documents GMP20031211000267, GMP20011022000102, GMP20040727000257 and GMP20011112000080.

⁵³ IIR 7 739 3111 02, AFGP-2002-003790

⁵⁴ AFGP-2002-800321

⁵⁵ IIR 6 034 0386 02(b)

⁵⁶ 000121 302 29-AUG-2002

⁵⁷ 000255 SIR 31-AUG-2004, TD-314/00963-02

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- center was a key supply point for the front lines.⁵⁸ (Analyst Note: It is probable that detainee was in this same location.)
 - (S//NF) UBL was identified as having a horse stable in Kandahar and in Kabul. The Taliban had a stable in Bagram.⁵⁹ (Analyst Note: It is also possible that detainee was working in either of these locations. Further exploitation is required to determine where detainee was during SA-204's sighting of him.)
 - (S//NF) Assessed Al-Qaida member Bijad D Al Atavi, ISN US9SA-000122DP (SA-122), identified detainee as Salman from Saudi Arabia. SA-122 knows detainee from Sheberghan and Kandahar prisons.⁶⁰
 - (S//NF) Senior Al-Qaida operative Abu Zubaydah stated that he may have seen detainee at the Al-Zubayr Guesthouse, but he was unable to provide any further information.⁶¹ Detainee provided mixed responses when confronted with this recognition,⁶² and later (contradicting his earlier interview) denied knowing who Abu Zubaydah was.⁶³ He claimed not to have recognized a picture of Abu Zubaydah.⁶⁴
 - (S//NF) Senior Al-Qaida facilitator Abdu Ali Al Hajj Sharqawi, ISN PK9YM-001457DP (YM-1457), and admitted jihadist Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada, ISN US9YM-000178DP (YM-1789), noted that the Zubayr guesthouse was run by Al-Qaida facilitator Abu Khaled Al-Yemeni aka Ibrahim Muhammad Abd Al Razzaq Baalawi.⁶⁵
 - (S//NF) Admitted jihadist Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN US9YM-000511DP (YM-511), noted that the Al Nebras guesthouse was utilized as a stopover for jihadists en route to Al-Farouq.⁶⁶
 - (S//NF) Detainee admits to residing in the Daftar Taliban and the Mohafez Aghund (NFI) Guesthouses.⁶⁷ (Analyst Note: Typically an Arab would transit the Taliban House aka Daftar Taliban in Quetta en route to Al Nebras in Kandahar before transiting to Al Farouq or the front lines.)⁶⁸

⁵⁸ IIR 6 034 0180 04

⁵⁹ IIR 6 034 0763 04

⁶⁰ IIR 6 034 0346 02

⁶¹ TD-314-24151-02

⁶² 000121 302 29-AUG-2002

⁶³ 000121 302 15-OCT-2002

⁶⁴ 000121 302 09-DEC-2002

⁶⁵ 001457 FM40 15 JUN 04, IIR 6 034 0747 02

⁶⁶ IIR 2 340 6317 02. For more on Al Zubayr's Al Ansar Al Nebras Guesthouse, see IIR 6 034 0085 04, IIR 6 034 0345 05, IIR 6 034 0782 04, and IIR 2 340 6066 02.

⁶⁷ 000121 SIR 09-APR-2002, IIR 6 034 0265 02

⁶⁸ For more on the connection between the Daftar Taliban and the Al Nebras Guesthouse, see IIR 2 340 6516 02, TD-314/29279-02, and IIR 6 034 0780 02.

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c. (FOUO) Detainee's Conduct: The detainee is assessed as a MODERATE threat from a detention perspective. The detainee's overall behavior has been mostly compliant and rarely hostile to the guard force and staff. The detainee currently has 15 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS. Incidents for which the detainee has been disciplined include failure to follow instructions/camp rules, cross block talking, possession of both weapon and non-weapon type contraband, assault, and damage to property. The detainee has one Report of Disciplinary Infraction for assault dated 9 July 2004 for spitting in the librarian's face as he was delivering books. Other behavior notes show that on 8 September 2005, detainee was overheard saying to another detainee, "They have stupid language, stupid military, stupid people and stupid country. Death to America and Jewish people." As recently as 5 March 2006, detainee incited other detainees to misbehave in a noisy block disturbance and chanted the name "Zarqawi." The detainee has also conducted physical training while on the blocks, including organized physical training with other detainees three times in the month of December 2005 and as recently as 4 March 2006. On 11 August 2005, detainee showed his disdain for females by stating that if female guards worked the blocks, then there would be "problems."

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

a. (S) Assessment: JTF GTMO determined this detainee is of MEDIUM intelligence value. Detainee's most recent interrogation session occurred on 11 February 2006.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee was a mujahid in the 55th Arab Brigade and served for over a year on the front lines near Kabul and Konduz before his capture and imprisonment at Qala-I-Jangi. Although his brother, Isa, was involved in extremist operations, detainee's access to or knowledge of his brother's activities requires further investigation. Despite Isa's prominence within the Saudi terror network, no reporting explicitly indicates detainee himself served in a leadership or operational planning capacity. However, the presence of his alias on an Al-Qaida budget listing suggests detainee had at least indirect access to Al-Qaida leaders in Afghanistan. Additionally, given his apparent familial ties to extremism, he is possibly familiar with additional Al-Qaida cells in Riyadh. Detainee's relationship with his uncle Saud is unclear and requires further investigation.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee is assessed to possess substantial intelligence not yet exploited; however, he has been uncooperative and evasive since initial interrogations. If detainee's cooperation improves, his most significant intelligence will stem from his family ties to the Al-Qaida organization. His brother Isa is already deceased, limiting the value of information on that individual. However, JICPAC and JITF-CT have levied requirements against detainee regarding the activities and associates of his brother

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Mohammed bin Saad, probable uncle, Saud, and possible deceased cousin, Nayif.⁶⁹ Mohammed and Saud are still active. Despite his death, JTF-CT indicated it is still interested in collecting information on Nayif and his network of associates. Detainee is probably withholding additional information on his brother, SA-112, and cousin, former JTF GTMO detainee SA-248 (transferred). Furthermore, detainee may be able to shed light on events surrounding the Qala-I-Jangi uprising and provide further information on Al-Qaida and Taliban leadership, training facilities, and guesthouse operations.

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

- Al-Qaida operations in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, and Indonesia
- Guesthouses
- Front line leadership and operations
- Qala-I-Jangi

9. (S) EC Status: Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 1 December 2005, and he remains an enemy combatant.



HARRY B. HARRIS, JR.
Rear Admiral, USN
Commanding

⁶⁹ S-UPH-2410-0005-06, S-4J2-2410-085-05